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Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., [1900]

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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SOCIETY

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts.
TAMS BIXBY, of Minnesota.
THOMAS B. NEEDLES, of Illinois.
CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas.
ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muscogee, Ind. T., September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Very respectfully,

TAMS BIXBY,
Acting Chairman.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PREFATORY.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was created by act of Congress March 3, 1893, with instructions to enter into negotiations with the several nations of Indians in Indian Territory for the allotment of land in severalty or to procure the cession to the United States of the lands belonging to the Five Tribes at such price and terms as might be agreed upon, it being the express determination of Congress to bring about such changes as would enable the ultimate creation of a territory of the United States, with the view to the admission of the same as a State of the Union. The ever-changing kaleidoscope of human events has wrought during the past seven years in the personnel of the commission, as well as in the territory with which it had to deal, a full quota of changes, involving, aside from the present membership, the appointment of Messrs. Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana; Thomas B. Cabaniss, of Georgia; Alexander B. Montgomery, of Kentucky; Frank C. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C.; and A. S. McKennon, of Arkansas, whose retirement has been brought about by the vicissitudes of political life, change in legislation, or the demands of private interests.

The results which have thus far been attained, and the means adopted for their attainment, are fully set forth in this and preceding reports. Had it been possible to secure from the Five Tribes a cession to the United States of the entire territory at a given price, the tribes to receive its equivalent in value, preferably a stipulated amount of the land thus ceded, equalizing values with cash, the duties of the commission would have been immeasurably simplified, and the Government would have been saved incalculable expense. One has but to contemplate the mineral resources, developed and undeveloped, and existing legislation with reference thereto, to realize the advantages which awaited such a course. When an understanding is had, however, of the great difficulties which have been experienced in inducing the tribes to accept allotment in severalty—a direct division of their estate with consequent individual ownership of their homes—it will be seen how impossible it would have been to have adopted a more radical scheme of tribal extinguishment, no matter how simple its evolutions. Nevertheless the plan adopted by the commission for the administration of this vast estate is not without its advantages; and when its labors, and those of the various officers who have been detailed or appointed to aid in closing the history of these nations shall have been completed, there will have been dissipated one of the most vexatious internal questions with which Congress in recent years has had to deal.

Instead of an arid western plain, occupied by the savage of tradition, as many suppose, the commission found a territory not greatly smaller than the State of Maine, rich in mineral and agricultural

resources and in valuable timber; a country which has been occupied and cultivated for over half a century, whose fertile valleys yielded bountiful harvests of southern products, and on whose prairies grazed a quarter of a million cattle yearly; where cities had sprung up; through which railroads had been constructed; and where five distinct modern governments existed, independent of the sovereignty of the United States.

For diversity, the social and political conditions found here were unexampled. Thousands of white children without the meanest of educational advantages, yet no one of the nations without an institution of learning that would have been a credit to a more advanced civilization; men of Indian blood whose genius would have adorned the halls of Congress or challenged admiration in the *fin de siecle* business world—high minded, able, and politic; and within the same tribes, in no small numbers, those who, when in normal condition, had scarcely sufficient intelligence to realize or express the ordinary wants of man. Men and women, to depict whose characters were to introduce the biographies of patron saints, yet among whose neighbors might be counted some of the most notorious criminals that have infested the western borders. Indeed, the phases of life found here were as variegated as the hues of autumn, and the degrees of intelligence and civilization as widely separate as East from West. Nature, were she to have searched the country from end to end, could have found no more appropriate canvas upon which to display her moods.

The commission's duties have at times been found extremely arduous, yet never uninteresting. It has earnestly endeavored in the course of its labors not to lose an opportunity to secure and retain the confidence, not only of those who have received the benefits of education and society, but of the ignorant full-blood and negro as well, and to impress upon their minds the benefits of civilization and education and the beneficent advantages of that Government, which, more than any other in the world, affords liberty, protection, peace, and prosperity to its subjects.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The legal status of the several tribes has undergone no change during the past year, and the duties of the commission, as well as the methods of their discharge, remain substantially the same as have been minutely detailed in former reports. Therefore little more need be required for a full understanding of the present condition of the work of the commission than an account of the progress that has been made along the same lines and by the same methods already, and especially in the last annual report of the commission, presented with a fullness of detail to which but little can be added.

It is proper, however, before entering into that detail to call attention to the great improvements in the conditions under which this work has been prosecuted and the gratifying indications of a more rapid advance in the future to a successful attainment, with the acquiescence of the tribes themselves, of the end sought in the creation of this commission, viz.: a reorganization of the relations existing between them and the General Government. First and fundamental in any such reorganization, as understood by the commission, is a change from communal holding in the separate tribes of all tribal property to separate individual titles among their citizens as nearly alike in all the tribes as possible. Thus it is hoped by a consequent uniformity of political institutions to lay the foundation for an ultimate common government, made possible through a common interest and general desire in them all. This has been the end aimed at in all the endeavors of the commission. The chief difficulty encountered from the beginning has been the inability to obtain the acquiescence and cooperation of the tribes themselves, without which any change in their titles guaranteed to them by treaty is impossible. These obstacles and their cause have been in former reports sufficiently brought to the attention of the Government, and it is desired at this time only to refer to the gratifying changes in this respect under which the work of the commission is now being prosecuted.

The hostility to any change in their old ways, everywhere intense in the race, coupled with an inability to comprehend any benefit to them, as well as a distrust of the professed object of the proposal and the opposition of exclusive individual interest, which had taken deep root in spite of the common basis on which their governments rest, encountered at first by the commission have been gradually relaxed. A better

understanding of the necessity and character of the change and of the purposes of the commission has prevailed. This has been more marked during the past year than at any other time during the presence of the commission among their people. It is hardly too much to say that, with the exception of a small fraction of full-bloods who keep aloof and isolated, all the citizenship of the tribes is now in hearty cooperation with the commission in an endeavor to bring to a speedy conclusion the original undertaking of the commission. Indeed, impatience of delay and a cry for its completion by a single stroke, arising from a failure to comprehend the difficulties which its final execution involves, now embarrass the commission much more than open hostility. This trouble is the most natural and excusable result of the paralyzing effect upon all their business and other relations which so radical a change, certain to come upon them in the near but uncertain future, is producing in all the most prosperous portions of the Territory. The commission is therefore greatly stimulated, as well as encouraged, to make every possible exertion which the means placed at its command will make available to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the important duties with which it is charged.

The character of the final allotment necessitates an amount of preliminary work unknown in any other allotment in which the Government has hitherto engaged. It requires the allotment of all the land in the Territory, except such as is reserved for town sites and public purposes, to those who shall be determined by specific adjudication to be citizen Indians. The allotment is not to be of an equal number of acres to each allottee, but by equality of value as that value shall be determined by locality, fertility of soil, or any other element affecting values. The work must be so done that, when completed, each allotment will be as near as possible of equal value with every other. It follows that there is no certainty that any two of all the allotments will contain the same number of acres. This equalization of values is attended with great difficulty, and, to be of any value, requires a personal knowledge by the commission of all that concerns value in every locality of all parts of an area equal to that of the State of Indiana. This allotment is to be to such persons only as shall, by a prescribed method, be determined by the commission to be entitled to citizenship. No existing roll is conclusive of such citizenship, but the commission is, under the law, making new rolls of all citizens in its opinion entitled to enrollment. There are believed to be in the aggregate some 70,000 citizen Indians entitled to allotment, but many times that number claim the right. Judicial decisions, many involving difficult legal questions, are required of the commission in each case.

The work is further complicated by the fact that the land in each of the tribes is held by the nation in which it lies by a title differing, in some cases essentially, from the titles in the others, so that there can be no common rule applicable to all. This is true, also, as to the terms and measure of allotment to citizens in each, caused by qualifications in the title. The Choctaws and Chickasaws own their land in common by a title in which the United States guarantees "to each and every member of either tribe an equal undivided interest in the whole." The tribes, however, by an agreement among themselves, not affecting the title, occupy separate portions designated by a division line, and expect allotment to conform to this division. There are three classes of Choctaw citizens, known as "Choctaws," "Mississippi Choctaws,"

and "Freedmen," entitled to tribal property in different proportions and on different conditions. There is also in the Chickasaw Nation, in addition to the Chickasaw proper, a disputed claim of Freedmen, the validity of which is yet to be determined by a suit in the Court of Claims. The equal value of all allotment in these nations is to be determined in the face of superincumbent leaseholds covering a large portion of the area, carrying the right to mine all coal and other minerals in the same.

The commission encounters every day other work preliminary to final allotment, such as questions of compensation for improvements found on land taken by allottees, claims of a right of occupancy by noncitizens in the way of allottees, and of priority of right to the same allotment. But what has already been called to notice will suffice to bring this work into striking contrast with that of allotting to Indians on reservations, where all that is required is the allotment of a specific number of acres, without regard to comparative value, in such locality as seems best to the allotting commission, to each Indian found on the agency rolls, and then a disposal of what is left of the reservation.

This work, necessarily preceding final allotment, has largely engaged the attention of the commission during the past year, and with a better feeling among the tribes toward the work, bringing to its aid cooperation and valuable assistance, encouraging progress has been made.

LEGISLATION AND AGREEMENTS.

On the third of January, 1900, three members of the commission, Messrs. Dawes, Bixby, and McKennon, at the request of the Secretary, met, at the Department in Washington, the chiefs of the Cherokee and Creek nations for consultation. This conference was held at the solicitation of those chiefs, who represented their respective tribes as very much dissatisfied with prospective allotment under the provisions of the Curtis Act. They were beginning to understand more clearly than ever the great disadvantage they would be subjected to, in contrast with the other tribes, unless their conditions could be brought by agreements more in harmony with those which had been thus secured by them. They were for these reasons very anxious to open new negotiations. The result of this conference was the appointment of a commission by each of these tribes with ample power, and negotiations were at once opened at Washington. These negotiations engaged the attention of these three commissioners at Washington till agreements were concluded with the Creeks on April 8 and with the Cherokees on April 9. These agreements were immediately reported to the Secretary and by him laid before Congress for its action. Final action has not been taken on them by Congress. There is every indication that they are highly satisfactory to the great body of the citizens of both tribes, and that they will be speedily ratified by them at an early day after final action by Congress. When this is done, final allotment will be made in all the tribes upon terms and by a tenure of title to which they have each assented.

The conditions and character of title will be substantially the same in them all, and will be the basis of an ultimate common government, the advantages of which will be common to all. This result will greatly

facilitate and hasten the work of the commission. It will also contribute more than any other means within reach to the future welfare of all residents of the Territory. To the opportunities thus opened there is a more general appreciation among all, citizens and resident noncitizens alike, than at any time since the work began.

ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS.

SEMINOLE.

The enrollment of the Seminoles, Indian citizens and freedmen, in conformity with their agreement with the United States of date December 16, 1897, was commenced in July, 1898, and finished August 30 of the same year; but no date had then been fixed after which children born to citizens shall not be added, so the roll could not then be made final. It having been provided in a subsequent agreement finally ratified by Congress June 2, 1900, that "the commission shall place on said rolls the names of all children born to Seminole citizens up to and including the 31st day of December, 1899, and the names of all Seminole citizens then living," the commission has made an appointment at Wewoka, in the Seminole Nation, for the purpose of completing the final roll in conformity with said agreement. In making the roll as completed in August, 1898, the tribal roll of 1897 was used as a basis. This roll contained 2,964 names. To these were added 7 names, deemed by the commission entitled to enrollment, and 108 children born subsequently to the making of that roll. There were deducted for deaths, duplicates, and other errors in the tribal roll, 253 names, leaving at the date of its completion a roll of 2,826 citizens then entitled to allotment. On the border line between this and the Creek Nation there are Seminoles who have made homes within the Creek Nation, and Creeks likewise in the Seminole Nation, all desirous of retaining their tribal citizenship. In the agreement with the Creeks now awaiting ratification, provision is made for complying with this desire, believed to be satisfactory to all concerned, which if ratified and also assented to by the Seminoles will effect that result.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

During the summer and fall of 1899 the commission had appointments at various points in the Choctaw Nation for the purpose of hearing applicants for enrollment as citizens of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation. At each of these appointments the commission daily heard and acted upon as many applications as were presented. The enrollment of citizens of these two nations is dependent upon four things:

Enrollment by the tribal authorities of the nations.

Adoption by the national council or legislature of the nations.

Admission by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or by the legally constituted authorities of the nations, acting under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896.

Admission by judgment of the United States courts in Indian Territory, on appeal from the decision of said commission or nations.

The rolls of citizens, as prepared by the legally constituted authorities of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, were used as a basis upon

which this commission identified applicants to be enrolled as citizens of these tribes. The commission found, however, that in these tribal rolls a number of names had been inserted after the expiration of the time in which said nations could lawfully hear and determine applications for citizenship in their respective tribes, and in such cases, in accordance with the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, these names being on the tribal rolls without authority of law, the commission denied such applications for enrollment.

After the completion of the work as designated, and of the fulfillment of the appointments made by the commission, upon its return to Muskogee, there still remained unaccounted for on the tribal rolls of both the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations a large number of citizens who were justly entitled to enrollment. It has always been the aim and endeavor of the commission to protect the interest of the full-blood citizens, and it was supposed that through ignorance many delinquents of this class had not appeared in person before the commission to make application for enrollment. It was therefore determined that a special effort should be made to enroll those who had not taken advantage of the appointments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The first step in this direction was to make a list of the delinquents in each county and district of the two nations and to place the same in the hands of the tribal officers of each county and district. The officers were instructed to search carefully for these persons and note after their names all the information they could obtain. In the majority of cases the commission found that these citizens had died between the making of the tribal rolls by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in 1896 and the time of the appointments of the commission in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in 1898 and 1899.

Another large class of these delinquents were duplicate enrollments. Minor children living with some relative or guardian had been enrolled by the tribal authorities as the children of these guardians. When their parents were enrolled they also gave to the census enumerators of the tribe the names of these children. This caused a double enrollment. In 1898 and 1899 the commission, not knowing that children could have been enrolled twice by the authorities of the nations, identified them from the tribal rolls and listed them for enrollment. When the large number of persons whose names appeared on the 1896 roll, who had not personally appeared before the commission, was ascertained, inquiries were addressed to persons very familiar with the rolls of the two nations and the preceding facts became known.

In addition to the above classes there were found, however, a large number of citizens of these two nations who were entitled to enrollment, but who had never personally appeared before the commission. The tribal rolls of the Choctaw Nation, made by the tribal authorities in 1896, contained the names of 15,191 citizens of the Choctaw Nation by blood and 985 by intermarriage. The commission has, up to this time, accounted for all of these except 167. Fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-eight of the citizens by blood, whose names appear upon the tribal rolls, have been accounted for by the commission and, with the exception of those found to be on the tribal rolls without authority of law, have been listed for enrollment by the commission. Seven hundred and seventy-six of the citizens by blood, whose names appear on the 1896 roll, have died since the making of said roll, and the names of 167 citizens of the Choctaw Nation have not yet been

accounted for. Of the 985 intermarried citizens on the tribal rolls of Choctaw Nation of 1896, all have been accounted for—21 having died subsequent to that year, and the remaining 946 having been denied or listed for enrollment, according as their tribal enrollment had or had not been in conformity with law.

On the Chickasaw tribal roll of 1896 there were found the names of 4,699 citizens by blood, all of whom have been accounted for except 74. Upon the same roll appear the names of 476 intermarried citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, 462 of whom have been accounted for by the commission. The roll of the Choctaw freedmen made in 1896 contains 3,743 names, all but one of which have been accounted for by the commission.

The rules and regulations of the Department requiring that "Each applicant for enrollment shall present himself in person before the commission at one of its appointments within the tribe in which such applicant claims right to enrollment," it was determined that appointments should be made in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the purpose of giving delinquents another opportunity to appear in person before the commission for enrollment. Such an opportunity was granted at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, from June 4 to June 8, inclusive, and at Colbert, in the Chickasaw Nation, from June 11 to 21, inclusive, 1900, and at these two appointments the commission did hear and enroll a number of these delinquents, and also accounted for a large number of others who had died since 1896. For the most part, however, the time of the commission at these sessions was taken up with hearing applicants whose Indian citizenship had never been recognized by any authority. This class of claimants besieged the commission in great numbers, coming, in many instances, from great distances, entailing, not only on themselves but on the commission, hardships which they might have been spared, but for the constantly circulating reports, emanating from enterprising attorneys and others, by which those possessing any degree of Indian blood were led to believe that they were entitled to enrollment, and that though the commission should reject their applications, they would receive favorable consideration when reviewed by the Department.

The question of intermarriage in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is still open. The Choctaw laws as to intermarriage gave to any white man intermarrying with a Choctaw woman the right to become an intermarried citizen of that nation, provided that he was married in accordance with the Choctaw law, which only requires his obtaining a license from the legally constituted authorities of the Choctaw Nation. In the Chickasaw Nation it is required that the marriage license issued to a white man to marry a Chickasaw woman could be issued by the judges of the county courts of the Chickasaw Nation upon payment of a license fee of $50. On the 30th day of November, 1899, the Chickasaw legislature enacted a law providing that the marriage-license fee for a white man to marry a Chickasaw woman should be $1,000, and such act of the Chickasaw legislature was duly approved by the President of the United States, December 18, 1899, and on that day became effective. Since then, however, the commission has had a number of applicants for enrollment as intermarried citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and in every case where a white man has presented a license issued by the county judge of the Chickasaw

Nation, he has under oath stated that the fee he paid for such license was only $50. In these cases the commission has not enrolled the applicant as an intermarried citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, but has placed him on a doubtful card, pending a decision as to the legality of such marriage license.

The commission has for the past year been overwhelmed with a large number of applications for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, who seem to have no reasonable rights to citizenship and whose sole basis of claim is the fact that some of their ancestors had Choctaw or Chickasaw blood. Up to the approval of the act of Congress of May 31, 1900, the commission was compelled to hear each applicant and take a full and complete statement of his or her case, and in each instance had to refuse the enrollment of the applicants for the reason that they did not come within the provisions of the law under which it was authorized to enroll citizens in these two nations.

The number of such cases heard and acted upon by the commission in these two nations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 754, embracing 1,966 people.

The act of Congress, approved May 31, 1900, which provided that the commission "shall not receive, consider, or make any record of any application of any person for enrollment as a member of any tribe in Indian Territory who has not been a recognized citizen thereof and duly and lawfully enrolled or admitted as such, and its refusal of such application shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior," has greatly facilitated the work of the commission in disposing of these cases. In each and every one of the cases heard before the passage of the act of Congress of May 31, 1900, the applicants have filed a large number of affidavits, tending to show their Indian blood, but not in any way indicating their right to enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation. These affidavits have been made a part of the record in each case and will be forwarded to the Department for consideration.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW COURT CLAIMANTS.

The interests of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are so closely affiliated that it is difficult to classify them, and especially is this true as to those persons who have been admitted to citizenship in the two nations by the judgment of the United States court for the central and southern districts of Indian Territory, on appeal from the decision of the commission, on application submitted under the act of June 10, 1896.

The great difficulty in this class of cases has been that applicants for citizenship in the Choctaw Nation in 1896 were, in a great number of cases, claimants to Chickasaw citizenship, and their petitions were prepared and submitted for Choctaw citizenship through ignorance of the tribe to which they belonged. The same is also true of the Chickasaw claimants.

Passing over the question of whether they were rightfully admitted to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the commission has to report in these cases the following facts:

In the Choctaw Nation there were admitted to citizenship by the

United States courts in Indian Territory 2,175 persons, and in the Chickasaw Nation 784, who, in accordance with said judgments, were listed for enrollment as citizens of the nations upon their personal appearance and exhibition of the judgment by which they were admitted. It developed, however, that in listing these parties for enrollment a number of names appeared in the judgments of the courts which were not contained in the original application made to this commission under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896.

The commission called the attention of the United States courts to this fact; and, upon motion made, the said courts issued orders correcting the judgments heretofore rendered in these cases by striking therefrom those names which did not appear in the original application, but which had been interpolated in the appeal taken from the decision of the commission. The ground for such action on the part of the courts was that, their names not having appeared in the original application, the courts were without jurisdiction to act. Seventy-six names have been thus stricken from the original judgments in the Choctaw Nation and 125 in the Chickasaw Nation. This leaves the names of 2,099 persons on the Choctaw rolls and of 659 persons on the Chickasaw rolls who have been duly listed for enrollment in accordance with judgments of the United States courts in the Indian Territory.

The final disposition of these claims will undoubtedly be delayed for an indefinite period. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations assume that those persons who have been admitted to citizenship by the courts, if enrolled by the commission, will be entitled to participate in the distribution of lands, thus reducing the common domain of the two nations and the distributive share of those persons in each whose membership is undisputed by the tribes, and contend that as the Choctaw Nation was not made a party to the suits instituted for Chickasaw citizenship and the Chickasaw Nation was not made a party to those suits instituted for Choctaw citizenship the judgments granting citizenship are void, on the theory that the property of one tribe can not be affected by proceedings instituted against another.

Another question as to the disposition of the claims of those persons whose names have been stricken from the judgment of the courts arises. Certainly their only rights in said nation were derived through said court judgments, and in accordance with which they were listed for enrollment by the commission. Now the court orders that their names be stricken from said original judgment, and they take no rights thereunder. This leaves the commission in doubt as to whether it has in these cases original jurisdiction under the act of Congress of May 31, 1900.

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

The number of persons identified as Mississippi Choctaws, and reported to the Secretary of the Interior in report of March 10, 1899 (Sixth Annual Report, pp. 77 to 80, inclusive), is 1,923. The number of persons who have made application to the commission for identification as Mississippi Choctaw and been given a hearing, whom the commission has been unable to identify as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to share in the Choctaw lands under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, up to and including June 30, 1900, is 1,665.

Since it has become generally known that the commission is without

authority to enroll any person as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation unless he has been duly recognized by the tribal authorities of that nation as a citizen thereof, or his name appears upon some of the tribal rolls of that nation, or that he was admitted to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation by this commission, acting under the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, or by the decree of the United States courts for the Indian Territory, and that persons are permitted to make application for identification as Mississippi Choctaws, the tendency seems to have been for all Choctaw applicants to apply as Mississippi Choctaws. The opinion seems to be prevalent among the ignorant classes of people that all that is necessary to entitle them to be identified as Mississippi Choctaws is to prove that some of their ancestors were Choctaws and at one time resided in the State of Mississippi. This they in most cases have no trouble in doing, at least to their own satisfaction; but in no instance in the Indian Territory has an applicant proved conclusively that any of his ancestors ever, in fact, took advantage of the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, and received land in Mississippi thereunder.

The commission, in its report to the Secretary of the Interior of March 10, 1899, as to the identity of Mississippi Choctaws, in conclusion stated as follows:

> We are satisfied that there are yet from 300 to 500 full-blood Choctaw Indians in the State of Mississippi who did not appear before the commission and whose names it did not secure, many of whom are residing in different portions of the State, only a few in each county, their location not definitely known, while many others, living in the counties visited refused to appear for identification, fearing that advantage would be taken of them and they be forced to remove to the Indian Territory.

Being desirous of granting to such full-blood Indians residing in the State of Mississippi as have not yet appeared before the commission and made application such an opportunity, the commission has made an appointment at Hattiesburg, Union County, Miss., from December 17 to December 22, 1900, inclusive. The commission will at that time and place hear such persons as may present themselves and make application for identification as Mississippi Choctaws.

In the opinion of the commission sufficient time and opportunity has been granted to all persons to take advantage of the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, and it has, therefore, to recommend legislation terminating the hearing of such applications, so that the final report may be made by the commission as to the result of its efforts in the matter of the identification of Mississippi Choctaw Indians entitled to share in the division of the Choctaw lands under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, as contemplated by the act of Congress of June 28, 1898.

This report should be made to the Secretary of the Interior, in our opinion, a sufficient time before the final closing of the rolls of the Choctaw Nation so that those Indians who have been identified by the commission as entitled to enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation under the provisions of the act of May 31, 1900, may be properly enrolled upon the final rolls of the citizens of the Choctaw Nation to be submitted by the commission to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Recapitulation of number of persons who have been listed for enrollment.

CHOCTAWS.

Listed for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation by blood and intermarriage		15,228
Listed for enrollment as doubtful claimants to enrollment, to be disposed of during January, 1901		1,039
Listed for enrollment as Choctaws in accordance with the judgments of the United States courts for the central and southern districts, Indian Territory	2,175	
Of which the names stricken from the original judgment number	76	
Leaving as court citizens		2,099
Total number of persons listed for enrollment in the Choctaw Nation		18,366

CHICKASAWS.

Listed for enrollment as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation by blood and intermarriage		5,334
Listed for enrollment as doubtful claimants to enrollment, to be disposed of during January, 1901		412
Listed for enrollment as Chickasaws in accordance with judgments of United States courts for the central and southern districts, Indian Territory	784	
Of which the names stricken from the original judgment number	125	
Leaving as court citizens		659
Total number of persons listed for enrollment in the Chickasaw Nation		6,425

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.

Listed for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen	3,875
Listed for enrollment as doubtful claimants as Choctaw Freedmen	294
	4,169

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

Listed as Chickasaw Freedmen	5,415
Listed as doubtful claimants as Chickasaw Freedmen	205
	5,620

REJECTED CASES PASSED ON DURING FISCAL YEAR.

Rejected as Choctaws	1,660
Rejected as Chickasaws	306
Rejected as Choctaw Freedmen	56
Rejected as Chickasaw Freedmen	8

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

Number of persons identified as Mississippi Choctaws and reported to the Secretary of the Interior in the report of the commission of March 10, 1899	1,923
Number of persons whose claims the commission has heard and been unable to identify and refused to June 30, 1900	1,665

It is most important that a date be fixed in these two nations for the final closing of the rolls of citizenship therein, and to this end, during the past fiscal year, two agreements have been entered into by the commission and the authorities of these two tribes to close these rolls. The first agreement was made in September, 1899, providing for the final date of closing the rolls as October 31, 1900. This agreement failed through want of ratification by the Chickasaw Nation. Another agreement was entered into in May, 1900, but did not meet with the

approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and was therefore not submitted to Congress nor the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for ratification. This leaves the rolls of citizens of these two nations still open, and the commission is daily enrolling children in said nations and must also continue to enroll white persons who are intermarried to recognized citizens of either of the said tribes, when married in conformity to their laws. The commission will again in the near future endeavor to reach an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the final closing of these rolls.

CREEKS.

In preparing the rolls of citizens of the Creek Nation many difficulties have been encountered. A large element of full-blood Creek Indians have been, and still are to some extent, very much opposed to severing their tribal relations and accepting allotments of land in severalty. From the inception of the work of enrollment, in the fall of 1897, these full-bloods have not only retarded it by their refusal or indisposition to appear before the commission for enrollment, but have used their influence to deter the more conservative Indians from enrolling. It was this same element which caused the commission much trouble and inconvenience in procuring the authenticated tribal rolls of the Creek Nation, which were not secured until after the passage of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act. Before the passage of this act the commission possessed no legal authority to compel the production of these rolls, and was unable to make a satisfactory enrollment under the then existing conditions.

Under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896, and the act amendatory thereof of June 7, 1897, authorizing the commission to make rolls of citizenship of the Five Nations in the Indian Territory, a census was taken, beginning in the fall of 1897, of all citizens of the Creek Nation, Freedmen included. The commission, not being in possession of the rolls, was compelled to go on with the work without them, and could only rely upon such information as was furnished by the town kings of the several Creek towns, and the applicants or their friends and relatives who appeared before the commission to be listed as citizens. While the census thus taken is not a roll of citizens, and was never intended to be regarded as such, it nevertheless has served its purpose and has been of great assistance in making the rolls.

The act of Congress of June 28, 1898, authorized the commission to secure the Creek tribal rolls. After many delays, caused by the reluctance of the Creek authorities to deliver them to the commission, the rolls have all been secured from time to time, with a few exceptions, and are now in possession of the commission. The rolls thus secured consist of the authenticated tribal roll of 1890, the roll of Creek Freedmen, made under the authority of the United States, prior to March 14, 1867, commonly known as the Dunn roll, the 1891 omitted roll, all of the town pay rolls of 1895, excepting those of Little River Tulsa, and Tulsa Canadian towns, and all of the authenticated town census rolls of 1895, excepting those of the Arbekochee, Canadian Colored, Broken Arrow, Ketchapataka, Lochapoka, Nuyaka, Taskegee, Thlewathle, Tuckabatchee, Tulladega, Tullahassochee, and Tulwathlocco towns.

Among the many other difficulties encountered in the enrollment of the Creeks is the identification of persons from the rolls. Many of

the full-blood Indians have been known by five or six different names, such as Creek or Euchee names, English names, Busk names (a name given them by the tribal band to which they belong), and possibly a name given them while attending school, while many have also been known by their given names. An actual case illustrates the difficulty of identification. One John Buck appears before the commission for enrollment. A careful search is thereupon made on the rolls for his name, resulting in its not being found. After diligent search for different other names by which he has been known, his name is finally found on the rolls as "Co e cath tahny Yah lah pon co conthlany."

Since the commission secured possession of the Creek tribal rolls, coupled with the fact that the opposition heretofore referred to is gradually being overcome, and that the more radical Indians are beginning to realize that it is to their best interest to be enrolled, the work of making the rolls of citizenship is satisfactorily and gradually nearing completion.

The Creek Nation is divided into 47 different towns, 44 of which are classed as Indian towns and the remaining three as colored towns.

TABLE A.—*Statement showing the number of names enrolled in each town in the Creek Nation on the 1890, 1895, and 1891 omitted rolls.*

Towns.	1890 roll.	1895 roll.	1891 omitted roll.
Alabama	178	166	6
Arbeka	129	125	5
Arbeka Deep Fork	150	127	3
Arbekochee	73	98	.....
Artusse	139	145	11
Big Spring	188	188	7
Broken Arrow	402	375	67
Cheyahah	138	162	20
Concharty	187	189	8
Coweta	552	558	57
Cussehta	440	441	19
Eufaula Canadian	233	244	11
Eufaula Deep Fork	131	137	7
Euchee	575	590	33
Fish Pond	155	160	5
Greenleaf	104	114	5
Hickory Ground	319	343	16
Hillabee Canadian	107	106	2
Hitchete	192	197	12
Hutchechuppa	196	186	1
Ketchopataka	422	306	13
Kialagee	239	219	7
Little River Tulsa	346	385	20
Lochapoka	187	213	9
Nuyaka	229	208	10
Oeogufkee	180	240	7
Okchiye	216	182	10
Okfuskee Canadian	127	116	9
Okfuskee Deep Fork	85	85	13
Osoche	87	74	.....
Pukon Tallahassee	101	105	1
Quassarty No. 1	74	76	5
Quassarty No. 2	48	46	1
Taskegee	388	424	17
Thlewathle	195	200	9
Thloplocco	321	339	13
Topofka	91	83	1
Tuckabatchee	786	794	46
Tulladega	157	139	4
Tullahassochee	56	58	3
Tulmochussee	78	94	8
Tulsa Canadian	144	165	1
Tulwathlocco	173	164	10
Wakoyiye[1]	50	.....	.....
Wewoka	102	87	6
Total	9,463	9,453	528

[1] Wakoyiye annexed to Oeogufke town after the 1890 roll was made.

TABLE A.—*Statement showing the number of names enrolled in each town in the Creek Nation on the 1890, 1895, and 1891 omitted rolls*—Continued.

FREEDMEN.

Towns.	1890 roll.	1895 roll.	1891 omitted roll.
Arkansas	2,058	1,944	338
Canadian	1,337	1,443	138
North Fork	833	1,029	101
Total	4,228	4,416	576

RECAPITULATION.

Total Freedmen	4,228	4,416	576
Total Creeks	9,463	9,453	528
Total	13,691	13,869	1,104
Total 1891, omitted roll	1,104	.....	.....
Total 1890 and 1891 omitted rolls	14,795	.....	.....

A very difficult problem to determine is the actual number of recognized citizens in the Creek Nation who are entitled to be enrolled as such, as there is no satisfactory enumeration. The commission took a census of the nation in 1897 and 1898, but as a large number of Indians refused to appear before the commission and furnish any information concerning themselves or their neighbors, the census then taken was neither complete nor satisfactory. By reference to Table A (p. 20), it will be seen that the total number of names on the rolls of 1890 and 1891 is 14,795, while the number of names on the 1895 roll is only 13,689, showing a reduction of 926 names in a period of four and five years. This reduction is accounted for from the fact that the Creek authorities discovered that a large number of names had been fraudulently placed on the rolls for a pecuniary consideration, and that the names of many deceased persons had been left thereon in order that interested parties might participate in the per capita payments. Upon the discovery of this fact in 1895, the Creek council created a special committee, commonly known as the "committee of eighteen," which was given full power to revise the rolls, and eliminate therefrom the names of all deceased persons and all persons who had been placed thereon fraudulently. Pursuant to the authority thus conferred, this committee erased a large number of names of noncitizens and deceased persons from the rolls. By an act of the Creek council of May 30, 1895, a citizenship commission was created, whose duty it was to sit as a high court to settle and determine all cases brought before it, involving the right of citizenship in the Creek Nation. This commission was given further authority by an act of the Creek council, approved August 10, 1896, to examine the census rolls of 1895, and satisfy itself of their correctness, and correct them by erasure of noncitizens and deceased persons and by the addition of children, and submit the rolls so amended to the council for its approval. The rolls so amended were submitted to and approved by the Creek council in 1896, and are the last authenticated rolls of Creek citizens. In view of this fact and the further fact that a large number of those unaccounted for on the 1895 rolls are undoubtedly either noncitizens or dead, it is estimated that the total number of recognized Creek citizens will not exceed the total number of names appearing on these rolls.

TABLE B.—*Statement showing number of persons enrolled, those unaccounted for, and those reported dead from the 1890 and 1895 rolls.*

Town.	1890 roll.			1895 roll.		
	Enrolled.	Unaccounted for.	Reported dead.	Enrolled.	Unaccounted for.	Reported dead.
Alabama	78	54	46	83	65	16
Arbeka	60	40	27	61	48	16
Arbeka Deep Fork	46	88	16	56	60	11
Arbekochee	45	7	21	60	26	12
Artusse	80	35	24	84	35	20
Big Spring	124	41	23	88	46	11
Broken Arrow	284	67	51	298	42	35
Cheyaha	86	28	24	111	27	24
Concharty	129	24	34	144	21	24
Coweta	367	108	77	406	59	72
Cussehta	240	105	95	286	87	68
Eufaula Canadian	61	154	18	71	148	25
Eufaula Deep Fork	68	38	25	82	36	19
Euchee	239	237	99	301	237	52
Fish Pond	46	84	25	57	80	23
Green Leaf	26	66	12	26	77	11
Hickory Ground	147	136	36	134	166	43
Hillabee Canadian	8	88	11	11	86	11
Hitchete	97	63	32	109	58	30
Hutchechuppa	73	100	23	78	78	30
Ketchapataka	152	229	41	156	132	18
Kialagee	49	160	30	53	141	25
Little River Tulsa	104	190	52	126	223	36
Lochapoka	105	55	27	130	69	14
Nuyaka	122	51	56	133	52	23
Oeogufke	41	131	8	51	174	15
Okchiye	33	165	18	21	146	15
Okfuskee Canadian	17	104	6	19	86	11
Okfuskee Deep Fork	44	22	19	49	27	9
Osoche	50	13	24	54	10	10
Pukon Tallahassee	8	83	10	12	82	11
Quassarty No. 1	33	29	12	42	28	6
Quassarty No. 2	5	39	4	4	37	5
Taskegee	217	116	50	255	139	30
Thlewathle	89	79	27	95	91	14
Thloplocco	191	51	79	216	74	49
Topofka	11	74	6	15	59	9
Tuckabatchee	381	301	104	434	296	64
Tulladega	30	105	22	27	101	11
Tullahassochee	5	51	.....	4	54	.....
Tulmochussee	11	64	3	11	79	4
Tulsa Canadian	63	54	27	78	68	19
Tulwathlocco	63	64	26	84	63	17
Wakoyiye[1]	9	34	7	.....	.....	.....
Wewoka	17	67	18	16	63	8
Total	4,164	3,894	1,395	4,631	3,797	976

[1] Wakoyiye annexed to Oeogufke town after the 1890 roll was made.

NOTE.—This table does not include the three colored towns.

The total number of names appearing on the 1891 omitted roll is 1,104, of which number 576 are classed as Freedmen and 528 as Indians. Of the 528 Indians appearing on this roll, 158 have been enrolled, 358 are unaccounted for, and 15 are reported dead.

The act of Congress of June 28, 1898, makes it incumbent upon the commission to prepare two separate rolls of citizens of the Creek Nation, viz.; Creek Indians and Creek Freedmen.

CREEK INDIANS.

The total number of Creek Indians enrolled to date is 6,060. Of this number 147 were born since the 1st day of July, 1899, and 14 are classed as doubtful. The enrollment of these children has been made for the reason that no date has been determined for closing the rolls. The Creek agreement of February 1, 1899, which was not ratified by Congress, provided that: "No person born to any citizen after

June 30, 1899, shall be entitled to enrollment." The agreement of March 8, 1900, now pending for ratification, extended the time to July 1, 1900. There being no existing law or agreement designating the date for closing the rolls, this enrollment is being continued.

The total number of Creek Indians on the 1895 roll (see Table B, p. 22) unaccounted for is 3,797. The total number enrolled therefrom, 4,631, and the total number reported dead, 976. The number unaccounted for consists largely of the full-blood class, among which the death rate has been exceedingly high. It is therefore estimated, after making due allowances for children and deceased persons, that the number not enrolled is not less than 2,500 or more than 3,000.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 10, 1896, the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and any legally constituted court or commission designated by the tribal authorities of any of the nations in the Indian Territory, were authorized to hear and determine the right of all persons who applied for admission to citizenship in either of the nations, with the proviso that if any person or tribe should be aggrieved by the decision of the commission, or the court or commission designated by the tribal authorities, an appeal could be taken to the United States court in Indian Territory. A large number of cases were heard and determined by both the commission and the Creek citizenship commission, a legally constituted tribunal created by an act of the Creek council of May 30, 1895.

The number of persons admitted to citizenship in the Creek Nation by these two tribunals and the United States court is as follows:

Total number admitted by Dawes Commission	255
Total number admitted by Creek citizenship commission	228
Total number admitted by United States court	70
Total	553

NOTE.—This statement includes both Creek Freedmen and Indians.

There appearing to be a wide discrepancy, which may be misleading, between the total number of Creeks enrolled, viz.; 6,060, and the total number enrolled from the 1895 roll, as appears on Table B, viz.; 4,631 the following table is prepared as explanatory thereof:

Total number enrolled from 1895 roll	4,631
Total number enrolled from list of names admitted by the Dawes Commission	100
Total number enrolled from list of names admitted by Colbert citizenship commission	131
Total number enrolled from list of names admitted by United States court	60
Total number of persons born since 1895 up to and including June 30, 1899, and persons whose names only appear upon one of the two authenticated rolls of 1890 and 1895	991
Total number of children born since July 1, 1899	147
Total	6,060

CREEK FREEDMEN.

The act of Congress of June 28, 1898, confirmed the roll of Creek Freedmen made by J. W. Dunn, under the authority of the United States, prior to March 14, 1867, and directed the commission to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said roll, and all persons born since the date of said roll to those whose names are found thereon, with such other persons of African descent as may have been rightfully admitted by the lawful authorities of the Creek Nation.

The total number of names on the Dunn roll is 1,781. Of this number, 811 have been enrolled therefrom, 756 are reported dead, and 214 have not been enrolled. In all probability a large percentage of the total number that have not been enrolled are either dead or nonresidents. In view of this fact the enrollment of this class of citizens is nearly completed.

For convenience, the Creek Freedmen are here divided into five classes, viz.:

First. Certain persons of African descent, whose names appear on the Dunn roll, and their descendants born subsequent to the making of said roll, March 14, 1867; provided they have complied with the terms of the laws of the Creek Nation and the laws of the United States relating to the enrollment of Creek citizens.

Second. Certain persons of African descent who were residents of the Indian Territory at the time of the making of the Dunn roll and by virtue of the Creek treaty of 1866 were entitled to be placed thereon, provided they have complied with the terms of the laws of the Creek Nation and the laws of the United States relating to the enrollment of Creek citizens, and have been duly enrolled and recognized as citizens of the Creek Nation by the Creek tribunal authorities and whose names are found on the authenticated tribal rolls of said nation.

Third. Certain persons of African descent who have been duly recognized and enrolled as citizens of the Creek Nation by the Creek tribal authorities and whose names appear upon the authenticated tribal rolls of said nation, provided they have complied with the terms of the laws of the Creek Nation and the laws of the United States relating to the enrollment of Creek citizens.

Fourth. Certain persons who have been born since July 1, 1899. (For full information relating to this class see reference previously made thereto in this report.)

Fifth. Doubtful citizens who have been enlisted for enrollment but whose citizenship has not been fully considered and determined by the commission.

The following is a statement of the number of these classes that have been enrolled:

Total number of first class	4,051
Total number of second class	89
Total number of third class	461
Total number of fourth class	107
Total number of fifth class	212
Total number of Freedmen enrolled to date	4,920

By reference to Table A (p. 20), it will be seen that the total number of Freedmen on the 1895 roll is 4,416, and the total number enrolled 4,920, being 504 more than appears on the roll of 1895. After making due allowance for the natural increase by birth, the number of deceased persons and the number that will probably be eliminated from the doubtful list when these cases are determined by the commission, it is estimated that the total number of Freedmen will be about 5,000.

No attempt is made to account for the names of Freedmen on the 1890 and 1895 rolls, for the reason that this class of citizens has been mainly identified from the Dunn roll, and their names have never been checked off from the 1890 and 1895 rolls, excepting the names of persons belonging to the third class herein specified.

The total number of Creek Indians and Creek Freedmen enrolled to date is 10,980. Of this number 3,945 Creeks and 364 Freedmen have been enrolled during the year ending August 15, 1900. If the same rate of progress is made during the ensuing year, the enrollment of Creek citizens should be completed by August 15, 1901.

The following is an estimate of the total number of recognized citizens in the Creek Nation:

Estimated number of Creeks	8,500
Estimated number of Freedmen	5,000
Total	13,500

This estimate is a conservative one, which may be exceeded by a few hundred, owing to the provisions of section 33 of the Creek agreement of March 8, 1900, now pending (Appendix No. 2 p. 5), which, if ratified, will give the commission authority to enroll certain full-blood Creek Indians now residing in the Cherokee Nation, and also certain full-blood Creek Indians now residing in the Creek Nation, who have recently removed there from the State of Texas, and such other recognized citizens found on the Creek rolls as might by reason of nonresidence be excluded from enrollment by the act of Congress of June 28, 1898. This estimate is subject to further increase if any provision is made for the enrollment of certain recognized citizens who claim to have been omitted from the 1895 roll.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that a number of applicants for enrollment, whose names could not be found on the 1895 roll, have made the claim that they received the per capita payment for that year, and that their names are on the 1895 "Omitted roll." No such roll is in the possession of the commission, but from repeated inquiries of the Creek authorities it is evident that such a roll was made.

CHEROKEES.

The commission, early in the year 1900, determined upon and advertised appointments for the enrollment of Cherokees (Indians, Delawares, and Freedmen) in Indian Territory. These appointments extended from May 14, to November 23, 1900, as follows:

Bennett.—From Monday, May 14, to Friday, May 18, inclusive.
Illinois.—From Monday, May 21, to Friday, May 25, inclusive.
Tahlequah.—From Monday, May 28, to Friday, June 8, inclusive.
Rose.—From Monday, June 11, to Friday, June 15, inclusive.
Spavinaw.—From Monday, June 18, to Friday, June 22, inclusive.
Grove.—From Monday, June 25, to Friday, June 29, inclusive.
Fairland.—From Monday, July 9, to Friday, July 13, inclusive.
Westville.—From Monday, July 16, to Friday, July 20, inclusive.
Stillwell.—From Monday, July 23, to Friday, July 27, inclusive.
Bunch.—From Monday, July 30, to Friday, August 3, inclusive.
Sallisaw.—From Monday, August 6, to Friday, August 10, inclusive.
Muldrow.—From Monday, August 13, to Friday, August 17, inclusive.
Fort Gibson.—From Monday, August 20, to Friday, August 31, inclusive.
Prior Creek.—From Monday, September 10, to Friday, September 14, inclusive.
Vinita.—From Monday, September 17, to Friday, September 28, inclusive.
Welch.—From Monday, October 1, to Friday, October 5, inclusive.
Bartlesville.—From Monday, October 8, to Friday, October 12, inclusive.
Nowata.—From Monday, October 15, to Friday, October 19, inclusive.
Oolagah.—From Monday, October 22, to Friday, October 26, inclusive.
Claremore.—From Monday, October 29, to Friday, November 9, inclusive.
Catoosa.—From Monday, November 12, to Friday, November 16, inclusive.
Chelsea.—From Monday, November 19, to Friday, November 23, inclusive.

A combination of circumstances theretofore unseen arose to prevent the fulfillment of those engagements prior to July 9, and the commission found it necessary to cancel same, preparing, however, to enter fully upon this work on the last-named date. No progress in the matter of enrollment of Cherokees is, therefore, to be reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

APPRAISEMENT OF LANDS.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The appraisement of lands in the Seminole Nation, in conformity with the requirements of the agreement with that nation of date December 16, 1897, was in progress at the conclusion of the last report. The force employed and the manner of conducting the work, the number of men engaged in it, and the record of their doings are all reported in the last annual report of the commission with sufficient particularity. A reference will save repetition here. The work was completed November 1, 1899, with the following result. The whole time consumed in the work was seven months. The total area of land appraised was 365,854.39 acres, as tabulated below:

Class.	Arbitrary value per acre, fixed by agreement.	Number of acres.	Total value.
1	$5.00	24,055.89	$120,279.35
2	2.50	248,837.48	622,093.68
3	1.25	92,961.02	116,201.25
Total		365,854.39	858,574.28

It will be understood that the valuation thus shown does not represent the actual value of the lands, the commission not being authorized to appraise these lands at their true value, but merely to designate which were best, which second best, and which third best, and when so classified the valuations shown attach by virtue of the agreement of December 16, 1897.

The field works and notes have been carefully examined and verified, and so arranged, as described in last report, as to be easy of access. It only remains of preliminary work, before proceeding to allotment to complete, as heretofore described, the roll of Seminole citizens, before taking up the work of final allotment, which can then with all dispatch be carried on to the conclusion.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.

The land belonging to the Choctaws and Chickasaws is in one body, held in common by these tribes, and all preliminary work and final allotment must be in accordance with their agreement with the United States of date April 23, 1897. This agreement requires that the land belonging to these tribes "shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes, as far as possible, a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility

of the soil and the location and value of the lands." This necessitates an appraisal of the whole body of the land, an area much larger than all that belonging to the other three tribes. This appraisal was commenced at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 30 last. The appraisement party, under the direction of an appraiser in chief, was composed of four camps, each camp divided into two parties of two appraisers and one surveyor each. The first efforts were not very successful, owing to the great amount of sickness in the camps, which increased to such an extent as to compel the abandonment of one camp on August 12, and such members of that camp as were physically able filled vacancies in other camps. These conditions continued until cooler weather; but after the third camp resumed work on the 21st of October the work took on renewed energy and the appraisement progressed rapidly.

On November 18 the appraising camp from the Seminole Nation, having finished work in that nation, was made a part of the Choctaw-Chickasaw appraisement, thus putting five camps in the field with thirty men constantly employed as appraisers, and five extra men ready to supply any vacancies due to illness or other causes. The total number of acres appraised for the year under the above-mentioned disadvantages was 4,319,344.97 acres, making an average of 72,000 acres for the month, or 4¼ sections per day per camp. The parties worked in the Choctaw Nation until the 20th of April, 1900, appraising 3,090,841.63 acres of land, after which time they moved to the Chickasaw Nation, and up to June 30, 1900, had appraised 1,228,503.34 acres. The progress made in the appraisement of Choctaw and Chickasaw lands is illustrated by Exhibits 5 and 6, pages 33.

Each appraiser in charge of a camp is required to make a weekly report to this office, in which he shows the lands appraised, their classification and acreage, and also accounts for the presence of each man under his charge.

These reports are received at the office of the commission and thoroughly checked by experienced clerks, the progress of the work being shown in colors on a large map of the two nations.

As fast as the reports are verified the classifications and acreage are entered into the final records, similar in design to those used for the Seminole Nation, with the exceptions that the classifications are different and that the values will not be determined until both nations have been appraised. Specimen pages from this record accompany this report. (Exhibits Nos. 7 and 8, p. 33.)

When this appraisement has been completed and the values placed on each tract of land the same will be shown on a plat in the final records, after which, and upon completion of citizenship rolls, the land office for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations will be opened.

The commission is now fitting out seven new land appraising parties, four of which will begin work in the southeast corner of the Chickasaw Nation, working west, meeting the five parties now working south on the five west ranges of the Chickasaw Nation, when they will complete the appraisement of this nation. The three remaining parties will enter the field in the northeast portion of the Choctaw Nation, appraising about 920,000 acres, after which time these parties, together with nine parties finishing in the Chickasaw Nation, will proceed to the Cherokee Nation for the purpose of appraising the lands of that tribe.

After these parties shall have left the Choctaw Nation there will yet remain about 2,000,000 acres of land to be appraised in this nation, and as it has been reported that timber of commercial value abounds in this locality, six camps will be outfitted, composed of expert timber examiners and estimators, each camp being supplied with a complete pack train, which will enable them to enter a country almost inaccessible in places, and where the use of wagons would be an impossibility.

Basing calculations on the above number of camps and the general topography of the country, it is believed that the appraisement of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands will be completed by July 1, 1901.

CREEK AND CHEROKEE.

All the work preliminary to final allotment which has been done and is yet to be done in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and in that of the Seminole is in conformity with the requirements of the agreements heretofore entered into with the United States by those nations respectively. It is otherwise with the Creeks and Cherokees. In the early work of the commission these nations were exceedingly reluctant to treat at all with the commission, but a better understanding of the purposes of the commission has served to do away with much distrust and to gradually bring about cooperation on the part of leading and influential citizens. This has brought about a free and unreserved interchange of views, resulting in an agreement with each of these nations (Appendixes Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 35 and 45) now awaiting ratification, which appears to be in the main satisfactory to all concerned. But before any such result seemed possible, Congress undertook to bring about by enactment results in these two nations as nearly like those attained by the agreements with the other nations as it was believed Congress had power to effect by statute, unaccompanied with the assent of the tribal governments. Accordingly the act of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis law, was enacted. Final allotment under this law would give to the allottee only the exclusive use and occupation of the surface of his allotment, subject to the use of so much of that surface as was necessary for mining coal and other minerals found beneath by their separate owners. The preliminary work before such allotment is very similar to that required by the agreements with the other nations. But the allotment contemplated by the law is so out of harmony with that in the other nations and comparatively of so little intrinsic value, as well as incompatible with any common system of government, that it has been deemed of the greatest importance to effect, if possible, agreements which would do away with this great difference before proceeding with any work which might be disturbed by subsequent negotiations, and appraisement of lands, therefore, in these two tribes has not thus far been undertaken. Preliminary work, such as would be required in either event, has been prosecuted in these nations in connection with similar work elsewhere.

TOWNSITES.

The commission has not been able before the expiration of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, to take up the work required of it in the matter of townsites by the act approved May 31, 1900. That work will engage its attention at an early date.

PRELIMINARY SELECTIONS FOR ALLOTMENT.

The filing of selections preliminary to allotment in the Creek Nation has continued without interruption since the report of the commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, which report contained a full description of this work in detail.

The fact, however, of no agreement having been concluded between the United States and the Creeks has produced very many possibilities contingent on prospective changes of which cognizance had to be taken by the commission, but which, owing to their uncertainty, could not be treated as items of final record. These provisions, which related both to land reservations and to citizenship, have been the cause of much unsatisfactory and apparently, from the radical changes in the several agreements, useless provisional work.

Up to and including June 30, 1900, there have been 10,000 selections filed in the Creek Nation, amounting approximately to two-thirds of the total number of citizens, and covering the most thickly settled and improved lands of the nation. Accompanying this report, and marked Exhibit No. 1, page 33, is a map showing progress of preliminary allotment in this nation to June 30, 1900.

The greatest difficulty encountered by the commission in the allotment work has been from conflicting improvements arising from the necessity of reducing to lines of legal subdivision the irregular improvements and holdings of the citizens prior to allotment.

To intelligently make these reductions it has been necessary to subdivide sections, and plat farms and improvements, which has been done on a scale of 8 inches to 1 mile, using cross-section paper of two chain subdivisions. Exhibits Nos. 5 and 6, page 38, show the method of platting and indicate holdings in a section, before and after preliminary allotments were made. In the commission's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, will be found diagrams more fully illustrating the irregular holdings of citizens. From these plats it has been possible to allot to each citizen his improvements, notwithstanding their irregularity, and to conform at the same time to lines of legal subdivision, and also to avoid encroaching upon the adjoining improvements of other citizens.

In the Creek Nation the commission has done this subdivisional section work in 37 townships (Exhibit No. 4, p. 33), it being necessary, from the conditions of improvements, to subdivide every section in some townships, while in others, where large pastures existed, it was found necessary to subdivide only such sections as were improved. This subdivisional section work in the Creek Nation has been done by one party composed of two surveyors, one plane-table man, and assistants.

The commission has one other party engaged in this work at present in the Chickasaw Nation, in the Ardmore Block, where extensive improvements are found, and where it has been necessary to subdivide every section.

As this subdivision work progressed many conflicts among the early selections were found to exist, and the commission has been adjusting these filings as they could be reached from time to time. The work of adjustment has been, however, very slow, owing to the difficulty of getting the interested parties in person before the commission, which is necessary to perfect these changes. Some existing conflicts have

not yet been reached, owing to this difficulty, but most of them will be properly adjusted in time, without contest, as the prevailing spirit of citizens is simply to include their own improvements, as far as possible, and not to encroach upon anything belonging to others. There are exceptions to this rule, and in such cases settlements are reached through the institution of contest proceedings. The percentage of contests to the number of filings is small, however, being only about 2 per cent. The contests arising out of these preliminary selections were as follows on the 30th of June, 1900:

Number of contests filed	227
Cases in which final decision of commission had been rendered	90
Cases which had been disposed of without trial	87
Cases pending before the commission	50
Total	227

RECAPITULATION.

Contests finally disposed of	160
Contests pending before the commission	50
Contests pending on appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	17
Total	227

LEASES.

The first proviso of section 16 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, is as follows:

Provided, That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe, and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him.

On October 7, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated certain rules and regulations for the selection and renting of prospective allotments under provisions of this act. After prescribing the manner in which the selections of land should be made by the members of different tribes, there followed a provision with reference to the renting of the selections of such members, viz.:

And thereafter he may occupy, control, and rent the same for any period not exceeeding one year, by any one contract, until lands are in fact allotted to him under terms of said act, and will be protected therein by the Government from interference by all other persons whomsoever.

No contract for rent of any selection so made shall be valid or binding unless for adequate consideration and made in writing, in duplicate, and deposited in the office of said commission in which the selection is made. Said commission, after investigation, shall forward the same to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved it shall be returned to such office of the commission, to be by it delivered to the parties, one copy to each.

By reason of the fact that the land office of the Creek Nation was not opened for the purpose of permitting citizens thereof to make selections of land until April 1, 1899, after the grazing season was well advanced, a very small proportion of leases covering grazing lands in the Creek Nation for the year 1899 were filed with the commission. The cattlemen, however, began early to make leases for grazing lands for the year 1900, and many of these leases were entered into during the months of July, August, and September, 1899. By

the 31st day of December there were filed with the commission not less than 400 rental contracts for the season of 1900. Leases for agricultural and grazing lands were filed with the commission up to the month of July, 1900, the total number filed for this season being 1,059.

Many of the cattlemen have ignored the regulations of the Department with reference to filing leases with the commission, upon the advice of lawyers that the Department of the Interior exceeded its authority in making these rules and regulations with reference to the leasing of grazing lands. It may be stated as a conservative estimate that not to exceed 50 per cent of the land actually leased in the Creek Nation for this year is covered by the leases filed with the commission. A map showing the number of leases filed with the commission for this year is made a part of this report, (See Exhibit 9, p. 33.)

On the 2nd day of February, 1900, the commission invited the attention of the Department to the attitude of lessors and requested a legal opinion in respect to the following regulation:

> No contract for rent of any selection so made shall be valid or binding unless for adequate consideration and made in writing, in duplicate, and deposited in the office of said commission in which the selection is made. Said commission, after investigation, shall forward the same to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved it shall be returned to such office of the commission, to be by it delivered to the parties, one copy to each.

On February 14, 1900, said letter of the commission on this subject was referred to the Assistant Attorney-General by the Department for an opinion in accordance with said request. On April 4, the Assistant Attorney-General rendered an opinion as follows:

> After a careful study of this matter, I have not found any provision of law that in terms or by necessary implication directs that a contract for the renting of lands selected as prospective allotments shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Said opinion was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same day.

Prior to the rendition of this opinion, the commission had investigated and forwarded to the Department something in excess of 400 rental contracts for the approval of the Secretary. These contracts were held by the Department until an opinion should be received from the Assistant Attorney-General, and after this opinion was received, were returned to the commission for proper disposition.

The work made necessary before the commission could make any recommendation as to whether the leases were proper ones for the approval of the Secretary, is as follows:

On May 11, 1899, the Secretary of the Interior instructed the commission as follows:

> Hereafter you will require the rental contracts to be executed in triplicate and forward all three parts for the approval of the Department.

In a communication of June 6, 1899, from the Department is the further instruction:

> Hereafter it will be held to be sufficient if the original leases only are sent to the Department for approval with proper revenue stamps thereon and without any revenue stamps for the notarial certificate, which said original leases, when approved, will be returned to your commission, to be retained in the files of said commission for future reference, and copies of said leases may be delivered to the lessors and the lessees.

Prior to the receipt of said instructions it had been the practice of the commission to forward the original and the only copy of the lease to the Department for approval. The method of procedure finally adopted by the commission with reference to these leases was as follows:

When a lease and two copies thereof is deposited with the commission for investigation, it is first given a number and then properly indexed, the card system of indexing being in use; it is then necessary to determine:

First. Whether the citizen who is the lessor is a proper party to the lease, and in case he enters into a lease covering the selection of some other party, whether he has authority to act for such party in the execution of the lease.

Second. Whether the land description given in the lease is the selection of the party referred to in the lease.

Third. Whether the rental period is a proper one.

Fourth. Whether the rental is adequate.

Fifth. Whether each contract bears the required amount of internal-revenue stamps properly canceled.

Sixth. Whether there are any clerical errors in the lease, such as errors in computing the total amount due on the lease; whether the names of the parties as signed to the lease correspond with the names given in the body of the lease, etc.

Upon receiving advice from the Department of its approval of the decision of the Assistant Attorney-General above quoted, the commission returned to the lessors and lessees in each instance a copy of each lease, retaining the original in its files. Two blank forms of leases furnished by the commission (Appendixes Nos. 5 and 6, pp. 75, 76, 77) accompany this report.

The total number of acres in the Creek Nation covered by leases filed with this commission, covering the season of 1900, is 205,504.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the commission commits itself to the belief that the work intrusted to its charge has, during the past year, progressed as rapidly as could have been expected. Many perplexing difficulties have been overcome and much opposition from those to be benefited has disappeared. Indeed, the chief opposition with which the commission has now to contend may be traced directly or indirectly to those to whom it might properly look for encouragement and support. This is true not only of the details of operations in the field, but in the negotiation of agreements as well. A share of the white population of the Territory, not confined to any one occupation or profession, with the same lack of appreciation of "the eternal fitness of things" which led them to intrude upon the domain of the Indians, now seek to dictate the policies to be observed with reference to the tribal domain, and may be seen constantly at the doors of Congress and before the United States courts petitioning for the "protection" of their "rights." Especially obnoxious, not only to the Indians themselves, but to every lover of justice, is that class of persons commonly known as "leasors," more correctly termed tenants or squatters

upon Indian lands. In innumerable cases people of this class are clinging with death-like grip to lands which were unlawfully acquired by them, or, if lawfully acquired, illegally retained.

The sympathies of the commission are most heartily with the full-blood Indian whenever it has been his misfortune to become entangled with these despoilers of his peace. While all these things at present contribute to the unhappiness of the Indian and the embarrassment of the commission, they are slowly giving way before the unfolding operation of the laws of Congress and rules of the Department of the Interior intended for their relief.

The commission can not close its report without recording a tribute to Hon. A. S. McKennon, whose retirement occurred toward the closing months of the fiscal year. He has been with the commission from its beginning, and has contributed to the work great ability, untiring industry, and a rare devotion to the best interests of the people of the Territory which knew no abatement or qualification. His associates, who knew best the character of his services, more than others, can realize their value and the loss suffered by his retirement.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY L. DAWES.
TAMS BIXBY.
THOMAS B. NEEDLES.
CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE CHEROKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS, APRIL 9, 1900.

AGREEMENT.

This agreement, by and between the United States, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Archibald S. McKennon, and Thomas B. Needles, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the Cherokee tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory, entered into in behalf of said tribe by Lucien B. Bell, Percy Wyly, Jesse Cochran, and Benjamin J. Hildebrand, duly appointed and authorized thereunto—

Witnesseth: That, in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

DEFINITIONS.

1. The words "nation" and "tribe" shall each be deemed to refer to the Cherokee Nation or tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory. The words "principal chief" shall be deemed to refer to the principal chief of said tribe. The words "Dawes Commission" or "commission "shall be deemed to refer to the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. The word "secretary" shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL ALLOTMENT.

2. All lands belonging to the Cherokee tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, except as herein reserved, shall be appraised at their true value, considering location and fertility of soil in each case, excluding improvements placed by allottee on lands selected by him: *Provided, however,* That in cases where a citizen holding lands in excess of his rightful share has failed to sell or remove the buildings and fences from said excessive holding on or before the 1st day of January, 1901, the value of the buildings and the fences shall be added to the value of the land by the appraisement committee.

3. The appraisement shall be made under the direction of the Dawes Commission by such number of committees of appraisement as may be deemed sufficient to expedite the work, one member of each committee to be appointed by said commission and one by the principal chief, and if the members of the committee fail to agree as to the value of any tract of land the value thereof shall be determined by said commission. The committees shall make report of their work to the commission as may be required. The commission shall prepare reports of the same in duplicate and transmit them to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved one copy shall be furnished the principal chief and one copy returned to the commission for its use in making allotments, as herein provided.

4. All lands of said tribe, except as herein provided, shall be allotted by said commission among the citizens of the tribe entitled to share therein, so as to give each an equal share of the whole, in value, as near as may be, in manner following: There shall be allotted to each citizen 80 acres of land—boundaries to conform to Government surveys as nearly as may be—which may be selected by him, so as to include improvements which belong to him; 80 acres of land, valued at $6.50 per acre, shall constitute a standard allotment and be the measure for the equalization of values. A citizen selecting lands of less value than such standard may select other lands, not lawfully held or occupied by any other citizen, which at their appraised value will make his allotment equal in value to the standard so fixed.

5. If any citizen selects 80 acres of land the appraised value of which, for any reason, is in excess of such standard, the excess of value shall be charged against him in the future distribution of lands and funds of the tribe arising from any source whatsoever, unless he has already paid the same, and he shall not be entitled to any further distribution of property or funds until all other citizens shall have received lands and funds equal in value to his allotment, and if there be not sufficient property and funds of the tribe to make the allotments of all other citizens equal in value to his, then for the excess there shall exist a lien on the rents and profits of his allotment, and no deed shall issue to such allottee until all charges against his allotment are liquidated. All controversies arising between citizens as to their right to select particular tracts of lands shall be determined by said commission according to the law.

6. Any citizen having in his possession lands in actual cultivation in excess of 80 acres for himself and 80 acres for his wife and each of his minor children, shall, on or before the 1st day of January, 1901, select therefrom allotments of 80 acres each for himself and members of his family aforesaid, which said allotments he may hold, and no more; and he shall, within said time, make report in writing to the Dawes Commission of the lands so selected by him, giving legal description thereof; and if he has, on the excess of such lands so held by him, buildings or fencing, he may, within said time, sell or remove same, and failing to do so he shall thereupon cease to have any interest in or right to such buildings or fences, and the same shall become a part of the land upon which they are located, and he shall not thereafter be entitled to remove or sell such improvements or receive from the tribe or any citizen any compensation therefor.

7. When allotments as hereinbefore provided have been made to all citizens the residue of lands, not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, shall be apportioned among such citizens as to equalize their allotments, but if the same be insufficient therefor the deficiency shall be supplied out of any funds of the tribe, so the allotments of all citizens may be made equal in value, as nearly as may be, in manner herein provfded.

8. If the allotment of any citizen exceeds in value that of the standard so fixed, he may pay the excess to the Indian agent, to be placed to the credit of the tribe, and shall thereupon receive title to such allotment; if a citizen select lands of the exact value of such standard allotment, he shall receive title therefor; and if a citizen select lands of less value than such standard allotment, he shall receive title to the lands so selected, and as soon as additional lands are selected by him for the purpose of equalizing his allotment he shall receive additional deed therefor.

9. When any citizen shall select his allotment and receive certificate therefor, the Secretary of the Interior shall immediately thereupon, through the United States Indian agent in said Territory, put him in unrestricted possession of his allotment.

10. Lands allotted to citizens shall not be encumbered by any debt or obligation contracted prior to the date of the deed. Lands shall not be alienable except for a fair consideration to be actually paid, and said consideration shall not include any debt or obligation existing at the date of the deed: *Provided*, No suit shall be brought to set aside a sale of land in violation of this paragraph unless instituted within 12 months after the date of the deed, and all purchasers within said time shall be charged with notice of any violation of this provision.

11. Each citizen shall select from his allotment 40 acres of land, which shall be inalienable for 21 years, or during life of the allottee, unless upon hearing in the United States court having jurisdiction it be found that a sale thereof is for the best interest of the allottee, in which case the court, being satisfied that the consideration therefor is sufficient, shall approve the deed. While such land is held by the allottee, or during said period of 21 years, the same shall be nontaxable, and shall not be liable for any debt contracted by the owner thereof while so held by him. And if for any reason such selection be not made for any citizen, it shall be the duty of said commission to make selection for him.

12. No taxes assessed or levied against the lands of any minor, not herein made nontaxable, shall be a lien upon such lands, but the same shall be a lien upon the products of the lands composing his allotment.

13. Allotments to minors may be selected by the guardian, or by the father or mother, if citizens, in order named, and shall not be sold during their minority. Allotments may be selected for prisoners, convicts, and aged and infirm persons by duly appointed agents, and for incompetents by guardians, curators, or other suitable persons akin to them, but it shall be the duty of said commission to see that such selections are made for the best interests of such parties.

14. All Delaware Indians who are Cherokee citizens shall take lands and share in the funds of the tribe, as their rights may be determined by the judgment of the Court of Claims, or by the Supreme Court if appealed, in the suit instituted therein

by the Delawares against the Cherokee Nation, and now pending, but if said suit be not determined before said commission is ready to begin the allotment of lands of the tribe as herein provided, the commission shall cause to be segregated one hundred fifty-seven thousand and six hundred acres of land, including lands which have been selected and occupied by Delawares in conformity to provision of their agreement with the Cherokees, dated April 8, 1867, such lands so to remain, subject to the disposition according to such judgment as may be rendered in said cause; and said commission shall thereupon proceed to the allotment of the remaining lands of the tribe as aforesaid. Said commission shall, when final judgment is rendered, allot lands to such Delawares in conformity to the terms of the judgment and their individual rights thereunder. Nothing in this agreement shall in any manner impair the rights of either party to said contract as the same may be finally determined by the court, or shall interfere with the holdings of the Delawares under their contract with the Cherokees of April 8, 1867, until their rights under said contract are determined by the courts in their suit now pending against the Cherokees.

TOWN SITES.

15. All towns in the Cherokee Nation having a population of 200 or more shall be surveyed and laid out, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into town lots, necessary streets, alleys and parks, conforming to existing surveys where made by the Cherokee Nation, as far as may be, giving to each town such territory as may be required for its present needs and reasonable prospective growth, and the surveyors shall prepare five correct plats of each town and forward same to the Secretary for his approval, and when approved by him he shall retain one of said plats and transmit one to the principal chief, one to the clerk of the United States court within the jurisdiction of which the town is located, one to the town authorities, and one to the Dawes Commission.

16. There shall be a townsite committee for each town, which shall, after survey has been completed, appraise all town lots therein at their true value at the time of appraisement, excluding improvements, considering the location, surroundings, and advantages of the town, and shall appraise the improvements on each town lot separately, and such appraisement shall be reported to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him before becoming effective. If a majority of a committee fail to agree upon the value of any lot, the value thereof shall be fixed by the Secretary.

17. Each townsite committee shall consist of one member to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one by the principal chief, and one by the town authorities, neither of whom shall be interested in any town lots or lands in the town for which he is appointed, except one lot on which he may reside. Each member of such committee shall be entitled to compensation only for the time he is actually employed in the discharge of his duties, and he may, at any time, be removed by the Secretary of the Interior. In case the principal chief or the town authorities fail to appoint a member of any townsite committee as herein provided, then, and in that event, the appointment may be made by the Secretary.

18. All controversies between claimants for the possession of any town lot or parcel of land in any town shall be decided by a majority of such townsite committee, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

19. Any citizen in rightful possession of any town lot which has been improved as required by tribal laws, the right of occupancy of which he has acquired under tribal laws, shall have right to purchase same by paying one-half the appraised value thereof, deducting therefrom such amount as may have been paid into the Cherokee national treasury for such right of occupancy.

20. Any citizen in rightful possession of any town lot having improvements thereon, other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, the occupancy of which has not been acquired under tribal laws, shall have the right to purchase such lot by paying one-half the appraised value thereof.

21. Any citizen in rightful possession of any town lot not having improvements thereon, the occupancy of which has been acquired under tribal laws, shall have the right to purchase such lot by paying two-thirds of the appraised value thereof.

22. When the appraisement of any town lot so improved is made and approved the committee shall notify the claimant thereof of the amount of the appraisement, and he shall, within 60 days thereafter, make payment of 10 per cent of the amount due for the lot, and four months thereafter he shall pay 15 per cent additional, and the remainder of the purchase money he shall pay in three equal annual installments without interest; but if the owner of any such lot fail to purchase the same and make the first and second payments aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, the lot and improvements shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the

direction of the townsite committee, at a price not less than their appraised value; and the purchaser shall pay the purchase price to the owner of the improvements, less the appraised value of the lot.

23. All town lots not having thereon improvements other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, the disposition of which is not herein otherwise specifically provided for, shall be sold within twelve months after appraisement under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, after due advertisement, at public auction to the highest bidder, at not less than their appraised value.

24. Any citizen occupying more than four acres of unplatted land, which may be laid out in town lots in any town, and which are to be sold at public auction as above, shall have the right to select in a body, and retain a sufficient number of such lots at their appraised value as may be equal to the standard allotment herein fixed, to be taken in lieu of his allotment, and in addition thereto he may purchase one-fourth of the remaining lots, to be selected in a body, into which such land has been divided, by paying two-thirds of the appraised value.

25. If any citizen has lands in any town, occupied and used by him as a home, he may purchase the lots into which such lands may be platted, by paying one-half of their appraised value, not, however, exceeding four acres; but this right shall not extend to persons who take their allotment out of the unplatted lands as herein provided.

26. The purchaser of any unimproved town lot sold at public auction shall pay twenty-five per cent of the purchase money at the time of the sale, and within four months thereafter he shall pay twenty-five per cent additional, and the remainder of the purchase money he shall pay in two equal annual installments without interest.

27. If the purchaser of any town lot fails to make payment of any sum when due, the same shall thereafter bear six per cent interest per annum until paid.

28. The purchaser of any town lot may at any time pay the full amount of the purchase money, and he shall thereupon receive title therefor.

29. All town lots or parts of lots, not exceeding fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in size, upon which churches and parsonages have been erected, and which are occupied as such at the time of appraisement, shall be conveyed gratuitously to the churches to which the improvements belong, and if such churches have inclosed other adjoining lots actually necessary for their use, they may purchase same by paying one-half the appraised value thereof.

30. All town lots purchased by citizens under provisions of this agreement shall be free from incumbrance by any debt contracted prior to the date of the deed therefor, except for improvements thereon or for money borrowed to pay the purchase price to the nation.

31. Any citizen having the right of occupancy of an unimproved residence lot in any town at the date of this agreement, and owning no other lot or land therein, shall have the right to purchase such lot by paying one-half of the appraised value thereof.

32. Any person whomsoever may bid for and purchase any lot sold at public auction as herein provided.

33. No taxes shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot remaining unsold, but taxes may be assessed against any town lot sold as herein provided, and the same shall constitute a lien upon the interest of the purchaser therein after any payment thereon has been made by him; and if forfeiture of any lot be made, all taxes assessed against such lots shall be paid out of any money paid thereon by the purchaser.

34. The town authorities may select and locate, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a cemetery within suitable distance from each town, to embrace such number of acres as may be deemed necessary for such purpose. The townsite committee shall appraise the same at its true value, and the town may purchase same by paying such value. If any citizens have improvements thereon other than fencing and tillage, they shall be appraised by said committee and paid for by the town. The town authorities shall dispose of the lots in such cemetery at reasonable prices, in suitable sizes for burial purposes, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the general improvement of the property: *Provided*, That lands already laid out by tribal authorities shall be included in the cemeteries herein provided for without cost to the towns, and the holdings of the burial lots therein now occupied for such purposes shall in no wise be disturbed.

35. All towns now in existence, where there are two or more places of business and less than two hundred inhabitants, may be surveyed and laid out into town lots and necessary streets and alleys, and platted as other towns, each to embrace such amount of land as may be deemed necessary, not exceeding forty acres, which survey may be made in a manner provided for other towns, and the appraisement of the town

lots of said towns may be made by any committee appointed for either of the towns having two hundred inhabitants or more; and all lots in said towns having thereon improvements of other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage may be purchased by any person having rightful possession thereof and owning the improvements thereon by paying one-half the appraised value. The survey, appraisement, and sale of lots shall be made uuder regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

36. The United States may purchase in any town in the Cherokee Nation suitable lands for court-houses, jails, and other necessary public buildings for its use by paying the appraised value thereof, the same to be selected under the direction of the department for whose use such buildings are to be erected, and if any person have improvements thereon other than fencing and tillage the same shall be appraised and paid for by the United States.

TITLES.

37. After the ratification of this agreement by Congress and the tribe, the Secretary of the Interior shall furnish the principal chief with blank deeds necessary for all conveyance herein provided for, and when any citizen receives his allotment of land amounting to and not exceeding in value the standard allotment herein fixed, or when any allotment has been so ascertained and fixed that title should, under the provisions of this agreement, be conveyed, the principal chief shall thereupon proceed to execute in due form and deliver to him a deed conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the Cherokee Nation and of all other citizens in and to the lands embraced in his allotment certificate.

38. The principal chief shall, in like manner and with like effect, execute and deliver to proper parties deeds of conveyance in all other cases herein provided for. All lands and town lots to be conveyed to one person shall, as far as practicable, be included in one deed, and all deeds shall be executed free of charge.

39. All conveyances shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall serve as a relinquishment to the grantee of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands embraced in his deed, and also as a guaranty to him of the title to the land against all claims other than those arising under the laws, usages, or customs of the tribe, or the acts of the tribal authorities.

40. Any allottee accepting such deed shall be deemed to assent to the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the tribe as provided herein, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest to the same, except in the proceeds of lands reserved from allotment.

41. The acceptance of deeds of minors and incompetents by persons authorized to select their allotments for them shall be deemed sufficient to bind such minors and incompetents as to the conveyance of all other lands of the tribe as provided herein.

42. All deeds when so executed and approved shall be filed in the office of the Dawes Commission and recorded in a book appropriate for the purpose without expense to the grantee, and such records shall have like effect as other public records.

ROLL OF CITIZENSHIP.

43. The roll of citizenship of the Cherokee Nation shall be made as of April 1, 1900, and the names of all persons then living and entitled to enrollment on that date shall be placed on said roll by the Dawes Commission.

44. No child born to any citizen after the first day of April, 1900, nor any white person who has intermarried with a Cherokee citizen since the sixteenth day of December, 1895, shall be entitled to enrollment.

45. Such rolls shall, in all other respects, be made in strict compliance with the provisions of section 21 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

46. If any citizen who was living and entitled to be enrolled on the first day of April, 1900, die before receiving his allotment of lands and share of the tribal funds, his allotment and share of the funds shall descend to his heirs according to the laws of descent and distribution of the Cherokee Nation and shall be allotted and distributed to them accordingly.

47. No person who has been enrolled by the Dawes Commission as a citizen of any other tribe shall be enrolled as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

48. The rolls made by said commission, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be the final rolls of membership of said tribe, upon which the allotment of all lands and the distribution of the tribe shall be made.

SCHOOLS.

49. The Cherokee school fund shall be used, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of children of Cherokee citizens, and the Cherokee schools shall be conducted under rules prescribed by him according to Cherokee laws, subject to such modifications as he may deem necessary to make the schools most effective and to produce the best possible results; said schools to be under the direct supervision of a supervisor appointed by the Secretary and a superintendent appointed by the principal chief.

50. All teachers shall be examined by or under direction of said supervisor and said superintendent, and competent teachers, and other persons to be engaged in and about the schools with good moral character only shall be employed; but where all qualifications are equal, preference shall be given to citizens in such employment.

51. All moneys for running the schools shall be appropriated by the Cherokee national council, not to exceed the amount of the Cherokee school fund; but if the council fail or refuse to make the necessary appropriations the Secretary of the Interior may direct the use of sufficient amount of the school funds to pay all necessary expenses to the efficient conduct of the schools, strict account therefor to be rendered to him and the principal chief.

52. All accounts for expenditures in running the schools shall be examined and approved by said supervisor and superintendent and also by the general superintendent of Indian schools in Indian Territory before payment thereof is made.

53. If the supervisor and superintendent fail to agree upon any matter under their direction and control, it shall be decided by said general superintendent, subject to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, but his decision shall govern until reversed by the Secretary.

54. Said school fund shall be administered so that each Cherokee citizen of school age entitled thereto shall have equal benefits therefrom, as nearly as may be.

55. The interest arising from the Cherokee orphan fund shall in like manner be used, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for maintaining the Cherokee orphan asylum for the benefit of the Cherokee orphan children. The buildings of said asylum, and 120 acres of land, to be taken in a body, on which they are located, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be reserved from allotment, and said institution continued in operation until allotment is completed.

CHEROKEE ADVOCATE.

56. The national paper, the Cherokee Advocate, printed in both the Cherokee and English languages, shall continue to be published the present year under the appropriation already made by the Cherokee Nation, after which time the same shall be leased by the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, for a period of two years at a time, to the lowest responsible citizen bidder, at an annual expense to the Cherokee Nation of not to exceed $1,500, to be paid out of the general fund of the nation: Provided, said newspaper plant, including everything connected therewith, together with the buildings and grounds reserved for said newspaper, shall be sold before final allotment is completed, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the general fund of the Cherokee Nation.

57. The following lands shall be reserved from the general allotment herein provided:

(*a*) All lands set apart for town sites.

(*b*) All lands to which, at the ratification of this agreement, any railroad company may, under any treaty or act of Congress, have a vested right of way, depots, station grounds, water stations, stock yards, or similar uses, connected with the maintenance and operation of the railroad.

(*c*) All lands selected for town cemeteries as herein provided.

(*d*) One acre of land for each schoolhouse not included in town sites as herein provided.

(*e*) One hundred and sixty acres for Willie Halsell College at Vinita.

(*f*) Four acres for Baptist mission school at Tahlequah.

(*g*) Four acres for Presbyterian school at Tahlequah.

(*h*) Four acres for Park Hill mission school south of Tahlequah.

(*i*) Four acres for Elm Springs mission school at Barren Fork.

(*j*) Forty acres for Dwight mission at Sallisaw.

(*k*) Four acres for Skiatook mission, near Skiatook.

(*l*) Four acres for Lutheran mission school, on Illinois River, north of Tahlequah.

(*m*) Sufficient ground for burial purposes where neighborhood cemeteries are now located, not to exceed three acres each.

(*n*) One acre each for church house outside of towns.

(*o*) The square now occupied by the capitol building at Tahlequah.
(*p*) The grounds now occupied by the national jail at Tahlequah.
(*q*) The grounds now occupied by the Cherokee Advocate printing office at Tahlequah.
(*r*) Forty acres for the Cherokee Male Seminary near Tahlequah.
(*s*) Forty acres for the Cherokee Female Seminary at Tahlequah.
(*t*) One hundred and twenty acres for the Cherokee Orphan Asylum on Grand River.
(*u*) Forty acres for colored high school in Tahlequah district.
(*v*) Forty acres for the Cherokee Insane Asylum.
(*w*) Forty acres for the school for the blind, deaf, and dumb children near Fort Gibson.
(*x*) A sufficient amount of land to be selected by the General Government, and heretofore included in the old military reservation, for an army post, and the same, with the buildings thereon, is tendered to the United States for said purposes: Provided, That in case the same is not accepted and occupied by the Government for purposes aforesaid on or before March 4, 1903, this provision shall be void.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

58. Authority is hereby conferred on municipal corporations in the Cherokee Nation to issue bonds and borrow money thereon for sanitary purposes, and for the construction of sewers, lighting plants, waterworks, and schoolhouses, subject to all the provisions of law in force in organized Territories of the United States in reference to municipal indebtedness and issuance of bonds for public purposes; and said provisions of law are hereby put in force in said nation and made applicable to the cities and towns therein the same as if specially enacted in reference thereto: Provided, the whole amount of bonds issued under this provision shall not exceed five per cent of the value of all the real personal property in the town; and the town authorities may cause such bonds to be issued for the purpose of carrying out this provision.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

59. The buildings of the Cherokee Insane Asylum, together with 40 acres of land upon which they are now located, to be selected by the commission, shall be conveyed to the United States gratuitously to be used by it for the maintenance of an asylum for the insane of all classes within the Indian Territory; and the United States shall make appropriations of money necessary to provide suitable accommodations within said institution for the insane of said Territory and to maintain the same in a manner commensurate with such purpose, and all insane Cherokee citizens shall be cared for in such institutions free of charge.

60. The buildings of the Cherokee Male Seminary, with 40 acres of land, and of the Cherokee Female Seminary, with 40 acres of land, and the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, with 120 acres of land, and the Colored High School, with 40 acres of land—such lands in each case to be in one body, embracing lands upon which buildings are now located, and to be selected by the Dawes Commission—shall, before completion of allotment, be appraised by a committee of three persons appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the amount of the appraisement paid by the United States into the Treasury with the other funds of the tribe, and used for the purpose of equalizing the allotments.

61. Forty acres of land may be selected prior to July 1, 1903, by the commission, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the neighborhood of Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and the same shall be conveyed to the United States gratuitously, and the United States shall erect thereon suitable buildings for a school for the education of the blind, and deaf and dumb children within said Territory, and shall maintain a school for such purposes, by necessary appropriation therefor, until such time as there may be a separate school established for either class so provided for. If the lands so selected have thereon improvements other than fencing and tillage, such improvements shall be appraised and the value thereof paid to the owner.

62. Whenever a state government is established, including the Cherokee country, the Cherokee Insane Asylum, and school for blind, and deaf and dumb children, with all property pertaining thereto, may be transferred by the United States to such State government.

63. The United States shall purchase the public building now used by the Cherokee Nation for a capitol, and the national jail, with the grounds inclosed for their use (to be used as a court-house and Federal jail), the same to be appraised by a committee

of two, one to be appointed by the principal chief and one by the Secretary of the Interior; and if the members of said committee fail to agree as to the value of either of said buildings and grounds, they shall select a third disinterested person, and a decision of a majority of the members shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the value thereof shall be appropriated and placed to the credit of the tribe, with its other funds, within two years from the ratification of this agreement; but the Cherokee Nation shall be permitted to retain possession of the capitol building and its grounds until dissolution of the tribal government.

64. All other public buildings, and other public property of whatever character, belonging to the Cherokees, not herein otherwise disposed of, shall be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as may be deemed for the best interests of the tribe, the time of such sale to be determined by the Cherokee council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

65. The tribal government of the Cherokees shall not continue longer than March 4, 1906.

66. The collection of all revenues of whatsoever character belonging to the tribe shall be made by an officer appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

67. No funds belonging to said tribe shall be used or paid out for any purpose by any officer of the United States, without consent of the tribe expressly given through its national council, except as herein provided.

68. All things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this agreement, not otherwise herein specifically provided for, shall be done under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

69. No non-citizen renting lands from a citizen for agricultural purposes, as provided by law, whether such lands have been selected as an allotment or not, shall be required to pay any permit tax.

70. Each Cherokee citizen shall, on the date of the deed to his allotment, become a citizen of the United States and be entitled to all rights and privileges thereof, but the same shall in no wise affect his rights as a member of said tribe.

71. The transfer of the title of the Cherokee tribe to individual allottees and to other persons, as provided in this agreement, shall not inure to the benefit of any railroad company, nor vest in any railroad company any right, title, or interest in or to any lands in the Cherokee Nation.

72. The United States shall pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and disposition of town lots, and all allotments of lands made under the provisions of this agreement, except where the town authorities may have been or may be duly authorized to survey and plat their respective towns, at the expense of such towns.

73. All moneys to be paid to the tribe under any of the provisions of the agreement shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and to the principal chief.

74. The Cherokee Agricultural Association may purchase, at the appraised value, 30 acres of land near the town of Vinita, to be selected by said association, embracing a part or all of the tract now occupied by it and known as the "fair ground," payment therefor to be made in manner herein prescribed for unimproved town lots; but said association may pay all the purchase money at any time, and thereupon receive title to the land.

75. All funds of the tribe, and all money accruing under the provisions of this agreement, when needed for the purpose of equalizing allotments, or for any other purpose herein prescribed shall be paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when required for per capita payments, if any, shall be paid directly to each individual by a bonded officer of the United States, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, without unnecessary delay; and money paid to citizens shall not be liable for the payment of any previously contracted obligation.

76. The Methodist Episcopal Church South may, within 12 months after the ratification of this agreement, pay $5.00 per acre for the 160 acres of land adjacent to the town of Vinita, and heretofore set apart by the Cherokee National Council for the use of said church for missionary and educational purposes, and now occupied by Willie Halsell College (formerly Galloway College), and shall thereupon receive title thereto; but if said church fails so to do, it may continue to occupy said 160 acres as long as it uses same for the purposes aforesaid.

77. Cherokee citizens may rent their allotments, when selected, for a term not exceeding one year, and after receiving title to their allotments may rent them without restriction; and cattle grazed on such allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax. No cattle shall hereafter be introduced into the Cherokee Nation and grazed on lands not selected by the citizens as allotments, unless permission therefor has

been granted by the principal chief and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; in which case the Secretary is authorized to collect from the owners of such cattle a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe. Section 2117, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not apply to Cherokee lands, and no penalties or tax already accrued under said section shall be collectible.

78. All deferred payments under the provisions of this agreement shall constitute a lien in favor of the tribe on the property for which the debt was contracted, and if default in any annual payment is made, the lien for the payment of all purchase money remaining unpaid may thereupon be enforced in the United States court in the same manner as vendor's liens are enforced, suit therefor to be brought in the name of the principal chief for the benefit of the tribe, or, on his failure for any cause, in the name of some person appointed therefor by the court. All other liens herein created may be in like manner enforced after the expiration of two years from the date when the amount secured thereby becomes a charge upon the property.

79. The provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or in any manner affect the lands or other property of said tribe, and no act of Congress or treaty provision inconsistent with this agreement shall be in force in said nation except sections 14 and 27 of said last mentioned act, which shall continue in force as if this agreement had not been made.

80. Nothing contained in this agreement, however, shall be construed to revive or reestablish the Cherokee courts abolished by said last mentioned act of Congress, or the authority of any officer at any time in any manner connected with said courts.

81. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid all just indebtedness of said tribe existing at the date of ratification of this agreement which may have lawfully been contracted, and warrants therefor regularly issued upon the several funds of the tribe, as also warrants drawn by authority of law after the ratification of this agreement and prior to the dissolution of the tribal government, such payment to be made from any funds in the United States Treasury belonging to said tribe. And all such indebtedness of the tribe shall be paid in full before any pro rata distribution of the funds of the tribe shall be made. The Secretary of the Interior shall make such payments at the earliest time practicable, and he shall make all needful rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect.

82. All instruments of writing affecting lands in the Cherokee Nation which lie south of the Spavinaw Creek, east of Grand River and north of the Arkansas River, and all other instruments affecting property within said boundaries, required by law to be recorded, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the United States court at Tahlequah; and all instruments of writing affecting lands in said nation lying north of the Arkansas River, north of Spavinaw Creek and west of Grand River, and all other instruments affecting property within said boundaries, required by law to be recorded, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the United States court at Vinita: Provided that it shall not include the record of original deeds to allotments and other parcels of land, and of town lots, herein otherwise provided for.

83. No act, ordinance, or resolution of the Cherokee National Council in any manner affecting the lands of the tribe, or of individuals after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe, or of the citizens thereof—except appropriations for the necessary incidental and salaried expenses of the Cherokee government—shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When any such act, ordinance, or resolution shall be passed by said council and approved by the principal chief, a true and correct copy thereof, duly certified, shall be immediately transmitted to the President, who shall, within thirty days after its receipt, approve or disapprove the same. If disapproved, it shall be so endorsed and returned to the principal chief. If approved, the approval thereof shall be indorsed thereon, and shall be published in at least two newspapers having bona fide circulation in the Cherokee Nation.

84. All lands herein reserved from allotment and not sold as provided in this agreement, when they cease to be used for the purpose for which they have been set apart, shall, if that occur prior to the completion of the allotment of lands, or to the dissolution of the tribal government, revert to the tribe, and be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the proceeds paid into the United States Treasury and become a part of the general fund of the tribe; but if said lands revert after allotment has been completed, and after dissolution of the tribal government, the same may in like manner be sold, and the proceeds thereof used by the United States for the support of an insane asylum herein provided for: Provided, that the lots of land upon which the churches and schoolhouses outside of towns are located, with improvements thereon, when they cease to be used for the purposes for which they are herein reserved, shall go to the allottees taking the forty-acre tracts from which said reservations were taken.

85. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to examine, consider, and adjudicate, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by any party in interest feeling aggrieved at the decision of the Court of Claims, any claim which the Cherokee tribe, or any band or member thereof, may have against the United States, upon which suit shall be instituted within two years after the ratification of this agreement; and also to examine, consider, and adjudicate any claim which the United States may have against said tribe, or any band or member thereof. The institution, prosecution, or defense, as the case may be on the part of the tribe, or any band or member thereof, of any such suit, shall be through attorneys employed and to be compensated in the manner prescribed in sections 2103 to section 2106, both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the tribe acting through its principal chief in the employment of such attorneys, and a band acting through a committee recognized by the Secretary of the Interior. The Court of Claims shall have full authority, by proper orders and process, to make parties to any such suit all persons whose presence in the litigation may deem necessary or proper to the final determination of the matter in controversy; and any such suit shall, on motion of either party, be advanced on the docket of either of said courts and determined at the earliest practicable time.

86. There shall be paid out of the general fund of said tribe to John F. Hemphill, of Washington, D. C., and William T. Hutchings, of Muskogee, I. T., in accordance with their contract heretofore entered into with S. H. Mayes, then principal chief of said tribe, for legal services in defending the suit instituted by the Delaware Indians against the Cherokee Nation, in the Court of Claims, and now pending therein under provisions of an act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," $7,500. There shall also be paid out of said fund to said William T. Hutchings all court costs and costs of printing briefs and records not exceeding five hundred dollars, upon proper vouchers produced by him therefor. There shall also be paid to him his necessary traveling and incidental expenses in connection with said suit, upon his producing a duly certified itemized statement thereof, not to exceed three hundred dollars: Provided, however (anything in the contract above referred to to the contrary), that the Secretary of the Interior shall have authority to determine whether the services rendered by said Hemphill and Hutchings, respectively, have been performed faithfully in said suit, and shall also determine the value of such services, not to exceed the sum above stated, and no payment for such services or any part thereof shall be made without the approval of said Secretary. It is further provided, that if said Hemphill and Hutchings, or either of them, shall refuse to undertake and perform the said legal services, then and in that case it shall be competent for the Cherokee Nation, acting through its principal chief, to employ other attorney or attorneys to perform such legal services, subject to the approval of said Secretary, upon like terms, conditions, and qualifications as herein provided. It is expressly understood, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as a recognition or approval of said contract, except as its provisions of this section.

87. This agreement shall be binding upon the United States and on the Cherokee Nation and all Cherokee citizens, when ratified by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the legal voters of the Cherokee Nation, in the manner following: The principal chief shall, within ten days after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, make public proclamation that the same shall be voted upon at a special election to be held for that purpose within sixty days thereafter, on a certain day therein named, and he shall appoint such officers and make such other provisions as may be necessary for holding such election. The votes cast at such election shall be forthwith duly certified as required by Cherokee law, and the votes shall be counted by the Cherokee national council in the presence of the Dawes Commission and the principal chief, and said commission and principal chief shall jointly make certificate thereof and proclamation of the result.

In witness whereof the said commissioners and delegates hereunto affix their names, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, on this the ninth day of April, nineteen hundred.

HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMS BIXBY,
A. S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
United States Commissioners.

L. B. BELL,
JESS COCHRAN,
BENJ. HILDERBAND,
Cherokee Delegates.

APPENDIX No. 2.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE MUSKOGEE TRIBE OF INDIANS, APRIL 8, 1900.

AGREEMENT.

This agreement, by and between the United States, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Archibald S. McKennon, and Thomas B. Needles, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the Muskogee (or Creek) Tribe of Indians, in Indian Territory, entered into in behalf of said tribe by Pleasant Porter, principal chief, and George A. Alexander, David M. Hodge, Isparhecher, Albert P. McKellop, and Cub McIntosh, delegates, duly appointed and authorized thereunto,

Witnesseth that, in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

DEFINITIONS.

1. The words "Creek" and "Muskogee," as used in this agreement, shall be deemed synonymous, and the words "Creek Nation" and "Tribe" shall each be deemed to refer to the Muskogee Nation or Muskogee Tribe of Indians in Indian Territory. The words "principal chief" shall be deemed to refer to the principal chief of the Muskogee Nation. The word "citizen" or "citizens" shall be deemed to refer to a member or members of the Muskogee Tribe or Nation of Indians. The words "the Dawes Commission" or "commission" shall be deemed to refer to the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

GENERAL ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

2. All lands belonging to the Creek Tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, except town sites and lands herein reserved for Creek schools and public buildings, shall be appraised at their true value, excluding only lawful improvements on land in actual cultivation. The appraisement shall be made under direction of the Dawes Commission by such number of committees, with necessary assistance, as may be deemed necessary to expedite the work, one member of each committee to be appointed by the principal chief; and if the members of any committee fail to agree as to the value of any tract of land, the value thereof shall be fixed by said commission. Each committee shall make report of its work to said commission, which shall from time to time prepare reports of same in duplicate, and transmit them to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved one copy thereof shall be returned to the office of said commission for its use in making allotments as herein provided.

3. All lands of said tribe, except as herein provided, shall be allotted among the citizens of the tribe by said commission, so as to give each an equal share of the whole in value, as nearly as may be, in manner following: There shall be allotted to each citizen one hundred and sixty acres of land—boundaries to conform to the Government survey—which may be selected by him so as to include improvements which belong to him. One hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at six dollars and fifty cents per acre, shall constitute the standard value of an allotment, and shall be the measure for the equalization of values; and any allottee receiving lands of less than such standard value, may, at any time, select other lands, which, at their appraised value, are sufficient to make his allotment equal in value to the standard so fixed. If any citizen select lands the appraised value of which for any reason, *except on account of location*, is in excess of such standard value, the excess of value shall be charged against him in the future distribution of the funds of the tribe arising from all sources whatsoever, and he shall not receive any further distribution of property or funds of the tribe until all other citizens have received lands and money equal in value to his allotment. If any citizen select lands the appraised value of which, *by reason of location*, is in excess of such standard value, he may pay the overplus in money, but if he fail to do so the same shall be charged against him in the future distribution of the funds of the tribe arising from all sources whatsoever, and he shall not receive any further distribution of property or funds until all other citizens shall have received lands and funds equal in value to his allotment; and if there be not sufficient funds of the tribe to make the allotments of all other citizens of the tribe equal in value to his, then the surplus shall be a lien upon the rents and profits of his allotment until paid.

4. Allotment for any minor may be selected by his father, mother, or guardian, in

the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. All guardians or curators appointed for minors and incompetents shall be citizens.

Allotments may be selected for prisoners, convicts, and aged and infirm persons by duly appointed agents, and for incompetents by guardians, curators, or suitable persons akin to them, but it shall be the duty of said commission to see that such selections are made for the best interests of such parties.

5. If any citizen have in his possession, in actual cultivation, lands in excess of what he and his wife and minor children are entitled to take, he shall, within ninety days after the ratification of this agreement, select therefrom allotments for himself and family aforesaid, and if he have lawful improvements upon such excess he may dispose of same to any other citizen, who may, thereupon, select lands so as to include such improvements; but after the expiration of ninety days from the ratification of this agreement any citizen may take any lands not already selected by another, but if lands so taken be in actual cultivation, having thereon improvements belonging to another citizen, such improvements shall be valued by the appraisement committee, and the amount paid to the owner thereof by the allottee, and the same shall be a lien upon the rents and profits of the land until paid.

6. All allotments made to Creek citizens by said commission prior to the ratification of this agreement, as to which there is no contest, and which do not include public property, and are not herein otherwise affected, are confirmed, and the same shall, as to appraisement and all things else, be governed by the provisions of this agreement; and said commission shall continue the work of allotment of Creek lands to citizens of the tribe as heretofore, conforming to provisions herein; and all controversies arising between citizens as to their right to select certain tracts of land shall be determined by said commission.

7. Each citizen shall select from his allotment forty acres of land as a homestead, which shall be nontaxable and inalienable for twenty-one years, for which he shall have a separate deed, conditioned as above: *Provided*, That selections of homesteads for minors, prisoners, convicts, incompetents, and aged and infirm persons who can not select for themselves, may be made in the manner herein provided for the selection of their allotments; and if for any reason such selection be not made for any citizen, it shall be the duty of said commission to make selection for him.

The homestead of each citizen shall remain, after the death of the allottee, for use of support of children born to him after the first day of July, nineteen hundred, but if he have no such issue, then he may dispose of his homestead by will, free from limitation herein imposed, and if this be not done, the land shall descend to his heirs according to the laws of descent and distribution of the Creek Nation, free from such limitation.

8. The Secretary of the Interior shall, through the United States Indian agent in said Territory, immediately after the ratification of this agreement, put each citizen who has made selection of his allotment in unrestricted possession of his land, and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him; and when any citizen shall thereafter make selection of his allotment as herein provided, and shall receive certificate therefor, he shall be immediately thereupon so placed in possession of his land.

9. When allotment of one hundred and sixty acres has been made to each citizen, the residue of lands, not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, and all funds arising under this agreement, shall be used for the purpose of equalizing allotments, and if the same be insufficient therefor, the deficiency shall be supplied out of any other funds of the tribe, so that the allotments of all citizens may be made equal in value, as nearly as may be, in manner herein provided.

TOWN SITES.

10. The following towns shall be surveyed and laid out as town sites, viz: Tulsa, Eufaula, Checotah, Sapulpa, Holdenville, Bristow, Gibson Station, Red Fork, Okmulgee, and Lee. The area of each of said towns shall be as follows: Tulsa, fourteen hundred and forty acres; Eufaula, fourteen hundred and forty acres; Checotah, six hundred and forty acres; Sapulpa, six hundred and forty acres; Holdenville, six hundred and forty acres; Bristow, three hundred and twenty acres; Gibson Station, one hundred and sixty acres; Red Fork, one hundred and sixty acres; Okmulgee, one hundred and sixty acres; and Lee, one hundred and sixty acres. The area of the town of Muskogee shall be twenty-five hundred and sixty acres; and of the town of Wagoner twenty-five hundred and sixty acres, and the survey and appraisement of lots in said towns of Muskogee and Wagoner shall be prosecuted and completed by the town-site commissions already appointed and now engaged in such work under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and plats thereof made and approved

as herein provided for other towns; but the payment of purchase money for all lots and parcels of land shall be made, and all titles conveyed, as provided in this agreement.

11. Each of said towns shall be surveyed and laid out, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into town lots, necessary streets, alleys, and parks, by competent surveyors, who shall prepare five correct plats thereof and forward them to the Secretary for his approval, and, when approved by him, he shall retain one of said plats, and transmit one to the principal chief, one to the clerk of the United States court within the jurisdiction of which the town is located, one to the town authorities, and one for the Dawes Commission.

12. There shall be an appraisement committee appointed for each town, who shall, after survey has been completed, appraise all town lots therein at their true value at the time of appraisement, excluding improvements, considering the location, surroundings, and advantages of the town, and shall appraise the improvements on each town lot separately, and such appraisement shall be reported to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him before becoming effective.

13. Each appraisement committee shall consist of one member to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one by the principal chief, and one by the town authorities, neither of whom shall be interested in any town lot or lands in the town for which he is appointed, except one lot upon which he may reside. Each member of such committees shall be entitled to compensation only for the time he is actually employed in the discharge of his duties, and may at any time for good cause be removed by the Secretary of the Interior.

All controversies between claimants to the possession of any town lot or parcel of land in any town shall be decided by the appraisement committee.

If the principal chief or the town authorities fail to appoint a member of any appraisement committee the appointment may be made by the Secretary of the Interior.

14. Any person in rightful possession of any town lot, having improvements thereon other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, shall have the right to purchase such lot by paying one-half of the appraised value thereof, but if he shall fail within sixty days to purchase such lot and make the first payment thereon as herein provided, the lot and improvements shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under direction of the appraisement committee, at a price not less than their appraised value, and the purchaser shall pay the purchase price to the owner of the improvements, less the appraised value of the lots.

15. Any person having the right of occupancy of a residence lot in any town, whether improved or not, and owning no other lot or land therein, shall have the right to purchase such lot by paying one-half of the appraised value thereof.

16. Any person holding lands within a town occupied by him as a home shall have the right to purchase the lot embraced in same by paying one-half of the appraised value thereof, not, however, exceeding four acres.

17. All town lots not having thereon improvements, other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, the sale or disposition of which is not herein otherwise specifically provided for, shall be sold, within twelve months after their appraisement, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, after due advertisement, at public auction to the highest bidder at not less than their appraised value.

Any person having the right of occupancy of lands in any town which may be laid out into town lots to be sold at public auction as above, shall have the right to purchase one-fourth of all the lots into which such land may have been divided at two-thirds their appraised value.

18. When the appraisement of any town lot is made, upon which any person has improvements as aforesaid, said appraisement committee shall notify him of the amount of said appraisement and he shall, within sixty days thereafter, make payment of ten per centum of the amount due for the lot, as herein provided, and four months thereafter he shall pay fifteen per centum additional, and the remainder of the purchase money in three equal annual installments, without interest.

Any person who may purchase an unimproved lot shall proceed to make payment for same in such time and manner as herein provided for the payment of sums due on improved lots, and if in any case any amount be not paid when due it shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid. The purchaser may, in any case, at any time, make full payment for any town lot.

19. All town lots, purchased by citizens in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, shall be free from incumbrance by any debt contracted prior to date of deed therefor, except for improvements thereof.

20. No taxes shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot remaining unsold, and such taxes as may be levied against town lots sold as herein

provided shall constitute a lien upon the same after the purchase price thereof has been fully paid, and not before.

21. The surveyors may select and locate a cemetery within suitable distance from each town, to embrace such number of acres as may be deemed necessary for such purpose, and the appraisement committee shall appraise the same at not less than twenty dollars per acre, and the town may purchase the land by paying the appraised value thereof; and if any citizen have improvements thereon, other than fencing and tillage, they shall be appraised by said committee and paid for by the town. The town authorities shall dispose of the lots in such cemetery at reasonable prices, in suitable sizes for burial purposes, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the general improvement of the property.

22. The United States may purchase in any town in the Creek Nation, suitable lands for court-houses, jails, and other necessary public bulldings for its use by paying the appraised value thereof, the same to be selected under the direction of the department for whose use such buildings are to be erected; and if any person have improvements thereon, other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, the same shall be appraised and paid for by the United States.

23. Henry Kendall College, Nazareth Institute, and Spaulding Institute in Muskogee, may purchase the parcels of land occupied by them or which may have been laid out for their use, and so designated upon the plat of said town, at one-half their appraised value, upon conditions herein provided; and all other schools and institutions of learning located in incorporated towns in the Creek Nation, may, in like manner, purchase the lots or parcels of land occupied by them.

24. All town lots or parts of lots, not exceeding fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in size, upon which church houses and parsonages have been erected, and which are occupied as such at the time of appraisement, shall be properly conveyed to the churches to which such improvements belong gratuitously, and if such churches have other adjoining lots inclosed actually necessary for their use, they may purchase same by paying one-half the appraised value thereof.

25. The towns of Clarksville, Coweta, and Mounds shall be surveyed and laid out in town lots, and necessary streets and alleys and platted as other towns, each to embrace such amount of land as may be deemed necessary, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for either, and in manner not to include nor interfere with the allotment of any citizen selected prior to the date of this agreement, which survey may be made in manner provided for other towns; and the appraisement of the town lots of said towns may be made by any committee appointed for either of the other towns hereinbefore named, and the lots in said towns shall be disposed of in like manner and on the same conditions and terms as those of other towns. All of such work shall be done under the direction of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLES.

26. Immediately after the ratification of this agreement by Congress and the tribe, the Secretary of the Interior shall furnish the principal chief with blank deeds necessary for all conveyances herein provided for, and the principal chief shall thereupon proceed to execute, in due form, and deliver to each citizen who has selected, or may hereafter select, his allotment, which is not contested, a deed conveying to him all right, title, and interest of the Creek Nation, and of all other citizens, in and to the lands embraced in his allotment certificate, and such other land as may have been selected by him for equalization of his allotment.

The principal chief shall, in like manner, and with like effect, execute and deliver to proper parties deeds of conveyance in all other cases herein provided for. All lands or town lots to be conveyed to any one person shall, so far as practicable, be included in one deed, and all deeds shall be executed free of charge.

All conveyances shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall serve as a relinquishment to the grantee of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land embraced in his deed, and as a guarantee to him of the title of the land.

Any allottee accepting such deed shall be deemed to assent to the allotment and conveyance of all of the lands of the tribe, as provided herein, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to the same, except in the proceeds of lands reserved from allotment.

The acceptance of deeds of minors and incompetents, by persons authorized to select their allotments for them, shall be deemed sufficient to bind such minors and incompetents to allotment and conveyance of all other lands of the tribe, as provided herein. The United States shall provide by law for proper record of all deeds of conveyance herein authorized.

RESERVATIONS.

27. The following lands shall be reserved from the general allotment herein provided for:

(*a*) All lands herein set apart for town sites.

(*b*) All lands that may be occupied, at the date of ratification of this agreement, by railroad companies for rights of way duly authorized by Congress in conformity to provisions of the treaties.

(*c*) Forty acres for the Eufaula High School.

(*d*) Forty acres for the Wealaka Boarding School.

(*e*) Forty acres for the Newyaka Boarding School.

(*f*) Forty acres for the Wetumka Boarding School.

(*g*) Forty acres for the Euchee Boarding School.

(*h*) Forty acres for the Coweta Boarding School.

(*i*) Forty acres for the Creek Orphan Home.

(*j*) Forty acres for the Tallahassee Colored Boarding School.

(*k*) Forty acres for the Pecan Creek Colored Boarding School.

(*l*) Forty acres for the Colored Creek Orphan Home.

(*m*) One acre each for the six established Creek court-houses, the same with the improvements thereon upon dissolution of the tribal government, to go to the allottees taking the 40-acre tracts from which such reservations are taken.

(*n*) All lands selected for town cemeteries, as herein provided.

(*o*) The lands occupied by the university established by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and located near the town of Muskogee, to the amount of 40 acres, which shall be appraised, excluding improvements thereon, and said university shall have the right to purchase same by paying one-half the appraised value thereof, on terms and conditions herein provided. All improvements made by said university on lands in excess of said 40 acres shall be appraised and the value thereof paid to it by the person to whom such lands may be allotted.

28. All reservations under the provisions of this agreement, except as otherwise provided herein, when not needed for the purposes for which they are at present used, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, to citizens only, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

29. Authority is hereby conferred upon municipal corporations in the Creek Nation to issue bonds and borrow money thereon for sanitary purposes, and for the construction of sewers, lighting plants, waterworks, and schoolhouses, subject to all of the provisions of law in force in the organized Territories of the United States in reference to municipal indebtedness and issuance of bonds for public purposes; and said provisions of law are hereby put in force in said nation, and made applicable to the cities and towns therein, the same as if specially enacted in reference thereto.

CLAIMS.

30. All claims of whatsoever nature, including the "Loyal Creek Claim" under Article IV of the treaty of 1866, and the "Self Emigration Claim" under Article XII of the treaty of 1832, which the tribe or any individual thereof may have against the United States, or any other claim arising under the treaty of 1866, or any claim which the United States may have against said tribe, shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States for determination; and within two years from the ratification of this agreement the Senate shall make final determination thereof; and in the event that any sums are awarded the said tribe, or any citizen thereof, provisions shall be made for immediate payment of the same.

Of these claims the "Loyal Creek Claim," for what they suffered because of their loyalty to the United States Government during the civil war, long delayed, is so urgent in its character, that the parties to this agreement express the hope that it may receive consideration and be determined at the earliest practicable moment.

Any other claim which the Creek Nation may have against the United States may be prosecuted in the Court of Claims of the United States, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and jurisdiction to try and determine such claim is hereby conferred upon said courts.

FUNDS OF THE TRIBE.

31. All treaty funds of the tribe shall be capitalized for the purpose of equalizing allotments, and for other purposes provided in this agreement.

The treaty funds referred to are as follows:

Permanent annuity in money, per fourth article of treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, fifteen hundred dollars, capitalized, thirty thousand dollars	$30,000.00
Permanent annuity in money per second article of treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars, capitalized, sixty thousand dollars	60,000.00
Permanent annuity in money, per fourth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars, capitalized, four hundred thousand dollars	400,000.00
Permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shops and tools, per eighth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars, capitalized, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars	16,800.00
Permanent annuity for iron and steel shops, per same article of same treaties, two hundred and seventy dollars, capitalized, five thousand four hundred dollars	5,400.00
Permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per same article of same treaties, six hundred dollars, capitalized, twelve thousand dollars	12,000.00
Amount stipulated to be set apart for education, to draw interest at five per centum per annum, two hundred thousand dollars	200,000.00
Remainder of amount set apart to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article of treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars	275,168.00
Aggregating the sum of nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars	999,368.00

The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, to place to the credit of the Creek Nation in the Treasury of the United States, the above sum of nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars, to be added to the Creek General Fund, already to the credit of said nation, to draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum until it and the other funds aforesaid be drawn out of the Treasury for the purposes and in the manner named in this agreement, so far as necessary therefor, and the remainder, if any, paid for the use and benefit of the tribe in manner hereafter to be determined.

ROLLS OF CITIZENSHIP.

32. No person, except as herein provided, shall be added to the rolls of citizenship of said tribe after the date of this agreement, and no person whomsoever shall be added to said rolls after the first day of July, nineteen hundred.

All citizens who were living on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled to be enrolled under section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," shall be placed upon the rolls to be made by said commission under said act of Congress, and if any such citizen has died since that time, or may hereafter die, before receiving his allotment of lands and distributive share of all the funds of the tribe, the lands and money to which he would be entitled, if living, shall descend to his heirs according to the laws of descent and distribution of the Creek Nation, and be allotted and distributed to them accordingly.

A l children born to citizens so entitled to enrollment up to and including the first day of July, nineteen hundred, and then living, shall be placed on the rolls made by said commission, and if any such child die after said date, the lands and moneys to which it would be entitled, if living, shall descend to its heirs according to the laws of descent and distribution of the Creek Nation, and be allotted and distributed to them accordingly.

The rolls so made by said commission, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be the final rolls of citizenship of said tribe, upon which the allotment of all lands and the distribution of all moneys and other property of the tribe shall be made, and to no other persons.

33. Said commission shall have authority to enroll as Creek citizens, certain full-blood Creek Indians now residing in the Cherokee Nation, and also certain full-blood Creek Indians now residing in the Creek Nation, who have recently removed there from the State of Texas, and the families of full-blood Creeks who now reside in Texas, and such other recognized citizens found on the Creek rolls as might, by reason of nonresidence, be excluded from enrollment by section twenty-one of said act of Congress approved June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, that such nonresidents shall in good faith remove to the Creek Nation before said commission shall complete the rolls of the Creek citizens as aforesaid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. All deferred payments, under provisions of this agreement, shall constitute a lien in favor of the tribe on the property for which the debt was contracted, and if, at the expiration of two years from the date of payment of the fifteen per centum aforesaid, default in any annual payment has been made, the lien for the payment of all purchase money remaining unpaid may be enforced in the United States court within the jurisdiction of which the town is located, in the same manner as vendor's liens are enforced; such suit being brought in the name of the principal chief for the benefit of the tribe.

35. All moneys to be paid to the tribe under any of the provisions of this agreement shall be paid, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the tribe, and an itemized report thereof shall be made monthly to the Secretary of the Interior and to the principal chief.

36. All funds of the tribe and all moneys accruing under the provisions of this agreement, when needed for the purposes of equalizing allotments, or for any other purposes herein prescribed, shall be paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and when required for per capita payments, if any, shall be paid out directly to each individual by a bonded officer of the United States, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, without unnecessary delay.

37. No funds belonging to said tribe shall hereafter be used or paid out for any purposes by any officer of the United States without consent of the tribe, expressly given through its national council, except as herein provided.

38. The United States shall pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and disposition of town lots, and of allotment of lands made under the provisions of this agreement.

39. The forty-acre homestead of every citizen shall be free from incumbrance, liability, or levy or process for twenty-one years from the date of the deed, or while it retains the character of homestead as herein provided, and from the payment of any debt contracted while the same is so held.

All lands allotted to citizens, other than the homestead, shall be free from incumbrance by any debt contracted prior to the date of the deed, and shall not be subject to any legal process issued for the collection thereof; and while such lands are owned by the original allottee they shall be exempt from levy of any execution or attachment for the collection of any debt or obligation, unless the land was pledged therefor after the date of the deed.

No such lands shall be alienable except for a fair consideration, to be actually paid, which shall not include any debt of obligation existing at the date of the deed.

40. Parents shall be the natural guardians of their children, and shall act for them as such, unless a guardian shall have been appointed by a court having jurisdiction; and parents so acting shall not be required to give bond as guardians unless by order of such court; but they and all other persons having charge of lands, moneys, and other property belonging to minors and incompetents shall be required to make proper accounting therefor in the court having jurisdiction thereof, in manner deemed necessary for the preservation of such estates.

41. All Seminole citizens who have heretofore settled and made homes upon lands belonging to the Creeks may there take, for themselves and their families, such allotments as they would be entitled to take of Seminole lands; and all Creek citizens who have heretofore settled and made homes upon lands belonging to Seminoles may there take, for themselves and their families, allotments of one hundred and sixty acres each; and if the citizens of one tribe thus receive a greater number of acres than the citizens of the other, the excess shall be paid for by such tribe at a price to be agreed upon by the principal chiefs of the two tribes, and if they fail to

agree, the price shall be fixed by the Indian agent; but the citizenship of persons so taking allotments shall in nowise be affected thereby.

Titles shall be conveyed to Seminoles selecting allotments of Creek lands in manner herein provided for conveyance of Creek allotments, and titles shall be conveyed to Creeks selecting allotments of Seminole lands in manner provided in the Seminole agreement dated December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, for conveyance of Seminole allotments: *Provided*, That deeds shall be executed to allottees immediately after selection of allotment is made.

This provision shall not take effect until after it shall have been separately and specifically approved by the Creek national council and by the Seminole general council; and if not approved by either it shall fail altogether, and be eliminated from this agreement without impairing any other of its provisions.

42. Creek citizens may rent their allotments, when selected, for a term not exceeding one year, and after receiving title thereto without restriction, if adjoining allottees are not injured thereby, and cattle grazed thereon shall not be liable to any tribal tax; but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation, and grazed on lands not selected by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe; and section twenty-one hundred and seventeen, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not apply to Creek lands; and no penalties or tax already accrued under said section shall be collectable.

43. After any citizen has selected his allotment, he may dispose of any timber thereon, but if he disposes of such timber, or any part of same, he shall not thereafter select other lands in lieu thereof; and his allotment shall be appraised as if in condition when selected.

No timber shall be taken from lands not so selected and disposed of without payment of reasonable royalty thereon, under contract to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

44. No noncitizen renting lands from a citizen for agricultural purposes, as provided by law, whether such lands have been selected as an allotment or not, shall be required to pay any permit tax.

45. The Creek school fund shall be used under direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the education of Creek citizens, and the Creek schools shall be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by him under direct supervision of the Creek school superintendent and a supervisor appointed by the Secretary, and under Creek laws, subject to such modifications as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to make the schools most effective and to produce the best possible results.

All teachers shall be examined by or under direction of said superintendent and supervisor, and competent teachers and other persons to be engaged in and about the schools with good moral characters only shall be employed; but where all qualifications are equal, preference shall be given to citizens in such employment.

All moneys for running the schools shall be appropriated by the Creek national council, not exceeding the amount of the Creek school fund—seventy-six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents—but if it fail or refuse to make the necessary appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the use of a sufficient amount of the school fund to pay all expenses necessary to the efficient conduct of the schools, strict account thereof to be rendered to him and to the principal chief.

All accounts for expenditures in running the schools shall be examined and approved by said superintendent and supervisor, and also by the general superintendent of Indian schools, in Indian Territory, before payment thereof is made.

If the superintendent and supervisor fail to agree upon any matter under their direction or control, it shall be decided by said general superintendent, subject to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, but his decision shall govern until reversed by the Secretary.

46. The provisions of section fifteen of the act of Congress approved June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or in any manner affect the lands or other property of said tribe or be in force in the Creek Nation, and no act of Congress or treaty provision inconsistent with this agreement shall be in force in said nation except section fourteen of said last-mentioned act, which shall continue in force as if this agreement had not been made.

47. No act, ordinance, or resolution of the national council of the Creek Nation in any manner affecting the lands of the tribe, or of individuals after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe or of the citizens thereof—except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the Creek government—shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States.

When any such act, ordinance, or resolution shall be passed by said council and approved by the principal chief, a true and correct copy thereof, duly certified, shall be immediately transmitted to the President, who shall, within thirty days after received by him, approve or disapprove the same. If disapproved, it shall be so endorsed and returned to the principal chief; if approved, the approval shall be endorsed thereon, and it shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation in the Creek Nation.

48. The United States agrees to maintain strict laws in said nation against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors or intoxicants of any kind whatsoever.

49. This agreement shall in nowise affect the provisions of existing treaties between the United States and said tribe, except so far as inconsistent therewith.

50. All things necessary to carrying into effect the provisions of this agreement not otherwise herein specifically provided for shall be done under authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

51. This agreement shall be binding upon the United States and on the Creek Nation and all Creek citizens when ratified by Congress and by the Creek national council. The principal chief, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, shall call an extra session of the Creek national council and lay before it this agreement and the act of Congress ratifying it, and if the agreement be ratified by said council, as provided in the constitution of said nation, he shall transmit to the President the act of council ratifying the agreement, and the President shall thereupon issue his proclamation, declaring same duly ratified, and that all the provisions of this agreement have become law according to the terms thereof.

In witness whereof the said commissioners, principal chief, and delegates hereunto affix their names at Washington, in the District of Columbia, on this the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred.

HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMS BIXBY,
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
United States Commissioners.
PLEASANT PORTER,
Principal Chief.
GEO. A. ALEXANDER,
DAVID M. HODGE,
ISPARCHER,
ALBERT P. MCKELLOP,
CUB MCINTOSH,
Creek Delegates.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE SEMINOLE TRIBES OF INDIANS, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

This agreement by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Archibald S. McKennon, and Thomas B. Needles, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the Seminole tribe of Indians in Indian Territory, of the second part, entered into in behalf of said tribe by John F. Brown and K. N. Kinkehee, commissioners duly appointed and authorized thereunto, witnesseth:

First. That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in making the rolls of Seminole citizens, pursuant to the act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall place on said rolls the names of all children born to Seminole citizens up to and including the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and the names of all Seminole citizens then living; and the rolls so made, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in said act of Congress, shall constitute the final rolls of Seminole citizens upon which the allotment of lands and distribution of money and other property belonging to the Seminole Indians shall be made, and to no other persons.

Second. If any member of the Seminole tribe of Indians shall die after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, the lands, money, and other property to which he would be entitled if living shall descend to his heirs who are Seminole citizens, according to the laws of descent and distribution of the State of Arkansas, and be allotted and distributed to them accordingly: *Provided*, That in all cases where such property would descend to the parents under said laws the same shall first go to the mother instead of the father, and then to the brothers and sisters, and their heirs, instead of the father.

Third. This agreement to be ratified by the general council of the Seminole Nation and by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the said commissioners hereunto affix their names, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, this seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMS BIXBY,
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

JOHN F. BROWN,
K. N. KINKEHEE,
Seminole Commissioners.

APPENDIX NO. 4.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING WORK OF FIVE TRIBES COMMISSION ENACTED PRIOR TO JUNE 30, 1900.

[Act of March 3, 1893.]

SEC. 16. The President shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee Nation, the Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, the Seminole Nation, for the purpose of extinguishment of the national or tribal title to any lands within that territory now held by any and all of such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by the allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them, with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment, upon the basis of justice and equity, as may, with the consent of such nations or tribes of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

The commissioners so appointed shall each receive a salary, to be paid during such time as they may be actually employed, under direction of the President, in the duties enjoined by this act, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, and shall also be paid their reasonable and proper expenses incurred in prosecution of the objects of this act, upon accounts therefor to be rendered to and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time. That such commissioners shall have power to employ a secretary, a stenographer, and such interpreter or interpreters as may be found necessary to the performance of their duties, and by order to fix their compensation, which shall be paid, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, with their reasonable and necessary expenses, upon accounts to be rendered as aforesaid; and may also employ, in like manner and with the like approval, a surveyor or other assistant or agent, which they shall certify in writing to be necessary to the performance of any part of their duties.

Such commissioners shall, under such regulations and directions as shall be prescribed by the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, enter upon negotiation with the several nations of Indians as aforesaid in the Indian Territory, and shall endeavor to procure, first, such allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians belonging to each such nation, tribe, or band, respectively, as may be agreed upon as just and proper to provide for each such Indian a sufficient quantity of land for his or her needs, in such equal distribution and apportionment as may be found just and suited to the circumstances; for which purpose, after the terms of such an agreement shall have been arrived at, the said commissioners shall cause the land of any such nation, or tribe, or band to be surveyed and the proper allotment to be designated; and, secondly, to procure the cession, for such price and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, of any lands not found necessary to be so allotted or divided, to the United States; and to make proper agreements for the investment or holding by the United States of such moneys as may be paid or agreed to be paid to such nation, or tribes, or bands, or to any of the Indians thereof, for the extinguishment of their [1] therein. But said commissioners shall, however, have power to negotiate any and all such agreements as, in view of all the circumstances affecting the subject, shall be found requisite and suitable to such an arrangement of the rights and interests and affairs of such nations, tribes, bands, or Indians, or any of them, to enable the ultimate creation of a Territory of the United States with a view to the admission of the same as a State in the Union.

The commissioners shall, at any time, or from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior their transactions and the progress of their negotiations, and shall, at any time, or from time to time, if separate agreements shall be made by them with any nation, tribe, or band in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred, report the same to the Secretary of the Interior for submission to Congress for its consideration and ratification.

For the purposes aforesaid there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Neither the provisions of this section nor the negotiations or agreements which may be had or made thereunder shall be held in any way to waive or impair any right of sovereignty which the Government of the United States has over or respecting said Indian Territory or the people thereof, or any other right of the Government relating to said Territory, its lands, or the people thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

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[1] Word or words apparently omitted.

[Act of March 2, 1895.]

For continuing the work of the commission appointed under section sixteen of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, including the unexpended balance of the present appropriation, thirty thousand dollars, to be immediately available; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint two additional members of said commission, who shall receive the compensation and expenses provided in said act for members of said commission: *Provided*, That so much of said act as authorizes the employment of a stenographer and a surveyor, or other assistant or agent, is hereby repealed.

[Act of June 10, 1896.]

For salaries and expenses of the commissioners appointed under acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, the sum of forty thousand dollars, to be immediately available; and said commission is directed to continue the exercise of the authority already conferred upon them by law and endeavor to accomplish the objects heretofore prescribed to them and report from time to time to Congress.

That said commission is further authorized and directed to proceed at once to hear and determine the application of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of said nations, and after said hearing they shall determine the right of said applicant to be so admitted and enrolled: *Provided, however*, That such application shall be made to such commissioners within three months after the passage of this act. The said commission shall decide all such applications within ninety days after the same shall be made. That in determining all such applications said commission shall respect all laws of the several nations or tribes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with either of said nations or tribes, and shall give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of each of said nations or tribes: *And provided further*, That the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as now existing are hereby confirmed, and any person who shall claim to be entitled to be added to said rolls as a citizen of either of said tribes and whose right thereto has either been denied or not acted upon, or any citizen who may within three months from and after the passage of this act desire such citizenship, may apply to the legally constituted court or committee designated by the several tribes for such citizenship, and such court or committee shall determine such application within thirty days from the date thereof.

In the performance of such duties said commission shall have power and authority to administer oaths, to issue process for and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to send for persons and papers, and all depositions and affidavits and other evidence in any form whatsoever heretofore taken where the witnesses giving said testimony are dead or now residing beyond the limits of said Territory, and to use every fair and reasonable means within their reach for the purpose of determining the rights of persons claiming such citizenship, or to protect any of said nations from fraud or wrong, and the rolls so prepared by them shall be hereafter held to be the true and correct rolls of persons entitled to the rights of citizenship in said several tribes: *Provided*, That if the tribe, or any person, be aggrieved with the decision of the tribal authorities or the commission provided for in this act, it or he may appeal from such decision to the United States district court: *Provided, however*, That the appeal shall be taken within sixty days, and the judgment of the court shall be final.

That the said commission, after the expiration of six months, shall cause a complete roll of citizenship of each of said nations to be made up from their records, and add thereto the names of citizens whose right may be conferred under this act and said rolls shall be, and are hereby, made rolls of citizenship of said nations or tribes, subject, however, to the determination of the United States courts, as provided herein.

The commission is hereby required to file the lists of members as they finally approve them with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remain there for use as the final judgment of the duly constituted authorities. And said commission shall also make a roll of freedmen entitled to citizenship in said tribes and shall include their names in the lists of members to be filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. And said commission is further authorized and directed to make a full report to Congress of leases, tribal and individual, with the area, amount and value of the property leased and the amount received therefor, and by whom and from whom said property is leased, and is further directed to make a full and detailed report as to the excessive holdings of the members of said tribes and others.

It is hereby declared to be the duty of the United States to establish a government in the Indian Territory which will rectify the many inequalities and discriminations now existing in said Territory, and afford needful protection to the lives and property of all citizens and residents thereof.

[Act of June 7, 1897.]

For salaries of the commissioners appointed under acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty-five thousand dollars; for expenses of commissioners and necessary expenses of employees, ten thousand dollars, of which sum so much as may be necessary for expenses of employees for eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That two dollars per diem for expenses of a clerk detailed as special disbursing agent from date of original detail by Interior Department, while on duty with the commission, shall be paid therefrom; for clerical help, including secretary of commission, five thousand six hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the commission, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, forty-two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That out of the appropriations for salaries and expenses of said commissioners for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and prior years, there shall be paid for services heretofore performed, to F. E. Willie, twenty-seven dollars; A. W. Dickey, thirty-nine dollars; W. H. McClendon, thirty-three dollars; Henry Stroup, five hundred dollars; N. L. Steele, one hundred dollars: *And provided further*, The disbursing agent of said commission may reimburse A. S. McKennon out of said fund fifty dollars heretofore paid by him to W. S. Olive for services. That the commission appointed to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory shall examine and report to Congress whether the Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties are not entitled to all the rights of Choctaw citizenship except an interest in the Choctaw annuities: *Provided further*, That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the United States courts in said Territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted and all criminal causes for the punishment of any offense committed after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by any person in said Territory, and the United States commissioners in said Territory shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction already conferred upon them by existing laws of the United States as respects all persons and property in said Territory; and the laws of the United States and the State of Arkansas in force in the Territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes; and any citizen of any one of said tribes otherwise qualified who can speak and understand the English language may serve as a juror in any of said courts.

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law to negotiate with the Five Tribes, and any agreement made by it with any of said tribes, when ratified, shall operate to suspend any provisions of this act if in conflict therewith as to said nation: *Provided*, That the words "rolls of citizenship," as used in the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall be construed to mean the last authenticated rolls of each tribe which have been approved by the council of the nation, and the descendants of those appearing on such rolls, and such additional names and their descendants as have been subsequently added, either by the council of such nation, the duly authorized courts thereof, or the commission under the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six. And all other names appearing upon such rolls shall be open to investigation by such commission for a period of six months after the passage of this act. And any name appearing on such rolls and not confirmed by the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as herein construed, may be stricken therefrom by such commission where the party affected shall have ten days' previous notice that said commission will investigate and determine the right of such party to remain upon such roll as a citizen of such nation: *Provided, also*, That any one whose name shall be stricken from the roll by such commission shall have the right of appeal, as provided in the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all acts, ordinances, and resolutions of the council of either of the aforesaid Five Tribes passed shall be certified immediately upon their passage to the President of the United States and shall not take effect, if disapproved by him, or until thirty days after their passage: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to resolutions for adjournment, or any acts, or resolutions, or ordinances in relation to negotiations with commissioners heretofore appointed to treat with said tribes.

[Act of June 28, 1898.]

(Curtis Act.)

AN ACT For the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all criminal prosecutions in the Indian Territory against officials for embezzlement, bribery, and embracery the word "officer," when the same appears in the criminal laws heretofore extended over and put in force in said Territory, shall include all officers of the several tribes or nations of Indians in said Territory.

SEC. 2. That when in the progress of any civil suit, either in law or equity, pending in the United States court in any district in said Territory, it shall appear to the court that the property of any tribe is in any way affected by the issues being heard, said court is hereby authorized and required to make said tribe a party to said suit by service upon the chief or governor of the tribe, and the suit shall thereafter be conducted and determined as if said tribe had been an original party to said action.

SEC. 3. That said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in their respective districts to try cases against those who may claim to hold as members of a tribe and whose membership is denied by the tribe, but who continue to hold said lands and tenements notwithstanding the objection of the tribe; and if it be found upon trial that the same are held unlawfully against the tribe by those claiming to be members thereof, and the membership and right are disallowed by the commission to the Five Tribes, or the United States court, and the judgment has become final, then said court shall cause the parties charged with unlawfully holding said possessions to be removed from the same and cause the lands and tenements to be restored to the person or persons or nation or tribe of Indians entitled to the possession of the same: *Provided always,* That any person being a noncitizen in possession of lands, holding the possession thereof under an agreement, lease, or improvement contract with either of said nations or tribes, or any citizen thereof, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may, as to lands not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres, in defense of any action for the possession of said lands show that he is and has been in peaceable possession of such lands, and that he has while in such possession made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for such improvements. Thereupon the court or jury trying said cause shall determine the fair and reasonable value of such improvements and the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time the same shall have been occupied by such person, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such persons should be charged the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, and award him possession for such time unless the amount be paid by claimant within such reasonable time as the court shall specify. If the finding be that the amount of rents exceed the value of the improvements, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant for such sum, for which execution may issue.

SEC. 4. That all persons who have heretofore made improvements on lands belonging to any one of the said tribes of Indians, claiming rights of citizenship, whose claims have been decided adversely under the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have possession thereof until and including December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and may, prior to that time, sell or dispose of the same to any member of the tribe owning the land who desires to take the same in his allotment: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply

to improvements which have been appraised and paid for, or payment tendered by the Cherokee Nation under the agreement with the United States approved by Congress March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SEC. 5. That before any action by any tribe or person shall be commenced under section three of this Act it shall be the duty of the party bringing the same to notify the adverse party to leave the premises for the possession of which the action is about to be brought, which notice shall be served at least thirty days before commencing the action by leaving a written copy with the defendant, or, if he can not be found, by leaving the same at his last known place of residence or business with any person occupying the premises over the age of twelve years, or, if his residence or business address can not be ascertained, by leaving the same with any person over the age of twelve years upon the premises sought to be recovered and described in said notice; and if there be no person with whom said notice can be left, then by posting same on the premises.

SEC. 6. That the summons shall not issue in such action until the chief or governor of the tribe, or person or persons bringing suit in his own behalf, shall have filed a sworn complaint, on behalf of the tribe or himself, with the court, which shall, as near as practicable, describe the premises so detained, and shall set forth a detention without the consent of the person bringing said suit or the tribe, by one whose membership is denied by it: *Provided*, That if the chief or governor refuse or fail to bring suit in behalf of the tribe then any member of the tribe may make complaint and bring said suit.

SEC. 7. That the court in granting a continuance of any case, particularly under section three, may, in its discretion, require the party applying therefor to give an undertaking to the adverse party, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the judge of the court, conditioned for the payment of all damages and costs and defraying the rent which may accrue if judgment be rendered against him.

SEC. 8. That when a judgment for restitution shall be entered by the court the clerk shall, at the request of the plaintiff or his attorney, issue a writ of execution thereon, which shall command the proper officer of the court to cause the defendant or defendants to be forthwith removed and ejected from the premises and the plaintiff given complete and undisturbed possession of the same. The writ shall also command the said officer to levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants subject to execution, and also collect therefrom the costs of the action and all accruing costs in the service of the writ. Said writ shall be executed within thirty days.

SEC. 9. That the jurisdiction of the court and municipal authority of the city of Fort Smith for police purposes in the State of Arkansas is hereby extended over all that strip of land in the Indian Territory lying and being situate between the corporate limits of the said city of Fort Smith and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, and extending up the said Poteau River to the mouth of Mill Creek; and all the laws and ordinances for the preservation of the peace and health of said city, as far as the same are applicable, are hereby put in force therein: *Provided*, That no charge or tax shall ever be made or levied by said city against said land or the tribe or nation to whom it belongs.

SEC. 10. That all actions for restitution of possession of real property under this Act must be commenced by the service of a summons within two years after the passage of this Act, where the wrongful detention or possession began prior to the date of its passage; and all actions which shall be commenced hereafter, based upon wrongful detention or possession committed since the passage of this Act must be commenced within two years after the cause of action accrued. And nothing in this Act shall take away the right to maintain an action for unlawful and forcible entry and detainer given by the Act of Congress passed May second, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth United States Statutes, page ninety-five).

SEC. 11. That when the roll of citizenship of any one of said nations or tribes is fully completed as provided by law, and the survey of the lands of said nation or tribe is also completed, the commission heretofore appointed under Acts of Congress, and known as the "Dawes Commission," shall proceed to allot the exclusive use and occupancy of the surface of all the lands of said nation or tribe susceptible of allotment among the citizens thereof, as shown by said roll, giving to each, so far as possible, his fair and equal share thereof, considering the nature and fertility of the soil, location, and value of same; but all oil, coal, asphalt, and mineral deposits in the lands of any tribe are reserved to such tribe, and no allotment of such lands shall carry the title to such oil, coal, asphalt, or mineral deposits; and all town sites shall also be reserved to the several tribes, and shall be set apart by the commission heretofore mentioned as incapable of allotment. There shall also be reserved from allotment a sufficient amount of lands now occupied by churches, schools, parsonages, charitable institutions, and other public buildings for their present actual and necessary use, and no more, not to exceed five acres for each school and one acre for each church and each parsonage, and for such new schools as may be needed; also sufficient land for burial grounds where necessary. When such allotment of the lands of

any tribe has been by them completed, said commission shall make full report thereof to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any way affect any vested legal rights which may have been heretofore granted by Act of Congress, nor be so construed as to confer any additional rights upon any parties claiming under any such Act of Congress: *Provided further*, That whenever it shall appear that any member of a tribe is in possession of lands, his allotment may be made out of the lands in his possession, including his home if the holder so desires: *Provided further*, That if the person to whom an allotment shall have been made shall be declared, upon appeal as herein provided for, by any of the courts of the United States in or for the aforesaid Territory, to have been illegally accorded rights of citizenship, and for that or any other reason declared to be not entitled to any allotment, he shall be ousted and ejected from said lands; that all persons known as intruders who have been paid for their improvements under existing laws and have not surrendered possession thereof who may be found under the provisions of this Act to be entitled to citizenship shall, within ninety days thereafter, refund the amount so paid them, with six per centum interest, to the tribe entitled thereto; and upon their failure so to do said amount shall become a lien upon all improvements owned by such person in such Territory, and may be enforced by such tribe; and unless such person makes such restitution no allotments shall be made to him: *Provided further*, That the lands allotted shall be nontransferable until after full title is acquired and shall be liable for no obligations contracted prior thereto by the allottee, and shall be nontaxable while so held: *Provided further*, That all towns and cities heretofore incorporated or incorporated under the provisions of this Act are hereby authorized to secure, by condemnation or otherwise, all the lands actually necessary for public improvements, regardless of tribal lines; and when the same can not be secured otherwise than by condemnation, then the same may be acquired as provided in sections nine hundred and seven and nine hundred and twelve, inclusive, of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas.

SEC. 12. That when report of allotments of lands of any tribe shall be made to the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinbefore provided, he shall make a record thereof, and when he shall confirm such allotments the allottees shall remain in peaceable and undisturbed possession thereof, subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to provide rules and regulations in regard to the leasing of oil, coal, asphalt, and other minerals in said Territory, and all such leases shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior; and any lease for any such minerals otherwise made shall be absolutely void. No lease shall be made or renewed for a longer period than fifteen years, nor cover the mineral in more than six hundred and forty acres of land, which shall conform as nearly as possible to the surveys. Lessees shall pay on each oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars, in advance, for each succeeding year thereafter, as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made. All such payments shall be a credit on royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments; and all lessees must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim, whether developed or undeveloped; and should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance shall then become and be the money and property of the tribe. Where any oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land, by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interest shall continue unimpaired hereby, and shall be assured to such holders or owners by leases from the Secretary of the Interior for the term not exceeding fifteen years, but subject to payment of advance royalties as herein provided, when such leases are not operated, to the rate of royalty on coal mined, and the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and preference shall be given to such parties in renewals of such leases: *And provided further*, That when, under the customs and laws heretofore existing and prevailing in the Indian Territory, leases have been made of different groups or parcels of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, and possession has been taken thereunder and improvements made for the development of such oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, by lessees or their assigns, which have resulted in the production of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral in commercial quantities by such lessees or their assigns, then such

parties in possession shall be given preference in the making of new leases, in compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior; and in making new leases due consideration shall be made for the improvements of such lessees, and in all cases of the leasing or renewal of leases of oil, coal, asphalt, and other mineral deposits preference shall be given to parties in possession who have made improvements. The rate of royalty to be paid by all lessees shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 14. That the inhabitants of any city or town in said Territory having two hundred or more residents therein may proceed, by petition to the United States court in the district in which such city or town is located, to have the same incorporated as provided in chapter twenty-nine of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, if not already incorporated thereunder; and the clerk of said court shall record all papers and perform all the acts required of the recorder of the county, or the clerk of the county court, or the secretary of state, necessary for the incorporation of any city or town, as provided in Mansfield's Digest, and such city or town government, when so authorized and organized, shall possess all the powers and exercise all the rights of similar municipalities in said State of Arkansas. All male inhabitants of such cities and towns over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States or of either of said tribes, who have resided therein more than six months next before any election held under this Act, shall be qualified voters at such election. That mayors of such cities and towns, in addition to their other powers, shall have the same jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising within the corporate limits of such cities and towns as, and coextensive with, United States commissioners in the Indian Territory, and may charge, collect, and retain the same fees as such commissioners now collect and account for to the United States; and the marshal or other executive officer of such city or town may execute all processes issued in the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred, and charge and collect the same fees for similar services, as are allowed to constables under the laws now in force in said Territory.

All elections shall be conducted under the provisions of chapter fifty-six of said digest, entitled "Elections," so far as the same may be applicable; and all inhabitants of such cities and towns, without regard to race, shall be subject to all laws and ordinances of such city or town governments, and shall have equal rights, privileges, and protection therein. Such city or town governments shall in no case have any authority to impose upon or levy any tax against any lands in said cities or towns until after title is secured from the tribe; but all other property, including all improvements on town lots, which for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed and considered personal property, together with all occupations and privileges, shall be subject to taxation. And the councils of such cities and towns, for the support of the same and for school and other public purposes, may provide by ordinance for the assessment, levy, and collection annually of a tax upon such property, not to exceed in the aggregate two per centum of the assessed value thereof, in manner provided in chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of said digest, entitled "Revenue," and for such purposes may also impose a tax upon occupations and privileges.

Such councils may also establish and maintain free schools in such cities and towns, under the provisions of sections sixty-two hundred and fifty-eight to sixty-two hundred and seventy-six, inclusive, of said digest, and may exercise all the powers conferred upon special school districts in cities and towns in the State of Arkansas by the laws of said State when the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

For the purposes of this section all the laws of said State of Arkansas herein referred to, so far as applicable, are hereby put in force in said Territory; and the United States court therein shall have jurisdiction to enforce the same, and to punish any violation thereof, and the city or town councils shall pass such ordinances as may be necessary for the purpose of making the laws extended over them applicable to them and for carrying the same into effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act, or in the laws of the State of Arkansas, shall authorize or permit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any intoxicating liquor in said Territory, or the introduction thereof into said Territory; and it shall be the duty of the district attorneys in said Territory and the officers of such municipalities to prosecute all violators of the laws of the United States relating to the introduction of intoxicating liquors into said Territory, or to their sale, or exposure for sale, therein: *Provided further*, That owners and holders of leases or improvements in any city or town shall be privileged to transfer the same.

SEC. 15. That there shall be a commission in each town for each one of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes, to consist of one member to be appointed by the executive of the tribe, who shall not be interested in town property, other than his home; one person to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and one member to be selected by the town. And if the executive of the tribe or the town

fail to select members as aforesaid, they may be selected and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Said commissions shall cause to be surveyed and laid out town sites where towns with a present population of two hundred or more are located, conforming to the existing survey so far as may be, with proper and necessary streets, alleys, and public grounds, including parks and cemeteries, giving to each town such territory as may be required for its present needs and reasonable prospective growth; and shall prepare correct plats thereof, and file one with the Secretary of the Interior, one with the clerk of the United States court, one with the authorities of the tribe, and one with the town authorities. And all town lots shall be appraised by said commission at their true value, excluding improvements; and separate appraisements shall be made of all improvements thereon; and no such appraisement shall be effective until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and in case of disagreement by the members of such commission as to the value of any lot, said Secretary may fix the value thereof.

The owner of the improvements upon any town lot, other than fencing, tillage, or temporary buildings, may deposit in the United States Treasury, Saint Louis, Missouri, one-half of such appraised value; ten per centum within two months and fifteen per centum more within six months after notice of appraisement, and the remainder in three equal annual installments thereafter, depositing with the Secretary of the Interior one receipt for each payment, and one with the authorities of the tribe, and such deposit shall be deemed a tender to the tribe of the purchase money for such lot.

If the owner of such improvements on any lot fails to make deposit of the purchase money as aforesaid, then such lot may be sold in the manner herein provided for the sale of unimproved lots; and when the purchaser thereof has complied with the requirements herein for the purchase of improved lots he may, by petition, apply to the United States court within whose jurisdiction the town is located for condemnation and appraisement of such improvements, and petitioner shall, after judgment, deposit the value so fixed with the clerk of the court; and thereupon the defendant shall be required to accept same in full payment for his improvements or remove same from the lot within such time as may be fixed by the court.

All town lots not improved as aforesaid shall belong to the tribe, and shall be in like manner appraised, and, after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and due notice, sold to the highest bidder at public auction by said commission, but not for less than their appraised value, unless ordered by the Secretary of the Interior; and purchasers may in like manner make deposits of the purchase money with like effect, as in case of improved lots.

The inhabitants of any town may, within one year after the completion of the survey thereof, make such deposit of ten dollars per acre for parks, cemeteries, and other public grounds laid out by said commission with like effect as for improved lots; and such parks and public grounds shall not be used for any purpose until such deposits are made.

The person authorized by the tribe or tribes may execute or deliver to any such purchaser, without expense to him, a deed conveying to him the title to such lands or town lots; and thereafter the purchase money shall become the property of the tribe; and all such moneys shall, when titles to all the lots in the towns belonging to any tribe have been thus perfected, be paid per capita to the members of the tribe: *Provided, however,* That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provisions of this Act where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further,* That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then, and in that event, the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of as provided for in this Act.

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person, after the passage of this Act, except as hereinafter provided, to claim, demand, or receive, for his own use or for the use of anyone else, any royalty on oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral, or on any timber or lumber, or any other kind of property whatsoever, or any rents on any lands or property belonging to any one of said tribes or nations in said Territory, or for anyone to pay to any individual any such royalty or rents or any consideration therefor whatsoever; and all royalties and rents hereafter payable to the tribe shall be paid, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong: *Provided,* That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe and that to which his wife and minor children

are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his, her, or their allotment.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of any one of said tribes to inclose or in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, to hold possession of any greater amount of lands or other property belonging to any such nation or tribe than that which would be his approximate share of the lands belonging to such nation or tribe and that of his wife and his minor children as per allotment herein provided; and any person found in such possession of lands or other property in excess of his share and that of his family, as aforesaid, or having the same in any manner inclosed, at the expiration of nine months after the passage of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 18. That any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of sections sixteen and seventeen of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs), and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. And the United States district attorneys in said Territory are required to see that the provisions of said sections are strictly enforced and they shall at once proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holding of lands and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same.

SEC. 19. That no payment of any moneys on any account whatever shall hereafter be made by the United States to any of the tribal governments or to any officer thereof for disbursement, but payments of all sums to members of said tribes shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Interior by an officer appointed by him; and per capita payments shall be made direct to each individual in lawful money of the United States, and the same shall not be liable to the payment of any previously contracted obligation.

SEC. 20. That the commission hereinbefore named shall have authority to employ, with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all assistance necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of all duties herein imposed, including competent surveyors to make allotments, and to do any other needed work, and the Secretary of the Interior may detail competent clerks to aid them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 21. That in making rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, as required by law, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized and directed to take the roll of Cherokee citizens of eighteen hundred and eighty (not including freedmen) as the only roll intended to be confirmed by this and preceding Acts of Congress, and to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said roll, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to persons whose names are found thereon; and all persons who have been enrolled by the tribal authorities who have heretofore made permanent settlement in the Cherokee Nation whose parents, by reason of their Cherokee blood, have been lawfully admitted to citizenship by the tribal authorities, and who were minors when their parents were so admitted; and they shall investigate the right of all other persons whose names are found on any other rolls and omit all such as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling only such as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to citizenship under Cherokee laws.

It shall make a roll of Cherokee freedmen in strict compliance with the decree of the Court of Claims rendered the third day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Said commission is authorized and directed to make correct rolls of the citizens by blood of all the other tribes, eliminating from the tribal rolls such names as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling such only as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship under the treaties and the laws of said tribes.

Said commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and perform all other acts necessary thereto and make report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The roll of Creek freedmen made by J. W. Dunn, under authority of the United States, prior to March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby confirmed, and said commission is directed to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said rolls, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to per-

sons whose names are found thereon, with such other persons of African descent as may have been rightfully admitted by the lawful authorities of the Creek Nation.

It shall make a correct roll of all Choctaw freedmen entitled to citizenship under the treaties and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and all their descendants born to them since the date of the treaty.

It shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined in such manner as shall be hereafter provided by Congress.

The several tribes may, by agreement, determine the right of persons who for any reason may claim citizenship in two or more tribes, and to allotment of lands and distribution of moneys belonging to each tribe; but if no such agreement be made, then such claimant shall be entitled to such rights in one tribe only, and may elect in which tribe he will take such right; but if he fail or refuse to make such selection in due time, he shall be enrolled in the tribe with whom he has resided, and there be given such allotment and distributions, and not elsewhere.

No person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to militate against any rights or privileges which the Mississippi Choctaws may have under the laws of or the treaties with the United States.

Said commission shall make such rolls descriptive of the persons thereon, so that they may be thereby identified, and it is authorized to take a census of each of said tribes, or to adopt any other means by them deemed necessary to enable them to make such rolls. They shall have access to all rolls and records of the several tribes, and the United States court in Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction to compel the officers of the tribal governments and custodians of such rolls and records to deliver same to said commission, and on their refusal or failure to do so to punish them as for contempt; as also to require all citizens of said tribes, and persons who should be so enrolled, to appear before said commission for enrollment, at such times and places as may be fixed by said commission, and to enforce obedience of all others concerned, so far as the same may be necessary, to enable said commission to make rolls as herein required, and to punish anyone who may in any manner or by any means obstruct said work.

The rolls so made, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon, with their descendants thereafter born to them, with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent.

The members of said commission shall, in performing all duties required of them by law, have authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers; and any person who shall willfully and knowingly make any false affidavit or oath to any material fact or matter before any member of said commission, or before any other officer authorized to administer oaths, to any affidavit or other paper to be filed or oath taken before said commission, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as for such offense.

SEC. 22. That where members of one tribe, under intercourse laws, usages, or customs, have made homes within the limits and on the lands of another tribe they may retain and take allotment, embracing same under such agreement as may be made between such tribes respecting such settlers; but if no such agreement be made the improvements so made shall be appraised, and the value thereof, including all damages incurred by such settler incident to enforced removal, shall be paid to him immediately upon removal, out of any funds belonging to the tribe, or such settler, if he so desire, may make private sale of his improvements to any citizen of the tribe owning the lands: *Provided,* That he shall not be paid for improvements made on lands in excess of that to which he, his wife, and minor children are entitled to under this Act.

SEC. 23. That all leases of agricultural or grazing land belonging to any tribe made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by the tribe or any member thereof shall be absolutely void, and all such grazing leases made prior to said date shall terminate on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and all such agricultural leases shall terminate on January first, nineteen hundred; but this shall not prevent individuals from leasing their allotments when made to them as provided in this Act, nor from occupying or renting their proportionate shares of the tribal lands until the allotments herein provided for are made.

SEC. 24. That all moneys paid into the United States Treasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, under provisions of this Act shall be placed to the credit of the tribe to which they belong; and the assistant United States treasurer shall give triplicate receipts therefor to the depositor.

SEC. 25. That before any allotment shall be made of lands in the Cherokee Nation, there shall be segregated therefrom by the commission heretofore mentioned, in separate allotments or otherwise, the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres purchased by the Delaware tribe of Indians from the Cherokee Nation under agreement of April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, subject to the judicial determination of the rights of said descendants and the Cherokee Nation under said agreement. That the Delaware Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation are hereby authorized and empowered to bring suit in the Court of Claims of the United States, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, against the Cherokee Nation, for the purpose of determining the rights of said Delaware Indians in and to the lands and funds of said nation under their contract and agreement with the Cherokee Nation dated April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; or the Cherokee Nation may bring a like suit against said Delaware Indians; and jurisdiction is conferred on said court to adjudicate and fully determine the same, with right of appeal to either party to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 26. That on and after the passage of this Act the laws of the various tribes or nations of Indians shall not be enforced at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory.

SEC. 27. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law, relating to affairs therein.

SEC. 28. That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all tribal courts in Indian Territory shall be abolished, and no officer of said courts shall thereafter have any authority whatever to do or perform any act theretofore authorized by any law in connection with said courts, or to receive any pay for same; and all civil and criminal causes then pending in any such court shall be transferred to the United States court in said Territory by filing with the clerk of the court the original papers in the suit: *Provided*, That this section shall not be in force as to the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek tribes or nations until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 29. That the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with commissions representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians on the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the members of said tribes at an election held for that purpose; and the executives of said tribes are hereby authorized and directed to make public proclamation that said agreement shall be voted on at the next general election, or at any special election to be called by such executives for the purpose of voting on said agreement; and at the election held for such purpose all male members of each of said tribes qualified to vote under his tribal laws shall have the right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whethe the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not: *Provided*, That no person whose right to citizenship in either of said tribes or nations is now contested in originar or appellate proceedings before any United States court shall be permitted to vote at said election: *Provided further*, That the votes cast in both said tribes or nations shall be forthwith returned duly certified by the precinct officers to the national secretaries of said tribes or nations, and shall be presented by said national secretaries to a board of commissioners consisting of the principal chief and national secretary of the Choctaw Nation, the governor and national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation, and a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, to be designated by the chairman of said commission; and said board shall meet without delay at Atoka, in the Indian Territory, and canvass and count said votes and make proclamation of the result; and if said agreement as amended be so ratified, the provisions of this Act shall then only apply to said tribes where the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement; but the provisions of said agreement, if so ratified, shall not in any manner affect the provisions of section fourteen of this Act, which said amended agreement is as follows:

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Thomas B. Cabaniss, and Alexander B. Montgomery, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, respectively, of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Choctaw and Chickasaw governments, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz: Green McCurtain, J. S. Standley, N. B. Ainsworth, Ben Hampton, Wesley Anderson, Amos Henry, D. C. Garland, and A. S. Williams, in behalf of the Choctaw Tribe or Nation, and R. M. Harris, I. O. Lewis, Holmes Colbert, P. S. Mosely, M. V. Cheadle, R. L. Murray, William Perry, A. H. Colbert, and R. L. Boyd, in behalf of the Chickasaw Tribe or Nation.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings, herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes so far as possible a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

That all the lands set apart for town sites, and the strip of land lying between the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, extending up said river to the mouth of Mill Creek; and six hundred and forty acres each, to include the buildings now occupied by the Jones Academy, Tushkahoma Female Seminary, Wheelock Orphan Seminary, and Armstrong Orphan Academy, and ten acres for the capitol building of the Choctaw Nation; one hundred and sixty acres each, immediately contiguous to and including the buildings known as Bloomfield Academy, Lebanon Orphan Home, Harley Institute, Rock Academy, and Collins Institute, and five acres for the capitol building in the Chickasaw Nation, and the use of one acre of land for each church house now erected outside of the towns, and eighty acres of land each for J. S. Murrow, H. R. Schermerhorn, and the widow of R. S. Bell, who have been laboring as missionaries in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations since the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the same conditions and limitations as apply to lands alloted to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to be located on lands not occupied by a Choctaw or a Chickasaw, and a reasonable amount of land, to be determined by the town-site commission, to include all court-houses and jails and other public buildings not hereinbefore provided for, shall be exempted from division. And all coal and asphalt in or under the lands allotted and reserved from allotment shall be reserved for the sole use of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, exclusive of freedmen: *Provided*, That where any coal or asphalt is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other lands and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin. That in order to such equal division, the lands of the Choctaws and Chicksaws shall be graded and appraised so as to give to each member, so far as possible, an equal value of the land: *Provided further*, That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty, and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be alloted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by act of Congress.

That the lands allotted to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen are to be deducted from the portion to be allotted under this agreement to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribe so as to reduce the allotment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the value of the same.

That the said Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen who may be entitled to allotments of forty acres each shall be entitled each to land equal in value to forty acres of the average land of the two nations.

That in the appraisement of the lands to be allotted the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall each have a representative, to be appointed by their respective executives, to cooperate with the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or any one making appraisements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in grading and appraising the lands preparatory to allotment. And the land shall be valued in the appraisement as if in its original condition, excluding the improvements thereon.

That the appraisement and allotment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall begin as soon as the progress of the surveys, now being made by the United States Government, will admit.

That each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, including Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, shall, where it is possible, have the right to take his allotment on land, the improvements on which belong to him, and such improvements shall not be estimated in the value of his allotment. In the case of minor children, allotments shall be selected for them by their father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of their estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care taken that all persons entitled thereto have allotments made to them.

All the lands allotted shall be nontaxable while the title remains in the original allottee, but not to exceed twenty-one years from date of patent, and each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he shall have a separate patent, and which shall be inalienable for twenty-one years from date of patent. This provision shall also apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman to the extent of his allotment. Selections for homesteads for minors to be made as provided herein in case of allotment, and the remainder of the lands allotted to said members shall be alienable for a price to be actually paid, and to include no former indebtedness or obligation—one-fourth of said remainder in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance of said alienable lands in five years from the date of the patent.

That all contracts looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the land of an allottee, except the sale hereinbefore provided, shall be null and void. No allottee shall lease his allotment, or any portion thereof, for a longer period than five years, and then without the privilege of renewal. Every lease which is not evidenced by writing, setting out specifically the terms thereof, or which is not recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district in which the land is located, within three months after the date of its execution, shall be void, and the purchaser or lessee shall acquire no rights whatever by an entry or holding thereunder. And no such lease or any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or leased.

That all controversies arising between the members of said tribes as to their right to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making the allotments.

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

MEMBERS' TITLES TO LANDS.

That as soon as practicable, after the completion of said allotments, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall jointly execute, under their hands and the seals of the respective nations, and deliver to each of the said allottees patents conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement, excepting all coal and asphalt in or under said land. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land, and the acceptance of his patents by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patents, except also his interest in the proceeds of all lands, coal, and asphalt herein excepted from allotment.

That the United States shall provide by law for proper records of land titles in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

RAILROADS.

The rights of way for railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be surveyed and set apart and platted to conform to the respective acts of Congress granting the same in cases where said rights of way are defined by such acts of Congress, but in cases where the acts of Congress do not define the same then Congress is memorialized to definitely fix the width of said rights of way for station grounds and between stations, so that railroads now constructed through said nations shall have, as near as possible, uniform rights of way; and Congress is also requested to fix uniform rates of fare and freight for all railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; branch railroads now constructed and not built according to acts of Congress to pay the same rates for rights of way and station grounds as main lines.

TOWN SITES.

It is further agreed that there shall be appointed a commission for each of the two nations. Each commission shall consist of one member, to be appointed by the executive of the tribe for which said commission is to act, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one to be appointed by the President of the United States. Each of said commissions shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located in

the nation for which said commission is appointed. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, and one with the principal chief or governor of the nation in which the town is located, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, be approved by him before the same shall take effect. When said towns are so laid out, each lot on which permanent, substantial, and valuable improvements, other than fences, tillage, and temporary houses, have been made, shall be valued by the commission provided for the nation in which the town is located at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon. The owner of the improvements on each lot shall have the right to buy one residence and one business lot at fifty per centum of the appraised value of such improved property, and the remainder of such improved property at sixty-two and one-half per centum of the said market value within sixty days from date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchases the same he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price, and the balance in three equal annual installments, and when the entire sum is paid shall be entitled to a patent for the same. In case the two members of the commission fail to agree as to the market value of any lot, or the limit or extent of said town, either of said commissioners may report any such disagreement to the judge of the district in which such town is located, who shall appoint a third member to act with said commission, who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

If such owner of the improvements on any lot fails within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on same, such lot, with the improvements thereon, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the aforesaid commission, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot shall be sold, less sixty-two and one-half per cent of said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay the sixty-two and one-half per cent of said appraised value into United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments, as hereinbefore provided. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid on such lot which they consider below its value.

All lots not so appraised shall be sold from time to time at public auction (after proper advertisement) by the commission for the nation in which the town is located, as may seem for the best interest of the nations and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments as hereinbefore provided for improved lots. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots which they consider below its value.

All the payments herein provided for shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior into the United States Treasury, a failure of sixty days to make any one payment to be a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract: *Provided*, That the purchaser of any lot shall have the option of paying the entire price of the lot before the same is due.

No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold, as herein provided, shall constitute a lien on same till the purchase price thereof has been fully paid to the nation.

The money paid into the United States Treasury for the sale of all town lots shall be for the benefit of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), and at the end of one year from the ratification of this agreement, and at the end of each year thereafter, the funds so accumulated shall be divided and paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member of the two tribes to receive an equal portion thereof.

That no law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the laws of the United States in force in said Territory, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to said laws, and the United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

That said commission shall be authorized to locate, within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed five acres to be used as a cemetery, and when any town has paid into the United States Treasury, to be part of the fund arising from the sale of town lots, ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes, the proceeds derived from such sales to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

That no charge or claim shall be made against the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town

sites, or for grading, appraising, and allotting the lands, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

That the land adjacent to Fort Smith and lands for court-houses, jails, and other public purposes, excepted from allotment shall be disposed of in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided for town lots herein, but not till the Choctaw and Chickasaw councils shall direct such disposition to be made thereof, and said land adjacent thereto shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for police purposes.

There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep for each church or parsonage: *Provided*, That such lots shall only be used for churches and parsonages, and when they cease to be used shall revert to the members of the tribes to be disposed of as other town lots: *Provided further*, That these lots may be sold by the churches for which they are set apart if the purchase money therefor is invested in other lot or lots in the same town, to be used for the same purpose and with the same conditions and limitations.

It is agreed that all the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), so that each and every member shall have an equal and undivided interest in the whole; and no patent provided for in this agreement shall convey any title thereto. The revenues from coal and asphalt, or so much as shall be necessary, shall be used for the education of the children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes. Such coal and asphalt mines as are now in operation, and all others which may hereafter be leased and operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one on the recommendation of the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, whose term shall be for four years, and one on the recommendation of the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, whose term shall be for two years; after which the term of appointees shall be four years. Said trustees, or either of them, may, at any time, be removed by the President of the United States for good cause shown. They shall each give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Their salaries shall be fixed and paid by their respective nations, each of whom shall make full report of all his acts to the Secretary of the Interior quarterly. All such acts shall be subject to the approval of said Secretary.

All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed, or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated, and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

All contracts made by the National Agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for operating coal and asphalt, with any person or corporation, which were, on April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, being operated in good faith are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the lessee shall have the right to renew the same when they expire, subject to all the provisions of this Act.

All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain such member or members' permission to operate coal or asphalt, are hereby declared void: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interests shall continue unimpaired hereby and shall be assured by new leases from such trustees of coal or asphalt claims described therein, by application to the trustees within six months after the ratification of this agreement, subject, however, to payment of advance royalties herein provided for.

All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphaltum, or other mineral, as the case may be, in or under nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years. The royalty on coal shall be fifteen cents per ton of two thousand pounds on all coal mined, payable on the 25th day of the month next succeeding that in which it is mined. Royalty on asphalt shall be sixty cents per ton, payable same as coal: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may reduce or advance royalties on coal and asphalt when he deems it for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so. No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury as herein provided.

All lessees shall pay on each coal or asphalt claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars for each succeeding year thereafter. All such payments shall be treated as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made, and shall be a credit as royalty when each said mine is developed and operated, and its production is in excess of

such guaranteed annual advance payments, and all persons having coal leases must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim whether developed or undeveloped: *Provided, however,* That should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance thereon shall then become and be the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In surface, the use of which is reserved to present coal operators, shall be included such lots in towns as are occupied by lessees' houses—either occupied by said lessees' employees, or as offices or warehouses: *Provided, however,* That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provision of this agreement where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined, there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the town-site board of appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines, and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further,* That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then and in that event the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of by the coal trustees for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

That whenever the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall be required to pay taxes for the support of schools, then the fund arising from such royalties shall be disposed of for the equal benefit of their members (freedmen excepted) in such manner as the tribes may direct.

It is further agreed that the United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created, in the Indian Territory shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the titles, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate, coal, and asphalt in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes; and of all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery, breaches, or disturbances of the peace, and carrying weapons, hereafter committed in the territory of said tribes, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with such crime; and any citizen or officer of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations charged with such crime shall be tried, and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States.

And sections sixteen hundred and thirty-six to sixteen hundred and forty-four, inclusive, entitled "Embezzlement," and sections seventeen hundred and eleven to seventeen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, entitled "Bribery and Embracery," of Mansfield's Digest of the laws of Arkansas, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and the word "officer," where the same appears in said laws, shall include all officers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw governments; and the fifteenth section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, limiting jurors to citizens of the United States, shall be held not to apply to United States courts in the Indian Territory held within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and all members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, otherwise qualified, shall be competent jurors in said courts: *Provided,* That whenever a member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is indicted for homicide, he may, within thirty days after such indictment and his arrest thereon, and before the same is reached for trial, file with the clerk of the court in which he is indicted, his affidavit that he can not get a fair trial in said court; and it thereupon shall be the duty of the judge of said court to order a change of venue in such case to the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or to the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, at Paris, Texas, always selecting the court that in his judgment is nearest or most convenient to the place where the crime charged in the indictment is supposed to have been committed, which courts shall have jurisdiction to try the case; and in all said civil suits said courts shall have full equity powers; and whenever it shall appear to said court, at any stage in the hearing of any case, that the tribe is in any way interested in the subject-matter in controversy, it shall have power to summon in said tribe and make the same a party to the suit and proceed therein in all respects as if such tribe were an original party thereto; but in no case shall suit be instituted against the tribal government without its consent.

It is further agreed that no act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, in any manner affecting the land of the tribe, or of the individuals, after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the respective tribes), or the rights of any persons to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the

President of the United States. When such acts, ordinances, or resolutions passed by the council of either of said tribes shall be approved by the governor thereof, then it shall be the duty of the national secretary of said tribe to forward them to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after their reception, approve or disapprove the same. Said acts, ordinances, or resolutions, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation in the tribe to be affected thereby, and when disapproved shall be returned to the tribe enacting the same.

It is further agreed, in view of the modification of legislative authority and judicial jurisdiction herein provided, and the necessity of the continuance of the tribal governments so modified, in order to carry out the requirements of this agreement, that the same shall continue for the period of eight years from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. This stipulation is made in the belief that the tribal governments so modified will prove so satisfactory that there will be no need or desire for further change till the lands now occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes shall, in the opinion of Congress, be prepared for admission as a State to the Union. But this provision shall not be construed to be in any respect an abdication by Congress of power at any time to make needful rules and regulations respecting said tribes.

That all per capita payments hereafter made to the members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account of such disbursements to said Secretary.

That the following sum be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, namely:

For arrears of interest, at five per centum per annum, from December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, on one hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States prior to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, and restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for arrears of interest at five per centum per annum, from March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, to March third, eighteen hundred and ninety, on fifty-six thousand and twenty-one dollars and forty-nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, and restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-dollars and fifty-four cents, to be placed to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation with the fund to which it properly belongs: *Provided*, That if there be any attorneys' fees to be paid out of same, on contract heretofore made and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the same is authorized to be paid by him.

It is further agreed that the final decision of the courts of the United States in the case of the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation against the United States and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, now pending, when made, shall be conclusive as the basis of settlement as between the United States and said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the remaining lands in what is known as the "Leased District," namely, the land lying between the ninety-eighth and one hundredth degrees of west longitude and between the Red and Canadian rivers, leased to the United States by the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, except that portion called the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, heretofore acquired by the United States, and all final judgments rendered against said nations in any of the courts of the United States in favor of the United States or any citizen thereof shall first be paid out of any sum hereafter found due said Indians for any interest they may have in the so-called leased district.

It is further agreed that all of the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

It is further agreed that the Choctaws and Chickasaws, when their tribal governments cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

ORPHAN LANDS.

It is further agreed that the Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi, yet unsold, shall be taken by the United States at one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Choctaw orphan fund in the Treasury of the United States, the number of acres to be determined by the General Land Office.

In witness whereof the said commissioners do hereunto affix their names, at Atoka, Indian Territory, this the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

GREEN MCCURTAIN,
Principal Chief.
J. S. STANDLEY,
N. B. AINSWORTH,
BEN HAMPTON,
WESLEY ANDERSON,
AMOS HENRY.
D. C. GARLAND,
Choctaw Commission.

R. M. HARRIS,
Governor.
ISAAC O. LEWIS,
HOLMES COLBERT,
ROBERT L. MURRAY,
WILLIAM PERRY,
R. L. BOYD,
Chickasaw Commission.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Chairman.
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. CABANISS,
ALEXANDER B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

H. M. JACOWAY, Jr.,
Secretary, Five Tribes Commission.

* * * * * * *

[Act of July 1, 1898.]

For salaries of four commissioners appointed under acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of said commissioners is hereby fixed at four. For expenses of commissioners and necessary expenses of employees, fifteen thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *And provided further*, That three dollars per diem for expenses of a clerk detailed as special disbursing agent by Interior Department, while on duty with the commission, shall be paid therefrom; for clerical help, including secretary of the commission and interpreters, six thousand six hundred dollars, and authority is hereby given for the payment of such interpreters as may have been employed and paid by said commission during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; for contingent expenses of the commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, forty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law.

Appeals shall be allowed from the United States courts in the Indian Territory direct to the Supreme Court of the United States to either party, in all citizenship cases, and in all cases between either of the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States involving the constitutionality or validity of any legislation affecting citizenship, or the allotment of lands in the Indian Territory, under the rules and regulations governing appeals to said court in other cases: *Provided*, That appeals in cases decided prior to this act must be perfected in one hundred and twenty days from its passage; and in cases decided subsequent thereto, within sixty days from final judgment; but in no such case shall the work of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes be enjoined or suspended by any proceeding in, or order of any court, or of any judge, until after final judgment in the Supreme Court of the United States. In case of appeals, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to advance such cases on the docket and dispose of the same as early as possible.

[Act of March 1, 1899.]

For salaries of four commissioners, appointed under acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of said commissioners is hereby fixed at four. For expenses of commissioners and necessary expenses of

employees, sixty thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That three dollars per diem for expenses of a clerk detailed as special disbursing agent by Interior Department, while on duty with the commission, shall be paid therefrom; for clerical help, including secretary of the commission and interpreters, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars; for contingent expenses of the commission, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law.

[Act of March 3, 1899.]

(Deficiency bill.)

* * * To begin allotments, thirty thousand dollars; * * *

[Act of May 31, 1900.]

For salaries of four commissioners, appointed under acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of said commissioners is hereby fixed at four. For expenses of commissioners and necessary expenses of employees, and three dollars per diem for expenses of a clerk detailed as special disbursing agent by Interior Department, while on duty with the commission, shall be paid therefrom; for clerical help, including secretary of the commission and interpreters, five hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available; for contingent expenses of the commission, four thousand dollars; in all, five hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used by said commission in the prosecution of all work to be done by or under its direction as required by statute.

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law. But it shall not receive, consider, or make any record of any application of any person for enrollment as a member of any tribe in Indian Territory who has not been a recognized citizen thereof, and duly and lawfully enrolled or admitted as such, and its refusal of such applications shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any Mississippi Choctaw duly identified as such by the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall have the right, at any time prior to the approval of the final rolls of the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the Secretary of the Interior, to make settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and on proof of the fact of bona fide settlement may be enrolled by the said United States Commission and by the Secretary of the Interior as Choctaws entitled to allotment: *Provided further*, That all contracts or agreements looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the lands to be allotted to said Mississippi Choctaws shall be null and void.

To pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisement of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, Indian Territory, as required by sections fifteen and twenty-nine of an act entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the balance of the current year and for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, the same to be immediately available, sixty-seven thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to survey, lay out, and plat into town lots, streets, alleys, and parks, the sites of such towns and villages in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations as may at that time have a population of two hundred or more in such manner as will best subserve the then present needs and the reasonable prospective growth of such towns. The work of surveying, laying out, and platting such town sites shall be done by competent surveyors, who shall prepare five copies of the plat of each town site, which, when the survey is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be filed as follows: One in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one with the principal chief of the nation, one with the clerk of the court within the territorial jurisdiction of which the town is located, one with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and one with the town authorities, if there be such. Where in his judgment the best interests of the public service require, the Secretary of the Interior may secure the surveying, laying out, and platting of town sites in any of said nations by contract.

Hereafter the work of the respective town-site commissions provided for in the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes ratified in section twenty-nine of the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, "An act

for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," shall begin as to any town site immediately upon the approval of the survey by the Secretary of the Interior and not before.

The Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion appoint a town-site commission consisting of three members for each of the Creek and Cherokee nations, at least one of whom shall be a citizen of the tribe and shall be appointed upon the nomination of the principal chief of the tribe. Each commission, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall appraise and sell for the benefit of the tribe the town lots in the nation for which it is appointed, acting in conformity with the provisions of any then existing act of Congress or agreement with the tribe approved by Congress. The agreement of any two members of the commission as to the true value of any lot shall constitute a determination thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and if no two members are able to agree the matter shall be determined by such Secretary.

Where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, the Secretary of the Interior may appoint in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, or Cherokee nation a separate town-site commission for any town, in which event as to that town such local commission may exercise the same authority and perform the same duties which would otherwise devolve upon the commission for that nation. Every such local commission shall be appointed in the manner provided in the act approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory."

The Secretary of the Interior, where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, may permit the authorities of any town in any of said nations, at the expense of the town, to survey, lay out, and plat the site thereof, subject to his supervision and approval, as in other instances.

As soon as the plat of any town site is approved, the proper commission shall, with all reasonable dispatch and within a limited time, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, proceed to make the appraisement of the lots and improvements, if any, thereon, and after the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, shall, under the supervision of such Secretary, proceed to the disposition and sale of the lots in conformity with any then existing act of Congress or agreement with the tribe approved by Congress, and if the proper commission shall not complete such appraisement and sale within the time limited by the Secretary of the Interior, they shall receive no pay for such additional time as may be taken by them, unless the Secretary of the Interior for good cause shown shall expressly direct otherwise.

The Secretary of the Interior may, for good cause, remove any member of any town-site commission, tribal or local, in any of said nations, and may fill the vacancy thereby made or any vacancy otherwise occurring in like manner as the place was originally filled.

It shall not be required that the town-site limits established in the course of the platting and disposing of town lots and the corporate limits of the town, if incorporated, shall be identical or coextensive, but such town-site limits and corporate limits shall be so established as to best subserve the then present needs and the reasonable prospective growth of the town, as the same shall appear at the times when such limits are respectively established: *Provided further*, That the exterior limits of all town sites shall be designated and fixed at the earliest practicable time under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Upon the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized at any time before allotment to set aside and reserve from allotment any lands in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, or Cherokee nations, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, at such stations as are or shall be established in conformity with law on the line of any railroad which shall be constructed or be in process of construction in or through either of said nations prior to the allotment of the lands therein, and this irrespective of the population of such town site at the time. Such town sites shall be surveyed, laid out, and platted, and the lands therein disposed of for the benefit of the tribe in the manner herein prescribed for other town sites: *Provided further*, That whenever any tract of land shall be set aside as herein provided which is occupied by a member of the tribe, such occupant shall be fully compensated for his improvements thereon under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Nothing herein contained shall have the effect of avoiding any work heretofore done in pursuance of the said act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the way of surveying, laying out, or platting of town sites, appraising or disposing of town lots in any of said nations, but the same, if not heretofore carried to a state of completion, may be completed according to the provisions hereof.

APPENDIX NO. 5.

AGRICULTURAL CONTRACT.

This agreement, made and entered into this....day of....., 190.., by and between....., a citizen of the Creek or Muskogee Nation, of (here insert post-office), for (him or herself) and on behalf of—

[1] .....,[2] ....., aged....years;
....., ..., aged....years;
....., ..., aged....years;
....., ..., aged....years;
....., ..., aged....years;
....., ..., aged....years;
....., ..., aged....years,
....., ..., aged....years;

citizen..of the Creek or Muskogee Nation, party of the first part, and[3] .... part..of the second part:

Witnesseth, That whereas the following-described lands are the selections of the said party of the first part and those whom..he represents, and have been by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes set apart to (him, her, or them) as (his, her, or their) preliminary allotment of the land of the Creek or Muskogee Nation, to wit:

.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.
.....of section...., township....N., range....E.

Now, therefore, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned, the said party of the first part has this day by these presents rented, leased, and demised unto the said part..of the second part, and unto (his, her, or their) legal representatives or assigns, the said land hereinbefore described, to have and to hold the same from the....day of....., 190.., to the....day of....., 190...

Said part..of the second part hereby agree..to pay to said party of the first part for the use of such part of said land as is in cultivation for the period of time hereinbefore mentioned....per acre, amounting to the sum of.....dollars ($.....), to be paid by the said part..of the second part to the said party of the first part in the following manner, to wit:

.....
.....

It is agreed by and between the parties to this contract that the said part..of second part shall, in addition to the rental hereinbefore provided, pay to the said party of the first part for the use of so much of said land as is in cultivation (here insert portion or share of cotton, corn, hay, or grain first party is to receive) grown thereon during the rental period hereinbefore provided, it being further agreed that the share of said crops thus to be paid to the party of the first part shall be gathered or harvested, and cribbed, penned, stored, or placed in granaries on the premises above described by the part..of the second part for the use and benefit of the party of the first part.

Said part..of the second part further agree..to pay to said party of the first part....per acre, amounting to.....dollars ($.....), as rental for such of said land as is not in cultivation, said sum to be paid in the following manner, to wit:

.....
.....

The part..of the second part further agree..to furnish, at (his, her, or their) own cost and expense, all proper and necessary tools, teams, utensils, farm implements, and machinery (except as hereinafter otherwise provided) to carry on and cultivate all land in cultivation on said premises during said season, and to furnish and provide all proper assistance in and about the cultivation and management of said farm and cultivate the said lands to the best advantage and according to (his, her, or their)

[1] Names of wife, minor children, and wards.
[2] State relationship, as "his wife," "his son," "his daughter," "his ward."
[3] If a copartnership, names of persons composing the firm must be stated.

best skill and judgment, and to maintain and keep up the fences so as to protect said crops from injury and waste, but first party agrees to furnish material therefor; said part..of the second part agree..to watch, care for, and protect the fruit and shade trees thereon, and to cut no green trees and to commit no waste or damage on said real estate and to suffer none to be done, and to crop and cultivate said lands, and harvest, thresh, and secure the crops grown thereon in a farmer-like style and in the best possible manner during said season, and to keep up and maintain in good repair all buildings, stables, cribs, fences, and improvements on said farm, but said first party agrees to furnish material therefor; said part..of the.....part further agree..to furnish all seed necessary to sow and plant said lands.

And the part.. of the second part further agree.. not to sell or remove or suffer to be sold or removed any of the produce of said farm or premises, or the stock, increase, income, or the products hereinbefore mentioned, of any kind, character, or description, until the division thereof, without the written consent of the party of the first part; and until such division, the title and possession of all hay, grain, crops, produce, stock, increase, income, and products raised, grown, or produced on said premises shall be and remain in the party of the first part, and said party of the first part shall have the right to take and hold a sufficient amount of of the crops, stock, increase, income, and products that would, on the division of the same, belong to said part.. of the second part, to repay any and all advances made to him by party of the first part, and interest thereon at ..... per cent per annum. It is also agreed that in case said part.. of the second part shall neglect or fail to fulfill any of the conditions and terms of this contract on (his, her, or their) part to be fulfilled, then said party of the first part is hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon said premises and take full and absolute possession of the same, and (he or she) may do and perform all things agreed to be done by the part.. of the second part remaining undone, and retain or sell sufficient of the crops raised on said premises that would otherwise belong to said second part.. if (he, she, or they) had fulfilled the conditions hereof, to pay and satisfy all costs and expenses of every kind incurred in fulfilling said contract, with interest at ..... per cent per annum, and the residue remaining, if any, of said crops, shall belong to the said part.. of the second part, after all conditions are fulfilled. This contract shall not be assigned or the premises sublet by the part.. of the second part without written consent of party of first part.

It is hereby further covenanted, understood, and agreed that the party of the first part reserves and retains unto (himself or herself) or (his or her) agent.., the right of entry upon said premises during the month of ....., for the purpose of fall plowing any ground that may have been sown to small grain the spring or fall last preceding.

And said part.. of the second part hereby disclaim.. any right or privilege to the above-named land or premises after the date last mentioned; and said part.. of the second part further agree.. to vacate the same on or before the said last-named date.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

.... [SEAL.]
.... [SEAL.]
Party of the First Part.
.... [SEAL.]
.... [SEAL.]
Part.. of the Second Part.

Executed in the presence of—

....
....

APPENDIX NO. 6.

RENTAL CONTRACT.

This agreement made and entered into this....day of....., 1...., by and between ...., of (here insert post-office) for .... and on behalf of—
[1]....., [2]....., age....years;
....., ..., age....years;
....., ..., age....years;
....., ..., age....years;
....., ..., age....years;
....., ..., age....years;
....., ..., age....years;
....., ..., age....years,
citizens of the Creek or Muskogee Nation, party of the first part, and [3].....
.....part.. of the second part:

Witnesseth, That whereas the following-described lands have been selected, and by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes set apart to the party of the first part, to said wife and to said minor children and wards, as.....approximate share of the lands of the Creek or Muskogee Nation, to wit:

..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.
..... of section...., township....N., range....E.

Now, therefore, for and in consideration of a rental of....cents per acre, for the term of this contract, amounting to the sum of.....dollars, ($.....) to be paid by the part.. of the second part to the party of the first part, in the following manner, to wit, $.....$.....,$.....,$....., the receipt of .....dollars of which is hereby acknowledged, the party of the first part has this day, by these presents, rented, leased, and demised unto the said part.. of the second part, and unto.....legal representatives or assigns, the land hereinbefore described, to have and to hold said land until the first day of....., A. D. 1.....

It is further understood by and between the parties hereto that this contract is for .....purposes only.

It is further agreed that in case any of the minor children or wards above named shall become of age during the life of this contract they shall have the right to become a party hereto by signing same, and thereafter their proportionate share of the rents provided for in this contract shall be paid direct to them by the part.. of the second part.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have signed this contract the date first above written.

....
....
....
....

Executed in presence of—
....
....

---

[1] Names of wife, minor children, and wards.
[2] State relationship, as "his wife," "his son," "his daughter," "his ward."
[3] If a copartnership, names of persons composing the firm must be stated.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY,

TOGETHER WITH

THE REPORTS OF THE INDIAN AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE UNION AGENCY,
THE SUPERINTENDENT AND SUPERVISORS OF SCHOOLS, AND
REVENUE INSPECTORS IN THAT TERRITORY,

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *September 3, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report, covering the work of the office of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with recommendations for such additional legislation by Congress as appears to me advisable from existing conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes.

The first important legislation looking to the ending of the tribal form of governments in the Indian Territory, and the common ownership of the lands of the five tribes, was embodied in the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), commonly known as the "Curtis act," which provided for radical and important changes in the administration of affairs among the five tribes from those previously existing for many years.

For general information, and in order that the conditions heretofore existing in the Territory and the changes brought about by the legislation of the Curtis act may be understood, the following brief description is necessary.

The five nations or tribes of the Indian Territory comprise the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole. The approximate area of the lands embraced in the Indian Territory and controlled by these five tribes is 19,776,286 acres, with an estimated aggregate population of 84,750 Indians, including freedmen, as shown by the last annual report of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, as follows:

Tribe.	Population.	Total.	Acres.
Choctaw	16,000		
Choctaw Freedmen	4,250	20,250	[1] 11,338,935
Chickasaw	6,000		
Chickasaw Freedmen	4,500	10,500	
Creek	10,000		
Creek Freedmen	6,000	16,000	[1] 3,040,000
Cherokee	31,000		
Cherokee Freedmen	4,000	35,000	[1] 5,031,351
Seminole		3,000	[1] 366,000
Total		84,750	19,776,286

[1] About.

These lands have heretofore been held in common by the respective tribes, who have a conveyance for same from the United States, and the citizens of the respective nations, under treaties and tribal laws, have used and rented same to noncitizens, as their laws permitted.

These various nations have, for many years past, controlled their own affairs and governments, which provided for their respective governors, or principal chiefs, and other national or State officers, including legislatures or councils, enacting such laws pertaining to their lands, schools, and affairs generally, as they deemed proper, independent of the laws of the United States, and, in each of the nations, noncitizens located or residing therein for the purpose of trading or conducting other business within the limits of the nation, and for introducing cattle, mining coal, or renting lands from Indians, or for any other purpose, were required to pay to the authorities of such nations taxes for such privileges as prescribed by their various laws. It is estimated at the present time that there are approximately between 350,000 and 400,000 white people or noncitizens within the limits of the five nations.

As above stated, the Curtis act provided for radical changes in the administration of affairs among these nations, and included the ratification of an agreement entered into between a commission on behalf of the Government and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which, with certain modifications, provided for the continuance of their government for a period of eight years from March 4, 1898.

It also provided for the abolishment of the tribal courts in the Creek and Cherokee nations, for the allotment of the surface of the lands by the Government to the individual members of said tribes, they having failed to enter into an agreement with the Government for the allotment of their lands in severalty. The agreements subsequently entered into with these two tribes having failed of ratification by Congress, the legislation embodied in the Curtis act still remains in force.

The Curtis act also provided that the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to locate an Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, with authority to supervise the management of the affairs of the different tribes, as required of the Secretary of the Interior, and, under date of August 17, 1898, I was assigned to such duty, and subsequently given detailed instructions fully defining my authority, and directing me to assume supervising control of all the affairs of the Indian Agency and other matters with which the Secretary was charged by law to exercise authority, except matters under control of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Since my assignment to such duty I have been fully occupied in dealing with the many perplexing questions with which it has been necessary for me to cope, and in submitting reports and recommendations to the Department in reference to carrying out the provisions of this legislation.

Under the supervision and general direction of the Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory are the following offices or departments.

The United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, who is charged with the collection of all revenues to be handled by the United States Government, in accordance with existing law, and the disbursement of the funds belonging to the various tribes in the payment of their regularly incurred indebtedness, as evidenced by warrants, which are taken up and canceled, in addition to the general

duties of the Indian agent as provided by the statutes of the United States, all of which will be covered by the report of the United States Indian agent accompanying this report.

The superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory and the supervisors for each nation under his immediate direction.

The revenue inspectors for the Creek and Cherokee nations, there being one supervising inspector for each nation with district inspectors under the direct supervision of each.

The mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and, more recently, the general supervision and direction of the townsite commissions and townsite work in the various nations.

In my last annual report the details of the work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, were submitted, and this report covers the work for the past year, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

As the conditions and laws are different in each of the nations, it will be necessary to report the situation of affairs and the work performed in each of the respective nations separately.

The Seminole Nation effected an agreement with the United States which was duly ratified by both parties, and such agreement is still in force in said nation and a copy of the same is attached hereto. (Appendix No. 1, p. 111.)

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have an agreement, which was ratified by Congress in the act approved June 28, 1898, supra, and matters pertaining thereto are divided for convenience into the following subjects: Mining, education, tribal taxes, townsites, smallpox, Chickasaw incompetent fund, and Chickasaw western boundary.

The Creeks and Cherokees are under the general provisions of said act of June 28, 1898, and as such law does not apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the affairs pertaining to the two nations first named are reported separately under the following heads: Mining, tribal taxes, education, townsites, smallpox, and constitutionality of Curtis act.

SEMINOLE NATION.

It appears by a census of the Seminole Indians recently completed by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, that they have a population of about 3,000 people, with 366,000 acres of land within the limits of their territory.

A recent agreement with these people provides that the lands shall be divided equally among all after appraisal, excepting such reserved for churches, schools, and other purposes, also 1 acre in each township, which may be purchased by the United States Government for schools for noncitizens. Their tribal government continues as heretofore, and consists of a principal chief, second chief, forty-two band officers, treasurer, school superintendent, two school trustees, superintendent of blacksmith shops, and police or light-horse officers and privates. The chiefs are elected by popular vote and their term of office is four years. The chief is vested with the veto power. The band officers are representatives of fourteen bands, one band chief and two lawmakers from each band, with the same term of office as the chief. These band officers constitute the national council of the Seminole Nation, which body has power to consider all matters under the jurisdiction of the nation. The other officers are elected by the council.

The agreement also provides that noncitizens can lease the allotment

of any member of the tribe for a period not exceeding six years, the same to be approved by the principal chiefs, or governor, of the nation before becoming effective.

There have been no matters in the Seminole Nation during the past year requiring the attention of the inspector, except in a few instances where white persons have gone within the limits of said nation without a lease from citizens or without other authority, for the purpose of grazing cattle or cutting hay, and in compliance with a request from the principal chief such persons have been removed by the United States Indian agent through the Indian police without friction or further trouble.

There is no Government school official in said nation, they having complete control of their educational interests.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.

Before taking up for discussion the general subjects, in the order given heretofore, I would state that the population of these two nations approximates 30,750, and that they have 11,338,935 acres of land within their territory, the Choctaws numbering about 20,250 and the Chickasaws about 10,500 people.

The agreement with these two nations provides that their lands shall be appraised and allotted by the Government, to be valued "according to the location and fertility of the soil," and allotted equally among all, after certain reservations have been made for schools, townsites, cemeteries, and other purposes.

The commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is now engaged in the work of appraising the lands of these nations preparatory to allotment.

Coal and asphalt is also reserved from allotment, and is to remain the common property of the tribes, although the surface of such land is to be allotted.

The per capita allotment of lands in these nations can not be given with any degree of accuracy until the reservations above mentioned are made, but it is estimated that the same will average about 500 acres each.

The agreement further provides that their governments shall continue for a period of 8 years from March 4, 1898, though acts of their councils and legislatures are submitted to this office and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for executive action by the President of the United States before becoming effective.

The act of Congress heretofore referred to, approved June 28, 1898, which embodies the agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws as set out in section 29 of the act, is submitted for ready reference. (Appendix No. 2, p. 113.)

MINING.

The main coal fields of the Territory are located in the Choctaw Nation and the asphaltum in the Chickasaw Nation.

The agreement provides that coal and asphalt in these nations is to be reserved and remain the common property of the members of the tribes; that leases heretofore made by the nations where mines were in actual operation on April 23, 1897 (the date of the agreement) shall be ratified and confirmed, and that other leases shall be made under

rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior each to cover not exceeding 960 acres, and to be for a period of 30 years.

Two mining trustees, Mr. N. B. Ainsworth, a Choctaw by blood, and Mr. L. C. Burris, a Chickasaw by blood, have been selected by their respective governments and appointed by the President of the United States to supervise the mines in operation, acting under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and the direction of this office, and performing such other duties as may be assigned to them in connection with mines leased.

Mr. Luke W. Bryan, located at South McAlester, Ind. T., is the United States mine inspector for the Territory, and has direct supervision of the operation of the mines. His annual report shows in detail the location and workings of all coal mines.

Prior to June 30,1899, the following coal leases were entered into and approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, 30 leases of 960 acres each, approved on March 1, 1899.

This company formerly operated under national contracts with the tribal authorities, and under the provisions of the agreement such contracts were ratified and confirmed. They have at the present time mines in operation on 14 of their leases.

John F. McMurray, of South McAlester, Ind. T., 8 leases of 960 acres each, approved on April 27, 1899.

Since July 1, 1899, other coal leases have been approved, as follows:

D. Edwards & Son, 3 leases, approved August 22, 1899.
McKenna, Amos & Amos, 1 lease, approved October 24, 1899.
McAlester Coal Mining Company, 2 leases, approved February 19, 1900.
Choctaw Coal and Mining Company, 3 leases, approved May 4, 1900.
Sans Bois Coal Company, 6 leases, approved on June 25, 1900.

Messrs. McKenna, Amos & Amos, however, after several attempts to develop the coal under their lease, ascertained it was too dirty and unprofitable to work, and have requested authority to relinquish their lease.

The following-named coal companies have operated during the past year on the leases of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, and subleases with such companies have been submitted but have not yet been approved by the Department:

Wilburton Coal and Mining Company, 2 leases.
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Company, 5 leases.
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Company, 2 leases.
Ola Coal and Mining Company, 2 leases.

In addition, the following-named companies have operated under national contracts:

Osage Coal and Mining Company.
Atoka Coal and Mining Company.
Kansas and Texas Coal Company.
Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company.
McAlester Coal and Mineral Company.
Ozark Coal and Railway Company.
Devlin-Wear Coal Company, successors to the Indianola Coal and Railway Company.
Hailey Coal and Mining Company.
Samples Coal and Mining Company.
Crescent Coal Company.
Archibald Coal and Mining Company, now William Busby.

St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Company.
Eastern Coal and Mining Company.
Turkey Creek Coal Company.
J. B. McDougall.
M. Perona.
R. Sarlls.

A few other small operators have also taken out limited quantities of coal. A report from the mine inspector for the Indian Territory shows the total output of these operators as being 1,900,127 tons during the year, as against 1,404,442 tons for the year previous.

The agreement further provides that the Secretary of the Interior may reduce or advance the rate of royalty on coal and asphaltum when he deems it for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so.

The rate of royalty on coal mined, commencing January 1, 1899, was 10 cents per ton on all coal after being screened. In February, 1900, however, the coal operators petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to reduce the rate of royalty to 6⅔ cents per ton mine run, and after due consideration of the whole subject, the rate was fixed at 8 cents per ton mine run, to take effect March 1, 1900.

The asphalt mines are located in the Chickasaw Nation, and, though covering a large area, have not yet been developed extensively, owing largely to the fact that most of this material is located some distance from railroads. The royalty has been fixed at the rate of 60 cents per ton on refined and 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt.

The following leases, of 960 acres each, for the purpose of mining asphaltum, as provided by the agreement, have been entered into and approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

Brunswick Asphalt Company, 1 lease, approved on March 20, 1900.
Caddo Asphalt Mining Company, 1 lease, approved on April 21, 1900.
Elk Asphalt Company, 1 lease, approved May 3, 1900.

In addition to these companies, the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company and the Moulton Asphalt Company have operated to a limited extent under tribal charters and contracts.

Besides the approved coal and asphalt leases as heretofore listed the following leases are now pending before the Department awaiting approval:

	Coal.
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Company	2
Degnan and McConnell	3
Ozark Coal and Railway Company	1
Crescent Coal Company	1
Samples Coal and Mining Company	1
Central Coal and Coke Company	1
William Busby	1

The first five named were held awaiting certain certificates required of the bond company, and the latter two have only recently been forwarded.

Under the amended regulations of the Department, as approved by the honorable Secretary on May 22, 1900, applications for all mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which were formerly made to the mining trustees, are now made direct to the inspector, and there are now several applications pending, action upon which is being taken as rapidly as possible. A copy of the regulations above referred to, and blank application, form of "additional information," and leases

for coal and asphalt, and bond are attached. (Appendix No. 3, p. 132; No. 4, p. 135; No. 5, p. 136; No. 6, p. 137; No. 7, p. 139; No. 8, p. 142.)

All royalties are remitted to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, monthly, accompanied by sworn statements of operators, whose books are subject to inspection at all times. During the year ending June 30, 1900, the royalties on all minerals in these two nations have amounted to $139,589.50, against $110,145.25 for the previous year. Of this amount $137,377.82 has been for coal, $1,108.58 for asphalt, and $1,103.10 for other minerals.

A detailed statement of all royalties paid during the past twelve months will be found in the Indian agent's report.

The agreement provides for the leasing of coal, asphalt, and other minerals, while another part of the agreement provides that only coal and asphalt shall be reserved from allotment, and under directions of the Department, until May, 1900, applications for all kinds of mineral, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and stone, were received and considered.

In an opinion dated May 11, 1900, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior held:

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

The full text of this opinion is shown by Appendix No. 9, page 142.

In view of this holding, therefore, no applications for mineral leases other than coal and asphalt in these two nations are now considered.

The Acme Cement Plaster Company, of St. Louis, Mo., recently desired to secure a lease of cement lands in the Chickasaw Nation for the purpose of manufacturing cement plaster, and submitted the question as to whether they could lease lands from individual Indians claiming such as their prospective allotments. The Department, however, concluded that there was no statute which would authorize an individual Indian to enter into such a lease at this time, the lands not having been allotted, and I was advised to notify this company that the Department was unable to aid them in securing the lease as desired.

Concerning the several contests with reference to the rights of different parties to lease the same tract of land for mining purposes, they have been taken up and investigated as required by the regulations, the most important being one covering a coal claim between the Sans Bois Coal Company and the Kansas and Indian Territory Coal Mining Company. Much testimony was taken in this case, and full reports submitted to the Department. The matter was finally submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General, who held that as it was not shown that either party was operating the mine under a valid existing national cont act with the tribal governments, therefore neither company was, as a matter of law, entitled to a preference right to a lease of the lands in controversy, but that in instances of such rival applications the Secretary of the Interior must, in the exercise of a sound discretion, deermine to which applicant a lease will be given.

The Sans Bois Coal Company was subsequently granted six leases and the Kansas and Indian Territory company was advised that they

could submit an application for one lease, but as yet no lease with said company has been made.

Another controversy arose in the Chickasaw Nation, in which the Davis Mining Company originally was granted a charter from the Chickasaw Nation to mine asphalt in a certain tract of country. A lease was made by this company to parties who, in turn, leased it to the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, which company made a lease to other parties, from whom the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company obtained certain rights within the tract now operated. The Rock Creek company is engaged in operating mines on a different tract, but embraced within the charter limits of the Davis company. The Gilsonite company made application for a lease under the agreement for lands embracing improvements made by their company to which they claim rights partially under the agreement with the Rock Creek company, and it was over this application that the controversy arose as between the Rock Creek and Gilsonite companies, and the rights of both were contested by the Davis company. The Davis company claimed by reason of its tribal charter, and the other two companies by reason of certain agreements between the several contestants and by virtue of certain improvements erected by the Gilsonite company on lands which they desired to lease. This matter was also finally submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, who, in an opinion dated March 10, 1900, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date, held:

> The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are joint owners of the lands occupied by them respectively, the Choctaws holding a three-fourths interest in the lands occupied by the Chickasaws and the Chickasaws holding a one-fourth interest in those occupied by the Choctaws. Because of this joint interest it was held that both nations should join in the agreement ratified by the act of June 28, 1898, by which a change in the tenure of their lands was to be effected. The leases or contracts ratified and confirmed by said agreement were those made by the "National agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations" and not those made by the representative of one nation alone. It was not intended by that agreement to recognize any contract or lease made by one of these nations alone through its representatives. As said by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is not shown or claimed that the Choctaw nation ever gave its assent to the Chickasaw act under which the Davis Mining Company claims existence. I am of the opinion that no claim based upon that act is entitled to recognition under the agreement. * * * The Davis Mining Company not having a lease that comes within the confirmatory provisions of said agreement has no preference right to a lease for the land in question.
>
> Neither of the other applicants claims to hold under a contract made directly with the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations or either of them, and hence neither has any claim falling within the confirmatory provisions of the agreement ratified in 1898. They, in each instance, went upon the land in pursuance of and under the authority of the license to the Davis Mining Company. * * * Even if it be admitted that parties who are in possession of lands under such license or contract as those presented here, may have a right that should be recognized, the fact still remains that neither of these parties is entitled under those instruments to exclusive possession of the lands in question. * * * If these instruments are to be consulted to determine the rights of these applicants the conclusion would be that neither is entitled to a preference right as against the other to a lease by reason of possession, because neither has a right to exclusive possession of the tract in controversy between them.

In view of this opinion the whole matter was referred back to me with instructions to make an investigation and report of the facts as to possession and improvements, to determine the equities of the parties to the end that each might be given a lease to cover, if possible, the ground upon which he has in good faith made improvements.

As the opinion above referred to is important, covering many ques-

tions raised by others, a copy is submitted herewith as Appendix No. 10, page 144.

A date was recently set by me for an investigation of the facts in this case, and all parties notified, but in reply the representatives of both the Gilsonite and Rock Creek companies advised me that their clients desired the hearing to be postponed indefinitely because they could not present their matters at that time, therefore the case is still pending.

EDUCATION.

The agreement referred to with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provides:

> It is agreed that all the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), so that each and every member shall have an equal and undivided interest in the whole. * * * The revenues from coal and asphalt, or so much as may be necessary, shall be used for the education of the children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes.
>
> All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such instructions and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under these provisions a superintendent of schools was appointed, together with a supervisor for each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, whose duties are to visit and inspect the schools and orphan asylums of each nation, acting under the direction of the general superintendent, who reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs through this office.

Previous to the agreement the Choctaw Nation had its own school laws, and a board of education consisting of five members had entire control of educational matters.

As stated in my last annual report, while liberal appropriations had previously been made for the schools, many were found to be improperly conducted and funds not judiciously used. Politics and favoritism on the part of the tribal board of education had almost entirely governed the appointment of superintendents and teachers, without reference to their qualifications as instructors, and for that reason all schools were of a low standard of efficiency as compared with Government schools, and although these schools had been maintained for many years, no industrial training of any kind had been taught.

After promulgation of rules and regulations of the Department with reference to the management of these schools, the general superintendent, at their request, attended a meeting of the Choctaw board of education, explaining fully the rules of the Department and the policy proposed to pursue. No protest or objections were made to such plan, and until October last the Choctaw board of education did not attempt to interfere or question the authority of the Department to make appointments, and the work and plans of the Government officials received their full indorsement. Although this tribal board continued to exist, it was the purpose of the Department to act in harmony with them, without reserving the right to them to make application for teachers and appointments, notifying the board to suggest any person they desired appointed for examination.

The principal chief had expressed his opinion that the agreement authorized the Secretary of the Interior to assume control of the

schools of the nation, and that such was agreeable to him, but in October last, when the Choctaw council was convened, the right of the Secretary to control the schools was denied, and the council passed an act directing their board to cease cooperating with the Government, and to conduct their schools according to their own laws. At that time, in company with the superintendent, I visited their council and explained matters fully, assuring them that the Government desired to have their cooperation, that the only object was to improve their schools and benefit their children. Full report of the matter was submitted to the Department, and I understand new regulations were prepared, modifying the previous rules, and submitted to the officials of the nation for their approval. Such rules, however, have not yet been adopted, and the schools have continued under former regulations. The superintendent reports that satisfactory progress has been made, a material improvement noticed both in better teachers, larger attendance, that the cost of maintaining academies has been materially reduced, and that pupils have been instructed in manual training and domestic science, never previously taught in any of these schools, and which is considered one of the most important factors in Government Indian schools.

There are in the Choctaw Nation 6 boarding schools or academies, including 2 orphan academies.

During the past year these schools have been maintained nine months. There has been an enrollment of 549 pupils, an average attendance of 471, with a total cost of $63,011.04, or $140.66 per capita. One of these schools—Spencer Academy—was recently destroyed by fire, caused by sparks being blown through an open window from an engine being used for operating a steam pump. The building was erected in 1898, and cost about $7,000, but was a cheaply constructed frame building, not plastered.

There has also been maintained during the nine months of the past year 120 neighborhood or day schools in the Choctaw Nation, with an average enrollment of 2,170 pupils and an average attendance of 1,812, at a cost of $27,570.91, or $12.70 per capita, making a total of all children attending of 2,719, with an average attendance of 2,283, at a cost of $90,581.91. For general repairs, irregular labor, etc., during the year, in addition to this amount, there was expended $2,300.

The Chickasaw boarding schools, 5 in number, are maintained by contract made several years ago with the tribal authorities for a term of five years, and as they are maintained from their own funds and not those arising from royalty on coal and asphalt, the Government has as yet exercised no authority over them.

As they have not sufficient funds to meet the current expenses, these schools are being now financially embarrassed.

The reports as furnished by the superintendent show 5 boarding schools have been maintained, with an enrollment of 348 and an average attendance of 306, at a cost of $56,840, or $151 per capita; also 17 neighborhood or day schools, with an enrollment of 489 and an average attendance of 386, costing $36,115, or $93 per capita, making a total attendance of all children in the Chickasaw Nation of 837 and an average attendance of 692, at a cost aggregating $92,595.

The Chickasaw authorities thus far decline to entertain the proposition to permit the Government to exercise supervision over any of their schools, and in the meantime their proportionate share of the

royalties arising from coal and asphalt (about one-fourth) remains to their credit.

A supervisor, however, has been located in the Chickasaw Nation, but as yet, under the above circumstances, has been unable to make much improvement in these schools.

The day or neighborhood schools in both of these nations and throughout the Territory have received practically no attention or encouragement from the tribal authorities. No suitable buildings have been built and none found except where built by private subscription or donation, consequently nearly all are poorly built, with no furniture other than old benches.

The various Indian nations have expended large amounts of money in erecting and maintaining a few boarding academies, at which children of "influential citizens" have been educated, and in consequence little has heretofore been accomplished at these small schools, but it is hoped that their efficiency may be greatly increased.

TRIBAL TAXES.

Under the tribal laws noncitizens are required to pay to these nations, collectible by the proper tribal officers, certain taxes for residing or transacting various kinds of business therein, merchants in the Choctaw Nation being assessed 1½ per cent on the value of goods introduced for sale, and in the Chickasaw Nation 1 per cent of the capital employed.

In the Choctaw Nation an act of their legislature, passed March 25, 1899, and approved by the President on June 8, 1899, levies a tax of $5 against each citizen for every farmer or renter employed and $2.50 for each "hireland" employed, such permits expiring December 31, regardless of date of issue.

While this permit tax is larger than that prescribed by the Chickasaw law and the same as previous Choctaw laws, the penalty of nonpayment by a citizen is that he shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50, while the previous law provided as a penalty that the noncitizen farmer or renter should be reported to the principal chief as an intruder and that the citizen, for nonpayment of fine, should receive not less than 15 nor more than 39 lashes on his bare back.

There is no introduction or annual cattle tax in the Choctaw Nation, but their laws prohibit the introduction of cattle except during the months of November and December, and then only to be kept within feed pens and legal inclosures. A citizen is to be fined $5 per head for violation of this law and noncitizens to be reported to the United States authorities for prosecution under section 2117 of the Revised Statutes, or removal from the Territory.

In the Chickasaw Nation their legislature passed an act in December, 1898, approved by the President on January 19, 1899, providing for a permit and occupation tax, requiring a payment by noncitizens of $1 residence tax; live-stock tax of 5 cents per head on sheep and goats and 25 cents per head on other stock, such tax applying to noncitizens and to all stock over a specified number exempted by said act, and which is a material reduction from former requirements.

This act also provides that noncitizens refusing or neglecting to pay such tax shall be deemed intruders and reported to the United States

Indian agent (or inspector) to the Five Civilized Tribes for removal beyond the limits of the Chickasaw Nation.

As the tribal authorities of these nations handle their revenues and finances, making their own collections and disbursements without supervision of this office, I am unable to furnish any information concerning the condition of their finances or the amount of taxes due and collected. Many noncitizens, however, in both nations have recently refused to comply with such laws, claiming that they are exempt by reason of living in incorporated towns, and others that the recent agreement which provides that residents of towns can purchase lots upon which their improvements are located at 50 per cent of their appraised value recognizes their right to reside within the limits of the Indian Territory.

Much correspondence has been had with the Department on this subject, and I was advised on March 4, 1899, that the tribal laws were still in force and that noncitizens were subject to such laws so long as the governments of those nations continued, regardless of the fact that such parties lived in incorporated towns and owned lots therein.

This holding was sustained in an opinion rendered on July 13, 1900, by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, wherein he held that noncitizens are subject to these laws after purchasing lots so long as the tribal government exists, it being a permit to do business within the limits of their nations, and that—

> The question is not directly as to the right of these people, not citizens, to occupy the property they have bought, but is as to their right to carry on a business in one of those nations without first obtaining a permit therefor, as required by the laws of the nation. The right of these nations or tribes to prescribe regulations requiring those not citizens engaging in business within the nation to pay a permit tax or license fee has been recognized by this Department and sustained by the courts. In the case of Maxey *v.* Wright, decided January 6, 1900 (54 S. W. Rep., 807), the court of appeals of Indian Territory upheld the right of the Creek Nation to require the payment of such a tax or fee and the power of this Department to take charge of the matter, collect the money and turn it over to the Indians, or, in case of refusal of anyone to pay the same, to enforce the penalty of removal, prescribed by laws of said nation. * * *
>
> The purchase of a town lot does not make the purchaser a citizen of the nation within whose boundaries such town may be located, nor does it necessarily operate to confer upon him a license to follow a pursuit in disregard of the laws of the nation requiring a noncitizen to secure a permit before engaging in such business. * * *
>
> The contention that the purchase of a town lot in one of these nations exonerates a noncitizen wishing to engage in trade or business from compliance with the laws of such nation and gives him a license to engage in business therein in defiance of such laws can not be sustained. A noncitizen has, in this respect, the same status after such purchase as he had before, and must afterwards, as before, meet the requirements of law if he desires to engage in business there. He is also subject to the same penalty for refusal to comply with the law after such purchase as he was before. If there is any hardship in the matter it does not grow out of conditions arising subsequently to his purchase, as there has been no change in the laws of any of said nations in this respect since provision was made for the sale of town lots. He voluntarily placed himself in the position he occupies and must bear the incident responsibilities. * * *
>
> As said before, the question is not as to the right of the noncitizen to reside in these towns, but is as to their right to carry on a business in the nation in violation of the laws thereof. The provisions of said section 14 do not, in my opinion, operate to relieve the inhabitants of cities or towns in these nations from the payment of the permit tax or fee prescribed by the laws of the nation in which such city or town may be located.

A complete copy of said opinion is attached hereto. (Appendix No. 11, p. 148.)

The principal chief of the Choctaw Nation has recently submitted

several communications representing that noncitizens are refusing to pay taxes as required, and has submitted the names of 86 persons or firms so refusing, requesting that they be removed from the limits of the nation.

The governor of the Chickasaw Nation has also reported the names of 654 noncitizens who refuse to pay the taxes as prescribed by their laws, and requesting their removal. These communications have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration, but no instructions in reference to the same have yet been received.

Section 2149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides:

> The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person being therein without authority of law, or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in the judgment of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and may employ for the purpose such force as may be necessary to enable the agent to effect the removal of such person.

During the past year 12 noncitizens have been removed from the Choctaw Nation and one from the limits of the Chickasaw Nation, under the above provisions and orders from the Department, for noncompliance with these tribal laws.

In addition to these about 60 physicians, who had either failed or refused to take the required examination in the Choctaw Nation, and about 20 cattlemen, within the limits of the nation in violation of the tribal laws, voluntarily removed from the nation when given a specified time to comply with the tribal laws or remove.

Mr. E. C. Baker, a noncitizen, removed on June 16, 1900, from the Chickasaw Nation for refusal to pay tax, subsequently returned, and I am advised that, acting under orders from the Attorney-General, the United States attorney for the southern judicial district of the Indian Territory has instituted criminal proceedings against him under section 2148 of the Revised Statutes, which provides:

> If any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

In view of the combined refusal of noncitizens to comply with these laws, as represented by the tribal authorities, and that the only remedy at present is to remove them, as above indicated, I respectfully recommend that this subject be brought to the attention of Congress and that a penalty be prescribed, the same as in the States, for seizure and sale of property sufficient to pay taxes due, or some other method be adopted to compel payment other than removal from the Territory, provided these tribal tax laws are to be in force for six years hence, during the time the governments of these nations are to continue as provided in the agreement.

TOWN SITES.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provides for the appointment of a commission for each of the two nations, consisting of two persons for each nation, one member to be appointed by the executive of each tribe and one to be appointed by the President of the United States; that each commission shall lay out and plat town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits where towns are now located, and that lands on which improvements have been made shall be valued by the commission, exclusive of

improvements, at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made; that the owners of improvements on such lots can purchase one residence and one business lot at 50 per cent of the appraised value and the remainder of such improved property at 62½ per cent of said value, all vacant lots to be sold at public auction. The agreement also provides that after full payment for lots owners of same shall receive a patent for such lots, to be signed by the two executives of the tribes, a form of which has been prepared by the Department, a copy of which will be found accompanying the Indian agent's report. (See Exhibit N, p. 175.)

Under these provisions a commission was appointed for the Choctaw Nation, consisting of Dr. J. A. Sterrett, of Ohio, and the principal chief appointing Mr. B. S. Smiser. A commission was also appointed for the Chickasaw Nation, consisting of Mr. S. N. Johnson, of Kansas, and the governor of said nation appointing Mr. Wesley B. Burney.

About June 1, 1899, these commissions, after procuring necessary information and rules from the Department, began their work.

The Choctaw commission commenced work at the town of Sterrett May 31, 1899, completing the same August 18 of the same year. The population of this town is about 800, with an acreage of 480. The total expense of surveying, platting, and selling the property in this town was $3,235.35. The surveying force at this place was limited, and it being the first town to be taken up, occasioned some considerable delay.

At Sterrett there were 191 improved lots, which were appraised by the commission. Holders of 115 of these improved lots were permitted by law to purchase them at 50 per cent of their appraised value, making $1,593.40 to be paid, and holders of 76 were permitted to purchase at 62½ per cent, making $1,296.96 to be paid, the 191 lots aggregating $2,890.36. There were also 700 unimproved lots sold for an aggregate sum of $14,890, thereby netting the nation for this town $17,780.36. A partial payment on all lots has been made, as required by law, and full payments have been made on 42 improved and 16 unimproved lots, but as yet no patents have been issued.

The commission next visited the town of Atoka, which has a population of about 1,200 and an acreage of 273, commencing the work September 1 and completing it November 6, 1899, with a total expense of $1,768.94.

In Atoka there were 321 improved lots, which were appraised by the commission, at a total value of $42,326. Holders of 162 of these lots were permitted to purchase them at 50 per cent of their appraised value, making $10,850 to be paid, and holders of 159 lots were permitted to purchase same at 62½ per cent, making $13,011.03 to be paid, the 321 lots bringing the nation $23,861.03. Payment on 75 of these lots was defaulted, and the commission has advertised same to be sold. The unimproved lots have been advertised for sale, but not yet sold.

About the time the work was completed at Atoka, and after the plat had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the appraisements had been made, and the commission had given notices of the date of the sale of unimproved property, certain residents of the town applied to Hon. William H. H. Clayton, United States judge for the central judicial district of the Indian Territory, for an injunction restraining the commission from selling the lots as advertised and against the recognition of the plat approved. After duly considering the matter the court denied the injunction, holding that the matter of

appraisement rests solely with the commission, who therefore proceeded to carry out their instructions.

Numerous complaints and petitions were made against the appraisements of improved property in this town, the residents claiming they were excessive. A committee of such residents called upon me and presented their grievances, requesting permission to file a brief of their case, which was granted, but as they failed to file such brief, and inasmuch as the law, as set forth in the agreement, provides that the townsite commissions shall appraise the property, and as there is no provision for any appeal from their appraisement when they agree, and as the first payments were being made by some, I was advised by the Department to take no further steps in connection with the matter.

Since the completion of the survey of Atoka, work was commenced at South McAlester on November 8, 1899, the largest town within the limits of the Choctaw Nation, which work is not yet completed. The population of this town is about 5,000, with an acreage of 3,200. The total expense of the commission at this town up to August 1, 1900, was $9,979.82.

The commission estimates that it will require two months to complete the survey and appraisal of the town of South McAlester, and in making report of the work at this town the commission calls attention to the character and size of the town site being surveyed, and states that it is being built on rough, rocky land embracing 3,200 acres, the larger part of which is covered with a heavy growth of timber, necessitating slow progress on account of the great amount of clearing necessary. In addition to the delays occasioned as above, the commission has encountered innumerable complications in adjusting conflicting interests of many individuals holding property rights that interfere with the proper location of streets.

Commencing March 15, 1900, while supervising the work at South McAlester, the commission took steps to establish the exterior limits of towns in the Choctaw Nation with a view to their taking advantage of the ruling allowing them to survey, at their own expense, and the boundaries of the towns of Calvin, 250 people, 160 acres; Allen, 300 people; McAlester, 1,200 people, 754 acres; Guertie, 225 people, 160 acres; Poteau, 800 people, 640 acres; Grant, 250 people, 160 acres; Howe, 1,000 people, and Kiowa, with 250 people and an acreage of 360, were established, and instructions given to the citizens of the towns relative to the manner of procedure in their surveys.

The towns of Calvin, Guertie, McAlester, Grant, Poteau, and Kiowa have taken advantage of the ruling allowing them to survey themselves, and have either completed, or have in process of completion, the plats of their towns. Three of these towns—Calvin, Guertie, and Grant—have already submitted their plats to the commission for approval.

The Chickasaw commission reached Colbert, Ind. T., on May 23, 1899, and remained there looking over the ground, consulting the wishes of the people, and procuring certain instruments, etc., until June 9, when the surveyor started the work of surveying and platting the same. The plat was approved on August 16, and from that time until August 29 the improved lots were being appraised and the vacant lots sold and records of same made. This town has a population of something over 200 and an acreage of 129.74. The total expense of surveying, platting, and selling the property at Colbert was $4,029.38. There was naturally some delay in the work at Colbert, for the reason

that it was the first town to be surveyed and platted under the supervision of this commission.

In Colbert there were 70 improved lots which were appraised by the commission. Holders of 34 of these lots were permitted by law to purchase them at 50 per cent of their appraised value, making $910 to be paid, and holders of 36 lots were permitted to purchase same at 62½ per cent, making $1,137.50 to be paid, the 70 lots aggregating $2,047.50. There were 173 unimproved lots sold for an aggregate sum of $3,128.25, making a total of $5,175.75 for the town site. Of the improved lots appraised by the commission there were four defaults.

The commission next visited Ardmore, the largest town in the Chickasaw Nation, which claims a population of between 7,500 and 8,000, commencing the work there on September 1, 1899, and the commission has ever since been engaged in the work at this place. The acreage of this town is 2,260.06. The total amount expended in the surveying and platting of Ardmore up to the present time is $11,454.65.

The work of surveying and platting Ardmore is now practically completed, and the plat will be submitted to the Department within a few days.

No work was done by this commission looking to the establishment of the exterior limits of any towns in the Chickasaw Nation under instructions given prior to the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, May 31, 1900.

These commissions formerly reported direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In order to expedite matters requiring investigation and further report, directions were issued by the Department, under date of March 26, 1900, that such commissions should be under the direction and supervision of this office.

Prior to the time these commissions were placed under the supervision of this office the question was submitted as to whether the "present limits" of towns were intended to mean incorporated limits.

The incorporated limits of the town of South McAlester had just been established by the court and embraced more territory than the townsite commission considered necessary. After conferring with Hon. William H. H. Clayton, United States judge, the incorporate limits were reestablished, and the commission proceeded to plat the town to the compromise lines.

At Ardmore the same question arose, the town having been incorporated some time and embracing considerable unimproved land which the commission did not feel warranted in including in the townsite limits.

Full report was submitted to the Department and the matter was subsequently settled by Congress in the Indian appropriation act approved May 31, 1900 (Public, 131), as follows:

> It shall not be required that the town-site limits established in the course of the platting and disposing of town lots and the corporate limits of the towns, if incorporated, shall be identical or coextensive, but such town-site limits and corporate limits shall be so established as to best subserve the then present needs and the reasonable prospective growth of the town as the same shall appear at the times when such limits are respectively established.

An extract copy of those portions of the said Indian appropriation act which affect the Indian Territory is submitted with this report. (See Appendix No. 12, p. 150.)

The same act provides that exterior limits of all towns shall be designated and fixed at the earliest practicable date, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. It provides a further modification from the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of the manner in which towns should be surveyed and platted, to the extent that instead of such work being done by a commission, that all towns having a population of 200 or more inhabitants should be surveyed and platted by competent surveyors under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the work of townsite commissions should begin as to any town immediately after the approval of the survey by the Secretary of the Interior, and not before. It also authorizes the Secretary to appoint a separate townsite commission for any town where, in his judgment, the public interests will be thereby subserved; and he may also permit the authorities of any town, at the expense of the town, to survey and plat the same.

Under date of June 4, 1900, a supervising engineer, in connection with townsite surveys in the Indian Territory, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to act under the directions of this office, in supervising the detail work of surveyors of the various towns and to make any necessary investigations and reports concerning any matters connected therewith, in order that the work might be expedited and all performed in a uniform manner.

Reports received from postmasters show about 44 towns in the Choctaw Nation and 57 in the Chickasaw Nation having a present population of 200 and over, while there are numerous small villages having less than that number, for which there is no provision.

As the authorities of these nations consider that this legislation by Congress is in violation of their agreement, it was proposed to detach from each of the present commissions, temporarily, the representative of the nation to accompany surveyors for the purpose of establishing the exterior limits, returning to his duties as commissioner when his services were so needed. In a conference with the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and its representative it was fully explained that such procedure was only for the purpose of expediting the work, and that the commission, as provided by the agreement, would make appraisals of the property; therefore the nations would lose nothing and the results would be the same.

Governor Johnston, of the Chicaksaw Nation, however, declined to consent to such move without conference with the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation on the subject, nor would the representatives of the nations on the commissions so act until authorized by their respective governors.

Acting, therefore, under directions from the Department, I have proceeded with this work of establishing the exterior limits of towns having 200 inhabitants, and have at present several corps of engineers in the field for that purpose, acting under the direct supervision of the supervising engineer, who has received the following instructions:

Immediately upon receipt of this communication you will proceed to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the purpose of establishing exterior limits of all towns having a population of 200 or more.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1900, all towns having a population of 200 or more are to be surveyed and platted in such manner as will best subserve the then present needs and reasonable prospective growth.

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, also provides that the town sites shall be restricted as far as possible to their present limits.

In the establishment of exterior limits of town sites in each nation the "present needs and reasonable prospective growth of such towns" should be considered. Such limits should be carefully marked, and diagrams containing each legal subdivision forwarded to this office as soon as the town is completed.

All exterior boundaries should follow the lines of Government township survey of legal subdivisions.

It is further provided in said act of Congress approved May 31, 1900, that "It shall not be required that the town-site limits established in the course of platting and disposing of town lots, and the corporate limits of the town, if incorporated, shall be identical or coextensive, but such town-site limits and corporate limits shall be so established as to best subserve the then present needs and reasonable prospective growth of the town, as the same shall appear at the time when such limits are respectively established."

In performing this work it is desired that it be done in such manner as to accurately locate all necessary subdivision points, putting up proper markers and notices to the public, and also observe that all houses belonging to the town proper are within such limits, if practicable.

Should the town authorities or other persons object to such limits, you will carefully consider such objections, at the same time complying strictly with instructions as above set forth, accompanying the diagram with full report in each instance, and advise the parties that they can submit any further objections to this office for consideration. Five diagrams of each town containing the legal subdivisions should be forwarded to this office immediately after establishing the limits of each town.

You will also have posted in the post-office and in other conspicuous places notices of limits of the town as established.

You will not take any Government employee with you from one town to another, except a surveyor, and you are authorized to employ such irregular assistance as may be necessary to properly aid in the establishment of the limits of each town, not exceeding, however, three irregular employees for each town site. Residents of the town of which the limits are being established should, if possible, be employed, and no irregular employee should be paid exceeding $2 per day.

When submitting your report of each town, the location of same and distance from the railroad, the number of acres contained therein, the population of the town (approximately), and the estimate of the length of time it should require the surveyor to properly survey the same into necessary streets and alleys and platting same, together with any other information which can be used in proceeding in the surveying and plattin of the town at a later date, should be fully set forth.

Included in said report you will also state whether the authorities of said town desire to proceed to have the same surveyed and platted at their own expense, as the act of Congress approved May 31, 1900, provides that "the Secretary of the Interior, where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, may permit the authorities of any town in any of said nations, at the expense of the town, to survey, lay out, and plat the site thereof, subject to his supervision and approval, as in other instances."

Where such work is to be done under supervision of this office, you will also ascertain and report whether the plat of the town incorporated can be used. In other words, it is desired that the work of each town be completed at the earliest practicable date and at the least expense possible.

You will also be guided by verbal instructions given you in connection with these matters, making report each week as to the progress of your work, and submitting for advice before proceeding any questions in connection with this work not heretofore covered.

All expenses incurred in each nation should be properly presented to the town site commission in that nation for payment, including pay of town-site surveyors and irregular employees.

These boundaries are being established to confine each town to its present limits as far as possible, irrespective of the incorporate limits.

The following communication was also addressed to the mayor of each town in reference to the surveying and platting of the same at their own expense. Thus far fourteen towns have indicated a desire to proceed as soon as the exterior limits are established.

I have to advise you that an act of Congress approved May 31, 1900, provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to survey, lay out, and plat into town lots, streets, alleys, and parks,

the sites of such towns and villages in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, as may at that time have a population of 200 or more, in such manner as will best subserve the then present needs and reasonable prospective growth of such towns.

It also provides that the Secretary of the Interior, when in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, may permit the authorities of any town in any of said nations, at the expense of the town, to survey, lay out, and plat the site thereof, subject to his supervision and approval, as in other instances.

It further provides that the exterior limits of all town sites shall be designated and fixed at the earliest practicable date, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under these provisions of the law arrangements are now being made and surveying corps sent to the various towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations having a population of 200 or more to establish the exterior limits of such towns. I am unable, however, at this time to state when your town will be reached for the purpose of establishing such limits, or when the same can subsequently be surveyed and platted.

If, however, the authorities of your town or the citizens thereof desire to lay out and plat same at their own expense, and will so advise me, I will endeavor to have the exterior limits established at an early date.

The act of Congress above referred to provides that as soon as the survey and plat of any town is completed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior a commission will be appointed for the purpose of appraising and disposing of the lots in said town.

Please advise me the population of your town and whether or not it is desired to take any action in reference to surveying and platting the same, as above indicated.

The governors of these nations have recently submitted a joint communication to the Department, protesting against the manner of surveying and platting towns as provided by the legislation contained in the appropriation act approved May 31, 1900, claiming same is in violation of their agreement, and concluding with the remarks that if, after considering the matter in the light of their argument and suggestions, the Department believes it to be its duty to proceed under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act, they will feel it their duty in the interest of their people to make a protest, and so far as they may be able, with the means available, to protect themselves against what they conceive to be an unwarranted innovation, regretting the necessity which impels them to such a course.

The agreement does not provide for the setting aside of any lands in the towns of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for park purposes, but after the passage of the Indian appropriation bill of May 31, 1900, the matter of setting aside parks under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, and said appropriation act was referred to the Department, and on July 10, 1900, the Department considered the question and advised me that while it is true that the town-site commissions are not expressly authorized to set aside parks under the terms of said agreement, yet it is not believed that it would be a violation of the agreement if the provisions of said section 15 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, as amended by said Indian appropriation act, relative to the reservation of parks, be extended to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and attention was invited to the provisions of said appropriation act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey and plat towns in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations into town lots, streets, alleys, and parks.

The townsite commissions were therefore instructed, in cases where the towns desired and it is deemed for the interest of the town, to plat a suitable park, payment therefor to be made at the rate of $10 per acre, as provided by the act of June 28, 1898, and the Department has since held that where parks are deemed necessary 10 acres should be deemed sufficient.

SMALLPOX.

Choctaw Nation.—During the entire winter of 1899 and 1900 there was a very serious epidemic of smallpox in the Indian Territory, and especially in the Choctaw Nation. This nation being the seat of mining operations, and the disease breaking out among the miners, taking into consideration the class of people who, as a general rule, work in mines—being negroes, foreigners, etc.—it was a difficult matter to control the disease.

The attention of the Department being called to this disease, I was directed to take the necessary steps to stamp out and prevent the spread of the same. Both the United States Indian agent and myself immediately took the matter up with the authorities of the Choctaw Nation, and as a result the work of suppressing the epidemic was taken charge of by the board of health of the Choctaw Nation, under the direction of the principal chief and the supervision of the United States Indian agent and this office, and about twenty-nine pest camps were established at different localities in the nation. Owing to the winter weather it was necessary to fit these camps out in such condition that the patients could be well cared for, providing necessary medical attention and employing the necessary nurses, guards, etc., which necessitated large expenditures. The majority of the cases reported were among miners, and it was frequently necessary to quarantine whole mining camps or towns to prevent exposed parties from spreading the disease.

Nearly 1,000 cases were treated in this nation, nearly 80 per cent being United States citizens. The board vaccinated nearly 8,000 Choctaw citizens, being able to compel such vaccination under their laws, and thus keeping the disease down to a certain extent among the Indians.

The general council of the Choctaw Nation made an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expenses of this board in the suppression of this disease among its own citizens, and an appropriation of $50,000 was made by Congress in the Indian appropration bill, approved May 31, 1900, for the suppression of the disease among United States citizens, which appropriation applies to the disease throughout the Indian Territory.

Relative to the outbreak of the disease in the other nations I would refer to my report, as it pertains to those nations.

The accounts submitted of indebtedness incurred in the several nations have been before this office, and are now undergoing investigation preparatory to being transmitted to the Department for approval, and there is no question but what the entire appropriation has been exhausted.

For a more complete report as to the details of the work relative to this smallpox outbreak, I would refer to the report of the Indian agent.

Chickasaw Nation.—The epidemic in the Chickasaw Nation was confined largely to two points, one at Colbert and vicinity, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, at the southeastern corner of the nation, and the other at Chickasha, in the western portion, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. The citizens of both these places took charge of the suppression of the disease and paid the expenses by popular subscription, neither place being incorporated or having municipal government at the time.

An investigation into the manner that the cases were being cared for and steps taken to prevent its spread was made by this office through Dr. Fite, who was then in charge of the work in the Creek Nation. The Indian agent furnished his policemen, where necessary, to assist in quarantining infected districts.

The disease was soon stamped out at the places where it appeared, and thereafter the entire matter of looking after the same was left to the Chickasaw tribal authorities, it not being serious enough to require any particular attention or the assistance of the United States Government.

Incorporated towns assumed the expense of fighting the epidemic within their own town limits.

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENT FUND.

Under the provisions of the agreement $558,520.54 were placed to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation, of which $200,000 was appropriated by their legislature and used in the payment of their outstanding indebtedness. Their legislature also passed an act providing for the payment of the remainder of this sum, to be paid out per capita by a United States official. This act was disapproved by the President of the United States, owing to a claim of the heirs of the so-called "incompetents" to a portion of this fund. The Department held that it would have no authority under the then existing law to disburse this fund per capita to the members of the Chickasaw tribe, owing to the claim of these incompetents, but Congress, in the Indian appropriation act, approved May 31, 1900, made provisions for its disbursement as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out and distribute in the following manner the sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, which amount was appropriated by the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and credited to the "incompetent" fund of the Chickasaw Indian Nation on the books of the United States Treasury, namely: First, there shall be paid to such survivors of the original beneficiaries of said fund and to such heirs of deceased beneficiaries as shall, within six months from the passage of this act, satisfactorily establish their identity in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and also the amount of such fund to which they are severally entitled, their respective shares; and, second, so much of said fund as is not paid out upon claims satisfactorily established as aforesaid shall be distributed per capita among the members of said Chickasaw Nation, and all claims of beneficiaries and their respective heirs for participation in said incompetent fund not presented within the period aforesaid shall be, and the same are hereby, barred.

Under instructions from the Department claims under this provision are to be submitted to the United States Indian agent at this place, and in compliance with such instructions the following notice was issued, under date of July 23, 1900:

Notice to Chickasaw citizens.

The Indian appropriation act, approved May 31, 1900, contains the following provision:

[Here followed the quotation of the law as given heretofore on this page.]

It will be observed that it is made the duty of the claimants to satisfactorily establish their identity in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay to each person who shall establish his identity the portion of the fund to which he is entitled.

Notice is therefore hereby given that evidence tending to establish the identity of claims of Chickasaw incompetents, or descendants of those incompetents who are dead, will be received at the Union Agency up to and including October 31, 1900,

and all such evidence shall be addressed to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Muscogee, Ind. T.

The Chickasaw Nation has a right to file evidence rebutting that filed by any particular claimant, and for that purpose shall be allowed to examine any evidence which may be submitted pertaining to any claimant.

Parties forwarding any claims should set forth in detail treaty, laws, and relationship upon which claims are based and the amount claimed. Before such claims can be considered it will be necessary for parties to satisfactorily establish their claims to such amounts independent of any payments heretorore made by the Chickasaw authorities in 1889 or at any other time.

After October 31 parties having submitted claims will be duly notified of the time when they can personally appear before the United States Indian agent for the purpose of furnishing any additional desired information or proof.

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

These notices were sent to all parties making inquiry and given due publicity, and claims are now being filed.

CHICKASAW WESTERN BOUNDARY.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provides the following:

That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

This meridian is the western boundary of the Chickasaw Nation and separates the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and Wichita Indian reservations from the Chickasaw Nation, and under the provisions of the legislation above quoted the Geological Survey, during the past year, reestablished said meridian, and its new location changed the boundary of the Chickasaw Nation very materially, throwing a small portion of the southwest corner of the Chickasaw Nation into the Kiowa and Comanche country, and a strip commencing at a point some 25 miles north of the southwest corner and growing in width to about 2 or 3 miles at the northwest corner of the nation was taken from the reservations named and thrown into the Chickasaw Nation.

Under date of May 23, 1900, the Department directed me to give public notice of the reestablishment of the said meridian and that the recent location of the same was the true dividing line between the said Indian reservations and the Chickasaw Nation, and allowing parties whose improvements were affected by said resurvey to make private disposal of the same to citizens of the tribe within whose reservation or nation the land so occupied was thrown. This notice was issued by me under date of June 6, 1900, and given due publicity, and I understand numerous Chickasaw citizens have made private purchases of improvements of Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency and taken possession of their lands. A certain portion of the lands thrown into the Chickasaw Nation from the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation was covered by grazing leases made by the Department, and all parties were advised that they could not take possession of these lands so leased until the expiration of the time to which pasturage had been paid by such lessees.

CREEKS AND CHEROKEES.

The population of the Creeks aggregates about 16,000 citizens, who have 3,040,000 acres within their territory, while the Cherokees number about 35,000 persons, and the area of their domain is about

5,031,351 acres, although the census of their people has not yet been completed by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Both of these nations are under the general provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, commonly known as the "Curtis act."

The Creeks entered into an agreement with the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the allotment of their lands in September, 1897, which agreement was ratified by Congress, but defeated by the majority vote of the Creek people. Subsequently another agreement was entered into and ratified by their people, but not confirmed by Congress. In March last another agreement was effected and submitted to Congress, but as yet it has not been confirmed.

The Cherokees also entered into an agreement in February, 1899, which was ratified by their people and submitted to Congress to be ratified before March 4 of the same year. Subsequently their council extended the time of ratification by Congress to July 1, 1900, but no action was taken in reference to the same. In March last another agreement was entered into and submitted to Congress, but up to this time has failed of confirmation.

The Curtis act provides that the lands in these nations heretofore held in common under tribal laws shall be equally allotted to citizens thereof, making reservations for towns, schools, cemeteries, and other purposes, and also providing that mineral lands should be reserved for allotment and leased for a term of fifteen years under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, and further, making it a penalty for any person to hold more than his pro rata share of the lands of the tribe until finally allotted to him. The act also abolished the Indian courts of these nations, giving full jurisdiction to the United States courts and directing that all rents and royalties due the tribes should be paid into the Treasury of the United States, under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, and that all moneys due from the United States Government should not, as previously, be paid to officers of the tribe for disbursement, but that all payments should be made by an officer of the Interior Department.

MINING.

Leases or licenses for the purpose of mining have in years past been granted by the tribal authorities of these nations under authority of their laws, which contracts covered a term of years.

The agreements entered into between these nations and the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes heretofore mentioned, as also those now pending before Congress, provided that all lands should be allotted absolutely to citizens, including any mineral found thereon, and protests have been filed with the Department by the authorities of the nations against the granting of any mineral leases as provided by section 13 of the Curtis act. In compliance with departmental directions, therefore, all interested parties were advised that applications for leases under said Curtis act would only be considered for the particular 640 acres upon which actual improvements had theretofore been made, or money expended in developing and operating mines under former tribal leases.

The Cudahy Oil Company, the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, and Mr. Benjamin D. Pennington, in August last, filed applications for 290 oil leases of 640 acres each in the two nations, but in view of the

protests of the tribal authorities against the granting of any mineral leases, the Department has not considered the same to the present time. Numerous other applications have also been made for coal, lead, and zinc in both the Creek and Cherokee nations, but, carrying out the policy of the Department, the same have not been considered, but simply placed on file in this office.

Therefore no formal mineral leases under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, for a term of years, have been granted in either the Creek or Cherokee nations.

I would state, however, that the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway was given a permit by the Secretary of the Interior for a term of fifteen years from September 28, 1899, for the purpose of procuring gravel from the bars and bed of the Grand River in the Cherokee Nation, to be used as ballast and otherwise improving the property of the said railway. This permit provided that a royalty of 2 cents per cubic yard be paid the United States Indian agent for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation.

In the Cherokee Nation three permits have been granted, by authority of the Department, allowing parties to continue temporarily to mine coal for the purposes of shipment, where mines had formerly been operated under tribal leases. These parties were John Bullette, of Claremore, Ind. T., Taxanna Wooley, of Tulsa, Ind. T., and W. S. Edwards, of the Horsepen Coal and Mining Company, operating near Collinsville, on the line of railroad recently built to that point. The permit of Mr. Edwards, however, was afterwards revoked, by authority of the Department.

Also, under departmental authority, numerous citizens of these tribes having coal upon lands which they in good faith claim as their prospective allotments, and of which they are in actual possession, have been permitted to mine and sell same in limited quantities, for local consumption only.

In the Creek Nation, under the same circumstances as in the Cherokee Nation, a permit was granted Mr. E. H. Brown, of Dawson, Ind. T., to mine coal to ship, he having also formerly operated his mine near that place under tribal license of the Creek Nation.

A royalty, the same as prescribed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, of 8 cents per ton mine run is paid to the United States Indian agent on all coal mined, and the amount so realized has been $3,856.01 for the Cherokee Nation and $3,023.27 for the Creek Nation from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, which has been placed to the credit of the respective nations.

TRIBAL TAXES.

In the Cherokee Nation taxes are levied as follows:

Citizen merchants are taxed one-fourth of 1 per cent of the first cost of all merchandise as per bills of purchase.

They are also taxed 50 cents per head for all cattle introduced or purchased from noncitizens who have introduced them into the nation and 25 cents per head per annum grazing tax.

Peddlers are taxed 5 per cent of the amount of goods sold.

Noncitizens, traders in Canadian District (being that portion lying south of the Arkansas River) are not required to pay tax. This condition is the result of the operation of the treaty of 1866, under which the Southern (or Confederate) Cherokees returned to the Cherokee

Nation, settled in Canadian District, and were guaranteed certain privileges and rights, without reference to the Cherokee council, the right to select traders being one of such privileges.

Itinerant venders of drugs, nostrums, etc., are taxed $50 per month.

A tax of 20 cents per ton is levied upon prairie hay cut for sale or shipment.

The Creek tribal laws provide for the following taxes: On merchants, 1 per cent of first cost of goods or merchandise offered for sale; on physicians, $25 per annum; on lawyers, $25 per annum; the various other professionals and tradesmen are taxed amounts ranging from $6 to $250 per annum.

These taxes are paid to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, and are by him placed to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury.

These tribal laws are still considered in force, and the Department has held that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), the tribal officers were prohibited from receiving same, and it became the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to collect the revenues due the various nations, and deposit same to the credit of the respective tribes to which they belonged; therefore such taxes are paid to the United States Indian agent and deposited as stated.

Section 16 of the Curtis act provides:

> That it shall be unlawful for any person, after the passage of this act, except as hereinafter provided, to claim, demand, or receive, for his own use or for the use of anyone else, any royalty on oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral, or on any timber or lumber, or any other kind of property whatsoever, or any rents on any lands or property belonging to any one of said tribes or nations in said Territory, or for anyone to pay to any individual any such royalty or rents or any consideration therefor whatsoever; and all royalties and rents hereafter payable to the tribe shall be paid, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong: *Provided,* That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his, her, or their allotment.

The Department has held under this provision that the revenues due the nations should be collected by the Interior Department.

Section 2058 of the Revised Statutes of the United States also provides:

> Each Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend intercourse with the Indians agreeably to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be prescribed by the President, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Noncitizens of the Creek Nation have endeavored to avoid these taxes, and collections have been made only after repeated notices that nonpayment would result in parties being liable to removal as intruders in the Indian country.

The lawyers located in this nation especially objected to the payment of this tax, claiming they were officers of the United States courts, and were exempt for the reason that, living in incorporated towns, the lands were segregated from the nation, and that the tribal laws, therefore, did not apply within such incorporated limits; also, that the

Curtis act did not authorize the Secretary of the Interior to collect such taxes.

The contention of these parties was submitted to the Department for consideration, and it was held that they were liable for the tax, and I was instructed accordingly. The attorneys, upon being advised of the decision of the Department, sought to have the inspector and Indian agent enjoined from collecting this tax, or removing them from the Territory for nonpayment. A hearing was had before Hon. John R. Thomas, judge, who held that the parties were liable, and sustained the action of the Department as to the validity of the tribal tax.

The case was appealed by the attorneys to the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory, and the decision of the lower court was unanimously sustained (see Maxey *v.* Wright, decided January 6, 1900, 54 S. W. Rep., 807), the court holding in part that—

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 83) provides:

"That on and after January 1, 1898, the United States courts in the Indian Territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted; * * * and the laws of the United States and the laws of Arkansas in force in the Territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, the said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes."

While it is true that this act had the effect of abolishing the courts of the Indian tribes, which of course included those of the Creek Nation, and regulating all causes of action to the United States courts for trial, yet the executive and legislative departments of the Indian governments were retained, and the treaty provisions and intercourse laws and other statutes relating to the Indian Territory remained in full force. The full control of the Indian Department over those Indian tribes as they then existed was not interfered with, nor were the Indian statutes annulled, except so far as all jurisdiction was taken from their courts and transferred to those of the United States. The power to remove intruders for the causes assigned by treaty provisions or statutory law still remains as before in the Interior Department of the Government, and the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled, "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes" (30 Stat., 495), commonly called the Curtis bill, from beginning to end recognizes this continued authority of the Interior Department, and in many instances enlarges it.

The contention that the Creek Nation is not now an Indian reservation is not tenable. Whatever effect the Curtis bill may have had on the Creeks, it has not yet been carried into operation so far as it changes their title to their lands or their tribal relations to the United States. * * *

Nor does the fact that Congress, by the provisions of the Curtis bill, has provided for the creation of cities and towns in this nation, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands embraced within the limits of such municipal corporations, alter the case, because this provision of that bill has not yet been carried into effect, and the Indian title to such lands still remains in them, and it is yet their country. * * *

On the whole case we therefore hold that a lawyer who is a white man and not a citizen of the Creek Nation is, pursuant to their statute, required to pay for the privilege of remaining and practicing his profession in that nation the sum of $25; that if he refuse the payment thereof he becomes by virtue of the treaty an intruder, and that in such case the Government of the United States may remove him from the nation, and that this duty devolves upon the Interior Department. * * *

We are of the opinion, however, that the Indian agent, when directed by the Secretary of the Interior, may collect this money for the Creeks. The intercourse laws (sec. 2058, R. S., U. S.) provide that:

Each Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, agreeably to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

In this case the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with directions and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians, and when it is remembered that up to the time that the United States courts were established in the Indian Territory the only remedy for the col-

lection of this tax was by removal, that the Indian nations had no power to collect it except through the intervention of the Interior Department, it is quite clear that if in the best judgment of that Department it was deemed wise to take charge of the matter and collect this money and turn it over to the Indians, it has the power to do so under its superintending control of the Indians and the intercourse of white men with them granted by various acts of Congress; and in our opinion that power has not been taken away by any subsequent act of Congress or treaty stipulation. (Appendix No. 13, p. 152.)

An appeal was taken by these lawyers to the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth district, but which court has not as yet rendered an opinion.

From July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, but few remittances were received on account of taxes in the Creek Nation, there being no means of ascertaining what payments were due, or to enforce such payments, but about July 1, 1899, the Department appointed one revenue inspector for each of the Creek and Cherokee nations, each inspector having three assistant or district inspectors, whose duties are to ascertain the names of persons or firms throughout these two nations liable to the tax, see that payments are made, and to investigate and make reports concerning illegal timber cutting, introduction of cattle, etc.

In the Creek Nation from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, before the appointment of the revenue inspectors, there was remitted to the United States Indian agent $4,913.63, while from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, there has been collected from all sources $26,370.19, and the expense of the revenue inspectors in this nation during that time has been $4,884.52. The sources of revenue have been as follows:

Coal royalty	$3,023.27
Merchandise and occupation tax	18,811.27
Pasture tax	4,344.65
Seized lumber	191.00
Total	26,370.19

There are within the limits of the Creek Nation thirty-four towns, villages, or trading posts where those subject to the operation of the Creek license law are engaged in business. The list of persons residing within the limits of the Creek Nation who are subject to the operation of this law includes the names of 549 individuals or firms. These figures do not include Creek citizens, noncitizen Indians, or intermarried noncitizens.

The collection of this tax requires the constant attention of the revenue inspectors, as parties decline to remit until repeatedly requested, both orally and in writing, many contending that the receipts of the business in which they are engaged do not provide sufficient for their living expenses, but they desire to remain here until the country is opened for settlement. A few have closed their places of business rather than pay the required tax. Thus far no removals have been made from the Creek Nation for nonpayment of taxes.

The license law of the Creek Nation provides a tax on each banking establishment of one-half of 1 per cent of the capital stock invested, assessment to be made on the bank on account of the shares thereof. Under this law demand was made of all banks doing business for such tax, but the national banks refused to make payment, claiming they were exempt, and the question was therefore submitted by the Department to the Assistant Attorney-General for an opinion as to whether said tax could be collected, and in case of refusal whether there was

any legal remedy to enforce the collection thereof, and under date of January 25, 1900, the Assistant-Attorney General rendered an opinion which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date, in which he held that an attempt to make the law on the Creek Nation apply to national banks would come into conflict with the laws of the United States, and that therefore said tax could not be collected.

Under the provisions of the Curtis Act, all former tribal grazing leases in the Creek Nation were made void and terminated on April 1, 1899, and citizens were, therefore, allowed to rent their pro rata shares of the lands of the tribe. Many large pastures or inclosed tracts were therefore selected by citizens who rented such shares to cattlemen, although in many instances such leases did not cover the entire pasture. In such instances, under authority of the Department, settlements were made with the cattlemen for the rent of such land not selected by any citizen, and during the past year ended June 30, 1900, $4,344.65 was so paid for the benefit of the tribe. The necessary investigation of amounts so due has required considerable labor on the part of the revenue inspector.

This work has also brought the inspectors into constant touch with many citizens and others, and has been of material assistance in the settlement of controversies constantly arising. Much time has also been required by the inspectors to make investigations concerning the unlawful cutting of timber, which is now practically under control. During the past year $191 has been paid to the Indian agent for the credit of the tribe for timber unlawfully cut and seized.

In the Cherokee Nation there was remitted from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, prior to the appointment of the revenue inspectors, $3,150.87, while during the past year there has been collected from all sources $19,455.05, and the expense of the revenue inspectors in this nation during this time has been $5,833.01. The sources of revenue have been as follows:

Coal royalty	$3,856.01
Merchandise and occupation tax	5,607.65
Hay royalty	4,474.88
Gravel royalty	100.00
Ferry tax	504.19
Cattle tax	1,956.00
Town lots	74.02
Seized lumber	250.00
Permit tax	2.00
Board of teachers at academies	2,330.77
Unexpended balance school fund	299.53
Total	19,455.05

There are 450 firms of citizens located in 82 towns and villages from whom taxes have been collected, though many refuse to pay until notified repeatedly and finally given a certain time to remit or close their places of business.

In June, however, one W. C. Rogers, a mixed-blood Indian of the Cherokee Nation, and well-to-do citizen, conducting several merchandise stores in said nation, refused to pay the required tax and his place of business was closed, in compliance with Departmental instructions under date of September 22, 1899, to close the place of business of any citizen of the Cherokee Nation who refused to pay the tax due under regulations of the Department, after due notice had been given. Mr. Rogers applied to the United States court for a temporary

restraining order against the officials of the Interior Department, and the same was granted, temporarily restraining them from interfering with his business. His store was therefore only actually closed three days.

The hearing on the merits of the case as to the authority of the Interior Department to close his store or collect this tax was had before Hon. Joseph A. Gill, United States judge for the northern district of the Indian Territory, at Vinita, on July 23 last, at which time the case was extensively argued and briefs filed, there appearing eight of the leading attorneys of the northern judicial district for the plaintiff, two of whom were paid attorneys for the Cherokee Nation, and United States District Attorney P. L. Soper appearing for the Government, and who made an extensive argument on the subject. Since that time the merchants generally in the Cherokee Nation have declined to make payment pending the result of this case.

On September 3, 1900, the court rendered its opinion in this case, making the injunction perpetual and holding that section 16 of the Curtis Act, authorizing the collection of "rents and royalties," did not include "taxes," and therefore the Secretary of the Interior had no authority to collect such from a Cherokee citizen.

The complete opinion is attached. (Appendix No. 14, p. 157.)

The tribal laws also provide for an introduction tax of 50 cents per head on cattle brought into the nation, with an additional annual grazing tax of 25 cents per head on all cattle so introduced.

During the past year there has been paid to the United States Indian agent $1,956 from this source.

Many questions and contentions have been made regarding the legality of this cattle tax, and prior to the passage of the Curtis Act it appears the nation collected little, if any, money from such source. It has been found by the revenue inspectors almost impracticable to ascertain the amount due or procure desired information in reference thereto, as interested parties use every means possible to avoid the payment of the tax, rendering it difficult to ascertain whether stock running at large was introduced, or native stock, upon which no tax is assessed.

The Cherokee tribal laws require the payment of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped from the limits of the nation.

It appears prior to the passage of the Curtis Act the nation collected but little of this tax or royalty. During the year ending June 30, 1899, there was received by the Indian agent only $16.40 from this source, although much hay was shipped. After the appointment of the revenue inspectors, who gave this matter their personal attention, there was received from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, $4,474.88.

Every means possible has been resorted to by noncitizens and others to avoid the payment of this tax. A noncitizen and resident of the Indian Territory was removed therefrom, under section 2149 of the Revised Statutes, for refusal to pay this hay royalty. Subsequently he returned and was arrested for so doing under section 2148 of the Revised Statutes, which provides:

> If any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

This case was tried before a jury, who were instructed by the court that the only question for determination was whether he had been

removed and had returned, and as he was present during the trial, acknowledging on the witness stand that he had been removed, which fact was also corroborated by the Indian policeman who had removed him, there did not appear to be much doubt as to his guilt, but the jury could not agree. Subsequently the case against him was dismissed, and he again removed, but was permitted to return temporarily, owing to illness in his family. He has recently asked to be allowed to remain in the Indian Territory, promising a compliance with departmental regulations, and this request has been submitted to the Department for consideration.

The railroads, in compliance with a request from the Department, have issued orders to their station agents in the Cherokee Nation not to receive any hay for shipment until the royalty on same has been paid, and as a consequence payments are now promptly made by shippers.

Recently an action was also brought in the United States court before Hon. Joseph A. Gill, judge, seeking to enjoin the officers of the Department from collecting this hay tax, but no decision in the matter has yet been rendered by the court. Previously it was sought to recover hay seized by the Indian agent for nonpayment by replevin proceedings before the United States commissioner, but the matter was decided in favor of the Government, not permitting the plaintiff to procure possession of the hay.

In connection with the action of the Department in collecting the revenues of the Cherokee Nation, in December, 1899, the national council of the Cherokee Nation passed an act, which was approved by the principal chief on December 5, 1899, authorizing and requesting the Secretary of the Interior to collect all revenues due or which might become due to the Cherokee Nation under its tribal laws, and also authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make such rules and regulations as he might deem advisable for the more certain and speedy collection of said revenues. This act, however, was disapproved by the President of the United States on January 6, 1900, for the reason that the Department held that the authority of the Secretary relative to the revenues of the Cherokee Nation is clearly defined in section 16 of the Curtis Act, and that no act of the Cherokee council could enlarge or modify the authority given by an act of Congress.

Much time of the revenue inspectors has also been spent in investigating reports and procuring evidence concerning illegal timber cutting in the Cherokee Nation.

EDUCATION.

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., sec. 19, 495), provides:

> That no payment of any moneys on any account whatever shall hereafter be made by the United States to any of the tribal governments or to any officer thereof for disbursement, but payments of all sums to members of said tribes shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by an officer appointed by him, and per capita payments shall be made direct to each individual in lawful money of the United States, and the same shall not be liable for the payment of any previously contracted obligations.

Under this provision the Secretary of the Interior assumed supervision of the schools of the Creek and Cherokee nations, under the direction of the superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory, with a supervisor located in each nation.

The Cherokees maintain 3 boarding schools, which are large, substantial, 3-story brick buildings, built at large expense. They also have a colored high school, and the enrollment of these 4 schools during the nine months of the past year has been 438, with an average attendance of 332, costing $45,755, or $137.81 per capita. They have also maintained, seven months of the year, 124 neighborhood or day schools, with an enrollment of 3,920 and an average attendance of 2,195, at a cost of $30,380, or $13.98 per capita, making a total enrollment of 4,358 pupils, with an average attendance of 2,527, at a cost of $76,135. It is estimated that there are about 8,340 Cherokee Indian children of school age.

In the Creek Nation there has been maintained nine months during the year 9 boarding and 55 neighborhood or day schools. The boarding schools have had an enrollment of 640 pupils, with an average attendance of 506, at a cost of $52,433.65, or $113.92 per capita, while at the neighborhood schools there has been an enrollment of 1,745, with an average attendance of 1,042, costing $13,223.42, or $12.68 per capita, making a total enrollment of 2,385 pupils attending all the schools, with an average attendance of 1,548, at an aggregate cost of $65,657.07.

The schools in the Creek and Cherokee nations are conducted under the tribal laws, and under the supervision of the general superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory, and supervisors, who also hold the examinations of teachers, and see that only competent persons receive appointments to such positions.

Appropriations are made by the respective councils of the nations for the maintenance of schools, and warrants are issued by the principal chiefs in accordance with their laws in payment of services of superintendents and other employees and support of the different schools. These warrants are approved by the supervisor of schools for each nation before being circulated, and the accounts for all expenditures are also investigated and approved in like manner. Warrants are paid by the United States Indian agent semiannually, from interest on funds of the tribes held in trust by the United States Government.

The agreements with these nations now pending before Congress make ample provisions for schools and the manner of conducting the same.

TOWN SITES.

No towns have been surveyed and platted in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions of the Curtis Act.

In the Creek Nation there have been two townsite commissions appointed, one for Muscogee and one for Wagoner, each commission consisting of three persons, one appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one to represent the tribe, and one selected by the town. Both of the above-named towns were visited with disastrous fires, and the residents therefore asked that townsite commissions be appointed to survey and plat the same according to Government survey before rebuilding. The commission for Muscogee was appointed in April, 1899, consisting of Mr. Dwight W. Tuttle, of Connecticut, chairman; Mr. John Adams, appointed on behalf of the town, and Mr. Benjamin Marshal, a Creek citizen, representing the nation, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, the principal chief declining to make the appointment under the terms of the Curtis Act.

The plat of Muscogee has been approved by the Department, and includes 2,444.76 acres. Appraisements have also been made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The appraisements of lots aggregates $236,136, and the expense of the commission to August 1, 1900, has been $15,022.57.

The law requires that all vacant or unimproved lots shall be sold at public auction at not less than their appraised value, while the holders of improved lots are permitted to purchase same at one-half of their appraised value, 10 per cent of which must be paid within two months from notice, and in the event of nonpayment lots are to be sold at auction. Such notices to holders have been issued by the commission, but on August 23, 1900, the principal chief of the nation, in conjunction with a citizen holder of a lot, made application to the United States court to have the commission enjoined from advertising or selling any of the lots, alleging illegality of the Curtis Act, and claiming the nation has not yet given consent for the sale of any lots or lands of the tribe. This application for injunction was granted temporarily by Hon. John R. Thomas, United States judge, on August 25, 1900, he holding practically that the Curtis Act is unconstitutional and that no action leading to the disposition of any of the property or lands of the tribe could be taken by the United States Government or by Congress without an agreement or the consent of the nation. The Department has therefore furloughed the members of the commission indefinitely without pay.

The commission at Wagoner was appointed in August, 1899, and consists of Dr. H. C. Linn; Mr. John H. Roark, on behalf of the town, and Mr. Tony Proctor, a Creek citizen, appointed by the chief of the tribe. The plat of this town has just been completed, although the appraisements have not yet been agreed upon by the members of the commission. The area of this town as surveyed and platted is 2,700 acres, and the expense of the commission to August 1, 1900, has been $9,967.16.

SMALLPOX.

Cherokee Nation.—While smallpox was reported early in the winter in the Choctaw Nation, it was not brought to the attention of this office to any extent until in the spring of 1900 in the Cherokee Nation, when it was reported among the Indians in the rural districts, about 18 miles east of Vinita, and before the danger was recognized there were about 65 cases reported in that vicinity.

Prompt steps were taken at once to look after the disease, and the board of health of the nation was given full charge of the supervision of the disease, and several United States policemen detailed to assist them in the enforcing of their orders. The principal chief directed the board to use every possible effort to eradicate the disease, and to cooperate with the Government officials of this Department.

While the disease was of a mild form, there was no doubt as to its being smallpox, and the exceptionally warm winter without question prevented the cases from being as serious as is usually the case.

It was stated that the most serious outbreak was in the Choctaw Nation, and this is probably true, considering the class of patients treated and the difficulty in quarantining towns and camps, but viewing the matter from the standpoint of length of time the disease raged it was quite serious in the Cherokee Nation, it only commencing in April, 1900, and there being treated after that time over 800 cases.

Considerable difficulty was experienced for a time over the methods and authority of the board in their action in preventing the spread of this disease, but the people soon realized the importance of the work of the board, and the disease was gradually stamped out.

The larger per cent of the cases treated in this nation were United States citizens, and the expense incident thereto will be paid from the appropriation made by Congress in the Indian appropriation act approved May 31, 1900, while the expense incurred in the treating of Cherokee citizens will be borne by the Cherokee Nation. The accounts, as submitted by the board of health, are now undergoing investigation prior to their submission to the Department.

The Indian agent, in his report submitted herewith, goes into detail concerning the work of suppressing the smallpox in this nation, and attention is invited thereto.

Creek Nation.—Under directions of the Department, the United States Indian agent, under supervision of this office, upon the breaking out of smallpox in the Creek Nation in November, 1899, immediately took charge of suppressing the disease, and placed Dr. F. B. Fite, a physician of Muscogee, in direct charge, and camps were established and other necessary steps taken to eradicate the epidemic, such as quarantining infected districts, vaccinating, etc. Dr. Fite, therefore, continued in charge of this work until about the middle of March, 1900, when the matter was turned over to the board of health of the Creek Nation, under the direction of the principal chief, and this board continued in charge until the disease was finally stamped out.

The outbreak in the Creek Nation was principally among Indians, and for that reason it was difficult to control; but the number of cases treated was quite small compared with the Choctaw and Cherokee Nation, therefore the expense incident thereto was considerably less.

The accounts for this indebtedness, like those for the other nations, are being investigated, and will in due time, when all are prepared for submission, be transmitted for the approval of the Department.

In connection with the epidemic in the Creek Nation, it is a notable fact that in the locality where smallpox raged the winter preceding, the expenses of which were authorized and paid by the Department, there was no smallpox during the recent epidemic, the disease being confined to entirely different districts.

Considerable trouble was experienced at times to procure the services of competent physicians to make necessary investigations or attend to cases in infected districts, owing to exposure to disease and a consequent loss of their own practice.

The United States Indian agent goes fully into the treatment of the disease in his report, and I would respectfully refer to the same.

The expense of suppressing the disease in incorporated towns was assumed by the towns in both the Creek and Cherokee nations.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CURTIS ACT.

On May 15, 1900, Hon. John R. Thomas, United States judge, in the case of John McGrath *v.* Lem Aldridge et al., involving possession of Cherokee lands—the defendant having taken possession of a part of the plaintiff's land, alleging in justification thereof that the latter was in possession of more than he was allowed by the Curtis Act—handed down the following opinion, holding that the Curtis law was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States—that no person shall

be deprived of his property without due process of law—and therefore wholly inoperative to take away a portion of the citizen's holding upon the plea that he was holding more than his proportionate share of the tribal lands:

The agreed statement of acts presents the question of the right of a citizen not in possession of land in the Cherokee Nation to take possession of lands of the Cherokee Nation without reference to the fact that another party has it in his possession for the purpose of making a homestead.

This land of the Cherokee Nation was patented to them by the Government of the United States, and by virtue of the several treaties entered into between the Government of the United States and the Cherokee Nation it was provided that the Cherokee Nation should have the right of government in all domestic affairs. It is provided by the first treaty entered into between the Government of the United States and the Cherokee Nation, and the same provision has been ratified in each succeeding treaty, that no law passed by the Cherokee Nation should be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. If the Constitution of the United States of its own force does not become operative over all possessions of the United States, that matter has been disposed of by agreement, and it does not come within the same rule which is claimed to govern the island of Porto Rico on the one hand or the Philippine Islands on the other. This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and the fundamental law governing a people governs every inch of their possessions.

The Constitution of the United States is put in force here. The Cherokee law provides, among other things, that citizens of the Cherokee Nation may go upon the public domain and make improvements, and that these improvements become an inheritable estate. It is provided by the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, and this is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, that the improvements made by a citizen of the Cherokee Nation are not subject to attachment or sale under execution. It is a vested property right. By provision of the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States it is provided that a person shall not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The Supreme Court of the United States and other courts of last resort have decided that an act of Congress is not "due process of law." In order to be due process of law there must be an action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, where the rights of the plaintiff are presented on one hand and the rights of defendant are presented by way of answer, and then the question at issue be determined judicially by the court. That has been decided to be due process of law. The Congress of the United States has endeavored in the seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the Curtis Act to say that citizens subject to the Constitution, its amenities and protection, may be deprived of property which the law of the Cherokee Nation and the Constitution of the United States authorizes them to hold and enjoy, without due process of law. This court decides that that can not legally be done.

The court further decides that one citizen can not take it upon himself to determine that another man has in his possession more than his proportionate share of the public domain of the Cherokee Nation. There is not a man alive to-day who can say what the proportionate share of a citizen of the Cherokee Nation is. That is a matter that can only be determined when allotment is made, or when the public domain has been measured—when it is known exactly how much there is of it, and when a census has been made and it is known to the single individual the number of Cherokee citizens. Then and not until then would it be possible to determine what the proportionate share of a Cherokee citizen is.

The court will not say that the Cherokee Nation, by proper process, might not proceed to condemn—if it were discovered after allotment that a man had in his possession more than his proportionate share—that the Cherokee Nation as a government and as the representative of this common property might not proceed to have this property condemned, giving compensation to the owner of the property for his improvements, and then throw it open for settlement or selection as a part of the public domain, but he can not be deprived of it without due process of law, and until it is determined that he has more than he is entitled to even the Cherokee Nation can not have him dispossessed. One citizen can not say: "Here, John Jones, you have more than you are entitled to. I have been lazy and improvident and have not tried to get a farm. You have gone to work and opened out this possession and made the improvement under the law. You have more than your share, and I am going to take it for my home." John Jones says: "You will not take it until I have been paid for my improvements."

The Curtis bill is very sweeping. It contains many provisions and is capable of

many constructions. It is the first serious attempt the court has ever seen of Congress attempting to repeal an amendment of the Constitution by an act of Congress. But the court is of the opinion that the Curtis bill does not repeal the Constitution of the United States, nor any of its provisions, and is wholly inoperative, since the Cherokee Nation has not entered into a treaty authorizing the allotment of their common property.

What the condition of affairs might be if there had been a treaty entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the United States Government authorizing the allotment of their lands—disturbing the present title—is quite another thing. This land was bought and paid for by the Cherokee Indians with their own money and their own property. It was patented to them. It has been urged that Congress has the right to govern them as it sees fit; that they are wards of the Government, in other words, minors, and that the Government has the right to rule them; but it appears to me that that view would hardly be justified by law, and in fact the court thinks it could not be tolerated for a minute. These Indians were regarded as of age and able to contract when the Government bought their property from them, when they bought the Cherokee Strip and their lands in Georgia and Tennessee. The plea of infancy can only be pleaded by the infant and not by the other party. The Government can not plead that these are infants, since the Government by its own contract recognizes their right to contract.

On May 22 last I transmitted a copy of this opinion to the Department, which was referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, who, under date of June 26, 1900, rendered an opinion, approved by the Department, wherein he expressed the opinion that the Department should proceed with the administration of the act, leaving the question of its constitutionality, and the authority to proceed thereunder, to be determined when it shall be raised in connection with some action taken in compliance with its requirements.

In this connection I would refer to the directions of the Department to the Muscogee town-site commission, through this office, to proceed with the sale of town lots under the provisions of the Curtis Act, and to the fact that an application for injunction was brought before Judge Thomas, and the same granted as stated in my report heretofore, referring to town sites in the Creek and Cherokee nations, the court again holding that the Curtis Act is unconstitutional.

Again on July 9, 1900, in an action brought before Judge Thomas at Muscogee, to restrain the officers of the Interior Department from interfering with the property of a Creek citizen, in a case where the Indian agent had taken steps to remove a fence from lands filed upon by another Creek citizen, a temporary order was granted, and the court virtually held that the Curtis Act was unconstitutional, and that no property of a citizen could be taken from him except by due process of law, that an act of Congress was not due process of law, and the said Curtis Act was inoperative because the Creek Nation had not entered into an agreement authorizing the allotment of their common property.

As yet, however, the case has not been heard on its merits, or the restraining order made permanent.

In this connection, and as one of the results of the decisions of Judge Thomas concerning the constitutionality of the Curtis act, I would respectfully quote herewith a copy of a newspaper item, which has been printed in a number of the local papers in the Territory, and daily papers of Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., having circulation in this locality:

Court notes.—As the Curtis bill has been declared null and void, I hereby give notice to all Cherokee citizens that I will convene court in Claremore the first Monday in January, 1901, and all Cherokee citizens will govern themselves accordingly.—WATT STARR, *Judge, Cooweescoowee District.*

It would seem, however, that the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Stevens *v.* Cherokee Nation (174 U. S., p. 445), had practically passed upon the question of the constitutionality of the Curtis act. Although the case deals principally with the question of citizenship, the court quotes various sections of the Curtis act, and states:

* * * Conceding the constitutionality of the legislation otherwise, we need spend no time upon it.

Also:

* * * But it is "well settled that an act of Congress may supersede a prior treaty and that any questions that may arise are beyond the sphere of judicial cognizance, and must be met by the political department of the Government." (Thomas *v.* Gay, 169 U. S., 264,271, and cases cited.) * * *

The judgments in these cases were rendered before the passage of the act of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis act, and necessarily the effect of that act was not considered. As, however, the provision for an appeal to this court was made after the passage of the act, some observations upon it are required, and, indeed, the inference is not unreasonable that a principal object intended to be secured by an appeal was the testing of the constitutionality of this act, and that may have had controlling weight in inducing the granting of the right to such appeal.

The act is comprehensive and sweeping in its character, and notwithstanding the abstract of it in the statement prefixed to this opinion, we again call attention to its provisions. * * *

The twenty-sixth section provided that, after the passage of the act, "the laws of the various tribes or nations of Indians shall not be enforced at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory;" and the twenty-eighth section, that after July 1, 1898, all tribal courts in the Indian Territory should be abolished.

The court concludes with the remark:

As we hold the entire legislation constitutional, the result is that all the judgments must be affirmed.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Creek Nation.—The laws of this nation provide for the following officers:

Principal chief, second chief, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, private secretary to chief, janitor at capitol, and superintendents of six boarding and two orphan schools. The principal and second chief are each elected for four years by popular vote; the auditor, superintendent of public instruction, and janitor are selected by the national council; the private secretary is appointed by the principal chief, and the superintendents of boarding and orphan schools are appointed by the superintendent of public instruction.

The lawmaking body consists of a "House of Kings" (senate), with 47 members, and a "House of Warriors" (house), with 97 members, making what is known as their general council, and these members are elected by popular vote each four years, and who receive a compensation of $4 per diem and 10 cents per mile.

During the past fiscal year the council of the Creek Nation met in regular session in October and November, and the appropriation made by the council for its own expenses amounted to $22,281.15. In view of the fact that the newly elected principal chief took office on the 1st of December, he immediately called a special session of the council, and the appropriation made by such council for its own expenses amounted to $7,629.60, making the total expenses for the maintenance of council alone, for its two sessions, the same being in session about forty-seven days, of $29,910.75.

The other appropriations made by these councils for the general expenses of the Creek Nation amounted to $32,377.17, making a total for the support of the tribal government of $62,287.92, in addition to the appropriation of $88,338.97 made for schools.

As provided by the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, all the acts of the Creek and Cherokee councils are required to be submitted to the President of the United States for executive action, and therefore all these appropriation acts and other laws passed by the Creek Nation have been submitted for executive action through this office, and report thereon made to the Department.

In this connection I would state that the council of the Creek Nation during the past fiscal year passed no laws which made any changes in their government, the only acts which were passed being appropriations, with the exception of two, one providing for the taking of the census, and another defining citizenship, which were disapproved by the President for the reason that they would be in direct conflict with the United States laws providing for the taking of the census and determining of citizenship in the Creek Nation by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Cherokee Nation.—The Cherokee laws provide for the following general officers: Principal chief, assistant chief, treasurer, auditor (each four years, elected by popular vote), three executive secretaries, and three members of the board of education, appointed by the principal chief.

Their lawmaking body consists of a senate, 18 members, and a council (or lower house) of 40 members, all elected every two years, who are allowed $3 per day while in attendance at the national council.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the council of the Cherokee Nation was in regular session during November, 1899, and inasmuch as the new principal chief went into office on the 1st of December, a special session was called during that month. The appropriations made for the expenses of the November session amounted to $14,898.50 and of the December special session to $3,450.40, making a total for the councils of $18,348.90. In addition to these appropriations, acts were passed providing for the payment of the general officers and expenses of the Cherokee Nation, amounting to $12,199.36, making a total for the general expenses of the nation, without schools, of $30,548.26. The appropriations for the support of schools made by these councils amounted to $90,637.72.

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, also requires the submission of all acts of the Cherokee council to the President of the United States for executive approval, and therefore all of these appropriation and other acts were submitted to the Department through this office for such action.

Few acts were passed by the sessions of the Cherokee council above mentioned except appropriations. The more important of the acts other than appropriations were the following:

An act to extend the time allowed Congress to ratify the agreement dated January 4, 1899, which was approved by the President on December 22, 1899. An act for the purpose of disposing of certain jail property belonging to the nation, approved by the President on December 22, 1899. An act repealing section 49 of the Compiled Laws of the Cherokee Nation, regulating the manner of issuing warrants and the payment of interest thereon, which was approved Jan-

uary 5, 1900. An act to make an investigation of the auditor's office, which was approved on January 13, 1900.

Choctaw Nation.—The tribal officers of the Choctaw Nation consist of the following: Principal chief, elected every two years, supreme court, national secretary, treasurer, auditor, attorney, and superintendent of public instruction. They also have a complete judiciary and police system.

Their national council is composed of a senate and house of representatives, elected by popular vote—senators for two years and representatives for one year—all of whom receive $5 per diem while the national council is in session.

Under the agreement entered into between the Choctaw and Chickasaw and the United States, as ratified in section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, all acts of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in any manner affecting the laws of the tribe or individuals or the moneys or other property of the tribe or citizens thereof, except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the governments of the respective tribes, shall not be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States.

Under this provision all acts of the Choctaw council are submitted to this office for transmission to the Department for Executive action, with the exception of the appropriation acts providing for the general expenses of the Choctaw government.

During the past fiscal year the Choctaw council submitted about thirty acts, covering different subjects, all of which were transmitted with reports.

The appropriations made by the Choctaw council, as shown by an act a copy of which they have furnished for my information, but which was not required to be submitted to the President, for the support of their tribal government, shows the sum of $10,000 having been appropriated for the expenses of their national council and about $7,590 for the general officers and expenses and about $19,900 for their tribal courts.

Chickasaw Nation.—The tribal officers of the Chickasaw Nation consist of the following: Governor, elected every two years; national secretary, treasurer, auditor, sheriffs, school superintendent, and a complete judiciary—supreme, district, and county courts—and police system.

Their legislature is composed of senators and representatives, elected every two years and every year, respectively, by popular vote, who receive $4 per diem while the council is in session.

The same law, as set out in the agreement heretofore referred to, provides for the submission of all Chickasaw acts excepting those made for the regular and necessary expenses of the tribal government.

During the past year there have been submitted about twenty acts of the Chickasaw legislature, which have been reported on by me and forwarded to the Department for Executive action, as provided by law. These acts covered various subjects, but none of them materially changed their existing laws.

I have no data at hand showing the amounts appropriated for the expense of their tribal government, but from correspondence with parties who desire Chickasaw warrants paid it appears that their finances are in bad shape, doubtless caused by nonpayment of tribal taxes.

GENERAL.

The prime object of the Government, and the most important work to be accomplished in the Indian Territory, is the allotment of the lands in severalty of citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw provides that—

> The United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

Section 3 of the Curtis Act also provides in part as follows:

> That any person being a noncitizen in possession of lands, holding the possession thereof under an agreement, lease, or improvement contract with either of said nations or tribes, or any citizen thereof, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may, as to lands not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres, in defense of any action for the possession of such lands, show that he is and has been in peaceable possession of said lands, and that he has while in such possession made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for such improvements. Thereupon the court or jury trying said cause shall determine the fair and reasonable value of such improvements and the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time the same shall have been occupied by such person, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such person should be charged the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, and award him possession for such time unless the amount be paid by claimant within such reasonable time as the court shall specify. If the finding be that the amounts of rents exceed the value of the improvements, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant for such sum, for which execution may issue.

For years citizens of these nations have rented or leased lands to white persons, many in violation of tribal laws and without any authority whatever, and but few, if any, of these leases have been properly executed or conditions complied with, the Indians, especially full-bloods, having received practically nothing for the use of the lands, while the person now in possession claims protection under section 3, above quoted. Therefore the only manner by which the Indian can secure possession of his land is to institute suit in the United States court. Many Indians, being absolutely without means, are unable to give bond or employ attorneys to prosecute their claim, and therefore can not in any way obtain possession of their lands.

Indians are continually appealing to the Indian agent, and where it is shown that parties holding lands have no lease or contract whatever they are removed, as authorized by the Department. In other instances, however, the agent is powerless to assist the Indian, though the contract with the noncitizen may be illegal and made with some other Indian who has moved elsewhere.

Investigation has invariably demonstrated that the person in possession has not complied with his contract, and a settlement would show in every instance considerable due the Indian.

In this connection the Department has uniformly ruled that section 3, above quoted, must be administered by the court and not by the Department.

As a matter of fact, nearly every noncitizen in possession of Indian lands claims to have made "lasting and valuable improvements thereon" and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for the improvements; and further, that he can only be removed by proceedings in court on the part of the Indian.

The United States court, by reason of crowded condition of the dockets, can not take up any of these cases for several years. In the meantime the Indian is deprived of possession of his lands.

To remedy this condition of affairs, I respectfully suggest and recommend that section 3 of the Curtis Act be modified to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate such contracts, and where facts will warrant, that the noncitizen be removed, and that where he feels aggrieved with the findings he may appeal to the United States court to retain possession, giving bond therefor, thereby placing the burden upon him and not upon the Indian.

The commission to the Five Tribes, when making allotments, could, through their representatives in the field, make the necessary investigation, and where removals were desired of persons in possession "objectionable to the allottee," the same could be accomplished by the Indian agent through his police.

As it is expected that the work of allotment will begin next year in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and as many citizens in the Creek Nation who have received certificates of allotment from the Commission to the Five Tribes are not able to secure possession of their lands, this matter is of the utmost importance in order that the work of allotment, and citizens placed in possession thereof, can proceed as rapidly as possible.

To enable the Indian agent to place allottees in possession and to remove unauthorized persons will require the entire aid of several policemen. The agent asks that his present force of 28 men, who receive $15 and $10 per month, be reduced to 11 members, the captain to receive $75 and 10 privates to receive $50 per month each, together with their necessary traveling expenses. As the complicated condition of affairs in the Indian Territory, compared with the ordinary duties of police on Indian reservations, will require the entire time of a limited number of police who should be men of discretion, I urgently recommend that Congress be asked to make provision for additional compensation for police, as above indicated.

Under existing laws Indians are also permitted to rent their proportionate share of tribal lands until allotments are made, and to also lease them thereafter.

A large majority of citizens are fully competent to protect their own interests in making leases or renting lands, but many of the citizens who are Indians by blood should be protected.

The vast number of improper lease contracts now in existence and the complications arising in the Indian getting possession of his lands, which will be repeated in new leases unless the Indian is protected to some extent, demonstrates the advisability of having some proper officer of the Government approve leases made by citizens of Indian blood, as is done in neighboring reservations.

The present condition of many of these Indians, who are ignorant and no few absolutely destitute, would seem to demand, as an act of humanity, that they at least receive protection from the Government in their dealings with white persons for some time to come, and which has not been accorded them in the past by their own governments. The AssistantAttorney-General has held, in a recent opinion, that the Secretary of the Interior was not required by law to approve leases or contracts, and I therefore urgently recommend that Congress be asked to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to approve

contracts made between Indians by blood and white persons, where found desirable, so long as it is considered necessary for their protection, and that the Indian agent be directed to approve such contracts.

WHITE PERSONS.

It is estimated that there are at least 350,000 white people, not citizens of any tribe, in the Indian Territory, who came here with the consent of the Indians. They have erected their homes here, made farms, and, in many instances, erected substantial residences and fine business blocks in many towns throughout the Territory. All are required to pay a tax where engaged in business or profession for the benefit of the nation in which they are located.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations such taxes are paid to the authorized agents of the nations. In the Creek and Cherokee nations such taxes as are prescribed by their laws have been received by the Indian agent under regulations of the Department.

The Choctaw laws fix a tax of 1½ per cent upon the value of goods introduced for sale on merchants, and also 50 cents per ton on hay cut for sale or barter.

Cattle are not permitted to be introduced into the Choctaw Nation by their laws except during the months of November and December, and then only to be kept within feed pens and inclosures. A citizen is to be fined $5 per head for violation of this law, and noncitizens reported to the United States authorities for prosecution under section 2117 of the Revised Statutes or removal from the nation.

The Chickasaw laws provide for the payment of 1 per cent of capital employed on all merchants, but no tax on hay cut and disposed of. A tax of 25 cents per head is assessed on cattle introduced.

The Creek laws provide for a tax of 1 per cent of goods offered for sale, and no tax on hay cut, nor is any tax collected on cattle introduced.

The Cherokee tax their own citizens one-fourth of 1 per cent on first cost of goods where engaged in business, and also provide a royalty of 20 cents per ton on hay shipped from the nation, 50 cents per head on cattle introduced, and 25 cents per head annual grazing tax.

These taxes should be uniform throughout the Territory.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, where collections are made by tribal officers, noncitizens have combined together and nearly all refuse to pay the required tax, and the matter has been the subject of much correspondence between this office and the Department with officers of the nations and noncitizens. There have also been several removals from the limits of these nations of persons for nonpayment, and over 700 names of others refusing to pay have been submitted to the Department, although repeated notice has been given them that the Department and Assistant Attorney-General hold such taxes are valid so long as these tribal governments exist, which, under provision of their agreement, is to continue for eight years from March 4, 1898.

Nearly all of the noncitizens contend that these taxes are illegal, and are so advised by attorneys. It is also represented that the taxes are excessive, and that previous to the agreement they never were uniformly enforced, many "compromising" with collectors, and that but a small portion of amounts paid reached the treasuries of the respective nations.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations where collections are made by

the Department there has been even more opposition, and few if any remittances have been made until police officers have been instructed to close places of business. Two removals from the Cherokee Nation have been made, and the legality of the collections by the Department continually contested in the courts.

No provision is made for the education of children of these white people, except in some instances where they have themselves provided schools, and while paying taxes to the Indian nations none of the money so paid is used for the benefit of their children.

In view of all these circumstances, and as officers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are unable to collect taxes due, and to avoid the continual friction between whites and Indians, I respectfully renew the recommendations made in my last annual report—that the present system and rate of taxes be changed, and that in lieu thereof a uniform system of taxation be fixed upon noncitizens and others engaged in business, introducing stock, etc., to be collected by rules and regulations of the Department and used for the common good, including improvements of roads, education of children of noncitizens, after providing for necessary wants of Indians, including such allowance as may be found advisable for expenses of their governments, and that the property be attached for nonpayment instead of removals from the Territory, the only means of enforcing the payment of taxes. I believe such system would meet with general satisfaction so long as these tribal governments exist, or until this Territory shall become a State.

It has been considered that such changes would be a violation of the existing agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which provides that their governments shall continue for eight years. The agreement, however, states that such provisions "shall not be construed to be in any respect an abdication of Congress of power at any time to make needful rules and regulations respecting said tribes."

While these nations would undoubtedly prefer to collect and handle their own revenues, and would protest against any change, yet if the Government is to see that collections are made such measures as may seem most desirable to accomplish that end should be adopted. As heretofore stated, the tribal authorities are unable to collect the taxes, and the only penalty for nonpayment is removal.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations it is contended that the Curtis act does not authorize the Secretary of the Interior to collect revenues due such nations as prescribed by their tribal laws. The conditions are becoming more complicated in reference to this tax throughout the Territory, and certainly can not exist as at present for several years hence, and especially if the courts sustain the contention that taxes can not be collected after title passes to the noncitizen for town lots.

FINANCE.

The total amount of receipts, deposits, and disbursements made by the United States Indian agent, under supervision of this office, as shown in his more detailed report, aggregated $825,020.76 during the past fiscal year. The collections made from all sources by the agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during this time amounted to $150,728.98, and of this amount, as heretofore stated in this report, under the head of "Mining in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations," $138,486.40 was for royalty on coal and asphalt.

From the revenues on such coal and asphalt, which by the agreement are to be used only for the education of children of Indian blood, there has been paid out in connection with the schools of the Choctaw Nation during the past fiscal year the sum of $92,881.95, as shown by the report of the superintendent of schools, and of this sum $59,362.15 was disbursed by the United States Indian agent and the balance by the Department on certified vouchers. In addition to this amount, claims for expenses of Choctaw schools prior to the time they were taken charge of by the United States, and since the ratification of the agreement, have been submitted to be paid by the Department direct, amounting to $12,571.67.

The compensation and expenses of the superintendent of schools and the several supervisors are remitted them direct from the Indian Office, they being disbursing officers, and I am not advised as to the proportions of the several funds from which they are paid.

There was also paid $69,710.08, on account of outstanding indebtedness of the Choctaw Nation, from the appropriation of $75,000 made by Congress from the funds in the United States Treasury belonging to said tribe.

The total amount of collections from all sources in the Creek Nation during the year was $26,370.19.

In the Cherokee Nation there was collected from all sources the sum of $19,455.05.

There has been paid the sum of $246,673.83 in retiring outstanding Creek warrants and $152,198.50 in interest on and retiring Cherokee warrants. For suppressing smallpox in the Creek Nation in the spring of 1899 $3,964.10 was also disbursed.

The Creek and Cherokee warrants are drawn by the principal chief of each nation, and are for the purpose of maintaining their governments and schools.

In view of the fact that these warrants are to be paid by a disbursing officer of the United States, and as a record of all appropriations is kept in this office when they are transmitted to the Department for executive action, under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, the warrants issued by these two nations are required to be submitted to this office for examination and approval before being circulated. The warrants issued for expenses of schools are approved by the supervisors for the respective nations. Warrants issued for other and general purposes are approved by the United States Indian agent.

The Creeks have but a small outstanding indebtedness at present, as the interest on their funds in the United States Treasury, together with their revenues, nearly equals their annual expenditures.

The Cherokees, however, have an outstanding indebtedness of over $800,000 in warrants, which are held in various parts of the United States, from Maine to California, and draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent, while they receive but 5 per cent and less on their invested funds from the United States, which interest does not appear to be sufficient to meet their yearly expenditures and at the same time pay the interest on their outstanding indebtedness.

The Cherokees have four separate and distinct funds, and the large amount of outstanding warrants above mentioned applies in the main to the general fund. The interest on their school, orphan, and insane funds nearly covers the expenses under those heads.

I therefore renew my previous recommendation that Congress be asked to permit a sufficient amount of the funds of the Cherokee Nation to be withdrawn from the United States Treasury with which to pay all their outstanding indebtedness.

ROADS.

Throughout the Territory there are many roads or highways used by the general public and for the carrying of the mail.

In the allotment of lands it appears that no provision is made for such, consequently roads are continually being fenced by citizens. This has been the subject of much correspondence and investigation, and I therefore renew my previous recommendation that some legislation be enacted providing for roads, and suggest that 30 feet along each side of section lines, making a 60-foot highway, be reserved throughout the Territory for necessary roads. It is desirable that such be done before allotments are made.

ESTRAYS.

I also renew the recommendation submitted in my last annual report that Congress be asked to apply the "estray" laws of Arkansas, as set forth in Mansfield's Digest, to the Indian Territory.

NEW TIMBER LEGISLATION.

Heretofore the United States and tribal laws and the regulations of the Department prohibited the cutting of timber for the purposes of sale, or for any use except that of an Indian in improving his prospective allotment, but the last session of Congress passed an act providing for the procurement of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory, which act was approved on June 6, 1900, and is as follows:

AN ACT to provide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the procurement of timber and stone for such domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways, to be used only in the Indian Territory, as in his judgment he shall deem necessary and proper, from lands belonging to either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and to fix the full value thereof to be paid therefor, and collect the same for the benefit of said tribes; and every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of either of said tribes, or sells or transports any of such timber or stone outside of the Indian Territory, contrary to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court trying the same.

Under the provisions of said act the Secretary of the Interior, on July 14, 1900, issued regulations governing such procurement of timber and stone, and prescribed the forms of application, leases, etc. A copy of these regulations, which contains the forms mentioned, is attached. (Appendix No. 15, p. 161.)

NEW TOWN SITES.

The act of Congress approved May 31, 1900 (Indian appropriation act), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to survey, lay out, and plat into town lots, streets,

alleys, and parks, the sites of such towns and villages in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations as may at that time have a population of two hundred or more.

As previously stated, there are in the Choctaw Nation 44, in the Chickasaw Nation 57, in the Cherokee Nation 29, and in the Creek Nation 11 towns, making an aggregate of 141 towns reported by the various postmasters as having a population of 200 people and over.

The agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws also provides that after present towns are surveyed and platted the remainder of the land shall be allotted equally among the citizens, and section 16 of the Curtis Act makes provision:

> That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe, and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him.

The act of May 31, 1900, also provides:

> Upon the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized at any time before allotment to set aside and reserve from allotment any lands in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, or Cherokee nations, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, at such stations as are or shall be established in conformity with law on the line of any railroad which shall be constructed, or be in process of construction, in or through either of said nations prior to the allotment of the lands therein, and this irrespective of the population of such town site at the time. Such town sites shall be surveyed, laid out, and platted, and the lands therein disposed of for the benefit of the tribe in the manner herein prescribed for other town sites.

Several railroads have been granted rights of way through the Indian Territory, the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railroad being the only one at present in the course of construction, and is being built from Sapulpa, Ind. Ter., across the Creek and Chickasaw nations to Denison, Tex.

Along the line of this railroad citizens and other interested parties have upon several instances, without authority, surveyed and platted town sites at proposed stations, making arrangements with citizens claiming such land as their prospective allotments to control such tracts.

In one instance in the Chickasaw Nation two citizens surveyed and platted into streets, blocks, and lots a town site of 1,280 acres from lands in their possession, claiming same as their prospective allotments, and rented or leased the same to parties desiring to build thereon.

Such lease contracts provided for payment of from $250 to $750 per lot, and in many instances no specified time of "rental" is mentioned, being practically a sale.

Upon my request, the United States attorney for the southern district, Mr. W. B. Johnson, brought suit to restrain these parties from so laying out towns on lands of the tribe and occupied by them as a farm. Hon. Hosea Townsend, United States judge for that district, upon the hearing of the case, held that as they were permitted to rent agricultural or grazing land no limitation was placed upon them and that they could rent the same in lots and for any purpose. Under the direction of the Department, the United States attorney has appealed from the decision of the court in this case.

As directed by the Department the various roads have been requested to file plats showing the location of the proposed stations along their

line of road, in order that 160 acres can be set aside at such place for town sites as provided by law.

Much correspondence has been had on this subject, and the authorities of the various nations have protested against citizens speculating in lands of the tribes by laying out and platting towns prior to allotment. While such has been done heretofore in the building up of all towns, such action on the part of citizens now appears to be prohibited by law, as towns are to be confined to their present limits and all to be laid out and platted exclusively by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the tribes.

It can not appear that if an Indian divides lands which he has in his possession into blocks, lots, alleys, parks, etc., and sells or leases the same, that it can be allotted to him as all lands are to be allotted after appraisal according to value "considering their location." Therefore, a small portion of a town would doubtless exceed in value such Indian's pro rata share. Furthermore, if towns are being continually built up it must necessarily cause complication and delay in completing the allotment.

I therefore suggest the advisability of additional legislation providing that until allotment citizens may rent their proportion of "agricultural or grazing lands" for such purpose only.

CONCLUSION.

As previously stated, this Territory embraces nearly 20,000,000 acres, owned in common by citizens of the various tribes, comprising Indians, negroes, and intermarried whites, aggregating about 80,000 people, within the borders of which are also located some 300,000 whites or noncitizens who have no title to property and are without representation in the government of the Territory.

During the transitory period, until lands are appraised and allotted by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, lands in town sites disposed of, and tribal governments have become extinct, certain laws of Arkansas are extended over the Indian Territory, federal laws apply in other instances, and the Secretary of the Interior is charged by law with enforcement of rules and regulations governing other matters. Such a condition renders affairs so complicated that it is not surprising when courts and eminent lawyers differ as to the proper construction of the law, that people are frequently at a loss to determine what laws apply, or who is authorized to enforce them.

The responsible and arduous duties required of the United States Indian agent have been performed by the present incumbent, Mr. J. Blair Shoenfelt, in a highly satisfactory manner.

The superintendent of schools, Mr. John D. Benedict, has also proven himself amply qualified for his position in dealing with the important work of education and in bringing about needed reforms and properly conducting the Indian schools throughout the Territory. He is assisted by an able corps of supervisors, one for each nation.

The annual reports of the United States Indian agent, superintendent of schools, supervisors, and revenue inspectors are herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT AT UNION AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, UNION AGENCY,
Muscogee, Ind. T., August 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report, referring to the work, progress, and events pertaining to affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as required by section 203, Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894.

This report aims only to give a general outline of the work accomplished during the year, and no attempt will be made to point out a way by which to "solve the Indian problem," but a brief recital of facts will be attempted, accompanied by tables giving industrial and financial statistics of general interest, with other information.

From all this it will be observed that the past year has been, to a certain extent, a prosperous one for the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

LOCATION.

The agency is located at Muscogee, Ind. T., on the main line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, about 100 miles south of the Kansas border, and 157 miles north of the State of Texas. Muscogee is a busy little town of about 6,000 population. There is also located here the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, commonly known as the Dawes Commission. The United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory has its headquarters here, and court is in session practically all the time. The offices of this agency, including the offices of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, the superintendent of schools for the Indian Territory, the revenue inspectors for the Creek and Cherokee nations, and the Creek school supervisor, are located on the second floor of a large three-story brick building and are rented from Mr. C. W. Turner. The Government owns no buildings at Muscogee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

There were received during the year 12,195 letters aside from those from the Department, all of which, with very few exceptions, were answered. More than 2,000 complaints were filed by citizens of the Five Tribes against noncitizens, covering almost every conceivable subject. A large majority of the complaints, however, were against white men, who in the past had intruded themselves upon the Indians and gained their confidence to a sufficient degree to secure possession of their prospective allotments, and after having secured possession refused to pay rent for the use of the land or vacate the same, thus preventing the Indian from receiving any rents or profits therefrom. Many of the Indians received no rent from their farms for the past year, as their tenants refused to pay, and when notified by this office to either vacate the premises occupied by them or show cause why they should not be removed, invariably presented as an answer to the complaint a dilapidated lead-pencil written contract, to the effect that they had leased the land for a period of years, and for the use thereof were to fence and erect improvements thereon, which, at the expiration of the contract, was to inure to the benefit of the Indian. An examination of these contracts disclosed that they were invariably in violation of tribal laws. More than seven-tenths of the noncitizens in possession of lands held by them under improvement contracts had not made the improvements agreed upon, and they had enjoyed the possession of the land for years without paying a single cent of rent either to the nation or any Indian citizen, and that the rents were far in excess of the value of the improvements made by them. Yet, despite the fact that the Indians were being imposed upon, this agency was powerless to aid them

in securing possession of their farms or allotments, on account of the provision contained in section 3 of the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), which is as follows:

"That any person being a noncitizen in possession of lands, holding the possession thereof under an agreement, lease, or improvement contract with either of said nations or tribes, or any citizen thereof, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may, as to lands not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres, in defence of any action for the possession of said lands show that he is and has been in peaceable possession of such lands, and that he has while in possession made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for such improvements. Thereupon the court or jury trying said cause shall determine the fair and reasonable value of such improvements and the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time the same shall have been occupied by such person, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which persons should be charged, the court in its judgment shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, and award him possession for such time unless the amount be paid by claimant within such reasonable time as the court shall specify. If the finding be that the amount of rents exceed the value of the improvements, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant for such sum, for which execution may issue."

It will be observed that the court or jury trying or passing upon improvement contracts of noncitizens, referred to in said act of Congress, shall determine the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time they shall have been occupied by such persons, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such persons should be charged, the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, etc.

In order for the Indian citizen to secure possession of his land, it will be necessary for him to institute suit in the United States court. Many of the Indians are poor and unable to give bond as required by law, or employ attorneys to prosecute their claims before the court, and are therefore left helpless. In order to assist indigent Indians, I would recommend that section 3, referred to above, be so modified as to vest the power in some official of the Government under the direct supervision of the Department of the Interior to investigate and pass upon the validity of the improvement contracts held by noncitizens in the Indian Territory, entered into prior to the passage of said act of Congress, and if it be found upon examination that the rents exceed in value the improvements placed upon the selection or farm of the individual Indian citizens, that this office be authorized to remove all noncitizens in unlawful possession of lands belonging to any Indian of the Five Tribes, and that the allottee be placed in unrestricted possession of his allotment.

In my judgment, the only remedy to prevent a continuance of this unlawful occupation of Indian lands is for Congress to pass a rigid law to protect the Indian citizen against the encroachment of aggressive and grasping whites. Persons unlawfully in possession of Indian lands should be made to feel and understand that the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes are still wards of the Government, and that the strong arm of the Interior Department can be evoked in order to secure them their rights—rights which have been granted to them by the Government of the United States under solemn treaties. It is of the highest importance that the lands of the Indians should be kept from further complication, at least until they shall have been allotted, and just and equitable laws should be passed governing contracts in this Territory. These contracts should be approved by a trusted agent of the Government in the Indian Territory before they shall have any force or be binding upon either party entering thereunto.

I have dwelt upon this subject at some length for the reason that it is one of the most important matters to be considered by the Department in solving the complex problem of placing the Indian allottee in possession of his selection of land.

The agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, commonly known as the "Atoka agreement," provides that "the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee."

This section of the agreement is not specific, as it does not state how persons objectionable to the allottee shall be removed. Hundreds of allottees appeal to this agency urging the removal of persons occupying their prospective allotments.

The commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is about to establish a land office in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the purpose of issuing certificates of selection of lands to allottees. I recommend that specific instructions be given as to the mean-

ing of that part of the "Atoka agreement" above quoted, in reference to placing the allottee in possession of his allotment.

If the allottee is forced to file suit in the United States court in order to have intruders removed from his land, it will entail upon him an expense which he is unable to pay, and will also prevent him from acquiring immediate possession of his selection of land on account of the delay, which of necessity will occur where so many suits of like character are filed. This is a question of vital importance that will have to be met within the next year, and I therefore urge that some adequate method be provided for placing allottees in the nations mentioned in possession of their allotments with as little delay and friction as possible.

POPULATION.

There has been no material increase in the Indian population of the Five Tribes during the last fiscal year, although a large immigration has been coming into all parts of the Territory, composed of noncitizen farmers, merchants, and mechanics. The coal mining camps that were temporarily affected on account of the strike by the coal miners in the coal regions of the Choctaw Nation, in the mining towns or camps of Alderson, Hartshorne, Lehigh, Krebs, and Coalgate are again filling up, and upon every hand may be seen the evidence of renewed business activity.

No census of the Indian population has been taken during the year by this agency, but careful estimates of the total population of the Territory, compiled from the records of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, are given herewith and are probably as nearly accurate as can be estimated without making an actual enumeration.

Tribe.	Population.	Total.	Acres.
Choctaw Indians	16,000		
Choctaw freedmen	4,250	20,250	
Chickasaw Indians	6,000		[1] 11,338,935
Chickasaw freedmen	4,500	10,500	
Creek Indians	10,000		
Creek freedmen	6,000	16,000	3,040,000
Cherokee Indians	31,000		
Cherokee freedmen	4,000	35,000	5,031,351
Seminoles	3,000	3,000	366,000
Total		84,750	19,776,286

[1] Having about.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have rendered excellent service during the past year, and are very efficient, considering the small compensation which they receive. I desire to renew my recommendation made in my first annual report, that "a smaller number be employed and their allowance be made sufficient to keep them continually in the field."

At present the force consists of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, and 22 privates, making a total of 28. They are stationed as follows: Cherokee Nation, 6; Choctaw Nation, 9; Creek Nation, 8; Chickasaw Nation, 4; Seminole Nation, 1.

It is suggested that in view of the new and changed conditions in the tribal governments, Congress be asked to reduce the police force in the Indian Territory to not to exceed 11 members; that they be paid a salary of $50 per month and actual and necessary traveling expenses, and that the captain be allowed $75 per month and like expenses. The compensation will then be sufficient to enable them to devote their entire time to the service. During the past year the force was almost constantly employed in making investigations upon complaints made by Indian citizens against intruders, many of whom the police were obliged to remove from the Territory under orders from your office to this agency.

Attention is invited to Exhibit A, which is a letter from J. W. Ellis, the present captain of the United States Indian police of this agency, wherein he mentions the duties of the police and makes suggestions which will, in his judgment, improve their efficiency.

Early in the year the following instructions were issued for the guidance of Indian police at this agency, and the force has been held to strict account for the proper observance of the same:

General rules and regulations for the guidance of Indian policemen.

1. Every member of the police force of this agency must render prompt obedience to superiors, conform strictly to the prescribed rules and regulations, be orderly and respectful in deportment, and refrain from profane, insolent, or vulgar language.
2. Must not only perform regular duty assigned, but be ready for special service at all times.
3. Indian police have no authority to deputize any person as their proxy or assistant.
4. No member shall be allowed to be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any compromise or arrangement between a party suspected of crime and the party alleged to have been injured.
5. No member shall drink intoxicating liquor under any circumstances.
6. No member shall maltreat or use unnecessary violence toward a prisoner or other person.
7. Charges against a member of the police force must be made to the agent by the injured parties.
8. No member of the force shall sell, barter, exchange or loan, or give away any clothes, arms, etc., that may be furnished by this agency, or that may be captured by him in the exercise of his duties.
9. All weapons captured by Indian policemen must be turned over to this office with a statement showing the circumstances and reasons for the capture.
10. Any member may be removed from office for intoxication; for willful noncompliance with rules or disobedience of orders; for violent, insolent, or vulgar language or behavior; for willfully maltreating prisoners or using unnecessary violence, or for committing a crime or misdemeanor or neglect of duty.
11. On the resignation, death, or discharge of a member of the police force, all Government property, except the uniform, must be returned to this office.
12. In all cases members of the police force must act in concert, and with coolness and firmness.
13. Indian police must keep this office at all times fully informed of persons introducing cattle, cutting or removing timber or prairie hay from the public domain, or committing any other unlawful acts.
14. Policemen will be especially vigilant in detecting and arresting perpetrators for stealing timber from the reservation, setting fire to prairies, selling intoxicating liquors or having them in possession, herding or driving cattle on or through any of the nations of the Five Tribes by noncitizens without permission.
15. The members of the police force should cooperate as far as possible with the local and Federal officers consistent with Federal and local law.
16. It has been ascertained that 5 per cent of the crime in the Indian Territory is directly traceable to intoxicating liquors. Indian policemen are instructed to keep vigilant watch against the introduction of intoxicating liquors. At express or freight offices you will, on having reasonable grounds of suspicion that certain particular packages contain intoxicating liquors, open and examine such suspicious packages, and if intoxicants are found you will immediately destroy the same and make full report thereof to this agency. In making these seizures of intoxicating liquors, you must make every search in the presence of the railroad or express agent, must not permit outside persons to be present under any pretext, must examine or search only such packages as there are reasonable grounds for suspecting contain intoxicants, and must handle all packages with proper care, remembering that Indian policemen are responsible for damage committed.
17. Indian police are furnished with commissions, which must be exhibited when authority is questioned.
18. While it is not expected nor desirable that Indian police should ask permission to absent themselves from their usual post-office addresses, it is expected that you will be required to report such absence to this agency for its information.
19. It is the duty of the Indian policemen to sustain the honor and good reputation of the force, and they must report any member of the force acting in such a way as to lower and degrade their credit and good standing.
20. Report also, immediately upon the receipt of this notice, what property you have belonging to the Government, as United States police shield or badge, arms, uniform, etc.
21. Acknowledge receipt of these instructions and carefully preserve them. Special instructions will be issued from time to time as occasion may require, copies of which will be furnished you.

SMALLPOX.

Cherokee Nation.—Early in the month of March last a report was received at this office, and also by the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, that smallpox was raging in the Cherokee Nation, and upon request of the board of health of said nation they were given full charge to care for and treat patients afflicted with smallpox and to vaccinate all citizens of the Cherokee Nation who had been exposed and to take such other precautionary measures as they deemed advisable. Several United States Indian policemen were detailed to assist the board of health. Hon. Thomas M. Buffington, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, issued an order to the Cherokee board of health instructing them to use all possible measures to eradicate the disease and to cooperate with the United States officials.

The first case that came to the attention of the board was that of Jeff Dick, an Indian, living 18 miles east of Vinita, and a neighbor of Dick's named Smith, both of whom afterwards died of confluent smallpox. These men contracted the disease from parties living near Joplin, Mo., and before it was recognized as smallpox large numbers were exposed, which resulted in 64 cases in that vicinity.

About this time smallpox appeared in other sections of the nation, and the Cherokee board of health, acting under directions and orders from the principal chief, called to their assistance several physicians, nurses, and guards. Mr. Frank C. Churchill, revenue inspector for the Cherokee Nation, informs me that he interviewed each member of the board of health, also numerous physicians acting under their direction, as well as others who were practicing their profession independently, and they all agreed that the eruptive disease was true smallpox beyond question, although it was disputed by other physicians residing in the nation, including some who had contracted the disease, and that all persons with whom he had talked upon the subject admitted that in most cases the disease had been of a very mild form, so mild in fact that many persons were not confined to their beds in consequence of it.

In the town of Claremore there were in all 343 cases, being double the number contracting the disease in the same area elsewhere. It appears that when the first cases were discovered, about January 1, the local board of health notified the town council, who ordered the homes of patients quarantined. This order was afterwards, however, revoked.

On the 5th of February the Cherokee board ordered the quarantines reestablished, and from the very first appearance of smallpox in the town it continued to spread, and on April 12 the national board established a quarantine camp just outside the town, where several tents were erected and a United States policeman put on guard, and most of the inhabitants of that vicinity vaccinated.

Much opposition to the action of the board of health was manifested in Claremore by a portion of the citizens, the newspapers, and some of the city officials, contending that the disease was not smallpox.

On the 19th of April I issued from this office the following letter, which was printed by the board and distributed through the town. The requests therein contained were generally respected, and from that time on the physicians in charge of the quarantine camp had no serious opposition. This notice was also issued and extensively circulated in the Creek and Chocktaw nations, where smallpox was raging at the same time.

"*To whom it may concern:*

"Whereas an epidemic of smallpox is prevailing in certain localities of the Cherokee Nation, endangering the lives of its residents and citizens; and whereas the Cherokee national board of health of the Cherokee Nation have been authorized and directed by this office to employ every means in their power to check and eradicate this disease from your nation, therefore, I hereby order and direct every person living in such infected localities, or any person who may have been exposed thereto who may not have been successfully vaccinated within the last twelve months to submit to vaccination at once; and every house wherein victims of smallpox have resided to be fumigated, or destroyed by fire where the same can not be thoroughly disinfected by fumigation. The cooperation of every person for the maintenance or support of these directions is earnestly desired, yet opposition to them by anyone by counsel, advice, or resistance by physical force will not be tolerated."

The plan adopted by the board of health in treating smallpox patients, was to remove all persons found to be infected to a quarantine station, where they were held and treated until such time that it was deemed safe to permit them to return to their homes.

The stations consisted of tents when suitable buildings could not be procured, or, where it was found more economical and effective, the patients were quarantined at

their homes, and when possible all persons who had been exposed were vaccinated, excepting in a few instances where the board was compelled to permit them to go without this important treatment, owing to the fact of the great prejudice that existed against vaccination. In some instances bloodshed was narrowly averted, so determined was the stand of certain persons against submitting to vaccination. In such cases the parties were held in quarantine until the disease had developed or that it was found that they were not afflicted by the contagion.

All infected houses and patients, with their effects, were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. From the report of the board of health I found that 29 physicians, 6 Indian policemen, and 57 irregular employees, such as guards, nurses, cooks, etc., were employed, the entire expense of which, as reported by the secretary of the board, has been $19,454.48.

There were 817 cases of smallpox in the nation, 246 being Cherokee citizens and 571 being citizens of the United States.

Transmitted herewith and made part of this report (see Exhibit B) is a map of the Indian Territory, with points where quarantine was established indicated in colored ink.

The figures indicating the number of cases mentioned do not include those that were treated by private physicians, and the numbers refer entirely to those cases that came under the personal supervision and attendance of the Cherokee board of health.

The sentiment in the nation as to methods of procedure differed widely in the several towns when smallpox appeared, all the way from prompt action and cooperation with the board and other officials (as at Vinita, where the citizens without exception appeared to realize the importance of strict quarantine and vaccination), to points where there was open resistance, extending so far as to threaten the officials with violence should vaccination be attempted. I have no hesitancy in stating that the Cherokee medical board performed its duties faithfully under the trying circumstances.

It appears to be a well-established fact that smallpox develops and spreads more rapidly in cold than in warm weather. The past winter has been an exceptionally mild one, to which may possibly be attributed the very mild type of the disease, the death rate being only about 1 per cent of the cases reported. To what extent the fumigation of dwellings, bedding, and clothing has been effective it is impossible to determine, but I shall consider it very remarkable if persons are not contaminated thereby during the coming winter, thus causing another epidemic unless early precautions are taken.

Indifference to the proper precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of smallpox is very marked as a rule in the Cherokee Nation. Smallpox has been prevalent along the borders of the Cherokee Nation, as well as at Denison, Tex.; Coffeyville, Kans.; Joplin, Mo., and at other points.

The disease has been diagnosed as smallpox by a large number of educated and experienced physicians, and it has been clearly proven that it is highly contagious and that isolation and vaccination alone suppressed it.

Smallpox is loathsome in the extreme, many patients having suffered greatly from it, and the most zealous advocates of allowing it to spread will readily admit that it is not a disease one cares to contract.

Creek and Chickasaw nations.—Smallpox first made its appearance in the Creek Nation during the month of November, 1899. Many complaints were received at this office from various sections of the nation, and under orders from your office I placed Dr. Fite, of this town, in charge, with instructions to make a careful investigation and inform this agency whether or not smallpox existed, as reported, in the Creek Nation. The doctor visited Eufaula, Wagoner, Holdenville, and other towns and made a careful examination of the cases reported, and afterwards advised this office that there was no question as to the disease being smallpox.

I immediately issued an order to the physician to quarantine the towns and establish detention stations, which was done, and Dr. J. W. Lowe was placed in charge of the station at Holdenville, with orders to vaccinate all persons in that locality where there was any danger of the smallpox occuring and spreading. At this point we had 6 persons employed as guards. At Eufaula Dr. T. B. Benson was placed in charge of the camp established at that place and furnished with guards and policemen in order that he could enforce vaccination.

Information was received from Agent Patrick of the Sac and Fox Agency that smallpox was thought to exist near the western border of the Creek Nation, near his agency. Dr. Thompson, under directions of Dr. Fite, was at once sent to investigate the report. After a thorough investigation he returned to Muskogee and advised that no smallpox existed in that part of the Creek Nation. About this time all inmates of the jails were vaccinated.

On December 20 it was reported to this office that smallpox was raging at Colbert and other sections of the Chickasaw Nation. A committee of citizens residing at Colbert petitioned this agency for relief, and I at once sent Dr. Fite to that point, with directions to visit other sections of the Chickasaw Nation, and to take such measures as he deemed advisable to suppress it. He reported that the first case appeared at Colbert in December, about 3 miles east of the town, and in the family of one Pitman (colored), and that at the time of his arrival at Colbert there were 36 well-developed cases, and 9 deaths occurred, 8 of which were negroes and 1 white, and all afflicted were negroes, with the exception of 5 white persons.

There were 41 persons in the families of those who had the disease who had not yet developed it at the time of the doctor's visit. It was impossible to ascertain how many had been exposed outside of the families referred to. The town of Colbert is not incorporated, and having less than 200 inhabitants, could not legally do so. Its citizens had no funds for combating the disease except by public subscription. This they very magnanimously did, although the expenses were very heavy. Orders were issued requiring all persons to be vaccinated, and strict quarantine was established and other precautions necessary to stamp out the disease were taken.

At Kent, 12 miles east of Colbert, near Red River, one case was reported. This probably resulted from exposure with persons at Colbert who had the disease. At Chickasha the doctor found two well-developed cases. They were being quarantined and cared for by a committee and by public subscription. At this place the citizens of the town agreed, so far as they were concerned, to meet the expense and carry out such regulations as were necessary to combat the disease, but were powerless to enforce quarantine regulations, having no town government. In view of existing conditions I furnished them with a United States Indian policeman, who was directed to establish a strict quarantine and to hold all persons in that vicinity who had been exposed, and to compel others to submit to vaccination, and to take such other steps to prevent the spread of smallpox as were deemed necessary. This resulted in a complete stamping out of smallpox in the Chickasaw Nation so far as this office was advised.

Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation, promptly cooperated with this office, and aided very materially in stamping out this loathsome disease among his people.

On the 13th of March the work of suppressing smallpox in the Creek Nation was turned over to the board of health of the nation. Dr. Callahan, a resident member and president of the board, was placed in active charge, and reported from time to time the progress made toward controlling the disease. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of the appearance of smallpox in the nation or just where it came from, but from the best evidence obtained it was brought here from some point in the Choctaw Nation to the town of Eufaula. From Eufaula it spread through the whole country west, where it was carried by pupils from the Eufaula High School. These pupils were allowed to go home after the fever developed, and through them it was spread throughout the country as far west as the Seminole Nation. These pupils were sent out from the Eufaula High School before it was generally known that smallpox existed at Eufaula.

The Indians have a marked fondness for visiting the sick, and it is very difficult to control them in this custom, no matter what the results may be. The suppression of smallpox in an enlightened community, where its character is understood and its direct results fully appreciated, is a task of no small magnitude, and one attended with a great many difficulties; but when undertaken among people whose intelligence is far below par, and who know but little and care still less about its loathsome character and dangerous results, and who are full of all sorts of superstition and prejudice, the undertaking is one of much greater proportion.

Dr. Callahan reports that the board of health had to fight every conceivable opposition from the beginning. The full-blood Indians and negroes are very ignorant and superstitious, and these characteristics have been so played upon by designing persons among them that in a number of cases they were armed and ready to defend themselves when any member of the medical board visited them. So prejudiced were they against vaccination and being taken to a detention camp that the physicians had to go through the country, hunt them up, and take them by force. This state of affairs necessitated an increase of help and caused an additional expense that would not have occurred under ordinary circumstances. Many of the more intelligent and influential men among the Indians themselves were opposed to our efforts toward suppressing smallpox, and these, with the number of quack doctors scattered throughout the country, caused no end of trouble. They excited and worked upon the prejudice of the people to such a degree that they threatened to massacre the entire crew at some of the quarantine stations.

The quack doctors charge that, by vaccinating the people, we were spreading the disease, and that any effort on the part of the medical board or this office to

vaccinate should be stopped at all hazards. The president of the medical board reported 204 cases at 8 different camps, some of them of as virulent a form as could be imagined, others mild in character. So far as I have been able to find out, there were only 14 deaths from the disease in the Creek Nation. However, it is more than probable that others have died of the malady, as a great number were secreted in the woods in order to prevent the board of health from finding them.

The kind and humane treatment received by those who were detained in camps has convinced them of the correctness of the methods of handling the disease, and a great majority of them will be our strongest allies in another scourge of this character. Many of the full bloods were found in destitute circumstances, being without clothing or food; and in a number of instances entire families were stricken with the disease and no one was left to wait upon the sick, all of whom came under the care of the board of health and were well treated and fed upon good, nourishing food.

During the year 900 persons in all were vaccinated in the Creek Nation by the board of health. While the medical board was at work in the western part of the nation an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the Wetumka National Boarding School, and within five days after it made its appearance there were 38 cases well developed, some being very severe in character, and 4 of the pupils died. Prompt action was taken and the school was quarantined and the cases isolated, thus preventing the further spread of the disease. Considering the number of cases treated, the wide scope of country over which they were scattered, and the many difficulties encountered in caring for the invalids by Dr. Fite and Dr. J. O. Callahan, president of the board of health, I have no hesitancy in saying that they performed their duties faithfully under very trying circumstances.

Choctaw Nation.—Neither this office nor the board of health of the Choctaw Nation has been able to definitely locate the first case of smallpox, but as near as could be determined it first made its appearance at Hartshorne, a small mining town, during the month of June, 1899, and was called or termed "chicken pox," "Cuban itch," and "elephant itch." Shortly thereafter 8 cases were reported from Atoka. Upon investigation by this office, there were found 8 well-developed cases of smallpox.

I immediately wired Governor McCurtain, requesting that the board of health of the nation be placed in charge, and that they treat and care for all cases found and to take prompt action in suppressing the dread disease. Later I was informed by the governor that the board of health consisted of three reputable physicians; that they had no authority for doing other work than examining physicians; that there was no law creating a board of health or prescribing their duties, and that there were no hospitals in the country, and on account of the peculiar condition of affairs hospitals could not be built. However, later on it was decided that hospitals were not necessary, and that the few cases at Atoka could be easily taken care of, and I directed that detention camps be established and made as comfortable as possible.

In securing tents, fixtures, and food for these camps the board of health was compelled to work upon a credit basis. There were few Choctaw citizens who had the disease, and the nation had made no provision for their care, and at that time it was undecided as to whether the Choctaw Nation or the United States Government would take care of noncitizens. Under such circumstances, neither government having made an appropriation, it was a difficult matter to induce merchants to supply the camps with the necessary tents and subsistence. I finally succeeded in inducing Wolf & Co., of South McAlester, to furnish supplies for the various camps in the immediate neighborhood of South McAlester.

Early in November the Choctaw Nation made an appropriation of $10,000 for taking care of its citizens and issued national warrants. At that time I requested the board to make an estimate, as near as they possibly could, as to how long it would take to stamp out the smallpox, and about what expense would be incurred in caring for United States citizens afflicted with it. The board of health informed me that it was very uncertain as to what the expense would be, but that it would not be less than $50,000. They gave as their reason for the statement that the coal-mining towns were the hotbeds of the disease, and that the majority of the people of these places were citizens of the United States.

At mine No. 2, where several thousand miners were residing, there were found 17 cases the first day the board of health examined the town. They found that everybody in it had been exposed, and the only thing that could be done was to quarantine the entire place, and to effectively do so it was necessary to employ about 30 guards at $2 per day. The miners were nearly all negroes and were very ignorant, and in order to do anything with them we were compelled to use force to keep them within the quarantine line.

To give some idea as to the percentage of cases in these mining towns, where the population is continually changing, I have to say that up to January 1, 1900, out of

370 cases handled by the board of health 299 were at coal-mining camps, or were traced directly back to them. It would appear, therefore, that at least 80 per cent of the cases were found in the mining camps.

During the month of November, 1899, the Choctaw general council passed a bill creating a board of health and prescribing their duties. This bill was not approved by the President of the United States until the 18th of April, 1900, and, of course, was not effective until that date. At the same time of the passage of the bill referred to, a bill was passed compelling vaccination among the Choctaw citizens.

Immediately after the passage of these bills, the board began the vaccination of Choctaw citizens. Physicians were sent all over the country, and about 8,000 Choctaw citizens were vaccinated at the expense of the Choctaw government. At the same time there were a large number of citizens vaccinated by physicians who were not employed by the board of health; one physician alone reports over 1,000 vaccinations. As a consequence there were very few cases among the Choctaw Indians, especially the full bloods.

Dr. W. P. Hailey, secretary of the Choctaw medical board, informs me that if the board were empowered to enforce vaccination among the United States citizens without the danger of being drawn into a lawsuit, they (the medical board) would have had a smaller percentage of cases, and even those who had the disease would have had it in a modified form, as was the case in a few instances.

The number of cases treated by the board of health of the nation during the epidemic was over 1,000, of which 80 per cent were United States citizens, the death rate being about 2½ per cent.

Of the remaining cases about 20 per cent were of the confluent type, others discreet or in a very mild form. The greatest percentage of deaths at any one place was at Allen, where, out of 9 cases, there were 4 deaths.

General.—A number of the towns in the Indian Territory have been incorporated, and where smallpox appeared in such towns the municipal authorities cared for the afflicted at the expense of the municipality.

INDIANS.

I have no complaint to make against the conduct of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, no depredations being committed during the year. There is every reason to believe that Indian depredations and disturbances in this country are at an end.

A few full-blood Indians in the Creek Nation, under the leadership of Chitto Harjo and Hotulka Fixico, are strenuously opposing the allotment of lands, and have banded together and refuse to appear before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to select their allotments. These Indians are deluded with the hope or idea that there is a possibility of their securing the consent of the Government permitting them to return to their old customs and have their tribal government restored and live apart and separate from the rest of the world. They claim that all the changes that have been required of the Creek people by the Government since the time of making their treaties were due to the connivance and work of the more intelligent class of Creeks and was not done at the instance of the United States Government, and quite a number of the more ignorant class of Indians, mostly full bloods, have been induced to believe the representations made to them, and from time to time conventions have been called to propagate this retrogressive sentiment among the Creek people.

The principal chief of the Creek Nation informs me that in the past much disturbance and violation of the peace and order among the Creek has been caused by this same element. At times they would break out in open insurrection, attended with many casualties before it could be suppressed.

The present proposed policy of the Government to distribute the lands in severalty, instead of their being held in common, and having individual instead of tribal title, and the withdrawal of all the powers of government from the Indians with a view to establishing a government over them with relations of citizenship, has been the cause of this dissenting faction among the Creek people adopting the course they have.

I find from the records of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that a large majority of the Creek people have actually made selections of allotment and now hold certificates for such selections, and are anxious for the consummation of a treaty or agreement which will give them titles in fee simple for their allotments. Other Indians are, as rapidly as possible, making selections of their allotments, and the only hindrance to the universal acceptance of allotment of lands in severalty by the Creek Indians is the influence exerted by the leaders of this dissenting faction, who term themselves the adherents of the "Hopothleyahola" treaty.

Early last spring this faction met in convention at Brush Hill, Ind. T., and appointed Chitto Harjo, Hotulka Fixico, and two others to go to Washington and present their protest against the changes in land tenure, and I understand that they are still in Washington, and that since their departure their followers have held numerous secret meetings and have elected a principal chief and other officers. They are now awaiting the return of the delegation from Washington. Letters received from the delegation at Washington by their followers have been extensively circulated. In these letters it was stated that they (the delegation) had defeated the agreement made between the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Creek delegates, and that all that was required of them now was to select their officers and reestablish their old forms and customs of government, and they would then be recognized by the Washington authorities.

Such exaggerated and unfounded statements are causing some disturbance among the Creek; and even among those who have accepted the policy of the Government and selected their lands in severalty many are disposed to give credit to the unfounded representations made by this delegation now in Washington.

If these delegates representing the full bloods can be induced to make a correct report of the result of their mission, its futility, and the impossibility of stopping or delaying the carrying out of the present policy of the United States Government, their visit to Washington will not have been without wholesome results.

SCHOOLS.

It is gratifying to note the steady and rapid progress that has been made during the past year with the schools for the Indian children in the Indian Territory. Much interest is being manifested, and efficient and competent teachers are being employed.

In accordance with rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, there has been appointed a superintendent of schools for the Indian Territory, also supervisors of schools for each nation, who are under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector. It is the duty of said supervisors of schools to visit, from time to time, the several schools of the different tribes in the Indian Territory, and to make reports as to the efficiency of the teachers employed, as often as may be desired, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They are also required to report upon the location and and the condition of each school in the Territory, the methods of instruction employed, and to make recommendations concerning the same.

It will be observed, therefore, that this agency has no supervision over the schools in the Indian Territory, and that full power and authority is vested in the superintendent of schools and the supervisors, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior.

From statistics furnished me by Superintendent Benedict, I am enabled to furnish an estimate of the number of school children in the Territory between the ages of 6 and 18 years. The estimate follows:

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

From which it will be observed that there are children of school age within the Indian Territory as follows:

Indian	16,090
Negro	4,650
White	54,600
Total	75,340

I am advised that the various nations have never built any local schoolhouses, except their boarding schools or academies. All the day or neighborhood schools in the Territory have been erected by private donation or subscription.

I also submit the number of schools and academies in the Indian Territory which are attended by Indian pupils only:

Nation.	Academies.	Day schools.
Cherokee	4	124
Creek	9	60
Choctaw	4	124
Chickasaw	5	14
Seminole	2	2

In addition to the above there are quite a number of mission schools, established by the various religious denominations, which are not under the control or supervision of either this office or the superintendent of schools, but are either under the direct control of the tribal authorities or conducted by the religious denominations.

Education is having its natural and inevitable effect on the Indians of the Five Tribes, as shown by the great improvement in their manner and method of living, the construction of their houses, and the cultivation of the soil.

FINANCIAL.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—In my last annual report reference is made to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior governing mineral leases and other matters in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, these regulations provided, among other things, that the Indian agent for the Union Agency, Ind. T., should receive and receipt for all loyalties paid into his hands accompanied by a sworn statement. Moneys so collected are deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of Treasurer of the United States, for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the proportions of three-fourths to the Choctaw and one-fourth to the Chickasaw.

The regulations have been amended so as to fix the royalty on coal mined in the Indian Territory at 8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of mine-run coal, or coal as it is taken from the mines, including that which is commonly called "slack," instead of 10 cents per ton for screen coal, as heretofore. On asphalt 60 cents per ton for each and every ton produced weighing 2,000 pounds of refined, and 10 cents per ton for crude asphalt, the change in the regulations taking effect March 1, 1900.

The right was reserved, however, by the Secretary of the Interior in special cases to either reduce or advance the royalty on coal and asphalt on the presentation of facts which in his opinion make it to the interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; but the advance or reduction of the royalty on coal and asphalt in a particular case shall not modify the general provisions of these regulations fixing the minimum royalty as above set out.

A recent ruling of the Department, in which it is held that, under the provisions of the agreement of April 23, 1897, between the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as ratified by the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, the Indian agent was only required to collect royalties on coal and asphalt, such other royalties as may be due the nations, such as taxes on merchandise introduced and exposed for sale, permit and occupation taxes, rock royalty, etc., must be collected by the tribal authorities, as had been the custom prior to the passage of the act referred to.

The funds collected by the United States Indian agent on account of royalties on coal and asphalt mined, as stated above, are first deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and afterwards disbursed by the United States Indian agent in payment of salaries of school teachers, employees, and the incidental expenses in connection with the management of the schools of the Choctaw Nation. The proportionate amount of the funds collected belonging to the Chickasaw Nation are held in the Treasury and not disbursed through this office, the Chickasaw managing their own schools and paying the expenses incident thereto out of the tribal funds through their treasury.

The principal coal-mine operators of the Choctaw Nation are:

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., and mines at Alderson, Hartshorne, Gowen, and Wilburton.

The Osage Coal and Mining Company and the Atoka Coal and Mining Company, with mines at Lehigh, Coalgate, and Krebs, Ind. T., and headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. The two companies just mentioned are owned and controlled by one corporation.

The Kansas and Texas Coal Company, with mines at Krebs, Cherryvale, and Carbon, Ind. T., and near Jenson, Ark., with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

The Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, with mines at Lehigh and Coalgate, Ind. T., with headquarters at Parsons, Kans.

The other coal-mine operators are J. B. McDougal, D. Edwards & Son, Samples Coal and Mining Company, Hailey Coal and Mining Company, McAlester Coal and Mining Company, the Ozark Coal and Mining Company, the Crescent Coal Company, Pat Harley, Perry Brothers, M. Perona, the Capital Coal and Mining Company, the Sans Bois Coal Company, McAlester Coal and Mineral Company; Devlin-Weir Coal Company, successors to Indianola Coal and Railway Company; Archibald Coal and Mining Company, now owned by William Busby; the Eastern Coal and Mining Company, the Turkey Creek Coal Company, the St. Louis and Galveston Coal and Mining Company, and other small operators, all having mines in the Choctaw Nation.

The asphalt mines, with one exception, are located near Dougherty, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T. The names of the operators are: The Brunswick Asphalt Company, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.; the Caddo Asphalt Company, with headquarters at New York; the Elk Asphalt Company, with headquarters at Kansas City; the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, with headquarters at Topeka, Kans.; the Moulton Asphalt and Mining Company, with headquarters at Coalgate, Choctaw Nation, Ind. T.

Below I give a statement in reference to the royalty collected by me for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900:

Coal royalty	$137,377.82
Asphalt royalty	1,108.58
Stone royalty	243.70
Rock royalty	859.40
Sale of town lots	11,139.48
Total collected and deposited	150,728.98

An increase over the amount collected for the past fiscal year of $37,597.76. This appreciable increase is accounted for by the opening up of a number of new mines and the further fact that no strikes have prevailed, as during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

For comparison, I give below a statement of the royalties collected by me during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. (See last annual report.)

Coal royalty	$107,766.03
Asphalt royalty	1,295.32
Rock royalty	1,083.90
Miscellaneous receipts	2,985.97
Total	113,131.22

From the moneys collected by me on account of the royalty on coal and asphalt mined I disbursed in the payment of salaries of school-teachers employed and for incidental expenses in connection with the management of schools in the Choctaw Nation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, $59,362.15. There are 5 academies in the Choctaw Nation, employing 60 persons and from 105 to 110 neighborhood school-teachers. These teachers and employees are paid for their services by this office, by means of a check drawn on the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo. For further information in reference to the schools and how they are managed attention is invited to that part of my report marked "Schools."

PAYMENT OF CHOCTAW WARRANTS.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1099), provides:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, from the funds in the Treasury belonging to the Choctaw Nation of Indians, outstanding warrants not exceeding in amount the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before any of the said warrants are paid the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an investigation to be made to ascertain whether such warrants have been duly and legally issued and are a valid and subsisting obligation of said nation; and payment of the same shall be made by some official or employe designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior."

In conformity with said act, the Secretary of the Interior caused the indebtedness of the Choctaw Nation to be investigated by Special Inspector J. W. Zevely, and

after said investigation had been completed I was directed to pay certain warrants that had been favorably passed upon by the inspector, amounting to $69,710.08. The unexpended balance of this fund, amounting to $5,289.92, has been returned to the Treasury. This payment was practically completed during the second quarter of the past fiscal year, but the holders of warrants continued to present and receive payment therefor to June 30, 1900.

CHEROKEE AND CREEK NATIONS.

Under the general provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1900, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated certain rules and regulations governing mineral leases, the collection and disbursement of revenues, etc., in the Cherokee and Creek nations.

Under these regulations the United States Indian agent is required to receive and receipt for all royalties, rents, taxes, and permits of whatsoever kind or nature that may be due and payable to either of said nations. These revenues, after having been collected, are deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., for the benefit of the tribe to which it belongs.

As stated in my last annual report, the revenues due the Creek and Cherokee nations arises principally from the taxes imposed upon merchants and others doing business within the limits of their territories.

There are a few small coal mines in each nation. The output, however, is small and the royalty realized is proportionately so. In the Creek Nation there are 38 towns and about 600 traders; in the Cherokee Nation there are 82 towns and 454 traders. The Cherokee Nation imposes a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent and the Creek Nation 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale. The Creek Nation also imposes an occupation tax per annum as follows:

Dealer in hides, peltry, furs, wool, pecans, and other country produce	$50
Hotels affording accommodation for fifty or more guests	150
Hotels affording accommodation for forty or more guests	75
Hotels affording accommodation for thirty or more guests	60
Hotels accommodating twenty or more guests	40
Hotels accommodating ten or less guests	24
Printing office	50
Grist and flouring mill	50
Mill and cotton gin combined	50
Cotton gin alone	24
Gristmill alone	24
Livery and feed stable	50
Feed stable	24
Dray or freight wagon or passenger hack other than those run by livery stables paying tax as such	12
Saddlery or harness establishment and boot and shoe shop	24
Blacksmith and wagon shop	24
Furniture, cabinet, or work shop selling its own manufacture	24
Insurance agent (life or fire)	50
Banking establishment, one-half of 1 per cent of capital stock invested, assessment to be made on the bank on account of the shares thereof.	
Physician or surgeon with certificate from the national board	25
Dentist having diploma	25
Contractor and builder	25
Contracting painter, brick or stone mason	24
Permanently established photograph gallery	50
Butcher shop selling meats only	50
Lunch stand and restaurant	24
Sawmill and planer	25
Jewelry establishment	24
Laundry	24
Barber shop, one chair	12
Each additional chair	6
Tin shop doing custom work only	24
Tailoring establishment	24
Dressmaking and millinery establishment	24
Bakery and confectionery	25
Lemonade and ice cream stand	12

Undertaking establishment	$50
Gunsmith	12
Lawyer	25
Tombstone and marble dealer	25
Milk dairy	25
Shooting gallery	12
Billiard or pool hall	50
Revolving swing and merry-go-round	24
Peddler selling musical instruments, books, and ornamental trees and shrubs, per month	2
Peddler, 5 per cent of goods introduced for sale.	
Menagerie and circus combined, per day	25
Circus without menagerie, per day	10
Concert, in hall or tent, per day	5
Traveling photographer, per week	1

The total amount of royalty collected by me for the Creek Nation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is as follows:

Coal royalty	$3,023.27
Merchandise and occupation tax	18,811.27
Pasture tax	4,344.65
Seized lumber	191.00
Total	26,370.19

as compared with $4,913.63 collected during the fiscal year 1899.

The following amounts of royalty were collected by me for the Cherokee Nation during the fiscal year 1900:

Coal royalty	$3,856.01
Merchandise tax	5,607.65
Hay royalty	4,474.88
Gravel royalty	100.00
Ferry tax	504.19
Cattle tax	1,956.00
Town lots	74.02
Seized lumber	250.00
Permit tax	2.00
Board of teachers at academies	2,330.77
Unexpended balance of school fund	299.53
Total	19,455.05

as compared with $3,150.87 collected during the fiscal year 1899. The increase in the amounts collected for the two nations is due to the efforts of the respective revenue collectors, Mr. Guy P. Cobb for the Creek Nation and Mr. Frank C. Churchill for the Cherokee Nation. These officers are assisted in their duties by district revenue inspectors.

GENERAL.

The total amount of money received, deposited, and disbursed by this office during the past fiscal year, as shown by the records, was $825,020.76.

As stated before, every remittance to this office must be accompanied by sworn statements in duplicate. One of these statements is filed with the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and the other is forwarded to Washington with the quarterly accounts. Attached to this report, and marked "Exhibit C," is the form of blank used by merchants in the Cherokee Nation in transmitting remittances to this office.

A similar form, marked "Exhibit D," is used by merchants in the Creek Nation.

The form of blank used in making remittance on account of royalty on coal in the Cherokee Nation is also given as an exhibit, marked "E."

A similar form to this blank is used by persons who remit on account of coal mined in the Creek Nation.

The form of blank used in connection with the payment of royalty on account of hay shipped from the Cherokee Nation is submitted as "Exhibit F."

The form of blank accompanying remittances for occupation tax due the Creek Nation is given, marked "Exhibit G."

All remittances are acknowledged. The form of acknowledgment of remittances

on account of the payment of the taxes due on merchandise in the Creek and Cherokee nations are shown as exhibits "H" and "I;" on hay and coal, exhibits "H 1" and "I 1," and occupation tax, "Exhibit D 1."

PAYMENT OF CREEK WARRANTS.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1899, I received for disbursement Creek funds amounting to $206,000. Out of this sum I paid and retired Creek warrants aggregating in amount $199,493.24, and $3,948.10 was used in paying expenses incurred by my predecessor, Agent Wisdom, in suppressing smallpox in the Creek Nation; the balance, $2,558.66, was returned to the Treasury.

During the quarter ending March 31, 1900, there was placed to my official credit $48,751 of Creek funds. Of this amount $47,180.59 was used in paying and retiring Creek warrants and $16 in paying an irregular employee (guard) for services rendered under direction of ex-Agent Wisdom during the smallpox epidemic which prevailed in the Creek Nation in 1899; the balance, $1,554.41, was returned to the Treasury.

From the above it will be noticed that the total amount disbursed in the payment of Creek warrants during the last fiscal year was $246,673.83, and in payment of expenses incurred in suppressing smallpox in the Creek Nation, $3,964.10.

Creek warrants are drawn by the principal chief. Those drawn against the school fund, however, must be approved by the United States school supervisor for the Creek Nation, and those drawn against the general fund must be approved by the United States Indian agent.

Checks in payment of these warrants are issued by the United States Indian agent on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. As an exhibit to this report there is given, marked exhibits "M" and "N," facsimile of a Creek warrant and sample sheet of the Creek-warrant pay rolls.

PAYMENT OF CHEROKEE WARRANTS.

On April 28, 1900, in compliance with instructions from the Indian Office, I caused a notice to appear in the Cherokee Advocate, the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, stating that I would, at Muscogee, Ind. T., on Monday, May 16, 1900, and subsequent dates, until disbursement was completed, disburse the interest due the Cherokee Nation from the United States Government on their invested fund, amounting to $160,314.19; the said sum of $160,314.19 being applicable to warrants drawn on the respective funds as follows:

Warrants drawn on the general fund	$89,687.16
Warrants drawn on the school fund	43,470.18
Warrants drawn on the orphan-asylum fund	23,043.26
Warrants drawn on the insane-asylum fund	4,113.59
Total	160,314.19

The notice also stated that the disbursement would be made under the laws of the Cherokee Nation in so far as they were not in conflict with the laws of the United States or the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of the Interior and of the United States Treasury for the government of disbursing officers.

Before making a payment on any warrant the indorsement of the original payee is required. If the original payee is deceased, then the indorsement must be made by the legally appointed administrator or executor of the estate; certified copies of letters of administration must be furnished; powers of attorney were not recognized.

The advertisement then gave the number of each warrant to be paid and the fund upon which it was drawn. Interest on all outstanding warrants, whether for a full year or not, by reason of a recent act of the Cherokee council, was paid up to April 28, 1900.

The owner of a warrant was also required to furnish an affidavit to the effect that he was the legal holder of the same, and that it was drawn, to the best of his knowledge and belief, for a valuable consideration rendered the Cherokee Nation. The payment was continued to June 30, 1900. The recapitulatory statement shows that I have paid and retired—

461 general-fund warrants, with interest due thereon	$48,251.44
278 school-fund warrants, with interest due thereon	41,048.36
90 orphan-fund warrants, with interest due thereon	19,431.85
43 insane-fund warrants, with interest due thereon	3,710.53
Total	112,442.18

I also paid the interest on 3,813 warrants, as follows:

51 insane-fund warrants	$229.91
387 school-fund warrants	1,736.78
3,375 general-fund warrants	37,789.63
Total	39,756.32

The total amount paid out in retiring warrants and paying interest was $152,198.50; the balance, $8,115.69, was returned to the Treasury.

All Cherokee warrants bear interest from the date of registration at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. It was found to be no small task to figure the interest on the 4,000 warrants presented for payment. There were about 4,500 warrants sent to this office at various times while the payment was in progress. Many of them, however, were not legally and technically indorsed, as is required by the regulations, and payment of interest for that reason was refused and the warrants returned to the holders.

Cherokee warrants are now held by individuals, corporations, and others at the uttermost ends of the United States. For instance, quite a number are owned by a lady living in Los Angeles, Cal.; the Municipal Savings Company, of Portland, Me., hold a number, and over $125,000 worth are held by one Wall street broker alone.

The rate of interest, 6 per cent, is considered high in the East, and for that reason, and the further fact that the United States officials now disburse Cherokee moneys, the value of the warrants in the open market has increased from about 90 to 98 and 99 cents, much to the gratification of school-teachers and the original holders.

No expense is necessarily attached to the collection of the interest due on the warrants, as they may be sent direct to this office, the interest figured thereon, and vouchers sent the holder for signature. When these vouchers have been returned to the agent's office, properly signed, a check drawn on the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., is sent to the owner of the warrants, and at the same time the warrants are returned to him. The amount of interest paid, however, and the date from and to which the interest is paid being first annotated on the back of the warrant or warrants, as the case may be.

During the recent payment there were filed in this office, either for the payment of the principal or the interest due thereon, over $800,000 worth of warrants. Warrants are gradually drifting into the hands of bankers and brokers in the East, and a ready sale for them in the open market can be found.

A careful estimate of the outstanding indebtedness of the Cherokee Nation, after the payment referred to had been completed, shows the debt of the nation to be a little over $800,000. The United States Government pays the Cherokee Nation, on account of interest on its invested funds, which are held in trust by it, at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent per annum.

I recommend that Congress appropriate the sum of $800,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the outstanding warrants of the Cherokee Nation that have been legally and properly issued.

I make this recommendation for the reason that the nation only receives interest at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent, while it pays on its indebtedness an annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

A number of the warrants issued by the Cherokee Nation have been outstanding for more than five years. The amount due from the Government annually on the Cherokee invested funds is $163,000, which amount does not seem to be sufficient to pay the yearly indebtedness incurred in conducting the affairs of the nation, and for that reason it would seem that unless the appropriation referred to is made, the Cherokees will continue to remain in debt, and on this debt pay interest at the rate stated.

Special Inspector J. W. Zevely has submitted several reports and recommendations in the matter of Cherokee warrants to the Department. He concurs in my recommendation that the entire indebtedness of the nation should be paid off. There is attached as Exhibits O and P facsimile of a Cherokee warrant and sample sheet of Cherokee warrant pay roll.

TOWN LOTS IN THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

During the fiscal year closing June 30, 1900, there has been received at this office, on account of payment on town lots in the nations mentioned, $11,139.48.

Up to the present time in these two nations the plats of three towns only have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The towns are Colbert in the Chickasaw Nation and Sterrett and Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation.

After the plat of a town has been completed and approved, a notice of appraisement on improved lots is served upon the owners of improvements upon said lots by the town-site commission. A duplicate copy of this notice of appraisement is forwarded to this office, together with the town-site record book, and all persons are notified that they should remit for their lots to the United States Indian agent. When the remittance is received at this office, it is first entered into the cashbook and from there carried to the town-site record book.

The unimproved lots are sold at public auction to the highest bidder, who is required to pay for the same in four equal annual installments. The Department, however, has recently directed that the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency be present at the sale of unimproved lots and require the successful bidder to deposit with him 10 per cent of the purchase price, which shall be forfeited and become the property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations unless the purchaser shall pay the balance of the first installment in ten days from the date of sale. However, should any purchaser desire to pay the full amount of the first installment or the full purchase price at the time of the sale he is permitted to do so.

The owners of lots, either improved or unimproved, are allowed three years in which to pay for them. The first payment on improved lots must be made within sixty days from the date of the service of the notice of appraisement and the balance in three equal annual installments.

Patents for town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are issued under joint hands of the respective executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Before any patent can issue, it is necessary for this office to give said executives full information in reference thereto; in fact, all data in connection with the patents emanates from this office for the reason that the town-site record book is kept here and it could not be obtained from any other source. Exhibit N is a copy of the form of the patent to be used in these nations.

The form of blank used in connection with remittances to this office on account of improved and unimproved lots is shown as Exhibits O and P. The form of the acknowledgment or the receipt used is shown as Exhibit Q.

INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

The Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indian nations, commonly called the Five Civilized Tribes, occupy the major portion of what is known as "The Indian Territory." A small part of the Territory in the extreme northeast has been set apart for the Quapaw, Miami, Peoria, and other small tribes of Indians, and is known as the Quapaw Agency.

The total area of lands embraced within the Quapaw Agency is only 212,298 acres, and the total Indian population 1,448, as compared with 19,776,148 acres and about 81,000 Indians, freedmen, and 300,000 whites in the Five Nations.

The Five Civilized Tribes have, by treaty stipulations, the right of self-government, with certain limitations and conditions. No act of any of their legislatures or councils is effective until the same shall have been approved by the President of the United States.

The act of June 28, 1898 (the Curtis bill), abolished all the tribal courts in the Cherokee and Creek nations, but in no way deprived the councils of their rights to enact laws, subject to the approval of the President. The Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations have printed books of their laws, which have been carefully compiled and are written both in English and the language of the nation issuing them.

Cherokee Nation.—The power of the Cherokee government is divided into three distinct departments: the legislative, executive, and judicial. The national council of the Cherokee Nation is composed of its citizens, who are elected by popular vote, and convene annually on the first Monday in October, at the capital at Tahlequah, or in case of emergency it may be called together by the principal chief. No person can be an officer of the Cherokee Nation unless he is a citizen thereof. They are paid for their services out of funds belonging to the Cherokee Nation by means of a warrant issued by the principal chief. The supreme executive power of the nation is vested in the principal chief, who is styled "the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation." His term of office is for four years. The principal chief is assisted in his duties by the assistant principal chief, who is also elected by popular vote. The other officers are treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general.

Creek Nation.—The law-making power of this nation is lodged in a council, which consists of two houses—the house of kings and the house of warriors. The members of both houses are elected. No person can be a member of either house who is not a citizen of the Creek Nation. The style of the action of the council is: "Be it enacted by the national council of the Muskogee Nation." The highest executive

power is known as the principal chief of the Muskogee Nation, who is elected for a term of four years, and has for his assistant the second chief of the Muskogee Nation, who is also elected and holds his office for the same term of years as the principal chief. The principal chief is invested with the reprieving and pardoning power, and is required to see that all laws of the nation are faithfully executed and enforced, and to make recommendations to the council that he deems necessary for the welfare of the nation. All the acts of the council are submitted to the principal chief for his approval or disapproval. The other officers of the nation are national treasurer, national interpreter, national auditor, international delegates, national translator, national license tax collector, national live stock inspector, and the national board of education. The national treasurer, national interpreter, and national translator are elected by the council for a term of four years. The other officers are nominated by the principal chief and confirmed by the national council. The council convenes annually at Okmulgee, the capital of the nation, and in case of emergency by a call from the principal chief.

Inasmuch as the act June 28, 1898, abolished the tribal courts of the Cherokee and Creek nations, no data will be given in reference to the former judicial systems of the two nations.

Choctaw Nation.—The powers of the government of the Choctaw Nation are divided into three distinct departments—legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power of the nation is vested in the general council, which consists of the senate and the house of representatives, and the style of their law is "Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled." No person can be a member of the council unless he is a citizen of the nation. The judicial system of the nation is vested in one supreme court, circuit, and county courts. The supreme executive power of the nation is vested in the principal chief, assisted by three subordinate district chiefs, who are elected for a term of two years. The other officers of the nation are national treasurer, national auditor, national agent, national inspector, and the national district collector.

Chickasaw Nation.—The government of the Chickasaw Nation, like that of the Choctaw Nation, is divided into three departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power of the nation is vested in two branches, one styled the senate and the other the house of representatives, and both together the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation. The style of the law is, "Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation." The members of the legislature are elected by a popular vote for a term of two years. The executive power of the nation is vested in the chief magistrate, who is styled "The governor of the Chickasaw Nation." This officer is elected for a term of two years. The judicial powers of the nation consist of one supreme court, the district and such other courts as the legislature may from time to time ordain and establish. The other officers of the nation are national secretary, district attorney, national treasurer, auditor of public accounts, and the school superintendent.

The agreement entered into between the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at Atoka, Ind. T., April 23, 1897, and ratified by the act of June 28, 1898, permitted the continuance of the tribal courts, somewhat modified, for a period of eight years from the 4th day of March, 1898.

Seminole Nation.—The Seminole Nation has no printed laws, and I have no data at hand with which to give any information in reference thereto. The chief executive is known as "the governor of the Seminole Nation," and is elected for a term of four years. They have a council which is convened by the governor annually, or at such other times as in his judgment it may be deemed to the best interests of his people. They also have a national treasurer and auditor, who are appointed by the governor. The capitol is at Wewoka, Ind. T.

The agreement entered into between the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Seminole commission, December 16, 1897, does not state when the tribal government shall cease to exist.

The governments of all the Five Tribes are modeled after those of the States of the Union.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE EXECUTIVES OF THE CHOCTAW, CREEK, CHICKASAW, AND SEMINOLE NATIONS.

The present executives of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory are men of considerable influence among their people. It is thought that it will be interesting to give a brief sketch of their lives, and at the same time to embody in this report some of the recommendations and suggestions which they have made, at my request, that will ultimately be for the good of their people.

Johnston, governor, Chickasaw Nation.—Douglas H. Johnston, the present governor of the Chickasaw Nation, was born in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, in 1856, and grew to manhood at South Canadian, and from there removed to the Chickasaw Nation in 1880. In 1884 he became contractor and superintendent of Bloomfield Seminary, which position he held continuously for thirteen years, and up to the time he was elected governor. Governor Johnston's administration began with the ratification of the "Atoka agreement," and his best efforts have been directed toward its strict enforcement. He has lent his aid toward rehabilitating the tribal government and correcting the abuses existing in his nation which the representatives of the United States Government have pointed out. The governor has endeavored to make his administration as economical and business-like as possible, and to protect the nation from citizenship frauds, and to preserve intact the tribal government. The governor makes the following recommendations and suggestions, which he thinks will be of material benefit both to citizens and noncitizens residing within the Chickasaw Nation:

First. The strict observance of the "Atoka agreement."

Second. Relief from citizenship frauds.

Third. The enforcement of the intercourse laws, in order that the tribal revenues may be collected.

In speaking of that part of the "Atoka agreement" in the matter of the collection of the tribal tax, the governor says that this is a subject in which his people are vitally concerned; "that their governments have been continued to this time in order that we may take such steps as may enable us to meet and face tribal extinction safely and without damage to tribal interests. In order that this can be done and our governments and public institutions continued, it is absolutely necessary that our tribal revenues be collected. The only means we have of collecting our revenues is by a strict enforcement of the intercourse laws; our statutes imposing what are known as tribal taxes, the payment of which is conditioned upon the compliance with which the noncitizens may enter the Indian country and to remain and do business therein. These laws have been held valid both by the courts and the Department, and I request that such noncitizens as refuse to comply with our laws imposing these taxes by the payment thereof be removed from the limits of the Indian country, under the laws of the United States governing trade and intercourse with the Indians."

The governor insists that this action by the United States is imperatively necessary, and adds further: "Notwithstanding the rulings of the courts and opinions of the Department, there is now throughout the Chickasaw Nation a united and organized plan to resist the payment of the tribal taxes, and unless those persons who have refused to pay and have been reported as intruders are summarily ejected from the Indian country, not only the Indian laws but the authority of the United States will be set at defiance."

Porter, chief, Creek Nation.—The principal chief of the Creek Nation, Hon. Pleasant Porter, was born in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, about fifty-two years ago. He has long been recognized as one of the foremost men of this section and an advocate of progression; is broad and liberal in his ideas, and has served the nation as a delegate to Washington some fifteen or sixteen times. The chief was one of the members of the commission to negotiate several important treaties, notably the cession of Oklahoma and the recent agreement with the Dawes Commission. He has the following suggestions to make as to the best methods to be adopted in winding up the affairs of the Creek Nation:

First. The ratification of the Creek agreement.

Second. Some definite way of putting the allottee into possession of his lands.

Third. The early setting apart of the land that will be required for the present use and prospective growth of towns that now have a population of 200 or more.

Fourth. A uniform system of taxing noncitizen traders.

Fifth. The passing of a law compelling the fencing of lands rented for grazing purposes.

In the opinion of Chief Porter, it would be unfortunate to include the nations of the Indian Territory in any State or Territorial government, as he believes this would add another factor to the already difficult problem in the division of the landed and other interests of the Five Civilized Tribes; and, further, that the sooner the allotment is completed and the landed and other interests of the Creek Nation shall have been settled, the better; that the time only adds difficulties to the situations, and new ones are continually arising which could not have been aforeseen and provided for; that a period of transition is not the one in which the people are liable to prosper, and a settled condition of property and definite laws protecting the person and property is essential to the advancement and prosperity of any people; that he urges strongly the policy of laying aside all minor difficulties, in order to secure a solution

of the vexed problems that now confront the Creek people. To use the language of the principal chief: "The present condition of the affairs of the nation are extremely unsatisfactory. A majority of the people have taken their allotments under the Curtis act. This and other laws of the United States renders it very difficult to put their allotments to practical use. Few have the means to fence their allotments, and consequently trespasses upon them are almost inevitable, and persons renting grazing privileges, in many instances, do not fence the grazing grounds rented to them, and animals placed upon them are able to commit trespasses upon the allotments of others, and the public domain unallotted, which is the source of a great deal of disturbance, and there being no adequate means in law to adjust these trespasses, it would be well to enact a law compelling the fencing of the lands rented for grazing purposes. It is suggested that a method of arbitration of all minor civil causes be adopted, making such arbitration final; this would be less burdensome to the people than carrying all such matters to the United States courts, or to the commissioner's court. The court facilities are very inadequate, making it necessary for the people to travel long distances and at a loss of much time, often over very trivial matters. If the Creek people are not to be entrusted with some limited measure of government, there should be more commissioner's courts established, so as to afford the means of settling causes easier and nearer home."

McCurtain, chief, Choctaw Nation.—Green McCurtain, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, though almost a full blood, and closely attached to the ways of his people, with keen and ever discerning foresight, enabling him to understand the inevitable fate that awaited the tribal government, advised his people to divide their common holdings and to prepare for the dissolution of the tribal government. In this he stood alone, and was truly a pioneer in the cause of his people's salvation. A man of loyal purpose and strong determinations, McCurtain began an advocacy of this policy that challenged the admiration of his friends and enemies alike, and which resulted in a signal triumph for both policy and advocate, and an agreement was made with the United States Government, largely at his instigation, by the Choctaw and Chickasaw, he being chosen as the chief executive of his nation—a vindication of his purposes, of which any statesman could well be proud.

Governor McCurtain's highest ambition is to see that his people get the protection afforded and promised them in the "Atoka agreement." He feels that the agreement affords the only practical solution of the Indian question, and for that reason, and others, counsels against any radical departure from its provisions, lest its main purposes be defeated. He is also vigilant and industrious in his efforts to protect his people against the frauds that threaten them, chief among which are the citizenship frauds.

Governor McCurtain has been sheriff of Skullyville County, district school trustee, district attorney, and treasurer of the nation. His family, the McCurtains, have always been prominent in national affairs.

The chief, in giving his views as to the best methods of winding up the affairs of the tribal government, recommends:

First. That a fair and equal division of all the common property be made in such a manner that it will protect all in their rights.

Second. The enforcement of the "Atoka agreement."

Third. The continuance of the tribal government for eight years, as provided for in the "Atoka agreement."

Fourth. The protection from fraudulent applications for citizenship.

Fifth. The enforcement of the tribal laws and the collection of the tribal taxes.

In reference to the collection of the tribal taxes, the chief has the following to say:

"I desire to call attention to that feature of the agreement relating to our government, and more particularly to our tribal taxes. I do not deem it necessary to discuss the importance of our taxes and their relation to our government. The tribal governments were continued by the agreement for a purpose material to the end therein sought, and should, therefore, be upheld. The tribal tax is one of the main stays of our government, and is not only important, but is absolutely indispensable to its continuance. The validity of the tribal tax has been discussed, reviewed, and litigated by the authorities, both judicial and departmental, and has in every instance been upheld. Not only have the taxes been held to be valid, but the decisions have invariably reasserted the authority of the Department of the Interior to enforce the payment of the same. It would seem that all that remains to be done is the actual collection of these taxes, and I would, therefore, suggest that vigorous steps be taken to execute the laws relating thereto. Notwithstanding the holdings of the courts and the Department favorable to these taxes, there is an organized opposition thereto among the noncitizens in this country, and unless dealt with in a positive manner and without delay this opposition will assume troublesome proportions."

Buffington, principal chief, Cherokee Nation.—Thomas M. Buffington was born October 19, 1855, at Cincinnati. Ark., and educated at Going Snake district schools, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

In 1899 Mr. Buffington was elected to the judgeship of Delaware district, and in 1891 was called to the senate to represent the same district. He has served the nation in other capacities. In 1898 he was elected principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, which office he is now holding. Mr. Buffington is one of the tallest and best-built men in this section of the country, his height being 6 feet 7 inches. He was called to the highest position in the gift of his people at the most critical and delicate time in the history of his country.

Chief Buffington has displayed tact and firmness in the discharge of his duties. His relations with the United States officials in the Indian Territory have been exceedingly pleasant.

The chief is what may be termed a progressive Indian, and is in favor of making a treaty with the Dawes Commission with a view to winding up the affairs of the nation.

I regret to state that Chief Buffington has submitted no recommendations or suggestions that can be embodied in this report.

Brown, principal chief, Seminole Nation.—Hon. John F. Brown, known as "Governor Brown," is now and has been for the past fifteen years principal chief of the Seminole Nation. Governor Brown was born in Tahlequah, Ind. T., in the Cherokee Nation, October 23, 1843. He received a limited education in the district schools of the Cherokee Nation. During the war he served as first lieutenant in the First Creek Regiment. Immediately after the close of the war he moved to and joined his people, the Seminole. In 1865 Governor Brown was appointed a delegate to Washington, and was one of the signers of the famous 1866 treaty. The governor has also served his nation as delegate to Washington, as a member of the council, school superintendent, treasurer, and is now completing his fourth term as principal chief. The Seminole Nation, the governor says, is at the present time in a prosperous condition, satisfactory alike to the people and the Government at Washington, and that he can think of no suggestions that will improve their present or future prosperity, except to close the doors of the saloons dealing out whisky along the Seminole line bordering on Oklahoma. He recommends that his people be allowed to remain just as they are at present for as long a period as possible, and that they be given ample time for the opening up and cultivation of their lands. The governor adds that, with the establishment of the United States court, his people will necessarily become more familiar with its workings, learn to respect and appreciate its protecting influences, and that finally it will supersede and take the place of the tribal courts. The schools of the nation are in good working order and lend a powerful helping hand for good.

RAILROADS.

Under the provisions of the act of March 30, 1896 (29 Stat. L. P. A.), the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railroad Company have constructed and are now operating about 30 miles of their railroad between Sapulpa, a point on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, to Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation. The road is also in process of construction from Okmulgee, its present terminus, to Sherman, Tex. The contract for its completion requires that it be done by July 1, 1901, and when completed it is to be operated as a branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has completed a southwest branch line commencing near Chickasha, in the Indian Territory, and extending through the Kiowa, Apache, and Wichita reservations, Okla., a distance of about 75 miles.

The Fort Smith and Western Railway Company has been granted a right of way through the Choctaw and Creek nations by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. The maps of definite location of the line have been approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior. I am not advised as to how much of the road has been constructed.

COLLECTION OF TRIBAL REVENUES.

Much opposition has been manifested during the past year to the collection of the tribal taxes due from noncitizens. There should be adopted a uniform system of taxing all persons doing business in the Indian Territory. If this is done it would, to a certain extent, remove the opposition and feeling against the payment of the tax, and lessen the work of this office in collecting it.

The payment of this tax, under certain conditions, allows noncitizens certain rights and privileges, and permits them to reside in the Indian Territory and do business therein.

In this connection I can not refrain from calling attention to some of the conditions prevailing, in order that the Department, and others interested, may derive an intelligent understanding of what the agents of the Government have to contend with in their efforts to carry out the Department's instructions directing the collection of tribal revenue.

Within the Indian Territory there are not less than 300,000 noncitizens who are engaged in the mercantile business and other pursuits, and who make every conceivable effort to avoid the payment of any tax. Especially is this true in regard to what is called "royalty on hay" in the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee Nation by its laws imposes a tax of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped from its limits. There is quite a demand for Indian Territory hay, and annually large shipments are made from the Cherokee Nation during the summer months, the royalty on which, if it were all collected, would be a source of considerable revenue. Despite all the past efforts of the Government officers of the Territory much of this royalty has not been collected for the reason that the intruder element, acting under advice of lawyers, have banded together to resist and prevent its collection. They have even gone so far as to intimidate and threaten the Indian policemen connected with this office when detailed for duty to assist the revenue inspectors. The timely removal from the Indian Territory of one of the leaders of the opposition to the payment of the hay tax has demonstrated that the tribal revenue can and will be collected, and has to a certain extent facilitated the work of collecting it and restored the confidence of the Cherokee, and leads them to believe that the Government will see that they are not deprived of this source of income and that ultimately they will receive the benefit therefrom.

Efforts have been made by hay shippers to prevent the collection of this tax or royalty by means of an injunction from the United States court, which has been invariably denied.

Last summer a number of lawyers in the northern district of the Indian Territory sought by injunction suit in the Federal courts to enjoin the agents of the Government from the collection of the occupation tax imposed upon them by the laws of the Creek Nation. In the case of Maxey et al. *v.* Wright et al., appealed to the court of appeals for the Indian Territory, it was held that the superintending control of the Interior Department over the Creek is in no wise abolished, but, on the contrary, all recent powers of the Department to remove from the Indian Territory, for the causes specified, by the treaties and the statutes, as they existed before the passage of the act, and that the bill, commonly called the "Curtis bill," from beginning to end recognizes this continued authority of the Interior Department and in many instances enlarged it.

The court further held that the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians, and that he had a right, under these regulations, to collect the revenue due the nation, and to remove therefrom as an intruder any person who failed to comply with the intercourse laws; and further, that the Indian statutes were not annulled, except that in so far as the jurisdiction was taken from them and transferred to the United States courts.

The above opinion, I understand, was concurred in by all the judges, and if this be true, the highest court of the Indian Territory has unanimously decided that the relations of the Interior Department to the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory are not only not changed by recent legislation, but its powers enlarged, then it would seem that there can be no question as to the authority of the Department to enforce the collection of the tribal tax and remove from the Territory all persons who may be there in violation of the law. Yet, in spite of this decision and others of a similar nature, the opposition to the collection of the tribal tax grows stronger, and many difficulties are encountered in attempting to collect it.

Last winter the governor of the Choctaw Nation complained that a number of noncitizens residing in his nation had failed or refused to pay the permit tax imposed by the Choctaw laws, and requested the removal of such persons from his nation.

Upon receipt of the governor's letter or complaint, the parties so complained of by the governor were then written the following letter:

"You are informed that the governor of the Choctaw Nation complains to this agency that you are a noncitizen residing in the Choctaw Nation, and that you have refused or failed to pay the permit tax as required by the Choctaw laws. The governor therefore reports you as an intruder in said nation and asks that you be removed from the limits of the same.

"You are hereby notified that the Department of the Interior holds that said tax is lawful and that said nation has the right to levy and collect the same from noncitizens residing in said nation, and all such noncitizens therein who refuse or fail to comply with the law imposing said tax upon them are subject to removal as intrud-

ers in an Indian country, under the provisions of section 2149, Revised Statutes of the United States.

"You are therefore directed to immediately pay said taxes to the authorized collectors for the Choctaw Nation, and you will inform me if you intend to comply with the said laws, and in case of your refusal to do so I will take the necessary steps to carry out the order of removal as above mentioned."

In one or two instances, no attention having been paid to the notice from this office, the persons complained of were removed from the Indian Territory. The removal of an intruder is always an unpleasant task, and was only resorted to in the last extremity.

In this connection I give below a copy of an editorial which recently appeared in the Chieftain, a paper published at Vinita, Ind. T. This editorial describes well the conditions that now exist, and the attitude of the persons who oppose and endeavor to thwart the Government officials in their efforts to collect the tribal taxes.

"Recent developments have revealed the attitude of the Government of the United States toward the Cherokee in a manner calculated to make the average Cherokee citizen open his eyes in astonishment. When the Curtis law was passed the Indians felt that their laws were abolished, their revenues cut off and their tribal existence suddenly and rudely ended; but if the Government, through the Interior Department, intends to enforce the collection of the taxes due the nation, and to protect the Indians in their land holdings and in various other ways, the future is a little bit brighter than the recent past. The fact is slowly beginning to dawn upon the Cherokee that the United States Government does not want to rob him nor to permit others to do so, but, on the other hand, proposes to see to it that he is protected as a tribe and as individuals.

"The Cherokee Nation has been the most beleaguered little government for the last quarter of a century on the globe. It has been mercilessly looted by its own citizens. Its grazing lands have been absolutely monopolized to the exclusion of the Indian settler by the cattlemen, some of them citizens by adoption and many of them white men from the States.

"These are the fellows who have opposed the Government at every step, and who are still opposing it and spending money to thwart every effort to do simple justice to the Indians. It is to be earnestly hoped the officials of the United States will not fail to take cognizance of the men who rallied around the accused in the trial that has been going on in this city this week at the United States court-house. The key to the whole situation could be found in that alone. What has prevented the allotment of land for the last decade or longer? It has unquestionably been the land monopolist, who did not want to give up the vast acreage of Indian land held and from which he was growing rich. Who is it that now boldly comes to the front and stands in the way of the Interior Department in its efforts to collect the revenue on hay? It is the same crowd of monopolists who have for many years hung upon the Indian country like a pack of hyenas. No wonder these men are ready to resist the collection of the royalty on hay. They know full well that it means the same on cattle, on merchandise, on coal, on the mineral and other products of the country, the heritage of the Cherokee Indians. The Government has at last reached the real battle ground in the settlement of affairs in the Cherokee Nation and at last come face to face with the real people who have all along stood in the way of the accomplishment of the purposes of the Government in dealing with the Indians. These fellows have hidden behind the real Indian and represented to the Government at Washington, through prepaid emissaries, that the Cherokee was opposed to allotment and every progressive movement. Who is it that is now resisting the payment of the Indian tax? Is it the Cherokee Indian? No. Although this is an Indian country (which they now deny), the Government is having no trouble with the Indians. It is the white man who has taken charge of the Indians' estate and who now disputes even with the United States Government itself as to whether he shall relinquish his hold upon it or not. The governor who a few days hence shall sit in the executive chair at Tahlequah is an Indian who comes from and who is in sympathy with the common Cherokee Indian. In him the United States officials here will find a safe ally. In him, we believe, the Interior Department will find a ready helper in unraveling the tangled skein of governmental complications in this country."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I earnestly request that consideration be given to my recommendation in the matter of the reduction of the police force of this agency and to the increase of salary of the remaining members of the force, as outlined in this report.

I can not urge too strongly that some definite line of action be adopted in reference to putting allottees in possession of their allotments.

Congress should pass an act appropriating out of Cherokee funds a sufficient amount to pay the indebtedness of the nation.

A law should be passed compelling the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians to adopt a uniform system of taxing noncitizens residing and doing business within the limits of their nations.

There should be established a workhouse or reformatory, to be located at some suitable place in the Indian Territory, to be used as a place of confinement for a certain class of criminals, where they could be given the rudiments of an education.

Roads are in a deplorable condition in the Indian Territory, and I find that no provision has been made for the establishment of roads under the present system of allotting lands.

Many complaints were received at this agency during the year that roads were being fenced or turned, causing great annoyance and inconvenience to the traveling public. There seems to be no law providing for the establishment of highways or public roads, and I recommend that the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes be authorized to withhold from allotment 20 feet on each side of the center of the section line to be used as a highway, and, furthermore, that allottees be required to throw open all roads running through their selections on the section line where practicable.

In concluding this report permit me to say that I have endeavored to manage the affairs of this agency in a way that would be satisfactory to my superiors and beneficial to the great number of Indians under my charge.

I also desire to add that I am indebted to the employees of this agency for faithful service and earnest support in my efforts in behalf of these Indians; and especially am I indebted to Hon. J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, for valuable aid and assistance.

With assurances of my appreciation for favors shown by your office during the year, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muscogee, Ind. T., July 25, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as Superintendent of the Schools in the Indian Territory, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

For general information I venture a brief description of conditions as now existing in the Territory.

For the past sixty years or more the Five Civilized Tribes, viz, the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole, have owned all the land in the Territory, the members or citizens of each nation or tribe holding in common the tract of land conveyed by the United States to such tribe. The Indian population and total acreage are estimated about as follows:

Tribe or nation.	Population.	Acres of land.	Acres per capita.
Cherokee:			
Indians	30,000		
Freedmen	4,000		
Delaware	1,000		
Total	39,000	5,031,351	129
Creek:			
Indians	10,000		
Freedmen	6,000		
Total	16,000	3,040,000	190
Choctaw:			
Indians	16,000		
Freedmen	4,250		
Total	20,250	6,688,000	330
Chickasaw:			
Indians	6,000		
Freedmen	4,500		
Total	10,500	4,650,935	443
Seminole:			
Indians	1,500		
Freedmen	1,500		
Total	3,000	365,854	122

While the Choctaws and Chickasaws have more land per capita than the other nations, they have also a greater acreage of hilly, untillable land.

CLASSES OF INDIANS.

The Indian population may be divided into four classes, almost equal in number, viz: Full-bloods, half-breeds, freedmen, and intermarried whites, including those who possess but a small degree of Indian blood. Many of the Indians have fenced portions of the land belonging to their respective tribes, have built houses and developed farms. The greater portion of the land, however, remains undeveloped. In the work of making farms and cultivating the land, the "white" Indians, half-breeds, and negroes have been most active, while the full-bloods, as a rule, have been crowded back into the hills, where the restraints of civilization bear but lightly upon them.

FULL-BLOOD INDIANS.

In carrying on the work of education one of the most difficult tasks which confronts us is: How can we reach these full-bloods? They are to some extent nomadic in their habits of life, are governed largely by their prejudices and superstitions, and are naturally jealous of their white brethren who have steadily encroached upon their hunting grounds. They have nearly all adopted the white man's dress, but they are prone to hold tenaciously to many of the customs and modes of living of their ancestors. With some notable exceptions, they do not appreciate the need of education. A school may be started in a given neighborhood with good prospects, but before the end of the term the Indians of that vicinity may all migrate to some other settlement, leaving the teacher without pupils. Doubtless the plan now in vogue in some of the reservation day schools, of furnishing a noonday lunch to the pupils, would produce good results in some of these full-blood settlements, if we had suitable school buildings.

NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS.

While the various Indian nations have expended large sums of money in erecting and maintaining a few boarding schools or academies, in which the children of favored citizens have been educated, free of charge, they have steadily and uniformly refused to build neighborhood school buildings. What is known as the "district school" in the States has received but little attention or encouragement here. There are no country or village schoolhouses in the Territory except such as have been erected by subscription or donation of funds. As a result of this policy it may well be imagined that almost every neighborhood school is conducted in a very cheaply-built, poorly-furnished house. Fully 90 per cent of these houses have no furniture, except the old-fashioned wooden benches.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

During all these years each Indian nation has maintained its own political organization. Biennnially or quadrennially it has elected its own governor or chief, with full corps of officials. It has maintained its own legislature, composed of an upper and lower house, which has had full power to enact laws for the government of its citizens. It has maintained its own courts, vested with the authority to enforce these laws. It has maintained its own schools, with a code of laws and corps of school officials having absolute power to administer its educational affairs. For years past charges of reckless mismanagement of public affairs, corruption in office, and favoritism in the administration of public business have been so enormous and flagrant that the United States Government, by treaties and by act of Congress, finally determined to curtail the powers of these native officials. The act of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, abolished their courts and substituted Federal courts in their stead. This act places the financial affairs of the various nations under the supervision of United States Government officials, places their schools under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, provides for individual allotment of their lands, and contains provisions tending toward an ultimate extinction of all tribal laws and governments. By reason of this act the Territory is now undergoing changes more important and far-reaching in their results than any ever before imposed upon the Indians. It may well be imagined that the natives, especially the full-bloods, are slow to understand these new requirements and hesitate to adapt their habits and modes of life to these new conditions and environments. The scope and meaning of some of the provisions of the Curtis Act are not readily grasped by the natives, while neither lawyers nor judges agree in their construction and application of these new laws. These conditions tend to create in the minds of the Indians feelings of dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs and feelings of doubt and uncertainty as to the final outcome.

The Federal officials are laboring earnestly and assiduously to protect the interests of the Indians, to fairly adjust their property rights in accordance with the new order of things, and Congress should speedily furnish whatever aid or relief is necessary to complete this enormous task. Owing to these peculiar conditions, the task of improving the educational work of the Territory is an extremely difficult one. Improvement implies change, and the Indians are, by nature, prone to resist changes. Oftentimes, when we find it necessary to make certain changes, we are informed that such changes can not be effected without violating the laws of the various Indian nations. Thus our efforts to improve educational conditions are frequently opposed, especially by that class of natives who are opposed to progress and improvement. Universal education is a greater necessity now among these people than ever before.

Tribal relations are being destroyed, tribal lands are being allotted in severalty, and each individual Indian will soon be expected to look out for himself, to depend upon his own resources, to act according to his own best judgment. These new relations and environments will not be understood or appreciated, these new responsibilities will not be easily borne, unless we succeed in improving the intellectual condition of these natives. We appreciate, I believe, the great importance of the task assigned to us, and while the limited control which we have over the schools of some of these nations prevents our inaugurating many radical reforms, yet we shall labor diligently to improve educational conditions in every possible way.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

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

OUR SUMMER NORMALS.

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

The Cherokee Normal was held at the Female Seminary, Tahlequah, and was attended by about 140 teachers.

The Creek Normal was held at the Eufaula High School, and enrolled about 60 teachers.

The Choctaw Normal was held at the Tushkahoma Female Academy, with an enrollment of about 100 teachers.

Besides the above, normals were also held in the Creek and Cherokee nations for the colored teachers, and were well attended.

The instruction given in all these summer schools was of a practical character, and we feel quite sure that the teachers who attended will enter upon their next year's work with improved methods of teaching and with higher ideals of education.

CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

The Cherokee have doubtless made more progress in educational affairs than any other nation in the Territory. Their female seminary, male seminary, and orphan asylum are magnificent three-story brick buildings, upon which large sums of money have been expended. The annual closing exercises in these academies are always attended by large crowds of their citizens and are regarded as important events. During the past year the members of their board of education have shown a considerable degree of interest in the educational work of their nation, and as a rule Supervisor Coppock's advice and suggestions have been acted upon favorably by them.

One important change effected in their schools during the past year was the abolition of their winter vacation, which, in former years extended through the months of January and February. Now they have but a short Christmas vacation, and their school year closes before the hot season begins. A comparison of the cost of maintaining these academies during the fiscal year just closed with that of the preceding year shows an average saving of more than a dollar per month for each pupil in attendance.

CREEK SCHOOLS.

The Creeks have been somewhat lavish in the expenditure of funds for school purposes, but have not advanced very rapidly from an educational standpoint. They have more boarding schools than any other nation in the Territory (nine in number), yet not one pupil in a hundred ever reaches a high-school grade. By a law of the Creeks, a boarding school superintendent is declared to be an official of the nation, and therefore none but citizens of their own nation are eligible to these positions. When they had entire control of their own schools, it was not considered necessary that a boarding school superintendent should be an educated man, and it seems difficult yet to convince them that their educational affairs can not be successfully conducted by uneducated people. We have succeeded, however, in removing some of these superintendents who were charged with drunkenness and incompetency, and a healthier educational sentiment prevails now than was apparent a year ago. Through a careful, systematic checking of superintendents' accounts, Supervisor Ballard has reduced the annual expenses of these boarding schools over $5,000, at the same time improving the condition of the schools. Mr. Ballard has gained the confidence of the Creeks, has worked in harmony with the Creek officials and teachers, and they regret to hear that he is being transferred to another nation.

CHOCTAW NATION.

The schools of the Choctaw Nation are now maintained solely by the revenues derived from royalty on coal mined in that nation, as provided by the Atoka agreement and the so-called Curtis Act. The Atoka agreement contains the following provision:

"All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations (Choctaw and Chickasaw), whether now developed or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior."

Section 19 of the Curtis Act also contains the following provision:

"That no pay ment of any moneys on any account whatever shall hereafter be made by the United States to any of the tribal governments or to any officer thereof for disbursement, but payments of all sums to members of said tribes shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Interior by an officer appointed by him."

Early in the year 1899 the Secretary of the Interior ruled that as the Atoka agreement and the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, provided for the gradual extinction of all tribal officers and of all of their governmental machinery, and that inasmuch as the provisions above quoted placed upon him the responsibility of the proper use and expenditure of these funds, that thereafter all appointments of employees in the schools maintained by the royalty fund should be made by him or under his direction. Acting under instructions, I attended a meeting of the Choctaw board of education, presided over by their principal chief, in April, 1899, and explained to them fully the rulings of the honorable Secretary. No objection whatever was made by any member of the board to our assuming entire control of their schools. The meeting was perfectly harmonious, and from that date (April 5, 1899) until the Choctaw council met in October following their board of education did not attempt to transact any school business, nor did they at any time question our authority to make appointments. During the summer I was in constant communication with the various members of their board and our proposed plans of work received their hearty indorsement. Public examinations were held by us in various parts of the nation and about 100 of the best available teachers were put in charge of their schools on the first of September. All went well until the Choctaw council met in October, when the politicians of that body, who had been accustomed to manipulating the schools in their own personal interests, caused us some annoyance by denying the right of the Secretary of the Interior to control the schools, by ordering their board of education to cease cooperating with us, and by threatening to withdraw their pupils from the academies. Hon. J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector, and the writer visited their council and endeavored

to reason with them. We assured them that every effort would be exerted to build up their schools and tried to convince them that their action would simply result in injuring the interests of their own children. After the council adjourned school matters became comparatively quiet again, and I am pleased to note that their academies have had a larger attendance during the year and better teachers were employed than ever before, yet the cost of maintaining these academies has been materially reduced. Having had entire control of the Choctaw schools during the past year, we introduced some work along the line of manual training and domestic science, although we were hampered by the lack of the necessary tools and appliances. At first the pupils were not inclined to look with favor upon this departure from their accustomed routine and declared that they did not come to school to work. Before the year closed, however, many of the boys were proud of the various articles of furniture made by their own hands, such as tables, picture frames, stools, etc., while the girls at the close of school made a very creditable exhibit of their fine needlework.

I regret to report that on the 23d of June last the main building of Spencer Academy was destroyed by fire. A fire was started in the engine, as was customary, for the purpose of operating the steam pump, with which to fill a large tank with water. Sparks from the engine were blown through an open window, from which the bedding in one of the second-story rooms was set on fire. The flames spread rapidly, and as the building was a cheaply constructed, unplastered, frame structure it was impossible to save it. This building cost about $7,000, but could probably be replaced for about $5,000. This academy was destroyed by fire about three years ago and was rebuilt in 1898. The recent fire seems to have been purely accidental, and no blame attaches to any of the employees.

CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

The five boarding schools were let by contract two or three years ago for a term of five years each by the Chickasaw authorities, and as they are maintained out of funds over which we have no control we have not been able to exercise much supervision over them. Reports received from that nation show that their schools are gradually getting more deeply in debt, and some of the superintendents or contractors of their boarding schools are unable to collect the moneys due them. Their school warrants are not worth their face value in cash, and unless some relief is supplied I fear that their schools will soon become financially embarrassed. Some arrangement should be made by which their share of the royalty fund could be used for the support of their schools. The school funds which the Chickasaws control are not sufficient to support the schools already established by them, yet it is said that the western half of their nation is almost entirely without school privileges.

Supervisor Simpson has been ever ready to assist and advise the Chickasaws upon school matters, but our limited authority in that nation has prevented our making much improvement in conditions.

I submit herewith a brief summary of statistics pertaining to the schools over which we exercise supervision, and for further information in detail I respectfully refer to the reports of the supervisors of the various nations which are presented herewith. A comparison of these statistics with those of former years will show that in the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw nations the expenses of maintaining schools have been materially reduced, while our system of examinations and supervision has enabled us to get rid of some incompetent employees and to improve the character of the work in many of the schools.

CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male seminary	120	80	9	$11,390.00	$131.75	.....
Female seminary	135	105	9	15,840.00	150.84	.....
Orphan Asylum	138	124	9	15,125.00	121.95	.....
Colored High School	45	23	9	3,400.00	147.78	.....
Total	438	332	.....	45,755.00	137.81	.....
124 neighborhood schools	3,920	2,195	7	30,380.00	13.98	.....
Total	4,358	2,527	.....	76,135.00	.....	.....

CREEK SCHOOLS.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Eufaula	100	80	9	$7,784.76	$104.81	10
Creek Orphan	60	55	9	6,562.16	130.22	8
Euchee	80	58	9	6,668.15	123.76	10
Wetumka	100	82	9	8,614.76	112.37	14
Coweta	50	38	9	4,483.55	131.15	8
Wealaka	50	39	9	3,999.48	115.37	9
Tullahassee (colored)	100	80	9	8,057.88	108.22	7
Pecan Creek (colored)	65	50	9	4,262.73	95.25	6
Colored Orphan	35	24	9	2,000.18	104.15	6
Total	640	506	.....	52,433.65	113.92	78
55 neighborhood schools	1,745	1,042	9	13,223.42	12.68	55
Total	2,385	1,548	.....	65,657.07	.....	133

CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

Orphan Home	59	47	10	$8,500.00	$180.00	7
Wahpanucka Male Institute	79	60	10	13,000.00	216.00	10
Collins Female Institute	38	38	10	6,600.00	173.00	8
Harley Male Institute	80	75	10	13,200.00	176.00	12
Bloomfield Female Seminary	92	86	10	15,180.00	176.00	12
Total	348	306	.....	56,480.00	151.00	49
17 neighborhood schools	489	386	10	36,115.00	93.00	17
Total	837	692	.....	92,595.00	.....	66

CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

Jones Academy	110	81	9	$12,771.54	$157.67	11
Spencer Academy	105	81	9	12,345.48	152.41	11
Tushkahoma Female Academy	111	98	9	12,656.99	129.15	9
Armstrong Male Orphan Academy	78	78	9	10,093.96	129.41	7
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy	87	78	9	9,573.97	120.18	8
Atoka Baptist Academy	58	55	9	5,569.10	101.25	.....
Total	549	471	.....	63,011.04	140.66	.....
120 neighborhood schools	2,170	1,812	9	27,570.91	12.70	.....
Total	2,719	2,283	.....	90,581.95	.....	.....

NOTE.—In addition to the above cost, the sum of $2,300 was expended for repairs, hardware, supplies, and irregular labor.

SCHOOL CENSUS OF THE TERRITORY.

We have not had the necessary facilities for securing an accurate school census of the Territory, but by the aid of our supervisors and teachers I have been able to compile the following estimate of the number of children between the ages of 6 and 18 years:

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

INDUSTRIAL AND MANUAL TRAINING.

My past year's experience in these Indian schools has led me to see the great necessity of introducing some systematic work along the lines of industrial and manual training and domestic science.

It is high time that those who are responsible for the education of any class of children should realize that their educational training should be such as will prepare the children for the fullest enjoyment of the kind of life which they, in all human probability, are likely to lead. The purpose of the Government in educating children is to prepare them to become good citizens. It is true that one who is able to support himself and his family and is orderly in the community and obedient to the laws is a good citizen; but one who can do these things and in addition thereto can help other people to live by giving them employment, or who can add to the wealth of the world, is a still better citizen. Paupers, criminals, idlers, the sick, and the helpless are not useful citizens; but only those who are fitted for self-support, who are able to take care of money, who are able to buy and pay for the products of others, who are prepared to do a part in this commercial, industrial, mechanical world as now organized, are good citizens. To make such citizens is the aim of our best modern schools.

An education which fits for teaching, preaching, medicine, law, or for clerking in a store is good for those who follow those vocations; but all can not follow them. None of these vocations are constructive. It is only by work that all these material things that make our civilization so superior to all others have come into being. The work of the world must be done or we shall at once fall below the plane of civilization on which we are now living. It, therefore, is the function of these schools to train its pupils to work—to be able to learn how to build houses, how to furnish them, how to care for house and furniture, how to cook food so it will be both palatable and healthful as well as economical—how to make garments and how to mend them, and how to make and manage the machinery which is now so large a part of all our home and business life.

There is no difficulty in teaching these things to children and young people. There is nothing else that is so interesting to them, nor anything else in which their advancement is more marked. These matters are easily put in such form that the child or young person readily learns them. The great success of the manual-training and domestic-science schools of all places where established fully proves that these arts can be as readily taught as any other branches of our educational curricula.

That German manufactures are found in every market at this dawn of the twentieth century is the result of establishing such schools in the Fatherland.

Nor need any one fear that pure education—mental discipline—will suffer by the founding of such schools. It has been proved beyond question that our men of large affairs are our men of greatest mental power; that business gives a mental training fully equal to that of the books; that the world around us and our minds are so interrelated that for most people there is no higher mental discipline possible than the discipline that comes in the lines of the preparation of the most useful and most helpful living.

It is a true saying, "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined." It is also true that the bent given the child in his school days determines his inclination in after life. If his schooling is entirely in books, his inclination will be toward some bookish profession; and if we wish him to follow some more active vocation we must give him a more active training. If he is to be an agriculturist, he should be trained along the lines of farming and stock raising and the like. If he is to be a builder, he should be trained along the lines of mechanics and architecture. If he is to go to the head of some great business interest, he must be trained along the lines that pertain to that business. If he is to be a mechanic, it is better to give him a training of the hand that will fit him to do his work well and easily. Manual training is hand training and hand training is brain training, for the hand can only do the things which the brain has first thought out. To get the greatest brain training the hand also must be trained. The scientist has shown us that the brain tracts which control the nerves that extend to the hand are of very great area. There is no way to cultivate these brain tracts—to develop these brain cells—but by training the hand. Other things being equal, the man having the best hand training has the highest education. Those people which are foremost in the world's affairs have the highest hand training. The preeminence of the Greeks in the highest culture of the world for the past two thousand years is due largely to their wonderful hand training as shown in their temples, their columns, and their statuary. It is only what the hand does that endures. The human voice may speak words that will move the hearers to deeds of marvelous heroism. The voice of the singer may melt to tears or raise to loftiest ecstacy, but when the orator is absent or dead, and when the singer is silent, their powers are gone forever.

But let the hand be trained so that the words of the orator may be written down, cut in marble, or printed in books, let the song of the singer be written in music, and the words of the orator may thrill thousands who live in distant lands and the notes of the singer may send their sweet echo round the world.

It is only by the hand that man can give birth to his fullest thoughts and make them immortal. Does he think a beautiful edifice? If his hand is trained he can draw it upon paper, and other men with trained hands can erect it. Does he think out a new machine? The thought is worthless unless with trained hand he can work it out in metal and in wood, as did Fulton and Watt. Do beautiful forms flit through his brain? No one else can be charmed by their beauty unless, like Michael Angelo, he can paint them on dome or canvas. "The artist sees in the wayside stone the angel form struggling to be free," but the angel will never enjoy its freedom till some one whose hands are skilled with mallet and chisel releases it from its bondage.

When it is realized how much of our health and wealth and life and happiness depend upon the skillful hands of some one, or rather of many, can any one doubt that there is need of hand training in the schools? Nor can this training wisely be delayed till later life. Unless those brain cells that connect with the delicate nerves of the hands and the fingers are used in youth they will not grow, and very early in the life of the youth it becomes impossible for them to be used. So the modern school gives the boy as well as the girl the needle and the knife to use, and later other delicate instruments that these nerve tracts may come into use, and may grow as the child grows. Boys need this training quite as much as girls. That the fingers of the average man are very much more awkward than those of the average woman is because in youth he did not receive the delicate training that she received. A baby boy's fingers are no more clumsy than a baby girl's, and if he is to be as deft as she he must have the same youthful training. Since steam and electricity have been harnessed to do the work of man, he needs a great dexterity of hand rather than great physical power.

Regarding domestic science—household arts—all that needs be said is: All the world eats and nearly all the world lives in houses. Probably 90 per cent of "all the ills that human flesh is heir to" have their origin in our food or in our unsanitary homes. Very many families fail to accumulate property—are kept always in poverty—because of wastefulness in cooking and in the other household matters, or because of sickness produced by faulty cooking and unwise eating or unhealthy home surroundings. There is enough of wisdom in the world to save people from this poverty and this sickness. And this wisdom can easily be put in a teachable form, and can be presented to girls so that they take great pleasure in learning it; nor is it more expensive than any other kind of schooling. It only needs that these schools be established and then all is so simple, so easy, and of such high value that everybody will wonder why these things were not always taught.

The teaching of these industrial arts does not in any way lessen the amount of scholarship acquired along the usual scholastic lines, but on the contrary is an aid to them. The rule is that those pupils who are most proficient in their literature, languages, mathematics, and sciences are also the ablest in their industrial arts and studies.

The work of the world must be done. It were better done by skilled than by unskilled hands. The vast majority of these children must do some kind of work or business. The school should train them for their life work. As these schools have heretofore been conducted their tendency has been to train away from work rather than toward work. The result is that work and business are distasteful to our Indian pupils. It is believed that an industrial schooling will change this matter greatly, and that the lives of many can be made pleasant where otherwise they would be irksome.

SCHOOLS FOR NONCITIZENS OR WHITE CHILDREN.

I desire to renew the recommendation in my last annual report, to the effect that some provision be made for aiding the establishment of free schools for the white children of the Territory. About a dozen of the cities and villages of the Territory have attempted to establish free schools, but they are badly hampered by the facts that they can not levy tax upon any of the real estate in the Territory and have no power to issue bonds for building schoolhouses. All of the real estate is as yet vested in the Indians and is nontaxable. For this reason no land can be appropriated for school purposes. Outside of the incorporated cities there is no provision of law by which public-school districts can be organized; hence there are thousands of children scattered throughout the country and villages who are deprived of the privileges of free schools. The parents of these children are not responsible for the conditions which surround them, and until they can legally help themselves, Congress ought to be induced to furnish the necessary relief. While making commendable efforts to educate the far-away islanders of the sea, who are foreign to our civilization and who are not bound to us by any ties of race or relationship, our lawmakers should not

forget that here in the heart of own country are thousands of American boys and girls growing into American citizenship, who, by no fault of their parents, are deprived of the benefits of the American common school. Certainly, charity should in this, as in other instances, begin at home.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

In my last annual report I called attention to the fact that by the provisions of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, the colored citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are prevented from participating in school funds derived from royalties on coal and asphalt. These colored people are left without schools or school funds. Their children are growing up in ignorance. They could not legally tax themselves for the support of schools, even if they were able to bear the burden of such taxation. They are not permitted to attend any of the schools established for whites or Indians, and some provision should be made for their education.

CONCLUSION.

In closing I desire to testify to the earnestness and zeal manifested by our supervisors, whose annual reports are submitted herewith. They have encountered many difficulties and discouragements, but have at all times striven to do everything in their power to advance the educational interests of the Territory. We regret to lose Supervisor McArthur, who has recently been transferred to the reservation school at Pawhuska, Okla. His earnest, able efforts in behalf of the Choctaws justify us in assuring the authorities at Washington that he will always be found equal to any task that may be imposed upon him.

In the consideration of the many vexed questions that arise by reason of the peculiar conditions existing in the Territory, we have constantly received valuable aid from the Hon. J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector. His long experience in the Indian school service and his patient, constant devotion to duty have qualified him thoroughly for the position which he occupies.

The newspapers of the Territory must be recognized as a powerful auxiliary in the upbuilding of the educational work of the Territory. Their columns are always open to us, and almost without exception their editorials tend toward higher ideals in education.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR THE CREEK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS FOR CREEK NATION,
Muscogee, Ind. T., June 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the school affairs in the Creek Nation for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1900.

There are 10 boarding schools and 55 neighborhood schools in the nation, all of which except 7 of the latter were in session from September 4, 1899, till May 11, 1900. These 7 neighborhood schools were discontinued April 10 on account of smallpox being prevalent in the neighborhoods.

The schools opened under unfavorable circumstances. Conditions were unsettled, the Indians were indifferent about sending their children to school, reports were circulated that the Creek council would make no appropriations for supporting the schools, and that the schools would close at the end of the first quarter; consequently the attendance during this quarter was not good.

The council made the appropriations, the schools continued, the Indians began to have confidence in our efforts, and the attendance during the remainder of the year was comparatively good.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Buildings.—The buildings at all of the boarding schools are in a fairly good condition. Repairs were made during the year and some additional buildings erected at several of the schools.

Superintendents.—The superintendents at all of these schools are Creek citizens, and, with the exception of two, they have been reasonably attentive to their duties and have been prompt in complying with requests of the supervisor.

Teachers.—Nearly all of the teachers were noncitizens, all of whom proved to be fairly successful in the work.

Health.—The health at several of the schools was not good. Many of the children were troubled with sore eyes during the early part of the year. Measles, pneumonia, and scarlet fever visited some of the schools. Several deaths occurred.

NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS.

Buildings.—The buildings are not very good, many of them being log huts 12 by 14 feet, rudely constructed, well ventilated, poorly lighted, containing no furniture save some old style puncheon benches. A few of the buildings are frame box buildings in fairly good condition, but without suitable furniture. No supplies, such as maps, charts, and other necessary equipments for good schools, are found in any of the neighborhood schools. The buildings are erected and owned by the patrons of the school, and are used for church purposes as well as for school.

Teachers.—Of the 55 teachers, 20 are white, 13 Indian, and 22 negro. Many of the teachers, especially the Indians and colored citizens, have had no normal training and their scholarship is very limited.

Some of the white teachers are wide awake young men and women, who seem to be very much interested in building up these schools, yet the salary they receive (from $25 to $35 per month), and the inconveniences they find at their boarding places, do not offer much inducement for them to put forth the energy they would otherwise exert if surroundings were different.

Visitation.—I have visited all of the boarding schools and nearly all of the neighborhood schools. In many instances I took charge of classes and conducted the recitations and made suggestions to the teachers on the general management of the schools.

Normals.—During the month of June we had two successful normals, one at the Colored Orphan Home, the other at the Eufaula High School. More than one hundred teachers attended these normals, and good interest was manifested throughout.

Finances.—Aside from the regular school work, I have investigated all of the expenditures for the support of the schools, examined and approved all warrants issued against the school appropriations, and have kept a record of same, showing to whom issued, for what purpose, amount, date of issue, and date of my approval.

Following is a tabulated report of the Creek schools:

EUFAULA HIGH SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
A. L. Posey	Superintendent	[1]$600	Indian	28	Married	Creek Nation.
Frank Shortall	Principal teacher	60	White	22	Single	Illinois.
Elizabeth A. Scott	Assistant teacher	45	do	21	do	Cherokee Nation.
Francis Scott	do	40	do	23	do	Do.
Stella Blake	do	40	do	19	do	Missouri.
Mattie Fears	do	35	do	20	do	Texas.
Mrs. A. L. Posey	Matron	40	do	26	Married	Arkansas.
Katherine Harris	Assitant matron	20	do	21	Single	Do.
Robert Johnson	Cook	30	Negro	50	Married	Virginia.
Joe Grayson	Laborer	20	Indian	24	Single	Arkansas.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	100
Average attendance	80
Annual appropriation	$9,000.00
Amount expended	$7,784.76
Balance unexpended	$1,215.24

CREEK ORPHAN HOME.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
George W. Tiger	Superintendent	[1] $600	Indian	34	Married	Creek Nation.
P. A. Atkins	Principal teacher	50	White	25	Single	Kansas.
Anna Peterson	Assistant teacher	50	do	24	do	Pennsylvania.
Anna Wright	do	50	do	27	do	Virginia.
Mrs. L. B. Simpson	Seamstress	35	do	41	Widow	Kentucky.
Hepsey Jimboy	Matron	30	Indian	26	Single	Creek Nation.
J. Porter	Cook	30	Negro	58	Married	Indian Territory.
Mose Byrde	Laborer	20	Indian	29	do	Creek Nation.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	60
Average attendance	55
Annual appropriation	$6,666.66
Amount expended	$6,562.16
Balance unexpended	$104.50

WETUMKA BOARDING SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
J. S. Robison	Superintendent	[1] $600	Indian	42	Married	Creek Nation.
Mrs. J. S. Robison	Matron	25	do	35	do	Do.
R. E. Cornelius	Principal teacher	50	White	26	do	Mississippi.
H. H. Bell	Assistant teacher	45	do	20	Single	Texas.
Lena Benson	do	40	Indian	25	do	Creek Nation.
Hattie Benson	do	35	do	18	do	Do.
Dr. A. J. Hoover	Physician	50	White	38	Married	North Carolina.
Mrs. A. J. Hoover	Music teacher	30	do	26	do	Texas.
Clara Cornelius	Boys' matron	20	do	25	do	Mississippi.
Adda Carr	Girls' matron	20	Indian	20	Single	Creek Nation.
J. K. Ditzler	Laborer	25	White	46	do	Ohio.
O. C. Ogeltree	Cook	25	do	25	Married	Alabama.
Polly Chisholm	Laundress	10	Indian	18	Single	Creek Nation.
Milly Harper	do	10	do	29	do	Do.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	100
Average attendance	82
Annual appropriation	$9,000.00
Amount expended	$8,614.76
Balance unexpended	$385.24

EUCHEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
W. A. Sapulpa	Superintendent	[1] $500	Indian	40	Widower	Creek Nation.
G. C. Hughes	Principal teacher	60	White	47	Married	Virginia.
E. B. Hughes	Assistant teacher	45	do	25	do	West Virginia.
Dr. E. Keene	Physician	25	do	29	Widow	Missouri.
Mrs. E. B. Hughes	Matron	22	do	23	Married	Arkansas.
Lulu E. Brown	Assistant matron	17	do	24	Single	Illinois.
Mrs. Dotson	Cook	27	do	27	Widow	Missouri.
Mrs. M. E. Howe	Laundress	17	do	50	do	Wisconsin.
Cornelia Brown	Dining matron	17	do	34	do	Missouri.
Gano Lee	Laborer	20	Indian	30	Married	Creek Nation.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	80
Average attendance	58
Annual appropriation	$7,200.00
Amount expended	$6,668.15
Balance unexpended	$531.85

COWETA BOARDING SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or Married.	Birthplace.
O. A. Morton	Superintendent	[1]$500.00	Indian..	29	Married ..	Creek Nation.
Mrs. O. A. Morton	Principal teacher	50.00	White ..	28	.....do....	Kansas.
Susanna Grimes	Assistant teacher	35.00	Indian..	28	Single	Creek Nation.
S. J. Biggs	Matron	20.00	....do...	28	.....do....	Do.
Emma Lynch	Assistant matron	22.50	White ..	29	Widow ...	Do.
Esther Miles	Cook	25.00	....do...	24	Single	Arkansas.
Alfred Olmsted	Laborer	22.50	....do...	31	.....do....	Missouri.
Fannie Haynie	Laundress	22.50	....do...	39	Married ..	Washington, D. C.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	50
Average attendance	38
Annual appropriation	$4,500.00
Amount expended	$4,483.55
Balance unexpended	$16.45

WEALAKA BOARDING SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
E. E. Hardridge	Superintendent	[1]$500	Indian..	36	Married ..	Creek Nation.
George C. Kindley	Principal teacher	55	White ..	34	Widower .	Missouri.
Mabel Hall	Assistant teacher	35	....do...	26	Single	Iowa.
Mollie Jefferson	Matron	20	....do...	32	.....do....	Arkansas.
Mrs. E. E. Hardridge	.....do	20	Indian..	31	Married ..	Creek Nation.
Lizzie Moore	.....do	20	....do...	30	Single	Do.
W. I. Ellis	Cook	25	White ..	39	Married ..	Texas.
Mrs. W. I. Ellis	Laundress	18	....do...	34	.....do....	Arkansas.
Walter Esco	Laborer	20	Indian..	20	Single	Texas.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	50
Average attendance	38
Annual appropriation	$4,500.00
Amount expended	$3,999.42
Balance unexpended	$500.59

TULLAHASSEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
B. H. Richards	Superintendent	[1]$600	Negro ..	38	Married ..	Creek Nation.
L. E. Willis	Principal teacher	50	....do...	28	.....do....	Arkansas.
Laura A. Jackson	Assistant teacher	45	....do...	26	Single	Creek Nation.
E. D. Harrison	.....do	40	....do...	22	.....do....	Do.
Celia Roberts	.....do	35	....do...	26	.....do....	Do.
Mrs. B. H. Richards	Matron	35	....do...	33	Married ..	Do.
Mary Manuel	Laundress	20	....do...	42	Widow ...	Do.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	100
Average attendance	80
Annual appropriation	$9,000.00
Amount expended	$8,057.88
Balance unexpended	$942.12

PECAN CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
George H. Taylor	Superintendent	[1] $500	Negro	36	Married	Creek Nation.
W. R. Pamplin	Principal teacher	50	do	20	Single	Illinois.
Mrs. M. L. Craw	Assistant teacher	40	do	25	Married	Kansas.
Mrs. G. H. Taylor	Matron	30	do	30	do	Illinois.
Alice Tobler	Cook	15	do	22	Single	Creek Nation.
James Long	Laborer	25	do	32	Married	Do.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	65
Average attendance	50
Annual appropriation	$4,500.00
Amount expended	$4,262.73
Balance unexpended	$237.27

COLORED ORPHAN HOME.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.
N. W. Perryman	Superintendent	[1] $500	Negro	31	Married	Creek Nation.
Howard Jenkins	Principal teacher	50	do	28	Single	Missouri.
Jennie McIntosh	Music teacher	30	do	24	do	Creek Nation.
Mrs. N. W. Perryman	Matron	25	do	21	Married	Do.
Nettie Thompson	Cook	12	do	21	Single	Do.
Crum Island	Laborer	10	do	18	do	Do.

[1] Per year.

Enrollment	35
Average attendance	24
Annual appropriation	$3,333.33
Amount expended	$2,000.18
Balance unexpended	$1,333.15

SUMMARY.

School.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Employees.			
						Indian.	Negro.	White.	Total.
Eufaula	$9,000.00	$7,784.76	$1,215.24	100	80	2	1	7	10
Creek Orphan Home	6,666.66⅔	6,562.16	104.50	60	55	3	1	4	8
Euchee	7,200.00	6,668.15	531.85	80	58	2	.....	8	10
Wetumka	9,000.00	8,614.76	385.24	100	82	7	.....	7	14
Coweta	4,500.00	4,483.55	16.45	50	38	3	.....	5	8
Wealaka	4,500.00	3,999.48	500.52	50	39	4	.....	5	9
Tullahassee	9,000.00	8,057.88	942.12	100	80	.....	7	.....	7
Colored Orphan	3,333.33⅓	2,000.18	1,333.15	35	24	.....	6	.....	6
Pecan Creek, colored	4,500.00	4,262.73	237,27	65	50	.....	6	.....	6
Neighborhood schools	16,842.00	13,223.42	3,618,58	1,745	1,042	13	22	20	55
Total	74,542.00	65,657.07	8,884.93	2,385	1,548	34	43	56	133

Approximate number of children in the Creek Nation between the ages of 5 and 18 years.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Indian	700	750	1,450
Negro	600	700	1,300
White	1,300	1,450	2,750
Total	2,600	2,900	5,500

In concluding my report I desire to state that the cooperation of the Creek school superintendent and other Creek officials has been secured, and that a very harmonious feeling exists.

Very respectfully submitted.

CALVIN BALLARD,
School Supervisor Creek Nation.

Hon. JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Inidan Territory.

REPORT OF CHEROKEE SCHOOL SUPERVISOR.

VINITA, IND. T., *July 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report on educational matters in the Cherokee Nation.

I have devoted much of the past year to visitation of the schools and a consideration of their management, condition, and needs, and the facilities at hand for increasing their efficiency.

The system of schools is by Cherokee law under the control of a board of education, which is composed of three members, who are elected by the national council. The council determines the number of schools and appropriates funds for their support. The school board is authorized to conduct examinations, employ those who are properly qualified to teach, and to issue requisitions upon the chief for warrants against the school appropriations in favor of each teacher for the amount due him. The school board appoints three directors in each neighborhood where a school is established, whose duty it is to see that a suitable house is provided, with proper furnishings and fuel for the needs of the school.

At the close of a session the teacher makes a report, upon blanks furnished, giving the aggregate enrollment, the average attendance, the number of males and females, number of each under and above 10 years of age, and the number of days taught. This report is the basis upon which rests the requisition for a warrant to pay the teacher. It is signed by at least two of the local directors and its correctness is sworn to by the teacher. The salary of all teachers is fixed by act of the national council.

There are 124 ungraded neighborhood schools, 28 of which are denominated full-blood, and 15 for the freedmen are separate from the other schools. There are 4 boarding schools, the male seminary and female seminary at Tahlequah, the colored high school near Tahlequah, and an orphan home near Pryor Creek.

The Cherokee people have had schools for more than fifty years supported by public funds, in addition to various church mission schools. The number of schools has been increased from time to time, until at present 124 primary schools are maintained. The seminaries were founded by an act of council in 1846 and opened in 1850; the orphan asylum and colored high school were opened later. My observation upon the schools, buildings, appliances, and school laws has caused me to think there have been periods of school interest, when practical educators have guided in affairs and a time of general educational interest has prevailed, out of which has come new buildings and better schools. Then other periods of neglect and general inefficiency in management of educational matters have ensued, when schools have fallen into neglect and teachers were employed to draw the salaries. Inquiries among discreet citizens confirm this view. One of the periods of greatest incompetency in managing the school affairs of the nation occurred about the time the Secretary of the Interior decided to send representatives to the Indian Territory to supervise in school matters.

Upon coming to look over the situation here I learned that two members of the board had been recently changed, and the present members were gentlemen against whom no charges had been made of gross drunkenness and malfeasance in office. They were anxious to show what they could do by way of correcting abuses and improving the schools. I thought it best to advise with the board and encourage them in administering the schools in accordance with Cherokee law. We jointly conducted the examinations for teachers, and the board appointed teachers from those who received certificates and from graduates of the seminaries.

The national council in November elected two new members to the board. The present organization are Harvey W. C. Shelton, president; Thomas Carlile, secretary; Theodore Perry, member. These gentlemen have spent much time visiting schools during the term—February 2 to June 1. After a few weeks of visitation they unanimously came to the conclusion with me that one of the most urgent needs of the schools of the nation is a corps of trained teachers.

A SUMMER NORMAL.

We jointly signed a call for a summer teachers' normal, to be held at the female seminary building at Tahlequah, and at the same time a section of the colored high school for the colored teachers, from June 4 to 29, inclusive.

We agreed, in the appointments of teachers to be made, to give preference to those who should attend the normal, take the work, and pass creditably the examinations.

We employed a corps of competent instructors to aid in the normal. One hundred and forty applicants were enrolled at the seminary and 22 at the colored high school. The number in attendance and the evident benefit of the normal was

beyond everyone's expectation, as we had encountered intense and persistent opposition to the summer school. In addition to the branches taught in the common schools, we gave a course in theory and practice of teaching; one in psychology; model class instruction in first reader, number, and desk work, using 20 small children to practically demonstrate methods and results; a course in methods of teaching English and Latin for seminary teachers, and a daily counsel of teachers for the discussion of school affairs.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

There are, perhaps, 200 schoolhouses scattered through the territory of the nation; 124 are used each term for nation schools. In many of the others subscription schools are maintained a part of the time. Some of the houses are frame of suitable dimensions, lined and ceiled, with good floors and shingle roofs, and containing from six to eight windows. Many other houses are simple box structures, some of them cleated, and some with cracks open. Such houses mostly have four windows, the whole structure costing from $50 to $100. In the wooded sections many of the houses are of logs and contain one, two, or four windows. For bad weather the log houses are much more comfortable than the box houses. A few of them are supplied with manufactured desks, blackboards, and recitation seats. A great majority are defective in structure, having poor facilities for school work, being open so as to expose the children in severe weather, deficient in lighting, heating, and seating facilities. However, a new interest seems to have awakened, and more houses have been ceiled and otherwise repaired during the last year than for several years previous thereto. This is especially noticeable in full-blood neighborhoods. Perhaps a majority of the houses are used also for Sabbath school and church purposes.

BOOKS.

Most of the schoolbooks are supplied by the nation, $3,575 having been expended for that purpose last year, when a new list of text-books was adopted and introduced. Many of the schools are only partially supplied with books.

FINANCIAL.

An act of the Cherokee council appropriating funds for the support of schools, dated December 9, 1899, and approved by the President January 5, 1900, carried—

For 124 primary schools	$30,380
For male seminary	11,125
For female seminary	15,125
For colored high school	3,050
For orphan asylum	14,525
For repairs on seminaries	1,500
For medical attendance at seminaries	935
For medical attendance at colored high school	500
For medical attendance at orphan asylum	600
For salary and expenses of school board	2,100
For deficiency appropriation for boarding schools	1,357
For appropriation for books	3,575
For education of blind	300
Total appropriation for school purposes	85,072

CHEROKEE WARRANTS.

During the year it was made my duty to register and indorse all warrants issued by the nation against the school fund and the insane fund. In prosecution of this work I have looked carefully into the character and quality of service rendered or goods furnished, and have found generally the money has been prudently expended. I have been pleased to notice the officers of the nation and teachers are willing to cooperate for the betterment of the schools. They appreciate advice, suggestion, and guidance that will enable them to show faithfulness and good results in service and to merit credit for expenditures made.

SMALLPOX.

Early in January numerous cases of smallpox were reported from various parts of the nation. As the pupils gathered to the boarding schools word passed out rapidly that children were in school who had been exposed to the contagion. The medical board removed some from each seminary and placed them under quarantine. The

effect was to have some pupils withdraw from school and many others were deterred from coming. A few of the neighborhood schools were closed on account of it. The general effect was to interfere with the enrollment and regular attendance of pupils. Nevertheless, the year's attendance and the work at the female seminary and the orphan asylum were fully up to the standard, and the male seminary and the colored high school were about the best for several years past.

One hundred and twenty-four primary schools are in session twelve weeks in the fall and sixteen weeks in the spring, or seven months in the year. The teachers are paid $35 per month of twenty days. The seminaries are in session nine months in the year.

The following statistics of general and scholastic population are the most reliable obtainable. I have made the school statistics from the term reports of the teachers. In estimating the general population, acting upon your suggestion, I addressed a blank to each of the neighborhood teachers, requesting them to furnish me a carefully prepared statement of the children in the neighborhood of school age, reporting separately male and female, Cherokee, white, and negro. I also secured the school census of Vinita and Claremore, the two largest towns in the nation. Using this data as a basis, I have estimated the remaining towns and communities of the nation and record the result of my calculations.

Cherokee primary schools for 1899–1900.

[From sworn reports of teachers.]

Number of mixed-blood schools, 109; negro, 15; total		124
Enrollment mixed-blood school		3,920
Males	2,012	
Females	1,908	
Average attendance		2,195
Attendance per cent of enrollment		56
Enrollment of boarding schools		395
Enrollment of 15 negro schools		948
Male	414	
Female	534	
Average attendance		559
Per cent of attendance		59

School children in Cherokee Nation.

Children from 6 to 8 years of Cherokee blood	8,340
Children from 6 to 18 years of negro blood	2,120
Children from 6 to 18 years of noncitizen white	9,552
Per cent of primary and boarding schools enrollment of citizen children	52
Per cent of average attendance of citizen children	30
Per cent of enrollment of negro children of whole number	45
Per cent of average attendance of negro children of whole number in Cherokee Nation	26

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Under law of Congress approved June 28, 1898, in the incorporated towns of Indian Territory, free public schools may be established and maintained under control of boards elected by the legal voters and supported by funds secured by taxation.

Vinita, Claremore, Nowata, Webbers Falls, and Muldron maintained graded schools the past year. Vinita and Claremore own their school buildings. In these towns free schools are permanently established, are equipped to do good work, are the pride of citizens, and hopefully lead in stable conditions of self-help that end in statehood. A few other towns have voted to establish free schools. A number of excellent church mission schools are maintained in the nation. Willie Halsell College, at Vinita, by the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Tahlequah Institute, by the Presbyterian Church; Cherokee Academy, by the Baptists, at Tahlequah; Chelsea Academy, at Chelsea, by the Presbyterians; and Skiatook Academy, by the Friends, at Skiatook. These institutions are positive educational forces in and near the neighborhoods where they are located. There is an academy at Pryor Creek, one at Afton, and one at Fairland, each supported by subscription, which supply certain educational needs of these growing towns.

I attended the commencement exercises of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, the male and female seminaries, and the Colored High School. These are educational events of much importance to the Cherokees. The attendance of representative citizens was large; the exercises were creditable, and much school enthusiasm was manifested. There were four graduates from the male seminary and nine from the female seminary. I append a tabulated view of faculties, attendance, and expenses of these schools.

MALE SEMINARY.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
L. M. Logan	Principal teacher.	$900	White	47	Married	Tennessee	School board.
W. A. Thompson.	First assistant teacher.	675	Cherokee	32	do	Cherokee Nation.	Do.
R. L. Mitchell	Second assistant teacher.	450	do	26	Single	do	Do.
E. C. Alberty	Third assistant teacher.	450	do	33	Married	do	Do.
Wm. P. Thorne	Fourth assistant teacher.	450	do	26	do	do	Do.
J. R. Garrett	Steward	500	do	44	do	Missouri	National council.
Dr. C. M. Ross	Medical superintendent.	465	do	27	do	Cherokee Nation.	Do.

Enrollment	120
Average attendance	80
Per cent of attendance	66
Amount paid employees	$3,890.00
Maintenance	7,500.00
Total cost	11,390.00
Cost per pupil per month	15,77

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
Miss A. F. Wilson.	Principal teacher.	$900	White	50	Single	Arkansas	School board.
Mrs. Harvey W. Shelton.	First assistant teacher.	675	Cherokee	30	Married	Cherokee Nation.	Do.
Miss Lillian Alexander.	Second assistant teacher.	450	do	20	Single	do	Do.
Miss Patsey Mayes.	Third assistant teacher.	450	do	22	do	do	Do.
Miss A. L. Morgan.	Fourth assistant teacher.	450	do	21	do	do	Do.
Miss Ella May Covel.	Fifth assistant teacher.	450	do	20	do	do	Do.
E. W. Buffington.	Steward	500	do	45	Married	do	National council.
Dr. C. M. Ross	Medical superintendent.	465	do	27	do	do	Do.

Enrollment	135
Average attendance	105
Per cent of attendance	77
Amount paid employees	$4,340.00
Maintenance	11,500.00
Total cost	15,840.00
Cost per pupil per month	16.76

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
Rev. J. F. Thompson.	Superintendent	$600	Cherokee	59	Married	Cherokee Nation.	National council.
S. F. Parks	Principal teacher.	720	do	28	do	Tennessee	Board of education.
G. T. Hampton	First assistant teacher.	540	do	23	Single	Cherokee Nation.	Do.
Fannie M. Browning.	Second assistant teacher.	405	do	18	do	do	Do.
Mrs. E. M. Thompson.	Third assistant teacher.	405	do	36	Widow	Texas	Do.
Dora Ward	Fourth assistant teacher.	405	do	19	Single	Cherokee Nation.	Do.
Cherrie Edwardson.	Music teacher	450	do	19	do	do	Do.
Dr. J. L. Mitchell.	Medical superintendent.	600	do	30	Married	do	National council.

Enrollment	138
Average attendance	124
Per cent of attendance	90
Amount paid employees	$4,125.00
Maintenance	11,000.00
Total cost	15,125.00
Cost per pupil per month	13.55

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
Mrs. Fannie Lowery.	Teacher	$450	Negro	42	Married.	Cherokee Nation.	Board of education.
George F. Nave	Steward	300	do	28	do	do	National council.
Dr. Ed. W. Blake	Medical superintendent.	500	White	26	Single	Missouri	Do.

Enrollment	45
Average attendance	23
Per cent of attendance	51
Amount paid employees	$1,250.00
Appropriation	2,150.00
Total cost	3,400.00
Cost per pupil per month	16.42

I record with pleasure my appreciation of your assistance and support in my efforts to promote the interests of education among the Cherokee people. I have also been ably supported by the newspapers, the clergymen, the business men, and the most intelligent class of citizens throughout the nation.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK,
Supervisor of Schools, Cherokee Nation.

Hon. J. D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

REPORT OF CHOCTAW SCHOOL SUPERVISOR.

SOUTH MCALESTER, IND. T., *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as school supervisor for the Choctaw Nation.

There are six boarding schools and 110 neighborhood schools in the Choctaw Nation.

The schools began the first Monday in September and continued until the 31st of May. A number of schools were late in organizing in the fall, and a number were

not able to hold the pupils in school later than the beginning of April. There was much sickness in many of the neighborhoods, which interfered with the school work. Many of the children live a long distance from the school, and in bad weather are not able to attend. Considering the bad weather, the distance the children have to go in order to reach the schoolhouse, the uncomfortable buildings, and indifferencc upon the part of the patrons of the school, I believe that the schools in the Choctaw Nation have made as much progress as one could reasonably expect.

The boarding schools are poorly equipped. The employees in all of them worked under many difficulties, but accomplished much in the right direction.

Below is a list of the boarding schools:

WHEELOCK ACADEMY.

W. W. Appleton, Superintendent.

Employees.	Position.	Salary per month.
H. H. Sherman	Teacher	$55
Blanch Jarrell	....do	55
H. E. Appleton	Matron	50
Ozella Byram	Seamstress	50
Sina Perdy	Cook	35
Nancy Brown	Laundress	20
James M. Land	Janitor	20

SPENCER ACADEMY.

Wallace B. Butz, Superintendent.

Cyrus H. Beery	Principal teacher	$100
Cynthia Raney	Assistant teacher	60
Gabe E. Parker	Teacher	50
Lizzie E. George	Music and primary teacher	35
Wallace W. Hibberd	Industrial teacher	50
Susan L. B. George	Matron	50
Sarah Hibberd	Seamstress	50
Kittie Hibberd	Assistant seamstress	35
Warren Butz	Engineer	50
John B. George	Cook	50
Lucinda Le Flore	Laundress	25

TUSHKAHOMA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Charles F. Trotter, Superintendent.

Nell M. Wakefield	Principal teacher	$100
Fannie Pyle	Assistant teacher	60
B. Dayse King	....do	60
Annie R. Brown	Seamstress	50
Hattie Trotter	Matron	50
John Waters	Laundryman	40
Rose Graham	Cook	40

JONES ACADEMY.

W. A. Caldwell, Superintendent.

Lorenzo D. Stearns	Principal teacher	$100
Kate K. Knight	Assistant teacher	60
Effie L. Jackson	....do	60
James C. Caldwell	Industrial teacher	50
Lizzie B. Caldwell	Matron	50
Adda L. Stearns	Seamstress	50
Nellie M. Hibberd	Assistant seamstress	40
Andrew Long	Cook	50
J. B. Bucher	Engineer	50

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY.

Thomas W. Hunter, Superintendent.

Sam L. Morley	Principal teacher	$100
Suewillie Ikard	Assistant teacher	60
Carrie Hunter	Matron	50
Ida Folsom	Seamstress	40
Thomas C. Metcalf	Laundryman	35
George McBath	Cook	40

The school for orphans at Atoka is under the control of the Baptist Church. The following is approximately correct:

Choctaw children in school	2,154
Choctaw children in nation of school age	4,000
White children in nation	10,000
Negro children in nation of school age	1,000

The above is based on reports received from the various neighborhoods and towns in the Choctaw Nation.

I am, very respectfully,

E. T. McARTHUR,
School Supervisor for the Choctaw Nation.

Hon. JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

List of neighborhood schools in Choctaw Nation.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	School at which employed.	When opened.	When closed.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of pupils in neighborhood.
J. F. Yandell	Teacher	$2	South Canadian	Sept. 18	Apr. 20	8	60
S. P. Morris	do	2	McAlester	Sept. 4	do	17	43
Henry Wise	do	2	South McAlester	do	May 31	11	20
H. W. Kennon	do	25	Indianola	Oct. 2	Dec. 31	10	13
Augusta Heard	do	30	Guertie	Sept. 4	Feb. 28	15	15
Alma Nash	do	40	Savanna	do	Feb. 23	10	20
Lizzie Hatcher	do	2	Calvin	Oct. 16	Nov. 7	10	10
Lucy Hatcher	do	25	Little	Sept. 18	Feb. 2	13	13
Fannie Holmes	do	25	Atwood	do	Feb. 28	12	17
H. Clay Kingsbury	do	40	Coal Creek	do	May 18	6	29
May Featherstone	do	2	Featherstone	Oct. 2	May 31	7	9
Lewis E. Christian	do	2	Hartshorne	Sept. 4	May 18	7	12
A. Floyd	do	2	Allen	do	May 31	14	16
Robert E. Lee	do	30	Boiling Spring	Sept. 11	Mar. 31	20	21
Gus Merriman	do	40	Summerfield	Oct. 2	May 31	23	20
Anna Hollard	do	30	Springfield	Sept. 18	do	17	21
L. B. Locke	do	30	Salem	Nov. 28	do	23	28
R. W. Carter	do	45	Conser	Sept. 25	Apr. 16	22	40
D. J. Austin	do	2	Red Oak	Sept. 1	May 31	10	21
Lucy Thomas	do	35	Kulle Box	Sept. 4	do	18	18
Ellis W. Thompson	do	45	Big Lick	do	Apr. 13	8	26
Robert Windsor	do	40	Davenport	Nov. 27	Dec. 31	10	30
Lena Hallman	do	40	Hochatown	Oct. 9	May 31	16	29
Hardie Wright	do	35	Kulle Chito	Nov. 9	Apr. 6	12	20
J. P. Hallman	do	40	Stock Bridge	Sept. 11	Mar. 27	28	30
Frances M. Lyle	do	2	Lyle Institute	Sept. 4	May 31	16	30
Mary P. Hotchkin	do	30	Nunnah Takli	do	May 9	9	24
James M. White	do	2	Brooken	Dec. 13	Feb. 28	15	11
Clara E. Hagood	do	40	Cowlington	Sept. 18	May 31	21	25
Carrye Tennent	do	45	Oak Lodge	Sept. 4	May 11	14	26
M. M. Ryan	do	35	Bokoshe	Sept. 18	May 31	7	22
T. M. Wilson	do	2	Cameron	Sept. 4	May 18	11	30
May J. Lynch	do	30	Bethel	Nov. 13	May 31	11	26
Mrs. Theo. Belt	do	30	Milton	Oct. 2	do	8	28
F. W. Carney	do	25	Bennington	Sept. 4	Apr. 30	6	22
Lizzie Miller	do	40	Howe	Oct. 2	May 31	13	25
Mattie B. Hagood	do	30	Ward	Nov. 28	Mar. 19	14	15
Charles S. Christian	do	35	Tamaha	Sept. 4	Dec. 10	12	16
D. F. Jones	do	40	Little Sans Bois	do	May 31	12	12
Cora Lindsay	do	35	Lenox	do	do	22	28
James A. Lynn	do	45	Bethel	do	Jan. 12	22	28
Rufus H. Burrows	do	35	Sans Bois	Oct. 23	May 31	11	14
John B. Holleman	do	40	Stigler	Sept. 4	do	21	24
J. J. Brown	do	2	Whitefield	do	do	16	35
T. D. New	do	2	Enterprise	Nov. 20	Mar. 23	18	18
Mary A. Smith	do	25	Cedar Chapel	Nov. 15	Apr. 16	11	23
T. H. Wheat	do	40	Sans Bois	Sept. 4	Apr. 23	8	16
I. H. Windsor	do	40	Cartersville	Sept. 25	May 31	15	29
Mamie J. Johnson	do	35	Rock Creek	Sept. 24	Jan. 23	18	18
Mary Kennon	do	30	Longtown	Sept. 4	May 31	18	21
Nettie Coleman	do	2	Choate	Sept. 11	May 5	17	15
Mattie Huskey	do	35	Kan Chito	Oct. 2	Mar. 8	10	20
J. A. Kirksey	do	45	Bethel Hill	Sept. 4	May 31	19	49
L. A. Benton	do	45	Mount Zion	do	do	9	20
Clarence W. Wilcher	do	45	Kosoma	Oct. 16	May 18	14	19
Joe Dukes	do	45	Pleasant Hill	Sept. 4	Apr. 27	12	25
Loren D. Dukes	do	40	Post Oak Grove	Sept. 18	Mar. 18	14	20

List of neighborhood schools in Choctaw Nation—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	School at which employed.	When opened.	When closed.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of pupils in neighborhood.
G. H. Korns	Teacher	40	White Oak	Sept. 4	Dec. 21	16	20
S. A. Hamilton	do	2	Poteau	do	May 18	11	20
Laura Foster	do	25	Oak Grove	Nov. 6	Jan. 31	11	11
Callie Stalcup	do	40	Spring Chapel	Sept. 4	May 31	9	25
Elizabeth R. Alison	do	40	Cold Spring	do	do	18	25
Emma Deshazo	do	25	Goodland	Sept. 18	Apr. 25	7	19
W. E. Larecy	do	35	Sugar Creek	Sept. 11	May 31	15	31
Bella McCallum	do	2	Old Goodland	Sept. 18	do	29	29
Ida Wallace	do	30	Rock Hill	Sept. 4	May 28	7	15
Sue M. Oakes	do	40	Grant	do	May 31	10	21
Alice Deshazo	do	25	Honey Spring	Dec. 4		22	27
Fannie Wiley	do	30	Hibben	Oct. 2	May 31	18	26
Mrs. J. B. Herndon	do	30	Pleasant Cove	Sept. 4	do	18	50
Belle Hynson	do	30	Sardis	Dec. 4	do	11	19
Rose Hynson	do	30	Pine Spring	Sept. 4	do	18	45
Maggie Johns	do	30	Oske Chito	Nov. 6	do	14	15
Clara Charles	do	35	Strir town	Sept. 7	May 18	14	18
Sister Meugene	do	2	Antlers	Sept. 4	May 31	38	38
Pitts Womack	do	2	do	do	May 18	23	23
Maude P. Berry	do	45	Chish Oktah	do	May 31	15	18
N. V. Patterson	do	45	Crowder Chapel	do	Dec. 12	18	20
Leola Russel	do	40	Bennington	do	May 31	10	23
Clyde Carter	do	2	Talihina	Oct. 2	Oct. 31	8	10
Alpha M. Saunders	do	2	do	Nov. 6	May 31	4	20
Lou J. Meroney	do	45	Mount Pleasant	Sept. 4	do	22	40
Tallilah Collier	do	30	Doaksville	do	do	15	25
Bertha Whitehead	do	45	Goodwater	do	do	31	40
Nettie Irvine	do	45	Pleasant Hill	do	do	28	29
Wilson A. Shoney	do	35	Kulli Tuklo	do	do	18	27
Ben Taylor	do	40	Water Hole	do	do	20	26
Grace Kennon	do	40	Lehigh	do	May 25	10	16
Margery Morrison	do	30	Gills	do	May 31	12	16
Emma Gill	do	40	Kiowa	do	do	20	26
B. I. Hill	do	30	Salt Creek	do	do	16	10
Jahue Hogg	do	35	Marysville	do	do	14	22
Maye Taffe	do	25	Owl	Nov. 6	Mar. 31	9	9
A. J. Bristow	do	35	Medical Spring	Sept. 4	Jan. 20	3	20
E. H. Rishel	do	2	Atoka	do	May 31	38	50
W. B. Merrell	do	40	Red Oak	Oct. 2	Mar. 31	13	20
E. C. McBride	do	40	Christian Hope	Oct. 16	May 31	15	20
Mrs. J. J. Read	do	2	Wappanucka	Oct. 30	May 18	6	25
Inez Turnbull	do	25	Mount Pleasant	Sept. 4	May 2	6	12
Florence Strickler	do	25	Bokchiyo	Sept. 18	May 31	19	28
H. D. Neely	do	2	Calvin Institute	Sept. 4	May 25	104	150
Monroe Thompson	do	2	Choctaw Training School.	Sept. —	May 19	20	100
Mae Hamilton	do	2	Caddo	Sept. 4	May 31	22	50
William P. Jones	do	2	Scipio	Dec. 11		16	16
Lillie M. Powers	do	30	Buffalo Creek	Nov. 13	May 31	12	17
J. M. Stanley	do	2	Legal	Nov. 6	May 18	9	15
Charles G. Strauss	do	2	Living Land	Oct. 2	Nov. 24	21	25
Mollie E. Ogar	do	40	Cedar	Jan. 8	Jan. 18	12	20
Lizzie Pollock	do	2	Fortrims Chapel	Jan. 2	Jan. 22	7	7
Edwin Dukes	do	30	Mountain Station	Jan. 15	May 31	18	42
Nellie Eubank	do	2	Indianola	do	do	8	15
Joseph J. Jamison	do	2	Caney	Jan. 2	Mar. 30	11	35
F. M. Abernathy	do	2	Wilburton	Jan. 15	May 31	19	34
Dan Strawn	do	2	Living Land	Jan. 27	do	21	25
H. W. Kennon	do	2	Bethlehem	Feb. 25	do	9	9
James A. Lynn	do	2	Tamaha	Jan. 15	May 18	11	16
Peter J. Hudson	do	40	Sileana	Nov. 21	do	16	39
Lee Galyean	do	40	Bethel	Jan. 15		22	28
John M. Bell	do	2	Shady Point	Jan. 2	Apr. 20	5	11
Anna L. Hudson	do	2	Blue Ridge	do	May 31	9	9
Alice Terry	do	2	Pine Hill	Mar. 12	Mar. 31	12	25
Bessie Welch	do	2	Bengal	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	8	15
S. R. Hardy	do	2	Caney	do	May 31	11	35
T. D. Mullins	do	2	Folsom	do		9	20
S. G. Payte	do	2	Nixon	do	May 31	15	17

NOTE.—Where salaries are marked $2 the teachers received $2 per month per pupil.

REPORT OF CHICKASAW SCHOOL SUPERVISOR.

SULPHUR, IND. T., *June 25, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith my report on the condition of schools with a census of the scholastic population of the Chickasaw Nation.

CITIZEN OR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Twenty-two citizen schools were in operation during some part of the year, 5 academies, and 17 neighborhood or primary schools, with a total enrollment of 835 pupils.

The Chickasaw schools are entirely under the control of the tribal government, operated by the direction of a superintendent, elected by the legislature, and a local trustee for each school, who constitute the school board. These trustees are appointed by the superintendent and removed at his pleasure, without the advice or consent of anyone. The present superintendent is a half-blood, about 28 years of age, with some education, but little force of character, and no experience in school work, and who is considered by many of the prominent men of his tribe to be totally unfit for the position. The local trustees are mostly full-bloods who can speak very little English, but the majority of them are members of the Chickasaw legislature, who have obtained a school for their locality through political influence.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The primary schools are usually located in full-blood communities in the woods, far removed from the influences of civilization. The children in many instances speak Chickasaw entirely and hear nothing else, except during recitation, as many of the teachers address them in that language outside of the schoolroom.

The schoolhouses are mostly small frame buildings furnished with a few rough board benches, with rarely a desk for writing on or for resting the children's books upon, with no blackboards nor writing material of any sort; and many of these houses are too filthy for swine to occupy, never having been cleaned since they were built, while many of the children are in squalor and rags. The teachers of these schools have a very limited education, have never received any special preparation for their work, and are not required to pass any sort of an examination to test their fitness to teach, but are chosen solely by favoritism, preference being given to Chickasaw when the local trustee does not have a noncitizen friend who wants to teach. The books are furnished by the superintendent at $25 per year to each school—such books as were used in the States twenty-five years ago. Enrollment in 17 neighborhood schools for this scholastic year is 489, with an average attendance of 386, at an approximate cost to the nation of $36,115, or an average cost of $93.54 per pupil, the children attending these schools each being allowed $8 per month for board. This $8 per month is paid to persons who board these children in scrip or due bills on the nation. These persons being poor, are compelled to trade this scrip out at some store—usually that of a half-blood—for provisions at from 25 to 50 per cent discount, and this paper must be presented to the auditing committee of the legislature at its next annual meeting to be honored or disallowed, depending largely upon the influence of the holder, to whom warrants are then issued, to be paid in turn at some future time, whenever there is money in the treasury. Following is a tabulated report of these primary schools:

Neighborhood schools.

Name of school.	Teachers.			Amount paid teachers.	Other expenses of the schools.	Months of school.	Number of Indian pupils enrolled.			Pupils in lower grades.	Average attendance.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.		
Big Springs	1	....	1	$315	$686	7	10	7	17	17	11
Burris	1	....	1	450	1,270	10	12	7	19	19	15
Double Springs	1	....	1	450	2,470	10	32	18	50	50	30
Davis	....	1	1	450	2,310	10	19	15	34	34	28
Emet	....	1	1	450	2,630	10	18	17	35	35	32
H. Colbert	....	1	1	450	2,470	10	14	18	32	32	30
Kaneys	1	....	1	450	1,990	10	19	13	32	32	24
Lewis	....	1	1	450	870	10	3	8	11	11	10
McMillan	....	1	1	270	934	6	17	12	29	29	18
Pauls Valley	....	1	1	270	790	6	8	10	18	18	15
Potts	....	1	1	450	1,030	10	11	3	14	14	12
Red Springs	1	....	1	450	2,270	10	19	16	35	35	30
Sulphur Springs	1	....	1	450	2,290	10	17	18	35	35	25
Sulphur	1	....	1	90	60	2	10	11	21	21	18
Sandy Creek	1	....	1	450	2,470	10	18	19	37	37	30
Seeleys	1	....	1	450	2,070	10	18	17	35	35	25
Yellow Springs	1	....	1	450	2,710	10	23	12	35	35	23
Total	10	7	17	6,795	29,320	.....	268	221	489	489	386

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There are five boarding schools in operation in this nation, with an enrollment of 246 pupils, at an annual cost of $57,115, or $166.23 per pupil. These schools are let by contract on five-year terms, and only two of the five superintendents are competent to teach the common-school branches. By the terms of their contracts these superintendents receive a certain sum per year for instruction, board, medical attention, nursing, books, and laundering for a specified number of pupils, regardless of attendance, select all of their own teachers and subordinate help, employ their wives as matrons, and have unquestioned authority in the management of their schools; hence the discipline in several of the academies is very weak. The boys do pretty much as they please; besides, the sanitary conditions are almost entirely neglected. At one place I saw pigs, chickens, and boys contending for the occupancy of a recitation room, with the chances in favor of the pigs. The majority of these contractors are intermarried whites whose Indian wives are highly connected and who are of necessity men of large political influence to obtain these contracts; hence it often occurs that rumors of immorality and mismanagement of the schools are never investigated. Some of these superintendents are well-meaning men who do the best they can for the children, but others are unfit, morally and educationally, for the positions which they hold. Favoritism in the payment of warrants, I am informed, is the general practice with teachers and superintendents, many teachers being obliged to wait from one to two years to get their warrants cashed, or else sell them at a large discount, sometimes 50 per cent. Some of the superintendents of the academies tell me that they have not been able to get a cent of money on their school warrants from the Chickasaw treasurer since September 1, 1899, and have been compelled to buy provisions on time, agreeing to pay exorbitant prices therefor or else discount their warrants at the banks from 15 to 25 per cent to obtain money to pay running expenses. It is rumored that the outstanding warrants of the nation to-day amount to between $95,000 and $110,000, that the treasury is empty, and that money lenders are not anxious to buy school warrants at any price.

Stockraising on the ranges has been the principal employment in this country in the past, and very few of the people know anything else except the cowboy's trade and its attendant vices—drinking, consuming tobacco, and gambling. The ranges will be shortly all fenced up, the lands allotted, and people must turn their attention to agricultural pursuits; hence school studies and training should be shaped to that end. The prevailing idea has been, and is, to discourage all industrial work in these schools, allowing the boys to spend their leisure hours in idle sports and games of chance, and the girls in music and painting. The teachers and superintendents of these boarding schools, with one or two exceptions, know absolutely nothing of the principles of agriculture, botany, or horticulture; and at no place except the Orphans' Home are the boys taught to handle the plow or cultivator, ax or hoe, and only at this one school are the girls taught how to wash and mend their own clothes or cook a meal of victuals. The orphans are only required to labor one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening after schoolroom work is done, yet the repeal of this requirement is being strongly urged by some Chickasaw officials as being unjust and undignified. Following is a tabulated report of the academies:

ORPHANS' HOME.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Date of employment.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
W. S. Derrick	Superintendent	$1,500	Oct. 1, 1899	White	52	Married	Missouri	Chickasaw school board.
Cora I. Fuller	Principal teacher	600	Sept. 1, 1899	do	36	Single	Texas	Do.
Carrie Derrick	First assistant teacher	450	do	do	23	do	Arkansas	Do.
Willie B. Derrick	Music teacher	400	do	do	21	do	Indian Territory	Do.
Olla Studey	Matron	250	do	do	23	Married	Texas	Do.
D. S. Mufby and wife	Cook	300	do	do				
Place vacant	Laundress	250						
	Workhand	192	Apr. 1, 1898	White	24	Single	Tennessee	Do.

Yearly enrollment	59
Average daily attendance	47
Per cent of attendance	80
Appropriation	$8,500.00
Amount paid employees	3,912.00
Maintenance	4,588.00
Average cost of pupil per month	9.76

BLOOMFIELD SEMINARY.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Date of employment.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
E. B. Hinshaw	Superintendent	$1,800	Sept. 1, 1897	White		Married	Indiana	Contract with Chickasaw school board.
G. A. Nutt	First assistant teacher		Sept. 1, 1899	do		do	Texas	Contractor.
A. E. Nutt	Second assistant teacher			do		Single	do	Do.
Libbie Bennett	Music teacher			do		do	do	Do.
Mary Dobson	Art teacher			do		do	do	Do.
Mary Crutchfield	Elocution teacher			do		do	do	Do.
Mrs. E. B. Henshaw	Matron			do		Married	Indiana	Do.

Yearly enrollment	92
Average daily attendance	86
Appropriation	$15,180
Amount paid employees (refused to give it).	
Maintenance (refused to give it).	
Average cost of pupil per month	$16.50

HARLEY INSTITUTE.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Date of employment.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom employed.
S. M. White	Superintendent		Oct., 1897	White		Married		Contract with Chickesaw legislature.
P. B. H. Shearer	Principal teacher		do	do		do		By contractor.
Lulu White	First assistant teacher		Sept., 1899	do		Single		Do.
Debbie White	Second assistant teacher		do	do		do		Do.
Joehana Engboe	Music teacher		do	do		do		Do.
Mrs. G. Shearer	Elocution teacher		Oct., 1897	do		Married		Do.
Mrs. S. M. White	Matron		do	Indian		do		Do.

Yearly enrollment	80.00
Average daily attendance	75.00
Appropriation	$13,200.00
Amount paid employees (refused to give it).	
Maintenance (refused to give it).	
Average cost of pupil per month	$16.50

WAPANUCKA INSTITUTE.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Date of employment.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
C. A. Skean	Superintendent		Oct., 1897	White		Married	Tennessee	Contracted with Chickasaw board.
F. J. Newsome	Principal teacher		Sept., 1899	do		Single	Texas	By contractor.
B. F. Harrison	First assistant teacher		do	Indian		do	Indian Territory	Do.
Thos. Benton	Second assistant teacher		do	White		do	Tennessee	Do.
Annie Cund	Music teacher		Oct., 1897	do		do	Texas	Do.
Mrs. C. A. Skean	Matron		do	Indian		Married	Indian Territory	Do.

Yearly enrollment	79
Average daily attendance	60
Appropriation	$13,035
Amount paid employees (refused to give it).	
Maintenance (refused to give it).	
Average cost of pupil per month	$16.50

COLLINS INSTITUTE.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.	Date of employment.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Birthplace.	By whom appointed.
W. H. Jackson	Superintendent		Sept., 1897	White		Married	Mississippi	Contract with Chickasaw board.
Ruth Roach	Principal teacher		Sept., 1899	do		Single	Texas	Contractor.
Essie Glover	First assistant teacher		Jan., 1900	do		do	do	Do.
D. L. Swank	Music teacher		Sept., 1899	do		do	do	Do.
Mrs. W. H. Jackson	Matron		Sept., 1897	Indian		Married	Indian Territory	Do.

Yearly enrollment	38
Average daily attendance	38
Appropriation	$6,600
Amount paid employees (refused to give it).	
Maintenance (refused to give it).	
Average cost per pupil per month	$16.50

These schools were each described in detail in my report of September 16, 1899. In addition to the enrollment in the neighborhood schools and academies, the superintendent has issued certificates during the year to 175 Chickasaw children to attend noncitizen schools in this nation, each of which is entitled to receive from $8 to $14 per month, approximating $16,800; 5 academies, $57,115; 17 neighborhood schools, $36,115; total expense of schools for year 1899–1900, $110,030.

NONCITIZEN SCHOOLS.

The noncitizen population of this nation is composed largely of nomads and adventurers seeking to make a living or get wealth without hard labor. Many of them have come from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, bringing with them a bitter prejudice against public schools, due somewhat to race distinction, but more largely to ignorance, hence the private school has been encouraged, and to-day it is almost impossible to find a village or hamlet where some bombastic individual has not been conducting a subscription school. This individual is known in the community as "The Professor." In nine cases out of ten these schools have proven a total failure because of the floating character of the population, not being able to pay the tuition of their children, and the lack of discipline and education on the part of the teacher. Failing in a few weeks in one community this would-be pedagogue moves on to a new field to repeat his failure there, while some one else hastens along to take the place vacated. With a very few exceptions the private and sectarian schools known here as colleges are doing no better work than the subscription schools. In view of this condition of uncertainty only four towns in this nation have had the courage to establish public schools. Purcell, Pauls Valley, Wynnewood, and Ardmore have elected school boards, levied a tax, and employed supervising principals and teachers; and while working under the most adverse circumstances in the way of protests from taxpayers, epidemics of scarlet fever and smallpox, have had marvelous success with their schools during the year just closed. Following is a tabulated report of these schools:

Report of noncitizen schools of the nation.

School.	Teachers employed.		Amount paid teachers.	Other expenses of school.	Months of school.	Pupils enrolled.														Average attendance.	
						White.		Indian.		Negro.			High-school grades.			Lower grades.					
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Per cent.
Public schools of Ardmore	8	12	$4,460.00	$3,850.00	6	583	652	6	5	91	98	1,435	26	38	64	614	757	1,371		890	86
Public school of Wynnewood	3	5	1,535.00	407.00	4	191	175	8	7	39	36	456	3	6	9	235	212	447		325	.....
Public school of Pauls Valley	3	4	1,720.00	1,280.00	8	185	199	8	10	.....	.....	402	14	16	30	179	193	372		321	80
Public schools of Purcell	4	9	4,030.00	9,452.00	8	300	226	15	20	40	61	662	20	43	63	335	264	599		512	.....
Total	18	30	11,745.00	14,989.00	.....	1,259	1,252	37	42	170	195	2,955	63	103	166	1,363	1,426	2,789		2,048	.....
El Meta Christian College, Minco	.....	5	1,594.00	2,690.00	9	24	22	18	18	.....	.....	82	12	17	29	30	23	53		$60\frac{5}{16}$	.....
The Drexel School, Purcell	.....	5	(1)	(2)	10	30	35	.....	65	.....	.....	130	.....	12	.....	30	88	118		65	.....
Hargrove College, Ardmore	3	5	3,420.00	180.00	9	85	80	14	10	.....	.....	189	8	10	.....	91	80	171		140	82

[1] Mostly charitable work being done in this school by teachers.

[2] Can not be estimated. Much garden stuff raised on place.

The following is an estimate of the scholastic population of this nation between 5 and 18 years of age, obtained from teachers, postmasters, and others:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chickasaw children enrolled in national schools	459	376	835
Indians enrolled in El Meta and Hargrove colleges	29	28	57
Whites enrolled in El Meta and Hargrove colleges	78	88	166
Estimate of whites, from teachers, postmasters, and others	11,254	11,668	22,922
Estimate of Indians	568	692	1,260
Estimate of negroes	920	818	1,738
Total population	13,308	13,670	26,978
Chickasaw children as above	459	376	835
Counting one-half estimated Indians as Chickasaw	284	346	630
Total Chickasaw children	743	722	1,465
Choctaws	.....	.....	630

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

A few private schools, notably, El Meta Christian College at Minco, Draper's School at Lime, Drexel School at Purcell, Clemmon's School at Davis, have been doing good work. I would commend in a special manner the thorough business-like work being done at El Meta Christian College. Not in thorough class-room work only, but in systematic business principles in every department of the school, good discipline, order, and cleanliness. In a land where shiftlessness, dirt, and disorder reign supreme in the schoolhouse this college is like an oasis in the desert. There is a great need of some authority to compel noncitizens and others who engage in teaching in this nation to show some evidence of fitness for the positions they seek, both moral and educational. I would also recommend that Choctaw children residing in the Chickasaw Nation be allowed the same amount per month for board as those who reside in their own nation.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. SIMPSON,
Supervisor of Schools, Chickasaw Nation.

Hon. JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

REPORT OF REVENUE INSPECTOR FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTION SERVICE,
Muscogee, Ind. T., June 30, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

As revenue inspector it is my duty under your instructions to supervise the collections of the various revenues due the Cherokee Nation, as directed, and see that the same are paid into the hands of the United States Indian agent at Muscogee, Ind. T., for credit to the tribe.

Upon assuming my duties July 1, 1899, there were appointed as my assistants three district revenue inspectors, who were immediately assigned to service by districts—Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Two of these district inspectors are now in service, one having resigned April 30, 1900.

On entering upon the duties of this office, I found no precedents and that, apparently, there had been no well-defined system of collecting the tribal revenues in the past when the same were collected by the tribal authorities, and up to that time the business had been conducted very much on the "go-as-you-please" plan and, if common report be true, the matter of collections wholly neglected in some sections. Many persons from whom revenues and taxes were due expressed themselves as ignorant of the requirements, often adding they had never been required to pay revenue before, and that under the old régime only a small part of the funds collected reached the tribal treasury. I found also that almost to a man those from whom revenue and taxes were due were averse to paying the nation anything, claiming that no revenues were needed by the nation, and further that there was no way to enforce payments. In the latter view of the situation interested parties were aided by attor-

neys and newspapers, who held that collections were unwarranted by law and illegal in fact, thus making the problem more complex and my duties the more difficult to execute. I set about inaugurating a system for collecting by first ascertaining from whom revenues were due, and to this end made an enumeration of the merchants doing business in the nation; also of coal operators, hay shippers, and introducers of cattle, etc., so far as the information could be obtained, these being the chief sources of revenue, of which I will speak in detail under their appropriate heads.

A strong sentiment has been created against the payment of tribal revenues, principally by persons who are not financially interested, but collections have been hindered and evaded thereby.

It is contended by newspapers and a class of agitators that the Cherokee revenue laws are unjust, in that they require a royalty on one commodity, hay as an illustration, and not on another, such as wheat, and some have in their zeal gone so far in trying to prejudice the public against the laws and regulations as to claim that the officers of the Interior Department are responsible for them; but a royalty of 20 cents per ton on hay does not appeal to the average mind as excessive, especially when the great bulk of the hay shipped from the nation is cut or shipped by men who have no ownership in the soil that produces this spontaneous crop; neither does the merchandise tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on merchandise introduced and offered for sale seem oppressive, as the merchant purchasing $10,000 per annum is only required to pay $6.25 each quarter for the privilege of conducting his business in the nation, hence it must be conceded that noninterested persons who are now opposing the collections of tribal revenues with so much persistency and bitterness are doing so for the sake of opposing the administration of affairs generally rather than that the royalties and taxes are exorbitant or oppressive.

There have been cases where, acting under the advice of overzealous friends, parties have expended more money for so-called legal advice than their revenue or tax would have amounted to for a long period, had they paid it in accordance with the regulations.

I know of no one thing that emphasizes the oft-repeated assertion that "affairs in the Indian Territory are in a chaotic condition" so much as the attitude of those from whom revenues are due, and those who aid and abet them in evading payments of the same.

HAY ROYALTY.

No department of this office has attracted so much attention and comment by persons opposing the collection of revenues as the royalty on prairie hay.

The tribal laws and regulations of the Department require a royalty of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped out of the nation. It was the first work taken up by me, and from July of last year to the present time it has required the utmost vigilance to collect the same, even from some of the large shippers, who had made repeated promises to pay all that was due.

It has been necessary to seize and impound in the custody of the United States Indian Agency thousands of tons of hay before shippers would pay the royalty, requiring activity and much travel from one shipping point to another.

Many of the shippers are noncitizens or intruders, and almost without exception the grass, when bought standing, is obtained at a nominal price, thus making the Cherokee Nation an attractive point for the operations of hay dealers.

During a portion of the year the railroads declined to ship hay until the royalty was paid, but recently certain railroads have instructed their agents to accept hay for shipment whether royalty was paid or not, which is construed by some of the shippers to mean that the railroads issuing such instructions will aid them in evading payments, or, at least, that the railroads are indifferent in the matter.

The revenues collected during the year prior to the appointment of revenue inspectors amounted to $16.40, and for the year now closing to $4,474.88, which is perhaps as potent an illustration as I can furnish as to what has been accomplished in this line.

The books of the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation show no receipts for hay during the last year of collections by the tribe itself, ending September 30, 1898.

MERCHANDISE TAX.

There is a merchandise tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale in the Cherokee Nation, excepting in that section known as the Canadian district, where noncitizen merchants (under the treaty of 1866) are not required to pay this tax.

I have recently made an enumeration of merchants, and find there are 454 firms, located in 82 villages or trading posts, nearly every one of which has been visited during the year, and many of them quarterly, by myself or district inspectors. Parties have been furnished with the necessary blanks and instructed as to executing the same. Up to June 1 remittances from merchants were coming in regularly, when, acting under your instructions to close the place of business of any merchant refusing to pay the required tax, the store of W. C. Rogers, at Talala, was closed (on that date), after he had been repeatedly notified and had refused to make any payment.

He thereafter applied to the United States court, and a temporary restraining order against officers of the Interior Department from interfering with his business was issued by the court, and a hearing set for July 23, 1900. Since that time several merchants who had previously paid to a particular date, and promised to make payments quarterly, have refused or failed to do so.

The receipts from merchandise tax by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation for their fiscal year closing September 30, 1898, as shown by his books, when revenues were collected by the tribal authorities, amount to $1,673.82. The receipts by the United States Indian agent from same source from September 30, 1898, to June 30, 1899, were $878.68. The receipts from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, the period in which the revenue inspector has been on duty, amount to $5,607.65.

COAL ROYALTY.

There is a wide coal belt in the Cherokee Nation running from the Kansas line southward where coal is mined by what is known as the "stripping" process. Heretofore the collection of coal royalty has been conducted very loosely, and during the year prior to the appointment of revenue inspectors, there was paid into the hands of the Indian agent from this source only $239.71, while for the last year $3,856.01 has been collected, and I believe a system inaugurated that will bring larger sums in the future.

There are a large number of small coal operators in the nation, who sell coal by the measure, and it has taken considerable time and correspondence to impress upon these men the importance of paying the royalty.

The books of the Cherokee treasurer for the fiscal year of 1898 show receipts from "minerals," $251.22. There being no provision for royalty on other minerals, the item is presumed to refer to royalty on coal.

CATTLE TAX.

There is an introduction tax of 50 cents per head due on all cattle introduced into the nation; also an annual grazing tax of 25 cents per head on all introduced cattle. If collected, this tax would, in my opinion, exceed in amount all other taxes and revenues combined.

For a long time prior to the appointment of revenue inspectors no money has been received by the Cherokee treasurer from these sources. During the last year the sum of $1,956 has been collected.

There are many reasons why it is next to impossible to ascertain even the amount of taxes due, as cattlemen and others in possession of information have generally refused to give information as to the names of owners of introduced cattle, and as to whether cattle found running at large were introduced or native cattle. Cattle are introduced by railroads and frequently unloaded at night and from side tracks remote from town, where it is impossible for officers to see the cattle or obtain the names of witnesses, and many are driven into the nation at points where it is not easy to detect them. In addition to this, it is openly stated that the cattlemen are organized to evade the tax and withhold information concerning one another.

A contagious disease known as "Texas fever" has lately broken out among introduced cattle, which endangers other herds, and doubtless parties will be more willing in the future to furnish information concerning the introduction of cattle.

FERRY LICENSE.

License fees for ferries are required in the Cherokee Nation of $10 per annum on the Verdigris and Grand rivers and $25 on the Arkansas.

The ownership of these ferries appears to change very frequently, and I have had considerable difficulty in ascertaining the names of the operators, many of whom have been slow in making payments.

During the last year of collections by the Cherokee Nation itself, ending September 30, 1898, the Cherokee treasurer received $333. During the last fiscal year $504.19 has been collected from this source.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

For years the wanton destruction of timber has been going on in the nation. During the past year numerous sawmills have been shut down, considerable lumber seized, and several persons arrested, some of whom were sent to jail and others have left the country.

At first public sentiment seemed to be against the prevention of timber cutting, it being thought that it would deprive citizens from cutting fuel, fence posts, and the like; but when it became understood that avenues were provided through your office for cutting timber for legitimate purposes, and that it was only intended to prevent the wholesale slaughter of timber by persons who had no right to it, and for commercial purposes, the action of the officers has been heartily approved by the Cherokee people at large.

Through the work performed by the revenue inspectors I believe the timber depredations are now under control, for the first time in a long period.

The following figures present the amounts collected in revenues from the sources mentioned under the three systems recently in operation:

Source.	For the year 1898, under Cherokee authority.	From September 30, 1898, to June 30, 1899.	From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
Hay		$16.40	$4,474.88
Merchandise	$1,673.82	878.68	5,607.65
Coal	251.22	239.71	3,856.01
Cattle			1,956.00
Ferries	333.00	344.71	504.19

The total receipts for the fiscal year from all sources have been $19,455.05.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesies and helpful suggestions received from you, the latter being specially valuable from your intimate knowledge of affairs in the Indian Territory. I am also indebted to the United States Indian agent and the attaches of his office and that of your own for material assistance.

It is not claimed that all of the revenues have been collected, one year being too short a time in which to bring the new system into perfect working order, but on examination of the relative figures you will observe that the receipts have been increased during the past year in a large ratio, and I believe this branch of the service is in a fair way to show better results in the future. You are fully aware of some of the difficulties which I have encountered.

In addition to my duties in the collection of revenues I have, acting under your directions, attended to numerous special investigations, which I trust have in some measure aided you in the administration of your office in this Territory, in which you are confronted with so many perplexing conditions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK C. CHURCHILL,
Revenue Inspector for the Cherokee Nation.

Hon. J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory.

REPORT OF REVENUE INSPECTOR FOR THE CREEK NATION.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTION SERVICE,
Muscogee, Ind. T., June 30, 1900.

SIR: Complying with your instructions to submit to you an annual report, showing the work done in connection with the collection of the Creek revenues by the revenue inspector and the district revenue inspectors for the Creek Nation during the year ending June 30, 1900, I have the honor to submit the following:

COLLECTION OF THE TRADER AND OCCUPATION TAX.

The collection of the tax imposed by the Creek license law was taken out of the hands of the tribal authorities by the act of June 28, 1898. During the year ending June 30, 1899, the United States Indian agent collected the sum of $3,813.43, under the provisions of the said law.

When the work was taken up by the present force, the conditions existing were about as follows: A few traders were paying their tax regularly; many considered the tax had been abolished, and some new traders had come into the nation who had no knowledge of the existence of the tax. A majority of the lawyers within the limits of the Creek Nation had never paid tax as such, having avoided payment by claiming that they were officers of the United States court and therefore exempt by law. The lawyers refused to pay the tax and advised others to refuse. As a result of this action by the lawyers it was deemed advisable to enforce the collection of the tax in their case first. They were duly served with demands for payment and threatened with removal in the event of their failure to pay, and thereupon they sought to obtain an injunction restraining the officers of the Department of the Interior from removing them from the limits of the Creek Nation. Their prayer for injunction was denied by Hon. John R. Thomas, United States judge, and the position taken by the officers of the Department of the Interior was sustained. This decision was sustained by the United States court of appeals of Indian Territory (Maxey *v.* Wright, 54 S. W. Reporter, 807) in the following language:

"On the whole case we therefore hold that a lawyer who is a white man and not a citizen of the Creek Nation is, pursuant to their statute, required to pay for the privilege of remaining and practicing his profession in that nation the sum of $25; that if he refuse the payment therefor he becomes by virtue of the treaty an intruder, and that in such a case the Government of the United States may remove him from the nation, and that this duty devolves upon the Interior Department. Whether the Interior Department or its Indian agents can be controlled by the courts by the writs of mandamus and injunction is not material in this case, because, as we hold, an attorney who refuses to pay the amount required by the statute by its very terms becomes an intruder, whom the United States promises by the terms of the treaty to remove, and therefore in such cases the officers and agents of the Interior Department would be acting clearly and properly within the scope of their powers."

An appeal from this decision has been taken to the United States circuit court of appeals, where the case is now pending.

In August, 1899, after the decision of the lower court, those subject to the tax began making payments.

The method of collecting this tax has been as follows: At the beginning of each quarter the district inspectors have in their respective districts personally served upon all parties subject to this tax a ten days' demand for payment of taxes due, making semiweekly report to me showing service of the demand, changes in the list of taxpayers, and such other information as they have been able to secure. Fifteen days later, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a second peremptory demand calling for payment within five days has been served by the district inspectors upon all who failed to respond to the first demand, semiweekly report being made to me showing reason for failure to pay, if any, and giving other information.

At the expiration of the five days, or as soon thereafter as practicable, I have visited the various towns, accompanied by a district inspector, making personal demand for immediate payment from delinquents, and threatening the traders with the closing of their places of business, and those subject to an occupation tax with removal. Following this personal demand I have again called upon the delinquents, accompanied by a district revenue inspector and a force of Indian police, and either effected a settlement or closed their places of business, reporting for removal such delinquents as could not be satisfactorily closed.

Records are kept in my office made up from the reports of the district inspectors and the duplicate statements which accompany remittances to the United States Indian agent, that are used in making up delinquent lists, etc., and that afford a check upon the office of the United States Indian agent, so far as the revenues of the Creek Nation are concerned.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, the sum of $18,811.27 has been received by the United States Indian agent from those subject to this tax. Two places of business within the limits of the Creek Nation have been closed with the assistance of the Indian police, and a few business men have voluntarily closed their places of business rather than pay the taxes prescribed. No removals have been made on account of nonpayment of this tax.

The collection of this tax is opposed by nearly all who are subject thereto. At all times during the present year the taxpayers have expected relief from this tax, either by treaty, act of Congress, or decision of the court, and even now the lawyers represent that they are confident that they will secure a decision from the United States circuit court of appeals relieving them from the payment of this tax. As a result of this feeling the taxpayers have in many instances devoted their entire energy and ability to devising and inventing excuses for delay in paying their taxes, and there are some taxpayers who are in arrears at present.

In some localities within the limits of the Creek Nation various lines of business are overcrowded by people who are not at present making their living expenses, but who are striving to remain within the limits of the Creek Nation in order to take advantage of the opening up of this section of the country when the opening comes.

A large part of the business carried on within the limits of the Creek Nation is transacted by Creek citizens, noncitizen Indians, and intermarried noncitizens who have not been compelled to pay taxes.

COLLECTION OF RENTALS FROM CATTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

Leases from the Creek Nation on border pastures and other grazing land were terminated or abolished by the act of June 28, 1898. When work was commenced among the cattlemen it was found that many of the old pastures inclosed under the border pasture law contained tracts of land of inferior quality, owing to its roughness or to the fact that it was partially wooded, which remained unselected and which could not be leased by the cattlemen from individual citizens. Rent to the amount of $4,344.65 has been paid to the United States Indian agent during the year ending June 30, 1900, for the use of such land. The plan followed in outlining the settlements with cattlemen has been, first, to ascertain whether or not the pasture was all leased from individual citizens; if not found to be all leased, then to plat the pasture, check the plat with the leases submitted and the records of the commission of the Five Civilized Tribes, and base the settlement outlined on behalf of the Creek Nation on the amount of land not selected and not leased and the quality of the land covered by settlement, actual investigation as to the quality of the land being made by me when deemed necessary. The work has resulted in the collection of a considerable revenue for the Creek Nation, and settlements are outlined that should bring in $2,000 more for the use of lands during the season of 1899.

The work done along these lines has also been of material assistance in hastening the selection of land by Creek citizens, and has also assisted a large number of Creek citizens in collecting rents from their selections who, unassisted, would have failed to collect their rents. The cattle business, properly conducted, is, in my opinion, of great benefit to the Creek Nation. The cattle convert the grass into money, and while it is true that much of the resources so converted go to the benefit of outside parties, a considerable portion reaches the Indian citizens in the form of rent; another considerable portion reaches the agricultural farmer in the form of payment for corn, hay, etc., raised by him, and still another considerable portion goes to pay for help employed, and for the purpose of making improvements. Indirectly the merchants of the various towns are greatly benefited by the circulation of large sums of money which, without the cattle industry, they would not have.

Much of the land contained within the limits of the Creek Nation is unfit for any purpose other than that of grazing. This land will be to a large extent unselected after each individual citizen has made a selection of 160 acres. Under existing conditions the principal part of the grass growing on such lands is allowed to go to waste or is burned in the autumn. With proper legislation and regulations these lands could be made to yield a very considerable revenue to the Creek Nation.

At all times during the past year there have been limited numbers of cattle and horses running at large on the public domain of the Creek Nation. Many of these are owned by Creek citizens or intermarried noncitizens, or are native cattle owned by noncitizens, and cases which could not be reached under section 2117, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Numerous complaints have been received from citizens who have made selections, stating that others were grazing cattle on their selections without contract and without paying the citizen for the use of the grass. Under existing conditions it would seem that their proper remedy was through the United States courts, but owing to the poverty of the citizens and their inability to meet the expenses incident to litigation they have been afforded little relief.

WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH TIMBER.

This work has consisted, not in the collection of royalty, but in preventing the destruction of the timber assets of the Creek Nation. At the beginning of the year there were 13 sawmills, with a combined capacity of between 25,000 and 30,000 feet of lumber per day, operating on native timber, within the limits of the Creek Nation, sawing both for domestic and export purposes, and using walnut, cottonwood, and oak logs. Illegal timber cutting within the limits of the Creek Nation has been practically stopped, and at present little, if any, timber is being sawed except in accordance with the instructions of the Department of the Interior, and no lumber or timber

is being exported. The only revenue derived from this source during the year ending June 30, 1900, consists of $191 paid to the United States Indian agent for lumber and timber seized at Bristow, Catoosa, and Sapulpa.

ROYALTIES ON COAL.

This work has included the collection of royalty on coal and the prevention of illegal coal mining. The amount of revenue derived from this source for the year ending June 30, 1899, was $3. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the revenue has amounted to $3,023.27, and no coal is now being exported contrary to instructions.

In addition to the regular work outlined above, much has been done in preventing the cutting of hay on public domain. Various investigations and reports have been made, covering a large variety of cases arising within the limits of the Creek Nation, but not directly yielding revenues, such as smallpox investigations, investigating the infringement of property rights along the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railroad, etc.

The total revenues collected for the year ending June 30, 1899, for the benefit of the Creek Nation amounted to $4,913.63; the total revenues for the year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to $26,370.19. The total expense for salary, per diem, and traveling expenses for the revenue inspector and three district revenue inspectors for the year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to $4,884.52, leaving the net revenues for the year ending June 30, 1900, $21,485.67, showing an increase in the net revenues for the year ending June 30, 1900, over the net revenues for the year ending June 30, 1899, of $16,572.04.

There are within the limits of the Creek Nation 34 towns, villages, or trading posts where those subject to the operation of the Creek license law are engaged in business. The list of persons residing within the limits of the Creek Nation who are subject to the operation of this law includes the names of 549 individuals or firms. These figures do not include Creek citizens, noncitizen Indians, or intermarried noncitizens.

The work done by the revenue inspector and district revenue inspectors has brought them in personal contact with a majority of the people of all classes in the Creek Nation, and has enabled them to be of much service in explaining existing conditions to citizens and others, and in keeping the Department of the Interior in close touch with all classes of people in the Creek Nation.

Uncertainty in the minds of the people as to existing law, and as to authority for the enforcement of existing laws, has greatly impeded the work.

The three district revenue inspectors, W. A. Porter, A. E. McKellop, and James H. Alexander, have made report to the revenue inspector. Their knowledge of the Creek language and their wide acquaintance with the residents of the Creek Nation have been of great service, and their work as a whole is deserving of commendation. In my opinion, based on one year's work with them, it would have been very difficult to have improved upon the selection made at the time of their appointment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUY P. COBB,
Revenue Inspector.

Hon. J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE SEMINOLE COMMISSION.

This agreement by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, and Thomas B. Needles, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the Government of the Seminole nation in Indian Territory, of the second part, entered into on behalf of said Government by its commission, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz: John F. Brown, Okchan Harjo, William Cully, K. N. Kinkehee, Thomas West, and Thomas Factor.

Witnesseth, that in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

All lands belonging to the Seminole tribe of Indians shall be divided into three classes, designated as first, second, and third class, the first class to be appraised at five dollars, the second class at two dollars and fifty cents, and the third class at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the same shall be divided among the members of the tribe so that each shall have an equal share thereof in value, so far as may be, the location and fertility of the soil considered; giving to each the right to select his allotment so as to include any improvements thereon, owned by him at the time, and each allottee shall have the sole right of occupancy of the land so allotted to him, during the existence of the present tribal government, and until the members of said tribe shall have become citizens of the United States. Such allotments shall be made under the direction and supervision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with a representative appointed by the tribal government, and the chairman of said commission shall execute and deliver to each allottee a certificate describing therein the land allotted to him.

All contracts for sale, disposition, or encumbrance of any part of any allotment made prior to date of patent shall be void.

Any allottee may lease his allotment for any period not exceeding six years, the contract therefor to be executed in triplicate upon printed blanks provided by the tribal government, and before the same shall become effective it shall be approved by the principal chief and a copy filed in the office of the clerk of the United States court at Wewoka.

No lease of any coal, mineral, coal oil, or natural gas within said nation shall be valid unless made with the tribal government by and with the consent of the allottee and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Should there be discovered on any allotment any coal, mineral, coal oil, or natural gas, and the same should be operated so as to produce royalty, one-half of such royalty shall be paid to such allottee and the remaining half into the tribal treasury until extinguishment of tribal government, and the latter shall be used for the purpose of equalizing the value of allotments; and if the same be insufficient therefor, any other funds belonging to the tribe upon extinguishment of tribal government may be used for such purpose, so that each allotment may be made equal in value as aforesaid.

The town site of Wewoka shall be controlled and disposed of according to the provisions of an act of the general council of the Seminole Nation, approved April 23, 1897, relative thereto; and on extinguishment of the tribal government, deeds of conveyance shall issue to owners of lots as herein provided for allottees, and all lots remaining unsold at that time, may be sold in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of the funds belonging to the Seminoles, now held by the United States, shall be set apart as a permanent school fund for the education of children of the members of said tribe, and shall be held by the United States at five per cent interest, or invested so as to produce such amount of interest, which shall be, after extinguishment of tribal government, applied by the Secretary of the Interior to the support of Mekasuky and Emahaka academies, and the district

schools of the Seminole people; and there shall be selected and excepted from allotment three hundred and twenty acres of land for each of said academies and eighty acres each for eight district schools in the Seminole country.

There shall also be excepted from allotment one-half acre for the use and occupancy of each of twenty-four churches, including those already existing and such others as may hereafter be established in the Seminole country, by and with consent of the general council of the nation; but should any part of same at any time cease to be used for church purposes, such part shall at once revert to the Seminole people and be added to the lands set apart for the use of said district schools.

One acre in each township shall be excepted from allotment, and the same may be purchased by the United States upon which to establish schools for the education of children of noncitizens when deemed expedient.

When the tribal government shall cease to exist, the principal chief last elected by said tribe shall execute, under his hand and the seal of the nation, and deliver to each allottee, a deed conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the said nation and the members thereof in and to the lands so allotted to him, and the Secretary of the Interior shall approve such deed, and the same shall thereupon operate as a relinquishment of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land embraced in said conveyance, and as a guaranty by the United States of the title of said lands to the allottee; and the acceptance of such deed by the allottee shall be a relinquishment of his title to and interest in all other lands belonging to the tribe, except such as may have been excepted from allotment and held in common for other purposes. Each allottee shall designate one tract of forty acres, which shall, by the terms of the deed, be made inalienable and nontaxable as a homestead in perpetuity.

All moneys belonging to the Seminole remaining after equalizing the value of allotments as herein provided and reserving said sum of five hundred thousand dollars for school fund, shall be paid per capita to the members of said tribe in three equal installments, the first to be made as soon as convenient after allotment and extinguishment of tribal government, and the others at one and two years, respectively. Such payments shall be made by a person appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall prescribe the amount of and approve the bond to be given by such person, and strict account shall be given to the Secretary of the Interior for such disbursements.

The "Loyal Seminole claim" shall be submitted to the United States Senate, which shall make final determination of same, and, if sustained, shall provfde for payment thereof within two years from date hereof.

There shall hereafter be held, at the town of Wewoka, the present capital of the Seminole Nation, regular terms of the United States court as at other points in the judicial district of which the Seminole Nation is a part.

The United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the Seminole country against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of intoxicants of any kind or quality.

This agreement shall in no wise affect the provisions of existing treaties between the Seminole Nation and the United States except in so far as it is inconsistent therewith.

The United States courts now existing or that may hereafter be created in Indian Territory shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, or use of real estate owned by the Seminoles and to try all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery hereafter committed in the Seminole country, without reference to race or citizenship of the persons charged with such crime, and any citizen or officer of said nation charged with any such crime, if convicted, shall be punished as if he were a citizen or officer of the United States; and the courts of said nation shall retain all the jurisdiction which they now have, except as herein transferred to the courts of the United States.

When this agreement is ratified by the Seminole Nation and the United States, the same shall serve to repeal all the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, in any manner affecting the proceedings of the general council of the Seminole Nation.

It being known that the Seminole Reservation is insufficient for allotments for the use of the Seminole people, upon which they, as citizens, holding in severalty, may reasonably and adequately maintain their families, the United States will make effort to purchase from the Creek Nation, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, two hundred thousand acres of land, immediately adjoining the eastern boundary of the Seminole Reservation and lying between the North Fork and South Fork of the Canadian River, in trust for, and to be conveyed by proper patent by the United States to, the Seminole Indians, upon said sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre being reimbursed to the United States by said Seminole Indians; the same to be allotted as herein provided for lands now owned by the Seminoles.

This agreement shall be binding on the United States when ratified by Congress, and on the Seminole people when ratified by the general council of the Seminole Nation.

In witness whereof the said commissioners have hereunto affixed their names at Muskogee, Indian Territory, this sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1897.

TAMS BIXBY,
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
Secretary.

JOHN F. BROWN,
OKCHAN HARJO,
WILLIAM CULLY,
K. N. KINKEHEE,
THOMAS WEST,
THOMAS FACTOR,
Seminole Commission.

A. J. BROWN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

[PUBLIC—No. 162.]

AN ACT For the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all criminal prosecutions in the Indian Territory against officials for embezzlement, bribery, and embracery the word "officer," when the same appears in the criminal laws heretofore extended over and put in force in said Territory, shall include all officers of the several tribes or nations of Indians in said Territory.

SEC. 2. That when in the progress of any civil suit, either in law or equity, pending in the United States court in any district in said Territory, it shall appear to the court that the property of any tribe is in any way affected by the issues being heard, said court is hereby authorized and required to make said tribe a party to said suit by service upon the chief or governor of the tribe, and the suit shall thereafter be conducted and determined as if said tribe had been an original party to said action.

SEC. 3. That said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in their respective districts to try cases against those who may claim to hold as members of a tribe and whose membership is denied by the tribe, but who continue to hold said lands and tenements notwithstanding the objection of the tribe; and if it be found upon trial that the same are held unlawfully against the tribe by those claiming to be members thereof, and the membership and right are disallowed by the commission to the Five Tribes, or the United States court, and the judgment has become final, then said court shall cause the parties charged with unlawfully holding said possessions to be removed from the same and cause the lands and tenements to be restored to the person or persons or nation or tribe of Indians entitled to the possession of the same: *Provided always*, That any person being a noncitizen in possession of lands, holding the possession thereof under an agreement, lease, or improvement contract with either of said nations or tribes, or any citizen thereof, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may, as to lands not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres, in defense of any action for the possession of said lands show that he is and has been in peaceable possession of such lands, and that he has while in such possession made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for such improvements. Thereupon the court or jury trying said cause shall determine the fair and reasonable value of such improvements and the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time the same shall have been occupied by such person, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such persons should be charged the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, and award him possession for such time unless the amount be paid by claimant within such reasonable time as the court shall specify. If the finding be that the amount of rents exceed the value of the improvements, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant for such sum, for which execution may issue.

SEC. 4. That all persons who have heretofore made improvements on lands belonging to any one of the said tribes of Indians, claiming rights of citizenship, whose claims have been decided adversely under the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have possession thereof until and including

December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and may, prior to that time, sell or dispose of the same to any member of the tribe owning the land who desires to take the same in his allotment: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to improvements which have been appraised and paid for, or payment tendered by the Cherokee Nation under the agreement with the United States approved by Congress March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SEC. 5. That before any action by any tribe or person shall be commenced under section three of this Act it shall be the duty of the party bringing the same to notify the adverse party to leave the premises for the possession of which the action is about to be brought, which notice shall be served at least thirty days before commencing the action by leaving a written copy with the defendant, or, if he can not be found, by leaving the same at his last known place of residence or business with any person occupying the premises over the age of twelve years, or, if his residence or business address can not be ascertained, by leaving the same with any person over the age of twelve years upon the premises sought to be recovered and described in said notice; and if there be no person with whom said notice can be left, then by posting same on the premises.

SEC. 6. That the summons shall not issue in such action until the chief or governor of the tribe, or person or persons bringing suit in his own behalf, shall have filed a sworn complaint, on behalf of the tribe or himself, with the court, which shall, as near as practicable, describe the premises so detained, and shall set forth a detention without the consent of the person bringing said suit or the tribe, by one whose membership is denied by it: *Provided*, That if the chief or governor refuse or fail to bring suit in behalf of the tribe then any member of the tribe may make complaint and bring said suit.

SEC. 7. That the court in granting a continuance of any case, particularly under section three, may, in its discretion, require the party applying therefor to give an undertaking to the adverse party, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the judge of the court, conditioned for the payment of all damages and costs and defraying the rent which may accrue if judgment be rendered against him.

SEC. 8. That when a judgment for restitution shall be entered by the court the clerk shall, at the request of the plaintiff or his attorney, issue a writ of execution thereon, which shall command the proper officer of the court to cause the defendant or defendants to be forthwith removed and ejected from the premises and the plaintiff given complete and undisturbed possession of the same. The writ shall also command the said officer to levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants subject to execution, and also collect therefrom the costs of the action and all accruing costs in the service of the writ. Said writ shall be executed within thirty days.

SEC. 9. That the jurisdiction of the court and municipal authority of the city of Fort Smith for police purposes in the State of Arkansas is hereby extended over all that strip of land in the Indian Territory lying and being situate between the corporate limits of the said city of Fort Smith and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, and extending up the said Poteau River to the mouth of Mill Creek; and all the laws and ordinances for the preservation of the peace and health of said city, as far as the same are applicable, are hereby put in force therein: *Provided*, That no charge or tax shall ever be made or levied by said city against said land or the tribe or nation to whom it belongs.

SEC. 10. That all actions for restitution of possession of real property under this Act must be commenced by the service of a summons within two years after the passage of this Act, where the wrongful detention or possession began prior to the date of its passage; and all actions which shall be commenced hereafter, based upon wrongful detention or possession committed since the passage of this Act must be commenced within two years after the cause of action accrued. And nothing in this Act shall take away the right to maintain an action for unlawful and forcible entry and detainer given by the Act of Congress passed May second, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth United States Statutes, page ninety-five).

SEC. 11. That when the roll of citizenship of any one of said nations or tribes is fully completed as provided by law, and the survey of the lands of said nation or tribe is also completed, the commission heretofore appointed under Acts of Congress, and known as the "Dawes Commission," shall proceed to allot the exclusive use and occupancy of the surface of all the lands of said nation or tribe susceptible of allotment among the citizens thereof, as shown by said roll, giving to each, so far as possible, his fair and equal share thereof, considering the nature and fertility of the soil, location, and value of same; but all oil, coal, asphalt, and mineral deposits in the lands of any tribe are reserved to such tribe, and no allotment of such lands shall carry the title to such oil, coal, asphalt, or mineral deposits; and all town sites shall also be reserved to the several tribes, and shall be set apart by the commission hereto-

fore mentioned as incapable of allotment. There shall also be reserved from allotment a sufficient amount of lands now occupied by churches, schools, parsonages, charitable institutions, and other public buildings for their present actual and necessary use, and no more, not to exceed five acres for each school and one acre for each church and each parsonage, and for such new schools as may be needed; also sufficient land for burial grounds where necessary. When such allotment of the lands of any tribe has been by them completed, said commission shall make full report thereof to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any way affect any vested legal rights which may have been heretofore granted by Act of Congress, nor be so construed as to confer any additional rights upon any parties claiming under any such Act of Congress: *Provided further*, That whenever it shall appear that any member of a tribe is in possession of lands, his allotment may be made out of the lands in his possession, including his home if the holder so desires: *Provided further*, That if the person to whom an allotment shall have been made shall be declared, upon appeal as herein provided for, by any of the courts of the United States in or for the aforesaid Territory, to have been illegally accorded rights of citizenship, and for that or any other reason declared to be not entitled to any allotment, he shall be ousted and ejected from said lands; that all persons known as intruders who have been paid for their improvements under existing laws and have not surrendered possession thereof who may be found under the provisions of this Act to be entitled to citizenship shall, within ninety days thereafter, refund the amount so paid them, with six per centum interest, to the tribe entitled thereto; and upon their failure so to do said amount shall become a lien upon all improvements owned by such person in such Territory, and may be enforced by such tribe; and unless such person makes such restitution no allotments shall be made to him: *Provided further*, That the lands allotted shall be nontransferable until after full title is acquired and shall be liable for no obligations contracted prior thereto by the allottee, and shall be nontaxable while so held: *Provided further*, That all towns and cities heretofore incorporated or incorporated under the provisions of this Act are hereby authorized to secure, by condemnation or otherwise, all the lands actually necessary for public improvements, regardless of tribal lines; and when the same can not be secured otherwise than by condemnation, then the same may be acquired as provided in sections nine hundred and seven and nine hundred and twelve, inclusive, of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas.

SEC. 12. That when report of allotments of lands of any tribe shall be made to the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinbefore provided, he shall make a record thereof, and when he shall confirm such allotments the allottees shall remain in peaceable and undisturbed possession thereof, subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to provide rules and regulations in regard to the leasing of oil, coal, asphalt, and other minerals in said Territory, and all such leases shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior; and any lease for any such minerals otherwise made shall be absolutely void. No lease shall be made or renewed for a longer period than fifteen years, nor cover the mineral in more than six hundred and forty acres of land, which shall conform as nearly as possible to the surveys. Lessees shall pay on each oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars, in advance, for each succeeding year thereafter, as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made. All such payments shall be a credit on royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments; and all lessees must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim, whether developed or undeveloped; and should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance shall then become and be the money and property of the tribe. Where any oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land, by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interest shall continue unimpaired hereby, and shall be assured to such holders or owners by leases from the Secretary of the Interior for the term not exceeding fifteen years, but subject to payment of advance royalties as herein provided, when such leases are not operated, to the rate of royalty on coal mined, and

the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and preference shall be given to such parties in renewals of such leases: *And provided further*, That when, under the customs and laws heretofore existing and prevailing in the Indian Territory, leases have been made of different groups or parcels of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, and possession has been taken thereunder and improvements made for the development of such oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, by lessees or their assigns, which have resulted in the production of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral in commercial quantities by such lessees or their assigns, then such parties in possession shall be given preference in the making of new leases, in compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior; and in making new leases due consideration shall be made for the improvements of such lessees, and in all cases of the leasing or renewal of leases of oil, coal, asphalt, and other mineral deposits preference shall be given to parties in possession who have made improvements. The rate of royalty to be paid by all lessees shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 14. That the inhabitants of any city or town in said Territory having two hundred or more residents therein may proceed, by petition to the United States court in the district in which such city or town is located, to have the same incorporated as provided in chapter twenty-nine of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, if not already incorporated thereunder; and the clerk of said court shall record all papers and perform all the acts required of the recorder of the county, or the clerk of the county court, or the secretary of state, necessary for the incorporation of any city or town, as provided in Mansfield's Digest, and such city or town government, when so authorized and organized, shall possess all the powers and exercise all the rights of similar municipalities in said State of Arkansas. All male inhabitants of such cities and towns over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States or of either of said tribes, who have resided therein more than six months next before any election held under this Act, shall be qualified voters at such election. That mayors of such cities and towns, in addition to their other powers, shall have the same jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising within the corporate limits of such cities and towns as, and coextensive with, United States commissioners in the Indian Territory, and may charge, collect, and retain the same fees as such commissioners now collect and account for to the United States; and the marshal or other executive officer of such city or town may execute all processes issued in the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred, and charge and collect the same fees for similar services, as are allowed to constables under the laws now in force in said Territory.

All elections shall be conducted under the provisions of chapter fifty-six of said digest, entitled "Elections," so far as the same may be applicable; and all inhabitants of such cities and towns, without regard to race, shall be subject to all laws and ordinances of such city or town governments, and shall have equal rights, privileges, and protection therein. Such city or town governments shall in no case have any authority to impose upon or levy any tax against any lands in said cities or towns until after title is secured from the tribe; but all other property, including all improvements on town lots, which for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed and considered personal property, together with all occupations and privileges, shall be subject to taxation. And the councils of such cities and towns, for the support of the same and for schools and other public purposes, may provide by ordinance for the assessment, levy, and collection annually of a tax upon such property, not to exceed in the aggregate two per centum of the assessed value thereof, in manner provided in chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of said digest, entitled "Revenue," and for such purposes may also impose a tax upon occupations and privileges.

Such councils may also establish and maintain free schools in such cities and towns, under the provisions of sections sixty-two hundred and fifty-eight to sixty-two hundred and seventy-six, inclusive, of said digest, and may exercise all the powers conferred upon special school districts in cities and towns in the State of Arkansas by the laws of said State when the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

For the purposes of this section all the laws of said State of Arkansas herein referred to, so far as applicable, are hereby put in force in said Territory; and the United States court therein shall have jurisdiction to enforce the same, and to punish any violation thereof, and the city or town councils shall pass such ordinances as may be necessary for the purpose of making the laws extended over them applicable to them and for carrying the same into effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act, or in the laws of the State of Arkansas, shall authorize or permit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any intoxicating liquor in said Territory, or the introduction thereof into said Territory; and it shall be the duty of the district attorneys in said Territory

and the officers of such municipalities to prosecute all violators of the laws of the United States relating to the introduction of intoxicating liquors into said Territory, or to their sale, or exposure for sale, therein: *Provided further*, That owners and holders of leases or improvements in any city or town shall be privileged to transfer the same.

SEC. 15. That there shall be a commission in each town for each one of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes, to consist of one member to be appointed by the executive of the tribe, who shall not be interested in town property, other than his home; one person to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and one member to be selected by the town. And if the executive of the tribe or the town fail to select members as aforesaid, they may be selected and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Said commissions shall cause to be surveyed and laid out town sites where towns with a present population of two hundred or more are located, conforming to the existing survey so far as may be, with proper and necessary streets, alleys, and public grounds, including parks and cemeteries, giving to each town such territory as may be required for its present needs and reasonable prospective growth; and shall prepare correct plats thereof, and file one with the Secretary of the Interior, one with the clerk of the United States court, one with the authorities of the tribe, and one with the town authorities. And all town lots shall be appraised by said commission at their true value, excluding improvements; and separate appraisements shall be made of all improvements thereon; and no such appraisements shall be effective until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and in case of disagreement by the members of such commission as to the value of any lot, said Secretary may fix the value thereof.

The owner of the improvements upon any town lot, other than fencing, tillage, or temporary buildings, may deposit in the United States Treasury, Saint Louis, Missouri, one-half of such appraised value; ten per centum within two months and fifteen per centum more within six months after notice of appraisement, and the remainder in three equal annual installments thereafter, depositing with the Secretary of the Interior one receipt for each payment, and one with the authorities of the tribe, and such deposit shall be deemed a tender to the tribe of the purchase money for such lot.

If the owner of such improvements on any lot fails to make deposit of the purchase money as aforesaid, then such lot may be sold in the manner herein provided for the sale of unimproved lots; and when the purchaser thereof has complied with the requirements herein for the purchase of improved lots he may, by petition, apply to the United States court within whose jurisdiction the town is located for condemnation and appraisement of such improvements, and petitioner shall, after judgment, deposit the value so fixed with the clerk of the court; and thereupon the defendant shall be required to accept same in full payment for his improvements or remove same from the lot within such time as may be fixed by the court.

All town lots not improved as aforesaid shall belong to the tribe, and shall be in like manner appraised, and, after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and due notice, sold to the highest bidder at public auction by said commission, but not for less than their appraised value, unless ordered by the Secretary of the Interior; and purchasers may in like manner make deposits of the purchase money with like effect, as in case of improved lots.

The inhabitants of any town may, within one year after the completion of the survey thereof, make such deposit of ten dollars per acre for parks, cemeteries, and other public grounds laid out by said commission with like effect as for improved lots; and such parks and public grounds shall not be used for any purpose until such deposits are made.

The person authorized by the tribe or tribes may execute or deliver to any such purchaser, without expense to him, a deed conveying to him the title to such lands or town lots; and thereafter the purchase money shall become the property of the tribe; and all such moneys shall, when titles to all the lots in the towns belonging to any tribe have been thus perfected, be paid per capita to the members of the tribe: *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provisions of this Act where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then, and in that event, the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of as provided for in this Act.

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person, after the passage of this Act, except as hereinafter provided, to claim, demand, or receive, for his own use or for the use of anyone else, any royalty on oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral, or on any timber or lumber, or any other kind of property whatsoever, or any rents on any lands or property belonging to any one of said tribes or nations in said Territory, or for anyone to pay to any individual any such royalty or rents or any consideration therefor whatsoever; and all royalties and rents hereafter payable to the tribe shall be paid, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong: *Provided*, That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his, her, or their allotment.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of any one of said tribes to inclose or in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, to hold possession of any greater amount of lands or other property belonging to any such nation or tribe than that which would be his approximate share of the lands belonging to such nation or tribe and that of his wife and his minor children as per allotment herein provided; and any person found in such possession of lands or other property in excess of his share and that of his family, as aforesaid, or having the same in any manner inclosed, at the expiration of nine months after the passage of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 18. That any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of sections sixteen and seventeen of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs), and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. And the United States district attorneys in said Territory are required to see that the provisions of said sections are strictly enforced and they shall at once proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holding of lands and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same.

SEC. 19. That no payment of any moneys on any account whatever shall hereafter be made by the United States to any of the tribal governments or to any officer thereof for disbursement, but payments of all sums to members of said tribes shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Interior by an officer appointed by him; and per capita payments shall be made direct to each individual in lawful money of the United States, and the same shall not be liable to the payment of any previously contracted obligation.

SEC. 20. That the commission hereinbefore named shall have authority to employ, with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all assistance necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of all duties herein imposed, including competent surveyors to make allotments, and to do any other needed work, and the Secretary of the Interior may detail competent clerks to aid them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 21. That in making rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, as required by law, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized and directed to take the roll of Cherokee citizens of eighteen hundred and eighty (not including freedmen) as the only roll intended to be confirmed by this and preceding Acts of Congress, and to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said roll, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to persons whose names are found thereon; and all persons who have been enrolled by the tribal authorities who have heretofore made permanent settlement in the Cherokee Nation whose parents, by reason of their Cherokee blood, have been lawfully admitted to citizenship by the tribal authorities, and who were minors when their parents were so admitted; and they shall investigate the right of all other persons whose names are found on any other rolls and omit all such as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling only such as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to citizenship under Cherokee laws.

It shall make a roll of Cherokee freedmen in strict compliance with the decree of the Court of Claims rendered the third day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Said commission is authorized and directed to make correct rolls of the citizens by blood of all the other tribes, eliminating from the tribal rolls such names as may

have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling such only as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship under the treaties and the laws of said tribes.

Said commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end they may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and perform all other acts necessary thereto and make report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The roll of Creek freedmen made by J. W. Dunn, under authority of the United States, prior to March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby confirmed, and said commission is directed to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said rolls, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to persons whose names are found thereon, with such other persons of African descent as may have been rightfully admitted by the lawful authorities of the Creek Nation.

It shall make a correct roll of all Choctaw freedmen entitled to citizenship under the treaties and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and all their descendants born to them since the date of the treaty.

It shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined in such manner as shall be hereafter provided by Congress.

The several tribes may, by agreement, determine the right of persons who for any reason may claim citizenship in two or more tribes, and to allotment of lands and distribution of moneys belonging to each tribe; but if no such agreement be made, then such claimant shall be entitled to such rights in one tribe only, and may elect in which tribe he will take such right; but if he fail or refuse to make such selection in due time, he shall be enrolled in the tribe with whom he has resided, and there be given such allotment and distributions, and not elsewhere.

No person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to militate against any rights or privileges which the Mississippi Choctaws may have under the laws of or the treaties with the United States.

Said commission shall make such rolls descriptive of the persons thereon, so that they may be thereby identified, and it is authorized to take a census of each of said tribes, or to adopt any other means by them deemed necessary to enable them to make such rolls. They shall have access to all rolls and records of the several tribes, and the United States court in Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction to compel the officers of the tribal governments and custodians of such rolls and records to deliver same to said commission, and on their refusal or failure to do so to punish them as for contempt; as also to require all citizens of said tribes, and persons who should be so enrolled, to appear before said commission for enrollment, at such times and places as may be fixed by said commission, and to enforce obedience of all others concerned, so far as the same may be necessary, to enable said commission to make rolls as herein required, and to punish anyone who may in any manner or by any means obstruct said work.

The rolls so made, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon, with their descendants thereafter born to them, with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent.

The members of said commission shall, in performing all duties required of them by law, have authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers; and any person who shall willfully and knowingly make any false affidavit or oath to any material fact or matter before any member of said commission, or before any other officer authorized to administer oaths, to any affidavit or other paper to be filed or oath taken before said commission, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as for such offense.

SEC. 22. That where members of one tribe, under intercourse laws, usages, or customs, have made homes within the limits and on the lands of another tribe they may retain and take allotment, embracing same under such agreement as may be made between such tribes respecting such settlers; but if no such agreement be made the improvements so made shall be appraised, and the value thereof, including all

damages incurred by such settler incident to enforced removal, shall be paid to him immediately upon removal, out of any funds belonging to the tribe, or such settler, if he so desire, may make private sale of his improvements to any citizen of the tribe owning the lands: *Provided*, That he shall not be paid for improvements made on lands in excess of that to which he, his wife, and minor children are entitled to under this Act.

SEC. 23. That all leases of agricultural or grazing land belonging to any tribe made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by the tribe or any member thereof shall be absolutely void, and all such grazing leases made prior to said date shall terminate on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and all such agricultural leases shall terminate on January first, nineteen hundred; but this shall not prevent individuals from leasing their allotments when made to them as provided fn this Act, nor from occupying or renting their proportionate shares of the tribal lands until the allotments herein provided for are made.

SEC. 24. That all moneys paid into the United States Treasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, under provisions of this Act shall be placed to the credit of the tribe to which they belong; and the assistant United States treasurer shall give triplicate receipts therefor to the depositor.

SEC. 25. That before any allotment shall be made of lands in the Cherokee Nation, there shall be segregated therefrom by the commission heretofore mentioned, in separate allotments or otherwise, the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres purchased by the Delaware tribe of Indians from the Cherokee Nation under agreement of April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, subject to the judicial determination of the rights of said descendants and the Cherokee Nation under said agreement. That the Delaware Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation are hereby authorized and empowered to bring suit in the Court of Claims of the United States, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, against the Cherokee Nation, for the purpose of determining the rights of said Delaware Indians in and to the lands and funds of said nation under their contract and agreement with the Cherokee Nation dated April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; or the Cherokee Nation may bring a like suit against said Delaware Indians; and jurisdiction is conferred on said court to adjudicate and fully determine the same, with right of appeal to either party to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 26. That on and after the passage of this Act the laws of the various tribes or nations of Indians shall not be enforced at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory.

SEC. 27. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law, relating to affairs therein.

SEC. 28. That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all tribal courts in Indian Territory shall be abolished, and no officer of said courts shall thereafter have any authority whatever to do or perform any act theretofore authorized by any law in connection with said courts, or to receive any pay for same; and all civil and criminal causes then pending in any such court shall be transferred to the United States court in said Territory by filing with the clerk of the court the original papers in the suit: *Provided*, That this section shall not be in force as to the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek tribes or nations until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 29. That the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with commissions representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians on the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the members of said tribes at an election held for that purpose; and the executives of said tribes are hereby authorized and directed to make public proclamation that said agreement shall be voted on at the next general election, or at any special election to be called by such executives for the purpose of voting on said agreement; and at the election held for such purpose all male members of each of said tribes qualified to vote under his tribal laws shall have the right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not: *Provided*, That no person whose right to citizenship in either of said tribes or nations is now contested in original or appellate proceedings before any United States court shall be permitted to vote at said election: *Provided further*, That the votes cast in both said tribes or nations shall be forthwith returned duly certified by the precinct officers to the national secretaries of said tribes or nations, and shall be presented by said national secretaries to a board of commissioners consisting of the principal chief and national

secretary of the Choctaw Nation, the governor and national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation, and a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, to be designated by the chairman of said commission; and said board shall meet without delay at Atoka, in the Indian Territory, and canvass and count said votes and make proclamation of the result; and if said agreement as amended be so ratified, the provisions of this Act shall then only apply to said tribes where the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement; but the provisions of said agreement, if so ratified, shall not in any manner affect the provisions of section fourteen of this Act, which said amended agreement is as follows:

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Thomas B. Cabaniss, and Alexander B. Montgomery, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, respectively, of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Choctaw and Chickasaw governments, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz: Green McCurtain, J. S. Standley, N. B. Ainsworth, Ben Hampton, Wesley Anderson, Amos Henry. D. C. Garland, and A. S. Williams, in behalf of the Choctaw Tribe or Nation, and R. M. Harris, I. O. Lewis, Holmes Colbert, P. S. Mosely, M. V. Cheadle, R. L. Murray, William Perry, A. H. Colbert, and R. L. Boyd, in behalf of the Chickasaw Tribe or Nation.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings, herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes so far as possible a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

That all the lands set apart for town sites, and the strip of land lying between the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, extending up said river to the mouth of Mill Creek; and six hundred and forty acres each, to include the buildings now occupied by the Jones Academy, Tushkahoma Female Seminary, Wheelock Orphan Seminary, and Armstrong Orphan Academy, and ten acres for the capitol building of the Choctaw Nation; one hundred and sixty acres each, immediately contiguous to and including the buildings known as Bloomfield Academy, Lebanon Orphan Home, Harley Institute, Rock Academy, and Collins Institute, and five acres for the capitol building in the Chickasaw Nation, and the use of one acre of land for each church house now erected outside of the towns, and eighty acres of land each for J. S. Murrow, H. R. Schermerhorn, and the widow of R. S. Bell, who have been laboring as missionaries in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations since the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the same conditions and limitations as apply to lands allotted to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to be located on lands not occupied by a Choctaw or a Chickasaw, and a reasonable amount of land, to be determined by the town-site commission, to include all court-houses and jails and other public buildings not hereinbefore provided for, shall be exempted from division. And all coal and asphalt in or under the lands allotted and reserved from allotment shall be reserved for the sole use of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, exclusive of freedmen: *Provided*, That where any coal or asphalt is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin. That in order to such equal division, the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall be graded and appraised so as to give to each member, so far as possible, an equal value of the land: *Provided further*, That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty, and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by act of Congress.

That the lands allotted to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen are to be deducted from the portion to be allotted under this agreement to the members of the Choctaw

and Chickasaw tribe so as to reduce the allotment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the value of the same.

That the said Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen who may be entitled to allotments of forty acres each shall be entitled each to land equal in value to forty acres of the average land of the two nations.

That in the appraisement of the lands to be allotted the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall each have a representative, to be appointed by their respective executives, to cooperate with the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or any one making appraisements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in grading and appraising the lands preparatory to allotment. And the land shall be valued in the appraisement as if in its original condition, excluding the improvements thereon.

That the appraisement and allotment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall begin as soon as the progress of the surveys, now being made by the United States Government, will admit.

That each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, including Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, shall, where it is possible, have the right to take his allotment on land, the improvements on which belong to him, and such improvements shall not be estimated in the value of his allotment. In the case of minor children, allotments shall be selected for them by their father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of their estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care taken that all persons entitled thereto have allotments made to them.

All the lands allotted shall be nontaxable while the title remains in the original allottee, but not to exceed twenty-one years from date of patent, and each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he shall have a separate patent, and which shall be inalienable for twenty-one years from date of patent. This provision shall also apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman to the extent of his allotment. Selections for homesteads for minors to be made as provided herein in case of allotment, and the remainder of the lands allotted to said members shall be alienable for a price to be actually paid, and to include no former indebtedness or obligation—one-fourth of said remainder in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance of said alienable lands in five years from the date of the patent.

That all contracts looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the land of an allottee, except the sale hereinbefore provided, shall be null and void. No allottee shall lease his allotment, or any portion thereof, for a longer period than five years, and then without the privilege of renewal. Every lease which is not evidenced by writing, setting out specifically the terms thereof, or which is not recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district in which the land is located, within three months after the date of its execution, shall be void, and the purchaser or lessee shall acquire no rights whatever by an entry or holding thereunder. And no such lease or any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or leased.

That all controversies arising between the members of said tribes as to their right to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making the allotments.

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

MEMBERS' TITLES TO LANDS.

That as soon as practicable, after the completion of said allotments, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall jointly execute, under their hands and the seals of the respective nations, and deliver to each of the said allottees patents conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement, excepting all coal and asphalt in or under said land. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land, and the acceptance of his patents by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to any and all parts thereof,

except the land embraced in said patents, except also his interest in the proceeds of all lands, coal, and asphalt herein excepted from allotment.

That the United States shall provide by law for proper records of land titles in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

RAILROADS.

The rights of way for railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be surveyed and set apart and platted to conform to the respective acts of Congress granting the same in cases where said rights of way are defined by such acts of Congress, but in cases where the acts of Congress do not define the same then Congress is memorialized to definitely fix the width of said rights of way for station grounds and between stations, so that railroads now constructed through said nations shall have, as near as possible, uniform rights of way; and Congress is also requested to fix uniform rates of fare and freight for all railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; branch railroads now constructed and not built according to acts of Congress to pay the same rates for rights of way and station grounds as main lines.

TOWN SITES.

It is further agreed that there shall be appointed a commission for each of the two nations. Each commission shall consist of one member, to be appointed by the executive of the tribe for which said commission is to act, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one to be appointed by the President of the United States. Each of said commissions shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located in the nation for which said commission is appointed. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, and one with the principal chief or governor of the nation in which the town is located, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be approved by him before the same shall take effect. When said towns are so laid out, each lot on which permanent, substantial, and valuable improvements, other than fences, tillage, and temporary houses, have been made, shall be valued by the commission provided for the nation in which the town is located at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon. The owner of the improvements on each lot shall have the right to buy one residence and one business lot at fifty per centum of the appraised value of such improved property, and the remainder of such improved property at sixty-two and one-half per centum of the said market value within sixty days from date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchases the same he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price, and the balance in three equal annual installments, and when the entire sum is paid shall be entitled to a patent for the same. In case the two members of the commission fail to agree as to the market value of any lot, or the limit or extent of said town, either of said commissioners may report any such disagreement to the judge of the district in which such town is located, who shall appoint a third member to act with said commission, who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

If such owner of the improvements on any lot fails within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on same, such lot, with the improvements thereon, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the aforesaid commission, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot shall be sold, less sixty-two and one-half per cent of said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay the sixty-two and one-half per cent of said appraised value into United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments, as hereinbefore provided. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid on such lot which they consider below its value.

All lots not so appraised shall be sold from time to time at public auction (after proper advertisement) by the commission for the nation in which the town is located, as may seem for the best interest of the nations and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments as hereinbefore provided for improved lots. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots which they consider below its value.

All the payments herein provided for shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior into the United States Treasury, a failure of sixty days to

make any one payment to be a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract: *Provided*, That the purchaser of any lot shall have the option of paying the entire price of the lot before the same is due.

No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold, as herein provided, shall constitute a lien on same till the purchase price thereof has been fully paid to the nation.

The money paid into the United States Treasury for the sale of all town lots shall be for the benefit of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), and at the end of one year from the ratification of this agreement, and at the end of each year thereafter, the funds so accumulated shall be divided and paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member of the two tribes to receive an equal portion thereof.

That no law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the laws of the United States in force in said Territory, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to said laws, and the United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

That said commission shall be authorized to locate, within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed five acres to be used as a cemetery, and when any town has paid into the United States Treasury, to be part of the fund arising from the sale of town lots, ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes, the proceeds derived from such sales to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

That no charge or claim shall be made against the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town sites, or for grading, appraising, and allotting the lands, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

That the land adjacent to Fort Smith and lands for court-houses, jails, and other public purposes, excepted from allotment shall be disposed of in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided for town lots herein, but not till the Choctaw and Chickasaw councils shall direct such disposition to be made thereof, and said land adjacent thereto shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for police purposes.

There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep for each church or parsonage: *Provided*, That such lots shall only be used for churches and parsonages, and when they ceased to be used shall revert to the members of the tribes to be disposed of as other town lots: *Provided further*, That these lots may be sold by the churches for which they are set apart if the purchase money therefor is invested in other lot or lots in the same town, to be used for the same purpose and with the same conditions and limitations.

It is agreed that all the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), so that each and every member shall have an equal and undivided interest in the whole; and no patent provided for in this agreement shall convey any title thereto. The revenues from coal and asphalt, or so much as shall be necessary, shall be used for the education of the children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes. Such coal and asphalt mines as are now in operation, and all others which may hereafter be leased and operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one on the recommendation of the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, whose term shall be for four years, and one on the recommendation of the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, whose term shall be for two years; after which the term of appointees shall be four years. Said trustees, or either of them, may, at any time, be removed by the President of the United States for good cause shown. They shall each give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Their salaries shall be fixed and paid by their respective nations, each of whom shall make full report of all his acts to the Secretary of the Interior quarterly. All such acts shall be subject to the approval of said Secretary.

All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed, or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated, and the royalties therefrom paid into the

Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

All contracts made by the National Agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for operating coal and asphalt, with any person or corporation, which were, on April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, being operated in good faith are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the lessee shall have the right to renew the same when they expire, subject to all the provisions of this Act.

All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain such member or members' permission to operate coal or asphalt, are hereby declared void: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interests shall continue unimpaired hereby and shall be assured by new leases from such trustees of coal or asphalt claims described therein, by application to the trustees within six months after the ratification of this agreement, subject, however, to payment of advance royalties herein provided for.

All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphaltum, or other mineral, as the case may be, in or under nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years. The royalty on coal shall be fifteen cents per ton of two thousand pounds on all coal mined, payable on the 25th day of the month next succeeding that in which it is mined. Royalty on asphalt shall be sixty cents per ton, payable same as coal: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may reduce or advance royalties on coal and asphalt when he deems it for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so. No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury as herein provided.

All lessees shall pay on each coal or asphalt claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars for each succeeding year thereafter. All such payments shall be treated as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made, and shall be a credit as royalty when each said mine is developed and operated, and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advance payments, and all persons having coal leases must pay said annual advance payments on each claim whether developed or undeveloped: *Provided, however*, That should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which defauit is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance thereon shall then become and be the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In surface, the use of which is reserved to present coal operators, shall be included such lots in towns as are occupied by lessees' houses—either occupied by said lessees' employees, or as offices or warehouses: *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provision of this agreement where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined, there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the town-site board of appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines, and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then and in that event the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of by the coal trustees for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

That whenever the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall be required to pay taxes for the support of schools, then the fund arising from such royalties shall be disposed of for the equal benefit of their members (freedmen excepted) in such manner as the tribes may direct.

It is further agreed that the United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created, in the Indian Territory shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the titles, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate, coal, and asphalt in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes; and of all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery, breaches, or disturbances of the peace, and carrying weapons, hereafter committed in the territory of said tribes, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with such crime; and any citizen or officer of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations charged with such crime shall be tried, and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States.

And sections sixteen hundred and thirty-six to sixteen hundred and forty-four,

inclusive, entitled "Embezzlement," and sections seventeen hundred and eleven to seventeen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, entitled "Bribery and Embracery," of Mansfield's Digest of the laws of Arkansas, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and the word "officer," where the same appears in said laws, shall include all officers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw governments; and the fifteenth section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, limiting jurors to citizens of the United States, shall be held not to apply to the United States courts in the Indian Territory held within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and all members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, otherwise qualified, shall be competent jurors in said courts: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is indicted for homicide, he may, within thirty days after such indictment and his arrest thereon, and before the same is reached for trial, file with the clerk of the court in which he is indicted, his affidavit that he can not get a fair trial in said court; and it thereupon shall be the duty of the judge of said court to order a change of venue in such case to the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or to the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, at Paris, Texas, always selecting the court that in his judgment is nearest or most convenient to the place where the crime charged in the indictment is supposed to have been committed, which courts shall have jurisdiction to try the case; and in all said civil suits said courts shall have full equity powers; and whenever it shall appear to said court, at any stage in the hearing of any case, that the tribe is in any way interested in the subject-matter in controversy, it shall have power to summon in said tribe and make the same a party to the suit and proceed therein in all respects as if such tribe were an original party thereto; but in no case shall suit be instituted against the tribal government without its consent.

It is further agreed that no act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, in any manner affecting the land of the tribe, or of the individuals, after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the respective tribes), or the rights of any persons to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such acts, ordinances, or resolutions passed by the council of either of said tribes shall be approved by the governor thereof, then it shall be the duty of the national secretary of said tribe to forward them to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after their reception, approve or disapprove the same. Said acts, ordinances, or resolutions, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation in the tribe to be affected thereby, and when disapproved shall be returned to the tribe enacting the same.

It is further agreed, in view of the modification of legislative authority and judicial jurisdiction herein provided, and the necessity of the continuance of the tribal governments so modified, in order to carry out the requirements of this agreement, that the same shall continue for the period of eight years from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. This stipulation is made in the belief that the tribal governments so modified will prove so satisfactory that there will be no need or desire for further change till the lands now occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes shall, in the opinion of Congress, be prepared for admission as a State to the Union. But this provision shall not be construed to be in any respect an abdication by Congress of power at any time to make needful rules and regulations respecting said tribes.

That all per capita payments hereafter made to the members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to said Secretary.

That the following sum be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, namely:

For arrears of interest, at five per centum per annum, from December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, on one hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States prior to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, and

restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for arrears of interest at five per centum per annum, from March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, to March third, eighteen hundred and ninety, on fifty-six thousand and twenty-one dollars and forty-nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, and restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-four cents, to be placed to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation with the fund to which it properly belongs: *Provided*, That if there be any attorneys' fees to be paid out of same, on contract heretofore made and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the same is authorized to be paid by him.

It is further agreed that the final decision of the courts of the United States in the case of the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation against the United States and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, now pending, when made, shall be conclusive as the basis of settlement as between the United States and said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the remaining lands in what is known as the "Leased District," namely, the land lying between the ninety-eighth and one hundredth degrees of west longitude and between the Red and Canadian rivers, leased to the United States by the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, except that portion called the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, heretofore acquired by the United States, and all final judgments rendered against said nations in any of the courts of the United States in favor of the United States or any citizen thereof shall first be paid out of any sum hereafter found due said Indians for any interest they may have in the so-called leased district.

It is further agreed that all of the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as the same may be legally done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

It is further agreed that the Choctaws and Chickasaws, when their tribal governments cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

ORPHAN LANDS.

It is further agreed that the Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi, yet unsold, shall be taken by the United States at one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Choctaw orphan fund in the Treasury of the United States, the number of acres to be determined by the General Land Office.

In witness whereof the said commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Atoka, Indian Territory, this the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

GREEN MCCURTAIN,
Principal Chief.
J. S. STANDLEY,
N. B. AINSWORTH,
BEN HAMPTON,
WESLEY ANDERSON,
AMOS HENRY,
D. C. GARLAND,
Choctaw Commission.

R. M. HARRIS,
Governor.
ISAAC O. LEWIS,
HOLMES COLBERT,
ROBERT L. MURRAY,
WILLIAM PERRY,
R. L. BOYD,
Chickasaw Commission.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Chairman.
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. CABANISS,
ALEXANDER B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
H. M. JACOWAY, Jr.,
Secretary, Five Tribes Commission.

SEC. 30. That the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with the commission representing the Muscogee (or Creek) tribe of Indians on the

twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by a majority of the votes cast by the members of said tribe at an election to be held for that purpose; and the executive of said tribe is authorized and directed to make public proclamation that said agreement shall be voted on at the next general election, to be called by such executive for the purpose of voting on said agreement; and if said agreement as amended be so ratified, the provisions of this Act shall then only apply to said tribe where the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement; but the provision of said agreement, if so ratified, shall not in any manner affect the provisions of section fourteen of this Act, which said amended agreement is as follows:

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Alexander B. Montgomery, and Tams Bixby, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the government of the Muscogee or Creek Nation in the Indian Territory of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Muscogee or Creek government, by its commission, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz, Pleasant Porter, Joseph Mingo, David N. Hodge, George A. Alexander, Roland Brown, William A. Sapulpa, and Conchartie Micco,

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

GENERAL ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

1. There shall be allotted out of the lands owned by the Muscogee or Creek Indians in the Indian Territory to each citizen of said nation one hundred and sixty acres of land. Each citizen shall have the right, so far as possible, to take his one hundred and sixty acres so as to include the improvements which belong to him, but such improvements shall not be estimated in the value fixed on his allotment, provided any citizen may take any land not already selected by another; but if such land, under actual cultivation, has on it any lawful improvements, he shall pay the owner of said improvements for same, the value to be fixed by the commission appraising the land. In the case of a minor child, allotment shall be selected for him by his father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of his estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care shall be taken that all persons entitled thereto shall have allotments made to them.

2. Each allotment shall be appraised at what would be its present value, if unimproved, considering the fertility of the soil and its location, but excluding the improvements, and each allottee shall be charged with the value of his allotment in the future distribution of any funds of the nation arising from any source whatever, so that each member of the nation shall be made equal in the distribution of the lands and moneys belonging to the nation, provided that the minimum valuation to be placed upon any land in the said nation shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre.

3. In the appraisement of the said allotment, said nation may have a representative to cooperate with a commission, or a United States officer, designated by the President of the United States, to make the appraisement. Appraisements and allotments shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and begin as soon as an authenticated roll of the citizens of the said nation has been made. All citizens of said nation, from and after the passage of this Act, shall be entitled to select from the lands of said nation an amount equal to one hundred and sixty acres, and use and occupy the same until the allotments therein provided are made.

4. All controversies arising between the members of said nation as to their rights to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making allotments.

5. The United States shall put each allottee in unrestricted possession of his allotment and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to the allottee.

6. The excess of lands after allotment is completed, all funds derived from town sites, and all other funds accruing under the provisions of this agreement shall be used for the purpose of equalizing allotments, valued as herein provided, and if the same be found insufficient for such purpose, the deficiency shall be supplied from other funds of the nation upon dissolution of its tribal relations with the United States, in accordance with the purposes and intent of this agreement.

7. The residue of the lands, with the improvements thereon, if any there be, shall be appraised separately, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and said lands and improvements sold in tracts of not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to one person, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for not less than the appraised value per acre of land; and after deducting the appraised value of the lands, the remainder of the purchase money shall be paid to the owners of the improvement.

8. Patents to all lands sold shall be issued in the same manner as to allottees.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENTS.

9. There shall be allotted and patented one hundred and sixty acres each to Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson and Mrs. H. F. Buckner (nee Grayson) as special recognition of their services as missionaries among the people of the Creek Nation.

10. Harrell Institute, Henry Kendall College, and Nazareth Institute, in Muscogee, and Baptist University, near Muscogee, shall have free of charge, to be allotted and patented to said institutions or to the churches to which they belong, the grounds they now occupy, to be used for school purposes only and not to exceed ten acres each.

RESERVATIONS.

11. The following lands shall be reserved from the general allotment hereinbefore provided:

All lands hereinafter set apart for town sites; all lands which shall be selected for town cemeteries by the town-site commission as hereinafter provided; all lands that may be occupied at the time allotment begins by railroad companies duly authorized by Congress as railroad rights of way; one hundred sixty acres at Okmulgee, to be laid off as a town, one acre of which, now occupied by the capitol building, being especially reserved for said public building; one acre for each church now located and used for purposes of worship outside of the towns, and sufficient land for burial purposes, where neighborhood burial grounds are now located; one hundred sixty acres each, to include the building sites now occupied, for the following educational institutions: Eufaula High School, Wealaka Mission, New Yaka Mission, Wetumpka Mission, Euchee Institute, Coweta Mission, Creek Orphan Home, Tallahassee Mission (colored), Pecan Creek Mission (colored), and Colored Orphan Home. Also four acres each for the six court-houses now established.

TITLES.

12. As soon as practicable after the completion of said allotments the principa chief of the Muscogee or Creek Nation shall execute under his hand and the seal of said nation, and deliver to each of said allottees, a patent, conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the said nation in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land. The acceptance of his patent by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to the allotment and conveyance of all the land of the said nation in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his rights, title, and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patent; except, also, his interest in the proceeds of all lands herein excepted from allotment.

13. The United States shall provide by law for proper record of land titles in the territory occupied by the said nation.

TOWN SITES.

14. There shall be appointed a commission, which shall consist of one member appointed by the executive of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one member who shall be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located. No town laid out and platted by said commission shall cover more than four square miles of territory.

15. When said towns are laid out, each lot on which substantial and valuable improvements have been made shall be valued by the commission at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon.

16. In appraising the value of town lots, the number of inhabitants, the location and surrounding advantages of the town shall be considered.

17. The owner of the improvements on any lot shall have the right to buy the same at fifty per centum of the value within sixty days from the date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchase the same he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price and the balance in three equal annual payments, and when the entire sum is paid he shall be entitled to a patent for the same, to be made as herein provided for patents to allottees.

18. In any case where the two members of the commission fail to agree as to the value of any lot they shall select a third person, who shall be a citizen of said nation and who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

19. If the owner of the improvements on any lot fail within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on the same, such lot, with the improvements thereon (said lot and the improvements thereon having been theretofore properly appraised), shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of said commission, at a price not less than the value of the lot and improvements, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot and the improvements thereon shall be sold, less fifty per centum of the said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay fifty per centum of said appraised value of the lot into the United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments, as hereinbefore provided. Said commission shall have the right to reject a bid on any lot and the improvements thereon which it may consider below the real value.

20. All lots not having improvements thereon and not so appraised shall be sold by the commission from time to time at public auction, after proper advertisement, as may seem for the best interest of the said nation and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments, as hereinbefore provided for improved lots.

21. All citizens or persons who have purchased the right of occupancy from parties in legal possession prior to the date of signing this agreement, holding lots or tracts of ground in towns, shall have the first right to purchase said lots or tracts upon the same terms and conditions as is provided for improved lots, provided said lots or tracts shall have been theretofore properly appraised, as hereinbefore provided for improved lots.

22. Said commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots or tracts which is considered by said commission below the fair value of the same.

23. Failure to make any one of the payments as heretofore provided for a period of sixty days shall work a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract; provided that the purchaser of any lot may pay full price before the same is due.

24. No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold as herein provided shall constitute a lien on the same until the purchase price thereof has been fully paid.

25. No law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the constitution or laws of the United States, or in conflict with this agreement, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to such laws.

26. Said commission shall be authorized to locate a cemetery within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed twenty acres; and when any town shall have paid into the United States Treasury for the benefit of the said nation ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same, as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes; the proceeds derived therefrom to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

27. No charge or claim shall be made against the Muscogee or Creek Nation by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town site, or for grading, appraising and allotting the land, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

28. There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale, in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred and fifty feet deep for each church and parsonage. Such lots shall be used only for churches and parsonages, and when they cease to be so used, shall revert to the members of the nation, to be disposed of as other town lots.

29. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in

which the town is located, one with the executive of the nation, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, to be approved by him before the same shall take effect.

30. A settlement numbering at least three hundred inhabitants, living within a radius of one-half mile at the time of the signing of this agreement, shall constitute a town within the meaning of this agreement. Congress may by law provide for the government of the said towns.

CLAIMS.

31. All claims, of whatever nature, including the "Loyal Creek Claim" made under article 4 of the treaty of 1866, and the "Self Emigration Claim," under article 12 of the treaty of 1832, which the Muscogee or Creek Nation, or individuals thereof, may have against the United States, or any claim which the United States may have against the said nation, shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States as a board of arbitration; and all such claims against the United States shall be presented within one year from the date hereof, and within two years from the date hereof the Senate of the United States shall make final determination of said claim; and in the event that any moneys are awarded to the Muscogee or Creek Nation, or individuals thereof, by the United States, provision shall be made for the immediate payment of the same by the United States.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

32. The United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created in the Indian Territory, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, or use of real estate in the territory occupied by the Muscogee or Creek Nation, and to try all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery and embracery hereafter committed in the territory of said Nation, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with any such crime; and any citizen or officer of said nation charged with any such crime shall be tried and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States; and the courts of said nation shall retain all the jurisdiction which they now have, except as herein transferred to the courts of the United States.

ENACTMENTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL.

33. No act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of the Muscogee or Creek Nation in any manner affecting the land of the nation, or of individuals, after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the nation, or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the said nation), or the rights of any person to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such act, ordinance, or resolution passed by the council of said nation shall be approved by the executive thereof, it shall then be the duty of the national secretary of said nation to forward same to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after receipt thereof, approve or disapprove the same, and said act, ordinance, or resolution, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation throughout the territory occupied by said nation, and when disapproved shall be returned to the executive of said nation

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. Neither the town lots nor the allotment of land of any citizen of the Muscogee or Creek Nation shall be subjected to any debt contracted by him prior to the date of his patent.

35. All payments herein provided for shall be made, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, into the United States Treasury, and shall be for the benefit of the citizens of the Muscogee or Creek Nation. All payments hereafter to be made to the members of the said nation shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to the Secretary.

36. The United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of said nation against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

37. All citizens of said nation, when the tribal government shall cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

38. This agreement shall in no wise affect the provisions of existing treaties between the Muscogee or Creek Nation and the United States, except in so far as it is inconsistent therewith.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Muscogee, Indian Territory, this the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

HENRY L. DAWES,
Chairman.
TAMS BIXBY,
Acting Chairman.
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
A. B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
Acting Secretary.
PLEASANT PORTER,
Chairman.
JOSEPH MINGO,
DAVID M. HODGE,
GEORGE A. ALEXANDER,
ROLAND (his x mark) BROWN,
WILLIAM A. SAPULPA,
CONCHARTY (his x mark) MICCO,
Muscogee or Creek Commission.
J. H. LYNCH,
Secretary.

Approved, June 28, 1898.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO GOVERN MINERAL LEASES IN THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, INDIAN TERRITORY, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT OF APRIL 23, 1897, BETWEEN THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE SAID CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, AS RATIFIED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 28, 1898. (30 STAT., 495.)

MINERAL LEASES.

1. The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations set out in section 29 of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495–510), which was duly ratified on August 24, 1898, provides that the leasing and operating of coal and asphalt lands in said nations shall be under the control of two trustees appointed by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the executives of said nations, each of whom shall be an Indian by blood of the respective nation for which he may be appointed.

2. Each trustee to be appointed under the provisions of said agreement shall be required to file a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties or an approved trust or surety company, with the Secretary of the Interior in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties under said agreement as prescribed therein, and in accordance with these regulations. Said bonds shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before said trustees shall be permitted to enter upon their duties.

3. All applications must be made under oath, by parties desiring leases, to the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory, upon blanks to be furnished by the inspector. Each party will be required to state that the application is not made for speculation, but in good faith for mining the mineral or minerals specified. A map must be filed with each application, showing the amount of land on each legal subdivision supposed to be underlaid with mineral and the quantity of mineral that can properly be mined. Applicants must furnish in detail any other information desired by the inspector regarding their prospective operations. All applications received by the inspector will, if satisfactory to him, be transmitted to said trustees for an immediate report to him of facts, and when they are returned he will transmit them to the Department, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

with his recommendations. Applications by parties who do not themselves intend to operate mines upon the land applied for will be rejected by the inspector, subject to appeal, as provided hereafter in cases of controversies between applicants. Leases will not be transferable or negotiable, except with the consent of the Secretary, and any instrument with that purpose in view must be approved by him before it will become valid. No application will be received for any other mineral than coal and asphalt.

Should parties whose applications have been approved, and who have been so advised, fail to execute leases in accordance with these regulations within thirty days from notice, or to give good reason for such failure, the land applied for will be subject to lease by other parties. They should be so informed at time of notice of approval.

Said trustees shall at all times be under the direction and supervision of the inspector, and shall also make an examination from time to time, as often as it shall be deemed expedient, and at least once in every month, into the operations of all persons, corporations, or companies operating mines within said nations, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of mineral produced by each, the amount of royalty, if any, due and unpaid by each, and all other information necessary for the protection of the interests of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the premises; and for this purpose all persons, corporations, or companies operating mines within the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall give said trustees access to any and all of their books and records necessary or required by them to be examined, and within fifteen days after the last day of each quarter said trustees shall make a joint report to the Secretary of the Interior, through the inspector, of all their acts under said agreement and these regulations.

4. All indentures of lease made by the trustees, as above provided, shall be in quadruplicate and shall contain a clear and full description by legal subdivisions of the tract or tracts of land covered thereby, not to exceed 960 acres, which legal subdivisions must be contiguous to each other. Said indentures of lease so executed shall be transmitted through the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for submission to the Secretary of the Interior, for his approval, and no lease shall be valid until the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. Royalties shall be required of all lessees as follows, viz:

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

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

The right is reserved, however, by the Secretary of the Interior in special cases to either reduce or advance the royalty on coal and asphalt on the presentation of facts which, in his opinion, make it to the interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, but the advancement or reduction of royalty on coal and asphalt in a particular case shall not operate in any way to modify the general provisions of this regulation fixing the minimum royalty as above set out.

Provided, That all lessees shall be required to pay advanced royalties, as provided in said agreement, on all mines or claims, whether developed or not, to be "a credit on royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments," as follows, viz: One hundred dollars per annum in advance for the first and second years, two hundred dollars per annum in advance for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars in advance for each succeeding year thereafter; and that, should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall be forfeited and become the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

All advanced royalties as above defined shall apply from date of approval of each lease, and when any mine on a tract leased is operated royalty due shall be paid monthly as required until the total amount paid equals the first annual advanced payment, after which royalty due shall be credited on such payments; and the lessee shall operate and produce coal from each and every lease in not less than the following quantities: Three thousand tons during the first year from date of approval of lease, four thousand tons the second year, seven thousand tons the third year, eight thousand tons the fourth year, and fifteen thousand tons the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter.

6. All lessees of coal and asphalt on land allotted, sold, or reserved shall be required, before the commencement of operations, to pay to the individual owner the value of

the use of the necessary surface for prospecting and mining, including the right of way for necessary railways and the damage done to the lands and improvements; and in case of disagreement, for the purpose of the ascertainment of the fair value of the use of the land and the actual damage done, the owner of the land and the lessee shall each select an arbitrator, who, together with such person as shall be appointed or designated by the inspector located in the Indian Territory, shall constitute a board to consider and ascertain the amount that shall be paid by the lessee on account of use of the land and damage done, and the award of such board shall be final and conclusive, unless the award be impeached for fraud. All timber and other materials taken by the lessee from land allotted, sold, or reserved for use in the erection of buildings thereon, and in the mine or mines operated by him thereon, as for shoring levels in coal mines, and so forth, shall be paid for by the lessee at the usual rates.

7. Persons, corporations, and companies who, under the customs and laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have made leases with the national agents of said nations of lands therein for the purpose of mining coal or asphalt, and who, prior to April 23, 1897, had taken possession of and were operating in good faith any mine of coal or asphalt in said nation, shall be protected in their right to continue the operation of such mines for the period and on the terms contained in the lease made to said persons, corporations, or companies by such national agents, and shall have the right, at the expiration of said term, to renew the lease of such mines, subject, however, to all the provisions of the said agreement and of these regulations: *Provided*, That such persons, corporations, or companies shall, within sixty days after the expiration of their leases with the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, apply to the said trustees for a renewal of their leases under said agreement.

8. All leases made prior to April 23, 1897, by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain the permission of such member or members to operate coal or asphalt mines within the said nations, are declared void by said agreement, and no person, corporation, or company occupying any lands within either of said nations, under such individual leases, or operating coal or asphalt mines on such lands, under color of such leases, shall be deemed to have any right or preference in the making of any lease or leases for mining purposes embracing the lands covered by such personal leases, by reason thereof; but parties in possession of such land who have made improvements thereon for the purpose of mining coal or asphalt shall have a preference right to lease the land upon which said improvements have been made, under the provisions of said agreement and these regulations.

9. Where two or more persons, corporations, or companies shall make application for the leasing of the same tract of land for mining purposes, and a controversy arises between such persons, corporations, or companies as to the right of each to obtain the lease of such land, it shall be the duty of the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory to investigate into the rights of the parties and determine as to which shall be given the right to lease the lands in controversy, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from him to the Secretary of the Interior.

Twenty days from notice of any decision by the United States inspector, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not interlocutory, will be allowed for appeal and service of the same upon the opposite party, whether notice of the decision is given by mail or personally. When notice is given by the inspector by mail it should be by registered letter.

In cases pending on appeal before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Department, argument may be filed at any time before the same is reached in order for examination, and copy of the same shall be served upon the opposite party, and he shall be allowed ten days for reply and to serve the same.

Proof of personal service of appeal or argument shall be the written acknowledgment of the person served or the affidavit of the person who served the same attached thereto, stating the time, place, and manner of service. All notices shall be served upon the attorneys of record.

Proof of service by registered letter shall be the affidavit of the person mailing the letter, attached to a copy of the post-office receipt.

No leases will be executed where a conflict exists, until the matter has been finally adjudicated by the Department, in case of appeal.

10. All lessees will be required to keep a full and correct account of all their operations under leases entered into under said agreement and these regulations, and their books shall be open at all times to the examination of said trustees, of the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory, and such other officer or officers of the Indian department as shall be instructed by the Secretary of the Inte-

rior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make such examination; but, except as to the said trustees and the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory, no lessee will be held to have violated this regulation for refusing to permit an examination of his books by any person unless such person shall produce written instructions from the Secretary of the Interior or from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requiring him to make such an examination, and said lessees shall make all their reports to said United States Indian inspector, and they shall be subject to any instructions given by him.

11. All royalties, including advanced royalties, as provided for in said agreement and in these regulations, shall be payable in lawful money of the United States, or exchange issued by a national bank in the United States, to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in the Indian Territory, who shall be at all times under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory. The advanced royalties are payable one hundred dollars on the filing of the application, which may be made by a certified check on any national bank of the United States payable to the order of the United States Indian agent, which check shall be retained by the United States Indian inspector until the application is approved; one hundred dollars in one year thereafter; two hundred dollars in two years thereafter; two hundred dollars in three years thereafter, and five hundred dollars on the fourth and each succeeding year until the end of the term thereof. All monthly royalties shall be accompanied by a sworn statement in duplicate by the person, corporation, or company making the same as to the output of the mine of such person, corporation, or company for the month for which royalties may be tendered. One part of said sworn statement shall be filed with the United States Indian agent, to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the other part thereof shall be filed with the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory.

12. The said United States Indian agent shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands when accompanied by a sworn statement as above provided, but not otherwise; and all royalties received by him shall be, as soon as practicable, deposited with the United States subtreasurer at St. Louis, in like manner as are deposited moneys known in the regulations of the Indian Office as miscellaneous receipts, Class III, with a statement showing the proportionate shares of each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

13. All royalties collected and deposited by the United States Indian agent, as above set forth, shall be held to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in their respective proportions, and shall be subject to disbursement by the Secretary of the Interior for the support of the schools of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in accordance with said agreement.

14. All lessees under said agreement and these regulations will be required to give bond, with two good and sufficient sureties or an approved surety company, for the faithful discharge of their obligations under their leases in such penalty as shall be prescribed in each case by the Secretary of the Interior, and until such bond is filed by the lessee and approved and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior no rights or interests under any lease shall accrue to such lessee.

15. The right to alter or amend these regulations is reserved.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1900.

APPENDIX NO. 4.

APPLICATION FOR MINERAL LEASE.

[May 22, 1900.]

To the United States Indian Inspector located in the Indian Territory:

——— ———, desiring to avail ——— of the provisions of section twenty-nine of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," hereby make—application to lease, for the purpose of mining ———, the following tract of land, viz: ——— section ———, in township ———, of range ———, in the ——— Nation,

containing ——— acres, more or less, the attached map showing the amount of land on each legal subdivision supposed to be underlaid with ———, and the quantity that can probably be mined; and ——— solemnly ——— that this application is made in good faith, and with no other object than that of mining the mineral specified.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ———, 190—.

——— ———.

——— ———.

Washington, D. C., ———, 190—.

Approved:

——— ———,

Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. 5.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION FOR MINING LEASE IN THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

——— ———, of ———, makes the following statements, under oath, to accompany his application attached hereto, dated ———, for the purpose of mining ——— in the ——— Nation, covering the following-described land: ———.

1. The applicant has filed ——— other applications for leases to mine ——— in addition to the one herein asked, and is interested in ——— other ——— leases in the Indian Territory, known as the ———.

2. That he does not intend to sell or transfer this application or the lease arising therefrom; that there is no agreement, open or secret, whereby the applicant is to sell, assign, transfer to, or consolidate this application or the lease arising therefrom with any other person or corporation whatsoever, but that the applicant proposes to operate the mines covered by his application for himself, or in case of a company or corporation for said company or corporation.

3. Applicant has heretofore had ——— national contract with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations covering the land herein described. Under same, mines have been operated by the applicant on this tract for ——— years, such operations having been commenced on or about ——— by sinking a shaft or slope ——— feet, and has taken therefrom about ——— tons of ———, and has expended $——— in improvements on said tract, comprising: ———.

4. That the applicant will, within ——— months after formal lease is duly approved and delivered to him, commence active operations; that the applicant has ——— dollars now on hand for such operations, and that the applicant has good reasons to believe that he or it will produce from said mine ——— tons of ——— during the first year from the date of the approval of the lease; that he or it will produce ——— tons during the second year, and ——— tons during the third year, and that there is embraced within the tract applied for, from the best obtainable information, ——— tons of workable ———, and, in case of coal applications, there are ——— veins of coal on said tract, each vein ——— inches in thickness, with a pitch about ——— degrees; applicant further states that ——— acres of the tract applied for are underlaid with ———, as shown by the plat.

5. That the applicant will exercise no rights or privileges whatever under the application herein described, nor commence operations, until the lease shall have been duly approved and delivered to him.

6. That the applicant is a resident of ——— and engaged in the business of ———, and has had ——— years' experience in coal (or ———) business in company with ——— at ———, and that there are ——— other persons interested in this application or lease if granted, their names and post-office addresses as follows: ———. If the applicant is a corporation, the members interested in or composing the same are as follows: ———.

7. There is submitted herewith in connection with said application a certified check for $100, payable to the United States Indian agent, the same to be applied as advanced royalty on the lease applied for as required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

(When the applicant is a corporation, the following should be filled out.)

8. Applicant is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of ———, with a capital stock of ——— dollars; that there has been subscribed and paid into the

treasury of the corporation, and now held subject to bona fide mining operations, the sum of ——— dollars thereof.

The applicant's post-office is ———.

——— ———.
——— ———.
——— ———.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of ———, 190—.

——— ———.

NOTE.—When the applicant is a corporation, the application and this affidavit must be signed by the proper officer thereof.

Plat accompanying should show land applied for, by legal subdivisions, according to United States surveys, amount underlaid with mineral, veins of coal, etc., and any improvements, railroads, etc. that may be on the land.

If applicant has not heretofore operated under national contract, the word "No" should be inserted, in the first line of section 3, and the latter clause of said section should be stricken out. If so operated, the word "shaft" or "slope" should be stricken out, as the case may be, unless mines have been operated by both, in which event the depth of each should be stated.

Each applicantion should be confined to tracts underlaid with mineral so far as possible, and not exceed 960 acres in area. A less number of acres, however, will be considered.

APPENDIX NO. 6.

[Transferable and negotiable only with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.]

[Write all names and addresses in full.]

[June 15, 1900.]

INDIAN TERRITORY COAL MINING LEASE (CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS).

Indenture of lease, made and entered into in quadruplicate, on this —— day of ———, A. D. 190—, by and between ——— and ——— as mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, parties of the first part, and ———, of ———, county of ———, State of ———, part— of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), the agreement set out in section twenty-nine thereof, duly ratified on August 24, 1898, and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on May 22, 1900, relative to mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the royalties, covenants, stipulations, and conditions hereinafter contained and hereby agreed to be paid, observed, and performed by the part— of the second part, ——— executors, administrators, or assigns, do hereby demise, grant, and let unto the part— of the second part, ——— executors, administrators, or assigns, the following-described tract of land, lying and being within the ——— Nation, and within the Indian Territory, to wit: The ———, of section ———, of township[1] ———, of range[2] ———, of the Indian meridian, and containing ——— acres, more or less, for the full term of ——— years from the date hereof, for the sole purpose of prospecting for and mining coal ———.

In consideration of the premises the part— of the second part hereby agree— and bind ——— executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as royalty, the sums of money as follows, to wit:

On the production of all mines developed and operated under this lease the sum of ——— cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on mine-run, or coal as it is taken from the mines, including that which is commonly called "slack."

And all said royalties accruing for any month shall be due and payable on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month succeeding.

And the part— of the second part further agree— not to hold the land described for speculative purposes, but in good faith for mining the mineral specified.

And the part— of the second part further agree— and bind ——— executors, administrators, or assignees to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as advanced royalty on each and every mine or claim within the tract of land covered by this lease, the sums of money as follows, to wit: One hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years;

[1] State whether north or south. [2] State whether east or west.

and five hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter of the term for which the lease is to run, it being understood and agreed that said sums of money to be paid as aforesaid shall be a credit on royalty should the part— of the second part develop and operate a mine or mines on the lands leased by this indenture, and the production of such mine or mines exceed such sums paid as advanced royalty as above set forth; and further, that all advanced royalties as above defined shall apply from date of approval of each lease, and when any mine is operated royalty due shall be paid monthly as required until the total amount paid equals the first annual advanced payment, after which royalty due shall be credited on such payments; and the part— of the second part agree— and bind ——— executors, administrators, or assigns to operate and produce coal from each and every lease of not less than the following quantities: Three thousand tons during the first year from date of approval of lease; four thousand tons the second year; seven thousand tons the third year; eight thousand tones the fourth year; and fifteen thousand tons the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter; and it is further agreed that should the part— of the second part neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable under this lease, then this lease shall be null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall become the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior aforesaid.

The part— of the second part further covenant— and agree— to exercise diligence in the conduct of the prospecting and mining operations, and to open mines and operate the same in a workmanlike manner to the fullest possible extent on the above-described tract of land; to commit no waste upon said land or upon the mines that may be thereon, and to suffer no waste to be committed thereon; to take good care of the same, and to surrender and return the premises at the expiration of this lease to the parties of the first part in as good condition as when received, ordinary wear and tear in the proper use of the same for the purposes hereinbefore indicated, and unavoidable accidents, excepted, and not to remove therefrom any buildings or improvements erected thereon during said term by ——— the part— of the second part, but said buildings and improvements shall remain a part of said land and become the property of the owner of the land as a part of the consideration for this lease, in addition to the other considerations herein specified—except engines, tools, and machinery, which shall remain the property of the said part— of the second part; that ——— will not permit any nuisance to be maintained on the premises, nor allow any intoxicating liquors to be sold or given away to be used for any purposes on the premises, and that ——— will not use the premises for any other purpose than that authorized in this lease, nor allow them to be used for any other purpose; that ——— will not, at any time during the term hereby granted, assign, transfer, or sublet ——— estate, interest, or term in said premises and land or the appurtenances thereto to any person or persons whomsoever without the written consent thereto of the parties of the first part being first obtained, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

And the said part— of the second part further covenant— and agree— that ——— will keep an accurate account of all mining operations, showing the whole amount of coal mined or removed, and that there shall be a lien on all implements, tools, movable machinery, and other personal chattels used in said prospecting and mining operations, and upon all such coal obtained from the land herein leased, as security for the monthly payment of said royalties.

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

The part— of the second part ——— firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this indenture by and under the bond made and executed by the part— of the second part as principal— and ——— as suret— entered into the ——— day of ———, and which is on file in the Indian Office.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above mentioned.

[1] Witnesses:

——— ——— as to ———, ———, [SEAL.] [2]
Trustee for Choctaw Nation.

——— ——— as to ———, ———, [SEAL.]
Trustee for Chickasaw Nation.

——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }

——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }

——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }

——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }

——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }

No. ———.
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.
COAL LEASE.

Mining Trustees.

TO

OF

Sec. ———, Tp. ———, Range ———,
in the ——— Nation, Indian Territory.
Dated ———, 190—.
Expires ———, 19—.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. INDIAN SERVICE, UNION AGENCY,
Muscogee, Ind. T., ———, 190—.
Respectfully forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration with my report of even date.

——— ———,
Indian Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., ———, 190—.
Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with favorable recommendation.

——— ———,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., ———, 190—.
Approved:

——— ———,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX NO. 7.

[Transferable and negotiable only with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.]

[Write all names and addresses in full.]

[June 15, 1900.]

INDIAN TERRITORY ASPHALT MINING LEASE (CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS).

Indenture of lease, made and entered into in quadruplicate, on this —— day of ———, A. D. 190—, by and between ——— and ——— as mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, parties of the first part, and ———, of ———, county of ———, State of ———, part— of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), the agreement set out in section twenty-nine thereof duly ratified on August 24, 1898, and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on May 22, 1900, relative to mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the royalties, covenants, stipulations, and conditions hereinafter contained and hereby agreed to be paid, observed, and performed by the part— of the second part, ——— executors, administrators, or assigns, do hereby demise, grant, and let unto the part— of the second part, ——— executors, administrators, or assigns, the following-described tract of land, lying and being within the ——— Nation, and within the Indian Territory, to wit: The ———, of section ———, of township [3] ———,

[1] Two witnesses to each signature, including signatures of trustees.
[2] Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898, to be placed on leases as follows, viz: Leases for one year, 25 cents; for more than one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; and for more than three years, $1. Lessees must furnish stamps for all leases.
[3] State whether north or south.

of range [1] ———, of the Indian meridian, and containing ——— acres, more or less, for the full term of ——— years from the date hereof for the sole purpose of prospecting for and mining asphalt ———.

In consideration of the premises the part— of the second part hereby agree— and bind ——— executors, administrators, or assigns to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as royalty, the sums of money as follows, to wit: ——— cents per ton for each and every ton of asphalt produced weighing 2,000 pounds of refined, and ——— cents per ton on crude asphalt.

And all said royalties accruing for any month shall be due and payable on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month succeeding.

And the part— of the second part further agree— not to hold the land described for speculative purposes, but in good faith for mining the mineral specified.

And the part— of the second part further agree— and bind ——— executors, administrators, or assigns to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as advanced royalty on each and every mine or claim within the tract of land covered by this lease the sums of money as follows, to wit: One hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter, of the term for which this lease is to run, it being understood and agreed that said sums of money to be paid as aforesaid shall be a credit on royalty should the part— of the second part develop and operate a mine or mines on the lands leased by this indenture, and the production of such mine or mines exceed such sums paid as advanced royalty as above set forth; and further, that all advanced royalties as above defined shall apply from date of approval of each lease, and when any mine is operated royalty due shall be paid monthly as required until the total amount paid equals the first annual advanced payment, after which royalty due shall be credited on such payments; and further, that should the part— of the second part neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable under this lease, then this lease shall be null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall become the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior aforesaid.

The part— of the second part further covenant— and agree— to exercise diligence in the conduct of the prospecting and mining operations, and to open mines and operate the same in a workmanlike manner to the fullest possible extent on the above-described tract of land; to commit no waste upon said land or upon the mines that may be thereon, and to suffer no waste to be committed thereon; to take good care of the same, and to surrender and return the premises at the expiration of this lease to the parties of the first part in as good condition as when received, ordinary wear and tear in the proper use of the same for the purposes hereinbefore indicated, and unavoidable accidents, excepted, and not to remove therefrom any buildings or improvements erected thereon during said term by ———, the part— of the second part, but said buildings and improvements shall remain a part of said land and become the property of the owner of the land as a part of the consideration for this lease, in addition to the other considerations herein specified—except engines, tools, and machinery, which shall remain the property of the said part— of the second part; that ——— will not permit any nuisance to be maintained on the premises, nor allow any intoxicating liquors to be sold or given away to be used for any purposes on the premises, and that ——— will not use the premises for any other purpose than that authorized in this lease, nor allow them to be used for any other purpose; that ——— will not, at any time during the term hereby granted, assign, transfer, or sublet ——— estate, interest, or term in said premises and land or the appurtenances thereto to any person or persons whomsoever without the written consent thereto of the parties of the first part being first obtained, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

And the said part— of the second part further covenant— and agree— that ——— will keep an accurate account of all mining operations, showing the whole amount of asphalt mined or removed, and that there shall be a lien on all implements, tools, movable machinery, and other personal chattels used in said prospecting and mining operations, and upon all such asphalt obtained from the land herein leased, as security for the monthly payment of said royalties.

And the part— of the second part agree— that this indenture of lease shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may be hereafter

[1] State whether east or west.

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

The part— of the second part ——— firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this indenture by and under the bond made and executed by the part— of the second part as principal— and ——— as suret— entered into the ——— day of ———, and which is on file in the Indian Office.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above mentioned.

[1]Witnesses:

——— ——— as to ——— ———, [SEAL.][2]
Trustee for Choctaw Nation.

——— ——— as to ——— ———, [SEAL.]
Trustee for Chickasaw Nation.

——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }
——— ——— } as to ——— ——— [SEAL.]
——— ——— }
——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }
——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ——— }
——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]
——— ———

No. ———
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

ASPHALT LEASE.

———
Mining Trustees,
TO
———
———
OF
———

Sec. ———, Tp. ———, R. ———, in the ——— Nation, Indian Territory.
Dated ———, 190—.
Expires ———, 19—.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. INDIAN SERVICE, UNION AGENCY,
Muskogee, Ind. T., ——— 190—.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration with my report of even date.

———,
Indian Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., ——— 190—.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with favorable recommendation.

———,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., ———, 190—

Approved:
———,
Secretary of the Interior.

[1]Two witnesses to each signature, including signatures of trustees.

[2]Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898, to be placed on leases as follows, viz: Leases for one year, 25 cents; for more than one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; and for more than three years, $1. Lessees must furnish stamps for all leases.

APPENDIX NO. 8.

BOND.

[May 22, 1900.]

Know all men by these presents, that[1] ———, of ———, as principal—, and ———, of ———, as surety, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ——— dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated —— day of ———.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above-bounden ——— as principal—, entered into —— certain indenture— of lease, dated ——— with ——— and ——— mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for the lease of a certain tract of land located in the ——— Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of prospecting for and mining ——— for the period of ——— years.

Now, if the above-bounden ——— shall faithfully carry out and observe all the obligations assumed in said indenture— of lease by ———, and shall observe all the laws of the United States, and regulations made or which shall be made thereunder, for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and all the rules and regulations that have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), relative to mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise, to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed in the presence of[2]—

——— ———		——— ———.	[L. S.][3]
——— ———		——— ———.	[L. S.]
——— ———		——— ———.	[L. S.]
——— ———		——— ———.	[L. S.]
——— ———		——— ———.	[L. S.]
——— ———		——— ———.	[L. S.]

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

BOND

———————————

———————————

———————————

Lessee— of ———————————

———————————

in the ——————— Nation, Ind. T., for mining purposes.

Washington, D. C., ———, 190—.

Approved:

——— ———,
Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. 9.

MINERAL LEASES, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, May 11, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I am in receipt of your request for an opinion as to whether the Secretary of the Interior has power, under the agreement between the United States and the

[1] The Christian names and residences of principals.
[2] There must be at least two witnesses to all signatures, though the same two persons may witness all.
[3] A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principals and sureties.

Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, approved by act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), to authorize the leasing of lands for mining substances other than coal and asphalt.

Said agreement provides that the lands of those tribes shall be allotted to the members thereof; that "all coal and asphalt" shall be reserved for the sole use of the members of such tribes; that patents shall issue conveying to the allottees all the interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw in and to the allotted land, "excepting all coal and asphalt" in and under said land, and that the acceptance of such patent shall operate as a relinquishment by the allottee of all his right in all the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw except that embraced in his patent and "except his interest in the proceeds of the lands, coal and asphalt, herein excepted from allotment."

In the paragraph relating to leases it is provided that "all coal and asphalt" shall remain and be the common property of the members of the tribes; that the revenue from "coal and asphalt" shall be used for the education of children of the members of said tribes; that such "coal and asphalt mines as are now in operation, and all others which may hereafter be leased and operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees;" that "all coal and asphalt mines in the two nations" shall be operated and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States and drawn therefrom under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and that all contracts made by the national agents for operating "coal and asphalt" which were being operated in good faith April 23, 1897, be ratified and confirmed.

It is there provided as follows:

"All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain such member's or members' permission to operate coal or asphalt, are hereby declared void: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interests shall continue unimpaired hereby and shall be assured by new leases from such trustees of coal or asphalt claims described therein by application to the trustees within six months after the ratification of this agreement, subject, however, to payment of advance royalties herein provided for.

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

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

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

To make productive the property or things thus declared to be, and reserved from allotment as, the common property of the members of the tribes, provision was made for granting privileges or leases for mining these substances. All these provisions except two mention specifically and only "coal and asphalt." Nothing in said agreement was to impair "the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt or mineral, which have been assented to by act of Congress," and such interests were to be "assured by new leases from such trustees of coal or asphalt claims described therein." This provision does not apply generally, but is limited to the class of leases described; that is, those which had been assented to by act of Congress, so that there is yet no general provision as to any substances other than coal or asphalt. Immediately following the provision last referred to is the statement:

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

This is the first and only time the word "mineral" appears in said agreement in connection with any general provision relating to leases for mining purposes, and if there is any authority for giving a lease for mining any substance other than coal and asphalt, except as an assurance of rights under a lease of oil or other mineral

assented to by act of Congress, it rests upon the phrase "other mineral," injected into this clause defining the extent of the territory to be covered by a lease for mining purposes. It being possible that some leasehold interests had been theretofore assented to by Congress involving the right to mine other mineral, and it being deemed advisable to avoid any misunderstanding as to claims of that class, the phrase "other mineral" was inserted where it is found. It was certainly never intended by the insertion of this phrase in the sentence defining the extent of leases to enlarge all the provisions preceding it and to authorize leases for mining substances which it is clearly intended shall go with the title to the land to the respective allottees.

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

Very respectfully,

WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Approved, May 11, 1900.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX NO. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, March 10, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: You have submitted for my "opinion in the matter therein dealt with" a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of July 22, 1899, in which he discusses certain questions propounded by the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory relative to mining leases in said Territory.

These questions arise under the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495, 505), and the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations therein recited and thereby ratified.

This agreement made provision for the allotment of land in severalty to the members of said nations, and the conveyance to the individual of all the title of the nations in the land allotted "excepting all coal and asphalt in or under said land." All coal and asphalt were to "remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes."

Further provisions of the agreement necessary to be noticed here are as follows:

"Such coal and asphalt mines as are now in operation and all others which may hereafter be leased and operated shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees * * * each of whom shall make full report of all his acts to the Secretary of the Interior quarterly. All such acts shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

"All coal and asphalt mines of the two nations, whether now developed or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated and the royalty therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

"All contracts made by the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for operating coal and asphalt, with any person or corporation, which were on April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, being operated in good faith are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the lessee shall have the right to renew the same when they expire, subject to all the provisions of this act.

"All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the object of which was to obtain such member's or members' permission to operate coal and asphalt are hereby declared void. * * *

"All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphaltum, or other mineral as the case may be, in or under nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible and shall be for thirty years. * * * No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury as herein provided."

Under these provisions three different companies applied for asphalt leases of certain lands in the Chickasaw Nation, and upon examination it was found that in several instances the same tracts were embraced in two of the applications and that one tract, the SE. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 1 S., R. 3 E., was included in all three of them.

The Davis Mining Company is composed of Chickasaw citizens who obtained a charter, better spoken of as a license, from the Chickasaw Nation March 4, 1895, authorizing them, for a period of twenty years, to prospect for, mine, and sell all minerals, gases, oil, coal, and asphaltum within a certain territory described by metes and bounds which embraced the individual claims of the persons comprising said company, which was a copartnership and not a corporation. This company never conducted any active mining operations, but September 12, 1895, leased to W. A. Dennis and associates "all the asphaltum and petroleum under and upon the private claim and improvements" of the parties comprising said Davis Mining Company, naming them, "situated within the boundary lines of the Davis Mining Company charter" for the life of said charter. September 16, 1895, Dennis and his associates transferred to the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Kansas, all rights, titles, and privileges granted them by the lease from the Davis Mining Company.

June 14, 1897, the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, the Davis Mining Company assenting thereto, granted and leased to C. O. Baxter and his associates "all the lime rock asphaltum situated under and upon the territory" described in the lease from the Davis Mining Company to Dennis, for a period of ten years. June 28, 1898, Baxter transferred all his rights under that lease to the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri.

The Indian inspector made a statement of the facts in the controversy between these three parties, and said:

"The question is now submitted as to whether the application of the Davis Mining Company to this whole tract should be considered and a lease granted them in view of the fact that they had obtained the original charter and leased it to these parties, although never putting any improvements on the lands themselves.

"Second, whether the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company should be granted a lease, inasmuch as they had gone upon the lands described, although not upon that portion covered by mine No. 4, which they subleased to the Gilsonite people; or,

"Whether the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company should be given a lease upon the tracts where they have placed their improvements, and the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company a lease covering their improvements, as shown by the applications of each."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs discusses the questions upon the assumption that the facts are as set forth in the report of the Indian inspector. He points out that the divisional line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is political merely and does not divide the interests of the respective nations in the lands they own in common; that the Choctaw Nation owns an undivided three-fourths interest in lands within the political boundaries of the Chickasaw Nation, and the Chickasaw Nation owns an undivided one-fourth interest in the lands within the political boundaries of the Choctaw Nation; that it is not claimed that the Choctaw Nation gave its assent to the Chickasaw act, under which the Davis Mining Company received its license, and concludes that it was not competent for the Chickasaw Nation alone to authorize citizens of that nation to engage in mining operations within that nation, and that companies organized under said law of the Chickasaw Nation had no authority to enter upon said lands for the purpose of mining without the consent of the Choctaw Nation. He holds that the license of the Davis Mining Company, not being a lease from individual citizens and not being a contract with national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—the Chickasaw Nation not having assented to or become a party thereto—was neither confirmed nor nullified by the agreement with these nations, set forth in the act of June 28, 1898, supra, but was invalid from the beginning. As a result of this conclusion he holds that "the rights of the parties must be determined according to their equities under the regulations or dependent upon the improvements on the land, the party occupying and improving the land being entitled to the benefit thereof."

After the matter reached this Department some of the parties asked to be allowed to present oral argument, but afterwards it was agreed by all interests that the case should be submitted upon printed briefs, and the Rock Creek Asphalt Company and the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company have filed briefs.

The charter or license upon which the Davis Mining Company bases its claim was obtained under the provisions of an act of the Chickasaw legislature approved December 21, 1885, and the amendment thereto of September 24, 1887. (Constitution, Laws, and Treaties of the Chickasaw Nation, 1899, p. 188.)

The act of 1886 authorized resident citizens to form corporate companies to engage in developing coal mines, and to transport, ship, or sell coal beyond the limits of the nation. They were to first file a written application for a charter, designating the place of operations with the name of the company, and what they wished to develop

and work, and file a bond for the faithful observance of the laws of the nation and the payment of the tax on all coal mines. Such companies were authorized "to contract with capitalists, to prospect for, develop, and work coal mines as provided for in this act, and to maintain and to operate the same." They were required to pay to the Chickasaw Nation monthly one-half cent per bushel on all coal mined. The amendment of 1887 made the act include petroleum, natural gas, and asphaltum, making the royalty thereon 2 per cent on all gross sales of such products.

As pointed out by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are joint owners of the lands occupied by them respectively, the Choctaw holding a three-fourths interest in the lands occupied by the Chickasaw and the Chickasaw holding a one-fourth interest in those occupied by the Choctaw. Because of this joint interest it was held that both nations should join in the agreement ratified by the act of June 28, 1898, by which a change in the tenure of their lands was to be effected. The leases or contracts ratified and confirmed by said agreement were those made by the "national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations," and not those made by the representative of one nation alone. It was not intended by that agreement to recognize any contract or lease made by one of these nations alone through its representatives. As said by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is not shown or claimed that the Choctaw Nation ever gave its assent to the Chickasaw act under which the Davis Mining Company claims existence. I am of opinion that no claim based upon that act is entitled to recognition under the agreement. If a charter or license granted under that act is affected by said agreement it is not by way of ratification or confirmation, and hence no claim to a preference right to a lease of ground covered by a charter issued under said Chickasaw law can be successfully asserted by virtue of any provision of said agreement. The matter of leasing mineral lands is fully covered by the provisions of said agreement, and unless an applicant claiming a preference right to a lease can bring himself within its provisions and the regulations issued thereunder his claim must fall. The Davis Mining Company, not having a lease that comes within the confirmatory provisions of said agreement, has no preference right to a lease for the land in question.

Neither of the other applicants claims to hold under a contract made directly with the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations or either of them, and hence neither has any claim falling within the confirmatory provisions of the agreement ratified in 1898. They, in each instance, went upon the land in pursuance of and under the authority of the license to the Davis Mining Company. That license being given without authority, conferred no right upon the Davis Mining Company, and that company could not grant any right which it never had.

Even if it be admitted that parties who are in possession of lands under such license, lease, or contract as those presented here may have a right that should be recognized, the fact still remains that neither of these parties is entitled under those instruments to exclusive possession of the lands in question. The license to the Davis Mining Company was to mine "all minerals, gases, oils, coal, and asphaltum, or all minerals known to the law." The lease to Dennis, transferred by him to the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, was of "all the asphaltum and petroleum" under and upon the same land, and the lease to Baxter, transferred to the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company, was of "all the lime rock asphaltum" under and upon said land. In this instrument a right was reserved to the Rock Creek Company "to use any and all lime rock asphalt for its own use and to do its own mining." If these instruments are to be consulted to determine the rights of these applicants the conclusion would be that neither is entitled to a preference right as against the other to a lease by reason of possession, because neither has a right to the exclusive possession of the tract in controversy between them. In no phase of the case can either of these applicants successfully assert a preference right to a lease of said lands by reason of the instruments under which they went upon it. I concur in the conclusion reached by the Indian Office that these parties are upon the land in question without any right to be there recognized by the law, and that neither of them can as a matter of legal right demand a lease thereof.

In paragraph 9 of the regulations governing mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations it is provided that persons or corporations who have under the customs and laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations made leases with the national agents for mining coal, asphalt, or other minerals, and who, prior to April 23, 1897, had taken possession of and were operating any such mine in good faith, should be protected in the right to continue the operation thereof and have the right to renew the same. A further provision of said paragraph is as follows:

" * * * and all corporations which, under charters obtained in accordance with the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, had entered upon and improved, and were occupying and operating, any mine of coal, asphalt, or other mineral, within said Chickasaw Nation, shall have a preference right to lease the mines occupied and operated by such corporations, subject to all the general provisions of said agreement

and of these regulations: *Provided*, That should there arise a controversy between two or more of such corporations, the respective rights of each shall be determined after an investigation by the inspector located in the Indian Territory, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from him to the Secretary of the Interior."

In paragraph 10 of said regulations it is pointed out that all leases made prior to April 23, 1897, by individual members of said nation were, according to the agreement, declared void, and hence that no preference right could be asserted by reason of such a lease and then it is said "but parties in possession of mineral lands who have made improvements thereon for the purpose of mining shall have a perference right to lease the land upon which said improvements have been made, under the provisions of said agreement and these regulations."

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

In the same letter the inspector says:

"I am requested to submit the following questions for consideration:

"First. Does the act of Congress and the treaty referred to abrogate and nullify the charters granted by the Chickasaw Nation where the charter members had not up to April 23, 1897, taken actual possession of and developed the mines?

"Second. In cases where these chartered companies had leased the mines claimed to other parties who took possession under such leases and developed the mines and were in possession of the mines, operating the same in good faith, on April 23, 1897, which has the preference right to make the lease from the mining trustees?

"Third. In cases where the Indian chartered company leased to so-called capitalists and the capitalists in turn subleased the mining claims to other parties, who took possession under such leases, developed the mines, and were operating the same in good faith on April 23, 1897, which is entitled to obtain the lease?

"Fourth. Is any person or corporation entitled under the Curtis bill and the treaty to the preference right to a lease who had not developed a mine and was not in actual possession and in good faith operating the same on April 23, 1897?

"Fifth. Is it lawful for any person or corporation under any of the leases above referred to entered into before the adoption of the treaty to pay royalty to the lessors?"

He does not say who made the request, nor does he state that the questions are involved in any matter pending for adjudication. In so far as those questions, except the last, are not answered in the discussion herein of the specific case submitted, the answer would, as pointed out by the inspector, depend in large degree upon the facts in each individual case. Under these circumstances I would respectfully suggest that no specific answer be given to these hypothetical questions thus submitted.

As to the last question, there can be but one answer, and that is found in the agreement. All coal and asphalt is to remain and be the common property of the members of the tribe; the royalties from all coal and asphalt mines are to be paid into the treasury of the United States, and finally it is specifically said: "No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury as herein provided."

In view of these provisions it is not lawful for any person or corporation to pay royalty under any lease to any one, except to the proper officer of the United States.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Department of the Interior, March 10, 1900.

Approved:

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX NO. 11.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES—PERMIT TAX.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, July 13, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I am in receipt by your reference, with request for an opinion upon the legal matters presented therein, of a letter from the Indian inspector assigned to the Indian Territory, setting forth that certain parties doing business in towns in the Indian Territory have refused to pay the permit tax or license fee imposed by the laws of the several nations, this refusal being based upon the claim that they have purchased town lots and by such purchase have acquired the right to reside within the limits of the nation in which such lots are situated, and upon the further claim that section 14 of the act of June 28, 1898, confers or recognizes such a right of residence within the limits of incorporated cities and towns in the Territory.

The question is not directly as to the right of these people, not citizens, to occupy the property they have bought, but is as to their right to carry on a business in one of those nations without first obtaining a permit therefor as required by the laws of the nation. The right of these nations or tribes to prescribe regulations requiring those not citizens engaging in business within the nation to pay a permit tax or license fee has been recognized by this Department and sustained by the courts. In the case of Maxey *v.* Wright, decided January 6, 1900 (54 S. W. Rep., 807), the court of appeals of Indian Territory upheld the right of the Creek Nation to require the payment of such a tax or fee and the power of this Department to take charge of the matter, collect the money and turn it over to the Indians or in case of refusal of any one to pay the same to enforce the penalty of removal prescribed by laws of the nation.

It seems that many persons engaged in business in these nations, especially in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have become purchasers of town lots at sales made under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and now refuse to pay the tax or fee imposed by the laws of the nations upon noncitizens carrying on business there. Their position is not clearly set forth in the papers submitted, but it seems to be that a lot so purchased is no longer the property of the tribe and that the owner may conduct upon such lot any business that he may see fit to engage in. The purchase of a town lot does not make the purchaser a citizen of the nation within whose boundaries such town may be located, nor does it necessarily operate to confer upon him a license to follow a pursuit in disregard of the laws of the nation requiring a noncitizen to secure a permit before engaging in such business. In the case of Maxey *v.* Wright, supra, the court declared it unnecessary then to decide as to the effect of the law of June 28, 1898, authorizing the sale of lands in cities and towns, upon this question saying:

"Nor does the fact that Congress by the provisions of the Curtis bill has provided for the creation of cities and towns in this nation and the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands embraced within the limits of such municipal corporations alter the case because this provision of that bill has not been carried into effect. The Indian title to such lands still remains in them and it is yet their country. What effect the provision of this statute relating to cities and towns, when fully consummated, may have we do not now decide."

Important changes have been made both as to the conduct of the internal affairs of these nations and as to their relations with the outside world. These changes are largely the result of the law of June 28, 1898, supra, which, among other things, provides a plan by which lands in cities and towns may be sold to others than citizens of the nation. As said before, a purchase of such lands does not, however, give the purchaser any special privilege or benefit in the matter of engaging in business in such nation. Such a purchaser bought the property with a knowledge of the provisions of the tribal law and the conditions imposed thereby upon anyone wishing to engage in business in such nation, and that he could remain within the boundaries of such nation and occupy the property thus purchased only in conformity to and compliance with the laws of that nation.

The contention that the purchase of a town lot in one of these nations exonerates a noncitizen, wishing to engage in trade or business, from compliance with the laws of such nation and gives him a license to engage in business there in defiance of such laws can not be sustained. A noncitizen has in this respect the same status after such purchase as he had before, and must afterwards, as before, meet the requirements of law if he desires to engage in business there. He is also subject to the same

penalty for refusal to comply with the law after such purchase as he was before. If there is any hardship in the matter, it does not grow out of conditions arising subsequently to his purchase, as there has been no change in the laws of any of said nations in this respect since provision was made for the sale of town lots. He voluntarily placed himself in the position he occupies and must bear the incident responsibilities. The question as to the powers and duties of this Department in the premises is necessarily presented. Relative to that question the court, in the case of Maxey *v.* Wright, supra, used the following language:

"On the whole case we therefore hold that a lawyer who is a white man, and not a citizen of the Creek Nation is, pursuant to their statute, required to pay for the privilege of remaining and practicing his profession in that nation the sum of $25; that if he refuse the payment thereof, he becomes by virture of the treaty an intruder, and that in such case the Government of the United States may remove him from the nation; and that this duty devolves upon the Interior Department. Whether the Interior Department or its Indian agents can be controlled by the courts by the writs of mandamus and injunction is not material in this case, because as we hold, an attorney who refuses to pay the amount required by the statute by its very terms becomes an intruder, whom the United States promises by the terms of the treaty to remove, and therefore in such cases the officers and agents of the Interior Department would be acting clearly and properly within the scope of their powers."

At another place the court said:

"We are of the opinion, however, that the Indian agent, when directed by the Secretary of the Interior, may collect this money for the Creeks. * * * In this case the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with the directions and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians. And when it is remembered that up to the time that the United States courts were established in the Indian Territory the only remedy for the collection of this tax was by removal, and that the Indian nations had no power to collect it except through the intervention of the Interior Department, it is quite clear that if in the best judgment of that Department it was deemed wise to take charge of the matter, and collect this money, and turn it over to the Indians, it had the power to do so, under the superintending control of the Indians and the intercourse of white men with them granted by various acts of Congress; and in our opinion that power has not been taken away by any subsequent act of Congress or treaty stipulation."

The powers and duties of this Department in the premises are so fairly set forth and defined by this language as to justify its adoption by the Department as a correct statement thereof. The statements are as applicable now as when that decision was rendered, and are as true of all the nations as of the Creek.

Section 14 of the act of June 28, 1898, authorizes the incorporation of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, making the provisions of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas applicable, and further provides as follows:

"All elections shall be conducted under the provisions of chapter fifty-six of said digest entitled 'Elections,' so far as the same may be applicable; and all inhabitants of such cities and towns, without regard to race, shall be subject to all laws and ordinances of such city or town governments, and shall have equal rights, privileges, and protection therein. Such city or town governments shall in no case have any authority to impose upon or levy any tax against any lands in said cities or towns until after title is secured from the tribe; but all other property, including all improvements on town lots, which for the purposes of this act shall be deemed and considered personal property, together with all occupations and privileges, shall be subject to taxation. And the councils of such cities and towns, for the support of the same and for school and other public purposes, may provide by ordinance for the assessment, levy, and collection annually of a tax upon such property, not to exceed in the aggregate two per centum of the assessed value thereof, in manner provided in chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of said digest, entitled 'Revenue,' and for such purposes may also impose a tax upon occupations and privileges."

These are provisions for establishing and maintaining municipal governments enacted to meet the changed conditions in the Territory, and while they recognize the right of persons not citizens of the tribe or nation to reside in such towns, to participate in such governments, to enjoy the benefits and protection thereof, and also their liability to contribute by payment of taxes to the expenses of such government, they do not relieve such persons from observance of and compliance with the laws of the nation. The payment of a license fee imposed by a municipal government upon a certain occupation would not relieve one of the obligation to pay a like fee imposed by the State government. While the relations between these municipal governments and the Indian Nation are perhaps not precisely the same as those ordinarily existing between a city and the State, yet they are so similar that the same rule

obtains. As said before, the question is not as to the right of noncitizens to reside in these towns, but is as to their right to carry on a business in the nation in violation of the laws thereof. The provisions of said section 14 do not, in my opinion, operate to relieve inhabitants of cities and towns in these nations from the payment of the permit tax or fee prescribed by the laws of the nation in which such city or town may be located.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Approved:

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

JULY 13, 1900.

APPENDIX NO. 12.

[Extract of Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1901, approved May 31, 1900, as far as it pertains to legislation concerning Indian Territory.]

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

For salaries of four commissioners, appointed under acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of said commissioners is hereby fixed at four. For expenses of commissioners, and necessary expenses of employees, and three dollars per diem for expenses of a clerk detailed as special disbursing agent by Interior Department, while on duty with the commission, shall be paid therefrom; for clerical help, including secretary of the commission and interpreters, five hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available; for contingent expenses of the commission, four thousand dollars; in all, five hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used by said commission in the prosecution of all work to be done by or under its direction as required by statute.

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law. But it shall not receive, consider, or make any record of any application of any person for enrollment as a member of any tribe in Indian Territory who has not been a recognized citizen thereof, and duly and lawfully enrolled or admitted as such, and its refusal of such applications shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any Mississippi Choctaw duly identified as such by the United States commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall have the right, at any time prior to the approval of the final rolls of the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the Secretary of the Interior, to make settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and on proof of the fact of bona fide settlement may be enrolled by the said United States commission and by the Secretary of the Interior as Choctaws entitled to allotment: *Provided further*, That all contracts or agreements looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the lands to be allotted to said Mississippi Choctaws, shall be null and void.

TOWN SITES.

To pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisement of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, Indian Territory, as required by sections fifteen and twenty-nine of an act entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the balance of the current year and for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, the same to be immediately available, sixty-seven thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to survey, lay out, and plat into town lots, streets, alleys, and parks, the sites of such towns and villages in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, as may at that time have a population of two hundred or more, in such manner as will best subserve the then present needs and the reasonable prospective growth of such towns. The work of surveying, laying out, and platting such town sites shall be done by competent surveyors, who shall prepare five copies of the plat of each town site which, when the survey is

approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be filed as follows: One in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one with the principal chief of the nation, one with the clerk of the court within the territorial jurisdiction of which the town is located, one with the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and one with the town authorities, if there be such. When in his judgment the best interests of the public service require, the Secretary of the Interior may secure the surveying, laying out, and platting of town sites in any of said nations by contract.

Hereafter the work of the respective town-site commissions provided for in the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes ratified in section twenty-nine of the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," shall begin as to any town site immediately upon the approval of the survey by the Secretary of the Interior, and not before.

The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, appoint a town-site commission consisting of three members for each of the Creek and Cherokee nations, at least one of whom shall be a citizen of the tribe and shall be appointed upon the nomination of the principal chief of the tribe. Each commission, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall appraise and sell for the benefit of the tribe the town lots in the nation for which it is appointed, acting in conformity with the provisions of any then existing act of Congress or agreement with the tribe approved by Congress. The agreement of any two members of the commission as to the true value of any lot shall constitute a determination thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and if no two members are able to agree the matter shall be determined by such Secretary.

Where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, the Secretary of the Interior may appoint in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, or Cherokee Nation a separate town-site commission for any town, in which event as to that town such local commission may exercise the same authority and perform the same duties which would otherwise devolve upon the commission for that nation. Every such local commission shall be appointed in the manner provided in the act approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory."

The Secretary of the Interior, where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, may permit the authorities of any town in any of said nations, at the expense of the town, to survey, lay out, and plat the site thereof, subject to his supervision and approval, as in other instances.

As soon as the plat of any town site is approved, the proper commission shall, with all reasonable dispatch and within a limited time, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, proceed to make the appraisement of the lots and improvements, if any, thereon, and after the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, shall, under the supervision of such Secretary, proceed to the disposition and sale of the lots in conformity with any then existing act of Congress or agreement with the tribe approved by Congress, and if the proper commission shall not complete such appraisement and sale within the time limited by the Secretary of the Interior they shall receive no pay for such additional time as may be taken by them, unless the Secretary of the Interior, for good cause shown, shall expressly direct otherwise.

The Secretary of the Interior may, for good cause, remove any member of any town-site commission, tribal or local, in any of said nations, and may fill the vacancy thereby made, or any vacancy otherwise occurring, in like manner as the place was originally filled.

It shall not be required that the town-site limits established in the course of the platting and disposing of town lots and the corporate limits of the town, if incorporated, shall be identical or coextensive, but such town-site limits and corporate limits shall be so established as to best subserve the then present needs and the reasonable prospective growth of the town, as the same shall appear at the times when such limits are respectively established: *Provided, further*, That the exterior limits of all town sites shall be designated and fixed at the earliest practicable time, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Upon the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized at any time before allotment to set aside and reserve from allotment any lands in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, or Cherokee nations, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, at such stations as are or shall be established in conformity with law on the line of any railroad which shall be constructed or be in process of construction in or through either of said nations prior to the allotment of the lands therein, and this irrespective of the population of such town site at the time. Such town sites shall be surveyed, laid out, and platted, and the lands therein disposed of for the benefit of the tribe in the

manner herein prescribed for other town sites: *Provided further*, That whenever any tract of land shall be set aside as herein provided which is occupied by a member of the tribe, such occupant shall be fully compensated for his improvements thereon, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Nothing herein contained shall have the effect of avoiding any work heretofore done in pursuance of the said act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the way of surveying, laying out, or platting of town sites, appraising or disposing of town lots in any of said nations, but the same, if not heretofore carried to a state of completion, may be completed according to the provisions hereof.

* * * * * * *

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENT FUND.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out and distribute in the following manner the sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, which amount was appropriated by the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and credited to the "incompetent fund" of the Chickasaw Indian Nation on the books of the United States Treasury, namely: First, there shall be paid to such survivors of the original beneficiaries of said fund and to such heirs of deceased beneficiaries as shall, within six months from the passage of this act, satisfactorily establish their identity in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and also the amount of such fund to which they are severally entitled, their respective shares; and second, so much of said fund as is not paid out upon claims satisfactorily established as aforesaid shall be distributed per capita among the members of said Chickasaw Nation, and all claims of beneficiaries and their respective heirs for participation in said incompetent fund not presented within the period aforesaid shall be, and the same are hereby, barred.

APPENDIX NO. 13.

In the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory.

N. B. MAXEY, ET AL., APPELLANTS,
v.
J. GEO. WRIGHT, UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR, ET AL., APPELLEES. } No. 267.

Appeal from the United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory, at Muscogee, Hon. John R. Thomas, judge presiding.

William T. Hutchings, for appellants; P. L. Soper, United States attorney, and L. F. Parker, jr., assistant United States attorney, for appellees.

OPINION.

CLAYTON, J.

This is an action brought in equity in the United States court at Muscogee, Ind. T., to enjoin J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and J. Blair Shoenfelt, United States Indian agent for the Five Civilized Tribes, from collecting from plaintiffs, who are all noncitizens of the Creek Nation and attorneys at law, residing in the Creek Nation, and practicing law in said court, an occupation tax imposed on them by virtue of the laws of the Creek Nation, which, among other things, provides that a tax of $25 per annum shall be collected from each lawyer residing and practicing their profession in the Creek Nation who is not a citizen of the Creek or Seminole Nation. To the complaint the following demurrer was filed:

"Comes now the said defendants, by Pliny L. Soper, United States attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory, and demurs to the complaint of plaintiffs, and for ground therefor states:

"First. That the court has no jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the action.

"Second. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against these defendants, or for which any equitable relief may be granted."

The court below sustained this demurrer, and, plaintiffs refusing to plead further, the cause was dismissed. Exception to the sustaining of the demurrer and dismissal of the complaint were duly saved and the cause regularly appealed to this court.

It is contended by the appellants: First, that the Creek Nation has no power to enforce this tax on a citizen of the United States residing in that nation, because it is claimed that the Creek Nation is not possessed of such sovereign powers as would permit it to levy a tax upon the person or occupation of any other than its own citizens, and to support this contention we are cited to the opinion of Attorney-General Wirt on the right of the Cherokee Nation to impose a tax on traders (1 Opns. Att. Gen., 645). This opinion was rendered in 1824, at which time, by virtue of the treaties then existing between the Cherokee Nation and the United States, the Cherokee Nation had relinquished that right. That opinion is based exclusively on the treaty of 1785. The Attorney-General says:

"The time has passed away in which it would be tolerated to treat these people as we please, because we are Christians and they are heathens. If the tax is to be resisted we must find some solid ground for that resistance which law and reason will support, and which we can justify both toward God and man. If, by the treaties into which they have entered with us, they have debarred themselves from imposing this tax, they can not justly complain if we insist on the fulfillment of these treaties and the withdrawal of the tax as far as it shall be found in conflict with their own stipulations. * * *

"Now, the stipulation of the treaty of 1785 is that 'the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.' The right thus conferred on the United States is sole and exclusive; consequently neither the Cherokee nor any other nation had the right thereafter to touch the subject which was thus solely and exclusively given to the United States. What was the right thus solely and exclusively given to the United States? The right of regulating the trade with the Indians. What does this mean? The right of regulating the conduct of the citizens of the United States in carrying on this trade? This can not be the meaning, because this right the United States had before, and it required no treaty to give it to them. The treaty meant to give a right which did not exist before, and this could only be the right to prescribe the whole system of regulations, on both sides, under which the trade should be carried on. * * *

"But if it were conceded that the Cherokee Nation might prohibit this trade altogether it would not follow that they might, under these treaties, tolerate it under such regulations as they might institute, for, whether the power of the entire prohibition has been given to Congress or not, the sole and exclusive power of regulation has been given to them; and so long as these treaties remain in force it seems manifest that the Indians have no power to interfere with those regulations, either by addition or subtraction. And what is a tax upon persons authorized by Congress to trade without it but a new and distinct regulation superinduced upon the regulations provided by Congress?"

It is clear that the Attorney-General founds his opinion upon the fact, as he finds it, that the Cherokee Nation had "debarred themselves from imposing this tax."

But no such stipulation and abrogation of rights can be found in any treaty between the United States and the Creeks; but, upon the contrary, in all of their treaties with the Government, and more especially by the treaty of 1856 (Revision of Indian Treaties, 111), they have carefully guarded their sovereignty and their right to admit, and consequently to exclude, all white persons, except such as are named in the treaty. Article 15 of the treaty reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 15. So far as may be compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Creek and Seminole shall be secured in the unrestricted right of self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property within their respective limits, excepting, however, all white persons, with their property, who are not by adoption or otherwise members of either the Creek or Seminole tribe, and all persons not being members of either tribe found within their limits shall be considered intruders and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agents for said tribes, respectively (assisted, if necessary, by the military), with the following exceptions, viz: Such individuals, with their families, as may be in the employment of the Government of the United States; all persons peaceably traveling or temporarily sojourning in the country, or trading therein under license from the proper authorities of the United States, and such persons as may be permitted by the Creek and Seminole, with the assent of the proper authorities of the United States, to reside within their respective limits without becoming members of either of said tribes."

The last clause of the article of the treaty above set out clearly confers upon the Creek Nation the power of admitting into their territory, with the consent of the proper authorities of the United States, such "other persons" than those named by

it, and if it has that power, it is equally clear that it may prescribe all reasonable terms upon the compliance of which such persons may be admitted or excluded; more especially so when it is remembered that by the provision of the same treaty it is provided that "So far as compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Creek * * * shall be secure in the unrestricted right of self-government," and, further, that all such persons as may be in the Creek Nation without the consent of that nation are deemed to be intruders, and pledges itself to remove them.

Attorneys practicing in the United States courts are not persons who come within the exceptions, for they are not "in the employment of the Government of the United States," or "persons peaceably traveling or temporarily sojourning in the country, or trading therein under license from the proper authority of the United States."

Article 7 of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations (11 Stat. L., 613) is, upon the question here involved, identical with article 15 of the Creek treaty. And the question as to whether these nations had the power to enforce their permit laws was passed upon by Attorney-General Wayne McVeagh in 1881. He says:

"The validity of such permits is recognized by the concluding clause of article 7 of the treaty of June 22, 1831, which is not inconsistent with the terms of the later treaty." (17 Op. Atty. Gen., 134.)

Upon the same subject Attorney-General Phillips, in 1884, says:

"In absence of treaty of statutory provision to the contrary, the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have power to regulate their own rights of occupancy, and to say who shall participate, and upon what conditions, and hence may require permits to reside in the nations from citizens of the United States and levy a pecuniary exaction therefor.

"The clear result of all the cases, as restated in 95 U. S., 526, is 'the right of the Indians to their occupancy is as sacred as that of the United States to the fee.'

"I add, that so far as the United States recognize political organizations among Indians, the right of occupancy is a right in the tribe or nation. It is, of course, competent for the United States to disregard such organizations and treat Indians individually, but their policy has generally been otherwise. In such cases presumptively they remit all questions of individual right to the definition of the nation as being purely domestic in character. The practical importance here of this proposition is that in the absence of express contradictory provisions by treaty, or by statutes of the United States, the nation (and not a citizen) is to declare who shall come within the boundaries of its occupancy and under what regulations and conditions. * * *

"(a) Article 7, 1855, secured to the Choctaw and Chickasaw, among other things, 'the unrestricted right of self-government and free jurisdiction over persons and property within their respective limits, excepting, however, all persons or their property who are not by birth, adoption or otherwise, citizens or members of either tribe,' etc.

"I submit that whatever this may mean it does not limit the right of these tribes to pass upon the question who (of persons indifferent to the United States, i. e., neither employees nor objectionable) shall share their occupancy and upon what terms. That is a question which all private persons are allowed to decide for themselves; and even with animals, not men, have a certain respect paid to the instinct which in this respect they share with man. The serious words 'jurisdiction' and 'self-government' are scarcely appropriate to the right of a hotel keeper to prescribe rules and charges for persons who become his fellow-occupants. It is, therefore, improbable that the above proposition in the treaty of 1855 has any relation to this plain natural right and natural instinct of an Indian nation." (18 Op. Atty. Gen., 36–37.)

We fully agree with these opinions, and hold, therefore, that unless since the ratification of the treaty of 1856 there has been a treaty entered into or an act of Congress passed repealing it, that the Creek Nation had the power to impose this condition or occupation tax, if it may be so called, upon attorneys at law, white men, residing and practicing their profession in the Indian Territory. And, inasmuch as the Government of the United States, in the treaty, had declared that all persons not authorized by its terms to reside in the Creek Nation should be deemed to be intruders, and had obligated itself to remove all such persons from the Creek Nation, the remedy to enforce this provision of the treaty was a removal by the United States from the Creek Nation of the delinquent as an intruder. Whether the Creek Nation, since the establishment of the courts in the Indian Territory and of the passage of the so-called Curtis bill, could recover the amount specified by the Creek statute by

a proper action in the courts is not necessarily now a question for us to decide, because the treaty provides a remedy, and whether this remedy is exclusive of the courts or only cumulative is not material. The superintending control of the Interior Department over the Creeks is nowhere abolished, but on the contrary all recent legislation has confirmed and even enlarged it, leaving all of the powers of that Department of the Government to remove from the Indian Territory for the causes specified by the treaties and the statutes as they existed before that time.

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 83), provides:

"That on and after January 1, 1898, the United States courts in the Indian Territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted, * * * ; and the laws of the United States and the laws of Arkansas in force in the Territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, the said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes."

While it is true that this act had the effect of abolishing the courts of the Indian tribes, which of course included those of the Creek Nation, and of relegating all causes of action to the United States courts for trial, yet the executive and legislative departments of the Indian governments were retained, and the treaty provisions and intercourse laws and other statutes relating to the Indian Territory remained in full force. The full control of the Indian Department over these Indian tribes as they then existed was not interfered with, nor were the Indian statutes annulled, except in so far as that all jurisdiction was taken from their courts and transferred to those of the United States. The power to remove intruders for the causes assigned by treaty provisions or statutory law still remains, as before, in the Interior Department of the Government; and the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled, "An act for the protection of the people in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes" (30 Stat. L., 495), commonly called the Curtis bill, from beginning to end, recognizes this authority of the Interior Department, and in many instances enlarges it.

The contention that the Creek Nation is not now an Indian reservation is not tenable. Whatever effect the Curtis bill may have upon the Creek, it has not yet been carried into operation so far as it changes their title to their lands or their tribal relations to the United States. The mere fact that the Creek are, at some future time, to hold their lands in severalty, instead of in the name of the nation, or in common, is not incompatible with and does not change the legislation which gives to them the exclusive right of occupancy of their country; nor can it be successfully maintained that because the United States at one time bought from the tribe of Indians who first occupied that country, thereby extinguishing the then Indian title to this land, and afterwards sold it to the Creek, giving to them a fee simple title thereto, that therefore it is not in possession of the Creek as an Indian reservation. When the Government, in 1825, bought the lands from the Osage, who occupied them under the "original Indian title," they became a part of the public domain, subject to be appropriated by the Government and set aside for Indian reservations, or for any other purpose which it might designate. And by the act of Congress of May 28, 1830 (4 Stat. L., 411), Congress authorized the President to set it apart for the reception of such tribes of Indians as might be willing to exchange for it the lands where they then resided and remove upon them. The statute is as follows:

"That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States west of the river Mississippi not included in any State or organized Territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks as to be easily distinguished from every other."

Clearly this is a reservation of so much of the lands as the President might thereafter designate for the purpose set forth in the statute, and pursuant to the statute the change was afterwards made by which the Creek surrendered their right of occupancy of the lands they then held in Alabama for those which they now possess. The land was conveyed to them with the limitation that they should not alienate it without the consent of the United States. By numerous treaties, the statutes, including the intercourse laws, their right to the exclusive occupancy of the country was assured to them. No white men, except such as were allowed to go upon other Indian reservations, were permitted to enter the Creek Nation. By the most solemn pledges they were to be protected from the intrusion of white men.

But, whether strictly an Indian reservation or not, the Creek nation is so far clothed with sovereign powers as that the treaties made between it and the United States, until abrogated, are binding, and, as already shown, the treaty provides that,

as to all but the classes of persons therein designated, the Creek nation is clothed with the power to admit white men or not, at its option, which, as we hold, gave it the right to impose conditions. Nor does the fact that Congress, by the provision of the Curtis bill, has provided for the creation of cities and towns in this nation and the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands embraced within the limits of such municipal corporations alter the case, because this provision of that bill has not yet been carried into effect. The Indian title to such lands still remains in them and it is yet their country. What effect the provision of this statute relating to cities and towns, when fully consummated, may have we do not now decide.

But it is claimed that because Congress has enacted a statute establishing United States courts in the Creek Nation, and as attorneys practicing in such courts are officers thereof, therefore they are excluded from the provisions of the treaty.

First, because they are officers; and,

Second, because as courts can not perform their duties without the aid of attorneys, they are therefore a necessary and constituent part of it; and if taxed, they might refuse to pay and leave the country, or be removed therefrom by the agent, and as every man charged with crime is entitled to be heard in the courts by counsel, he would thus be deprived of this constitutional right.

In Ex parte Yale (25 Cal., 241) the Supreme Court says:

"An officer, as defined by Webster, is 'a person who performs any public duty.' An attorney at law is not such an officer. And in our opinion he is not an officer in the constitutional sense of the term and does not hold a public trust. On this point we agree with Justice Crocker and Norton in Cohen *v.* Wright (22 Cal., 293).

Mr. Justice Platt, in a case relating to the oath of an attorney (20 Johns, 492), says:

"The point is simply whether an attorney or counselor holds an office of public trust in the sense of the Constitution. * * * In my judgment an attorney and counselor does not hold an office, but exercises a privilege or franchise. As attorneys or counselors they perform no duties in behalf of the Government—they execute no public trust."

Cooley on Taxation (576) says:

"Practitioners of law and medicine are not uncommonly taxed a specific sum upon the privilege of pursuing their calling for a year or other specified time. Such a tax is not a poll tax, and may therefore be levied when poll taxes are forbidden. Sometimes the tax is graded by the supposed value of the privilege. The right to impose an occupation tax on practitioners of law has been much contested, as being in effect a tax on the privilege of seeking justice in the courts; but it has, nevertheless, been sustained without only faint dissent."

To the same effect see Longville *v.* State, 4 Tex. App., 312; Simmons *v.* State, 12 Mo., 271; State *v.* Hubbard, 3 O., 63; Young *v.* Thomas, 17 Fla. 170; Cousins *v.* State, 50 Ala., 115; Wright *v.* Atlanta, 54 Ga., 645; Stuart *v.* Potts, 49 Miss., 749; Tiedeman on Police Powers, 84-101; Weeks on Attorneys, 41, 2d ed.

In Ex parte Williams (31 Tex. Crim. Reports, 262) the court says:

"But, conceding them to be officers, still that would be no ground for exemption from taxation. * * * But in the second place, the contention that the legislature may cripple or destroy the judicial department is more plausible than sound. * * * The objection goes to the existence of the power, rather than to any probability of its exercise. It is, indeed, an objection that could be urged against any exercise of the taxing power. Thus, the legislature ought not to have the power to tax land, for fear it might confiscate; nor personal property, because the tax imposed might exceed its value; nor any occupation, business, or pursuit, because they could be taxed out of existence, and the livelihood of many be destroyed. * * * There is certainly no force in the proposition that by the imposition of this tax some defendant may be deprived of counsel. The presumption is absolute, says Judge Dederick in the Tennessee 'Lawyers Tax Cases,' that all good citizens will obey their State's laws, and pay the taxes imposed. There will always be lawyers who obey the law and pay their occupation tax. The person accused of crime will always be within reach of lawyers in a position to defend him by reason of having paid their tax. Until the criminal can show that he has actually been deprived of legal counsel by reason of this occupation tax, the lawyer can not interpose this plea, that can only inure to the benefit of the defendant. It is a defense peculiarly personal, and this court would not declare the occupation tax law unconstitutional on the ground that some criminal might be deprived of counsel by reason of the law, although no such case arose, or ever will arise. This contention is utterly without foundation, for the reason that this provision was put in the bill of rights not to operate under contingencies but upon actual occurrences; and we have none such here. Many reasons could be urged against this position, but it is deemed so frail that it is not necessary to deal with it further than to draw a plain parallel. We might with equal propriety charge the legislature with murder because some person gets snake bitten and

can get no whisky to drink for it and dies, on account of the legislature imposing an occupation tax on liquor dealers, as to say that a criminal is deprived of the right of appearing by counsel on account of the legislature placing an occupation tax on lawyers, or might with some propriety accuse the legislature with murder because some person dies on account of a tax on traveling physicians. The cases are about on a par."

We agree with the authorities and hold that attorneys at law are not relieved from the payment of the amount required by the Creek statute for the privilege of remaining and practicing their profession in the Creek Nation because of the fact that they are lawyers.

On the whole case, we therefore hold that a lawyer who is a white man and not a citizen of the Creek Nation is, pursuant to their statute, required to pay for the privilege of remaining and practicing his profession in that nation the sum of $25; that if he refuse the payment thereof he becomes, by virtue of the treaty, an intruder, and that in such a case the Government of the United States may remove him from the nation, and that this duty devolves upon the Interior Department.

Whether the Interior Department or its Indian agents can be controlled by the courts by the writs of mandamus and injunction is not material in this case, because, as we hold, an attorney who refuses to pay the amount required by the statute by its very terms becomes an intruder, whom the United States promises by the terms of the treaty to remove, and therefore in such cases the officers and agents of the Interior Department would be acting clearly and properly within the scope of their powers.

The complaint challenges the right of the Indian agent to collect this tax, but at the hearing before us this point was waived by appellants in open court, because, as stated by their counsel, the object of the suit was to get a judicial determination of the question as to whether under the law they were liable at all.

We are of the opinion, however, that the Indian agent, when directed by the Secretary of the Interior, may collect this money for the Creeks. The Intercourse Laws (sec. 2058, R. S. U. S.) provide that:

"Each Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians agreeably to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

In this case the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with directions and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians, and when it is remembered that up to the time that the United States courts were established in the Indian Territory, the only remedy for collection of this tax was by removal, that the Indian nations had no power to collect it except through the intervention of the Interior Department, it is quite clear that if in the best judgment of that Department it was deemed wise to take charge of the matter and collect this money and turn it over to the Indians, it had power to do so under its superintending control of the Indians, and the intercourse of white men with them, granted by various acts of Congress; and in our opinion that power has not been taken away by any subsequent act of Congress or treaty stipulation.

The decree of the court below, sustaining the demurrer to the complaint and dismissing the case, is affirmed.

APPENDIX NO. 14.

Opinion of Judge Gill.

In the United States court in the Indian Territory, northern district, sitting at Vinita.

W. C. Rogers, plaintiff,
v.
Frank Churchill, J. George Wright, and J. Blair Shoenfelt,
Defendants.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

This is a complaint in equity in which the plaintiff, W. C. Rogers, seeks to enjoin the defendants, Frank C. Churchill, J. George Wright, and J. Blair Shoenfelt, from collecting the tax claimed to be due the Cherokee Nation from the plaintiff as a merchant.

The facts in the case, as shown by the pleadings and the evidence, briefly stated, are substantially as follows: The plaintiff, W. C. Rogers, is a Cherokee citizen by birth, and is a merchant and trader in the Cherokee Nation, having a business at three different points therein, namely, one at Talala, carrying a general stock of merchandise of about $20,000; one at Vera and one Skiatook, each carrying a stock of about $8,000. Said stocks of merchandise consist of fruits, groceries, dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, etc.

That the defendant, Frank C. Churchill, is an employee of the Interior Department of the United States. Defendant J. George Wright is the duly appointed, qualified, and acting United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and defendant J. Blair Shoenfelt is the duly appointed, qualified, and acting Indian agent for the Union Agency in the Indian Territory, and that as such officers and employees they perform such acts and services as may be directed by the said Department of the Interior and the laws of the United States.

The tax in controversy arises under article 2, "Trade and intercourse," and is found in the Compiled Laws of the Cherokee Nation, 1892, sections 582 to 589, inclusive.

The evidence taken shows that the defendants, acting as officers and employees of the Un ted States, served notice upon the plaintiff, W. C. Rogers, that he would be required to pay the tax due the Cherokee Nation to them, in accordance with certain rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the collection of taxes due the Cherokee Nation, and the plaintiff was repeatedly notified by said officers to pay said tax; that plaintiff failed to pay any attention to these notices, and failed to report, pay, or tender any part of the tax.

That on or about the 1st day of June, 1900, the defendants, acting in their official capacity, and acting through the Indian police, closed up the store of the plaintiff at Talala and held possession of the same for a period of five days, during which time the plaintiff was unable to trade or do business therein.

It is also in evidence that the Secretary of the Interior, acting under the general provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, commonly known as the "Curtis bill," under the head of "Royalties, rents, etc.," in paragraph 13, provided:

"That the United States Indian agent shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands when accompanied by the sworn statement as provided in the proceeding regulation, but not otherwise, and it shall also be his duty to collect, under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, all rents, permits, revenues, and taxes, of whatsoever kind or nature that may be due and payable to any Indian tribe or tribes to which these regulations may apply, as provided for by the laws of such tribe or tribes."

And further provided in paragraph 14, as follows:

"The rents and permits, taxes, and revenues provided for by the foregoing regulation to be collected by the United States Indian agent shall be due and payable to him in lawful money of the United States at the time when such rents, permits, taxes, and revenues would, under the laws of the particular nations, have been due and payable to the authorities of said nations had not the act of June 28, 1898, and especially section 16 thereof, been passed."

Upon the closing of said store the plaintiff brought his action to this court for the purpose of restraining defendants, or any of them, or anyone acting under them, from interfering with or attempting to interfere with the possession of said stock of goods, and praying that this order be made perpetual. A temporary injunction issued in pursuance of said bill and prayer, and this case came on to be heard on the pleadings and evidence on July 23, 1900, with the understanding that the submission of the case should be final as to this court.

OPINION.

The case at bar presents some very peculiar features, and the law applicable thereto is in an unsatisfactory condition. The matter, reduced from the lengthy argument and presentation on either side, resolves itself into two principal questions:

First. Is there a traders' tax authorized by law to be assessed against and collected from a Cherokee citizen, doing a general merchandise business in the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory, since the adoption of the Curtis Act on June 28, 1898?

Second. If such a tax is authorized and collectible, does the law authorize the Interior Department to collect it?

I.

An examination of the Cherokee laws, article 2, entitled "Trade and intercourse," shows that such trade and intercourse and such law applied only to the Indian citizen, and the only penalty for the infraction of such law was punishment by a

fine or by a fine and imprisonment, as the same should be found by the Cherokee courts. No provision was made in said article for the enforcement of the collection of the taxes other than by fine or by fine and imprisonment, to be imposed in the Cherokee courts, and in those alone.

Section 28 of the Curtis bill abolished all the tribal courts in the Indian Territory and prohibited any officers of said courts from performing any act theretofore authorized by any law in connection with said courts. If the said article 2 of the Cherokee laws is to stand at all, as being not annulled and a valid law, it is one which provides punishment for its infraction merely by a fine, or by a fine and imprisonment, and by this means alone, except that where a party fails to obtain a receipt for a tax and post it in his place of business, as provided by section 589 of said article, the sheriff of the district is to close his store and report such offender, that he may be proceeded against criminally. A careful examination of said article does not reveal any method whereby the offender's goods may be reached, or whereby any lien whatever is created or attaches to the goods, or whereby any punishment can be inflicted upon the offending party except in the Cherokee courts.

It is a rule well established that all statutes imposing taxes are to be followed strictly; that the manner of laying the tax, the time and manner of collection, and all the means pointed out toward effecting the object to be attained, namely, the collection of the tax, are to be followed with exactitude, and a failure to follow the law, either in the assessment or as to the means to be used to collect it, may upon resistance avoid the tax.

It may be safely stated in a brief way that the United States, by acts of Congress and treaties with the Cherokees, gave to the Cherokee the right to regulate internal affairs of the Cherokee Nation in respect to trade as to its own citizens, and that acting under the treaties and statutes the act above referred to as article 2, "Trade and intercourse," Compiled Laws of the Cherokee Nation, was in all respects legal and in conformity with the rights of the nation in reference to taxing its own citizens doing business within its boundaries. It may also be stated without question that the United States have the authority at any time, by statute, to alter and change the laws of the Cherokee Nation—in fact, Congress has often exercised this right, although at times its power to do so has been questioned. It may also be safely stated that the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the President, by various acts of Congress, have been authorized to exercise at times a wide discretion in the control of Indian affairs, and this has at all times been exercised for the good of the Indians themselves; and where the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are given, under a statute, discretion with reference to carrying out its provisions they are the sole judges of the use or abuse of that discretion; but the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs must in their action have behind them some substantive law of Congress upon which to base their action.

By the act of June 28, 1898 Congress took away the right of the Cherokee Nation, as well as the right of the other tribes with whom agreements were not consummated, to exercise judicial functions through their tribal courts, and consequently took away from the Cherokee Nation all power to impose the penalties prescribed in article 2, "Trade and intercourse," with reference to the enforcing of the collection of said revenues, and said nation is at this time impotent to enforce in any way the collection of said traders' tax. It might be said that, in view of this state of affairs, it was the moral duty of Congress to prescribe some method whereby these revenues could be collected, inasmuch as they had rendered the nation powerless to collect them; but with the question of morals this court has nothing to do, nor has it anything to do with the policy of the Government in relation to controlling the Indian affairs. By said Curtis bill Congress provided that this Cherokee statute could not be enforced at law or in equity in the United States courts. By said act it authorized and directed, as to rents and royalties on the leasing of oil, coal, asphalt, and other mineral lands in said Territory, that the Secretary should make rules and regulations and collect all moneys due, and provided that anybody else undertaking to collect such royalties should be guilty of a misdemeanor, but nowhere in said statute did it specifically authorize the Secretary of the Interior to collect the taxes due under the laws of the several nations.

II.

Prior to the enactment of the Curtis bill there was no statute authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter the Cherokee Nation and collect the taxes due by Cherokee statutes, and if there be any statute of the United States authorizing the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or any of their officers, to enter the Cherokee Nation and collect such tax, it has not been cited to the court, nor is the court itself aware of such law. It is, however, claimed that section 2058, Revised Statutes of the United States, confers such authority upon the

Indian agent. That statute says that the "Indian agent shall within his agency manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians agreeably to law, and perform such regulations and duties not inconsistent with law as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs." In the opinion of the court this section relates to intercourse with the Indians; that is, intercourse of the tribe with noncitizens of the tribe, and has no bearing upon intercourse among citizens of a tribe, and therefore does not apply to the case at bar.

Does the statute of the United States giving the Secretary of the Interior certain discretion—viz, section 2058, Revised Statutes of the United States—authorize him to prescribe how the laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be carried into force and effect by rules and regulations, when such laws themselves prescribe a different method of procedure? In other words, can the Secretary of the Interior make rules and regulations to carry into force and effect a Cherokee law in a different manner and by a process different from that prescribed by the law under which he undertakes to act? Or, to put it more strongly, can the Secretary of the Interior, by rules and regulations, amend the Cherokee statute by prescribing the mode of its enforcement, and in that way assume to exercise the powers of Congress in that regard? It is the opinion of the court that this power does not rest in the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior may make rules and regulations not inconsistent with laws, in relation to the control and regulation of the Indians and Indian affairs with noncitizens of a tribe, can not be disputed; but he is not authorized to make law. If the Secretary, without a substantive statute to that end, may come into the Cherokee Nation and, acting upon a Cherokee statute, seek to control the effect of that statute by assuming the duties of the Cherokee officers under that statute, all that he could do would be to proceed in the manner prescribed by the statute, which would require him, if he found an Indian doing business and trading within the limits of the Cherokee Nation without the license prescribed by law, to close his business and report him to the tribal court in the district in which he was doing business for his failure to comply with the law, which tribal court no longer has any existence and can perform no duties in reference thereto. To hold that the Secretary can collect this tax or close the business of an Indian trading in the Cherokee Nation is to hold that he has absolute, unqualified, undisputed, autocratic sway over the interior trade of the nation by its citizens. This court does not believe that such power vests in the Secretary of the Interior as the law now stands, as to the Cherokee Nation.

In 1890, by the act of Congress of that year, the Constitution of the United States was put in force and effect in the Cherokee and other Indian nations of the Five Civilized Tribes. This was reiterated in the act of June, 1897, and the courts of the United States given absolute jurisdiction both in law and equity over all citizens, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, and the laws of the United States were extended over the Cherokee Nation. The Constitution of the United States provides in specific terms (article 5, amendments to the Constitution), "That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and this right has, since 1890, been given to the Indians of this nation. By "due process of law" is meant the right to contest any attempt to deprive a person of his life, liberty, or property in the courts having jurisdiction. By reason of the act of June 28, 1898, it would seem that the right to contest the collecting of this tax, by trial in any court, has been taken absolutely away from Indians trading in the Cherokee Nation; consequently there is no legal method by which the tax imposed by a Cherokee statute can be enforced. Certainly the term "by due process of law" does not include any other method than the method pointed out by the law itself. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make rules and regulations within the law, and not inconsistent with the law, but he can not make the law, nor change it, nor alter its force or effect, nor can he take from or add to the law, and, except this law be changed in some way, it can not at this time be enforced as the law itself prescribes. Had Congress designed that the Secretary of the Interior should collect the tribal taxes, it would have said so in specific terms—in terms as specific and clear as are used in authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to collect rents and royalties. It can not be successfully contended that the terms "royalties and rents" include the term "tax," as those terms have a meaning separate and distinct from the terms "tax" and "revenue."

The court holds that the temporary injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from interfering with the store and business of the plaintiff in Talala shall be, and the same is hereby, made perpetual.

There having been no attempt on the part of these defendants to close or interfere with the business of plaintiff at Vera and Skiatook, or to remove the plaintiff from the Territory, that part of the prayer of the bill is refused.

To which judgment of the court defendants except.

In the United States court for the Indian Territory, northern district, at Vinita.

W. C. ROGERS, PLAINTIFF,
v.
J. GEORGE WRIGHT, J. BLAIR SHOENFELT, AND FRANK CHURCHILL, defendants.

ORDER.

On this 8th day of June, A. D. 1900, in open court at Vinita, is presented the complaint of the plaintiff, duly verified, praying for an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, agents, and employees, from in any manner undertaking to collect of the plaintiff any tribal tax, and from interfering with the plaintiff in his business at Talala, Cherokee Nation, at Vera, Cherokee Nation, and at Skiatook, Cherokee Nation, and from undertaking to remove the plaintiff from the Cherokee Nation as a means of forcing the payment by him of tribal taxes claimed by defendants to be owing by him to the Cherokee Nation, said complaint having been heretofore filed in this court; and also comes the plaintiff, by J. S. Davenport, L. F. Parker, jr., and William Mollette and W. H. Kornegay, his attorneys, and files a motion asking the court to set a day for the hearing in this on the application for a temporary restraining order, and also asking that defendants be restrained pending the hearing as asked for in the complaint, and the matters and things set forth being by the court seen and heard; and, it appearing therefrom that plaintiff is entitled to equitable relief by way of injunction, it is considered and ordered that defendants J. George Wright, J. Blair Shoenfelt, and Frank Churchill, and each of them, their servants, agents, and employees, be restrained from in any manner interfering with the plaintiff's business as a merchant at Talala, Ind. T., at Vera, Ind. T., and at Skiatook, Ind. T., and that they and each of them be restrained from in any manner endeavoring to collect tribal taxes of the plaintiff by reason of such mercantile business, and that they and each of them be restrained from removing the plaintiff from the Cherokee Nation by reason of the nonpayment of said tribal taxes, claimed to be due the Cherokee Nation as set forth in the complaint; and that this order shall become effectual upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond by the plaintiff in the sum of $2,000, payable to the defendants, to answer for the damages that may accrue to them by reason of the injunction herein, and that the injunction herein be subject to the further order of the court. It is further ordered that each of the defendants show cause at the United States court room at Vinita, at 10 o'clock a. m. of July 7, A. D. 1900, why the injunction herein should not be made perpetual. And thereupon comes the plaintiff herein and files a bond as required, with William Little and James C. Hall as sureties, and said bond is adjudged good and sufficient, and it is ordered that the injunction do now become effectual.

JOSEPH A. GILL, *Judge Presiding.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Indian Territory, Northern District, ss:*

I, Charles A. Davidson, clerk of the United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an order made by said court on the 8th day of June, 1900, as appears from the records now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of said court at Vinita this the 8th day of June, 1900.

CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, *Clerk.*
By T. A. CHANDLER, *Deputy.*

APPENDIX NO. 15.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PROCUREMENT OF TIMBER AND STONE FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY, AS PROVIDED IN THE ACT OF JUNE 6, 1900 (PUBLIC NO. 174).

1. The United States Indian agent for the Union Agency is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract or contracts, upon applications made in the form of affidavits, upon blanks prescribed, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, with any responsible person, persons, or corporation for the purchase of timber or stone from any of the public lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and to collect, on or before the end of each month, the full value of such

timber or stone as the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter determine should be paid; and the timber and stone so procured under such contracts may be used for "domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways," within the limits of the Indian Territory only.

Applications must be presented to the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory and by him forwarded, with his recommendation, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Department.

Applicants must state the quality and quantity of timber or stone proposed to be cut or quarried, the purpose or purposes for which and the place or places where said timber and stone are to be used, as the case may be, the amount considered just and reasonable to be paid by them, and their reasons for such conclusion. Each application must be accompanied by the affidavits of two disinterested persons, corroborating specifically all the statements of the applicant; and the inspector is hereby authorized to require any other information as to the value of the timber or stone, or to show the good faith of the applicant.

2. Before any timber shall be cut or any stone taken from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, the person, persons, or corporation desiring to secure such timber or stone shall enter into a contract or contracts with said Indian agent, in accordance with the form hereto attached, which contract, however, shall not be of force until the Secretary of the Interior shall have indorsed his approval thereon: *Provided*, That each such person, persons, or corporation shall give bond (form attached hereto) in a sufficient sum, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, with two good and sufficient sureties, or an approved surety company, as surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of the stipulations of the contract or contracts, and also conditioned for the faithful observance of all of the laws of the United States now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, and the regulations now prescribed or that may hereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior relative to any and all matters pertaining to the affairs of any of the Five Civilized Tribes.

3. The moneys so collected shall be placed to the credit of the tribe or tribes to which the land belongs from which such timber or stone was procured, as miscellaneous receipts, class three, "not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe;" but no timber or stone shall be taken from any land selected by any citizen of any of the Five Civilized Tribes as his prospective allotment without his consent, and only from such land being cleared, or to be cleared, for cultivation, and not until a contract shall have been entered into by the said United States Indian agent and the person, persons, or corporation desiring to procure such timber or stone, and the same shall have been approved.

The price to be paid under such contract shall be satisfactory to such prospective allottee, and shall be held by the Indian agent and paid to said allottee after final allotment to him shall have been made: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all tracts now in possession of any citizens of any of the Five Civilized Tribes who intend to include such tracts in their prospective allotments, and the money derived from the sale of timber or stone taken from any such tracts shall be held by the Indian agent until such time as allotment of the tract or tracts from which such timber or stone was taken shall have been made, at which time the money so held shall be paid by the Indian agent to the citizen taking such tract or tracts as his allotment: *And provided further*, That the Indian agent shall be required to keep an accurate list, by legal subdivision, of the land from which such timber or stone was taken, and also an accurate list of the amount of money derived from the sale of timber or stone taken from each such legal subdivision. Value of timber and stone taken from unappraised selected lands must be added to the appraisement when made.

4. The contract or contracts entered into by said Indian agent with any person, persons, or corporation shall describe the land from which the timber or stone is to be taken by legal subdivisions, and if any contractor shall take timber or stone from any land other than that covered by his contract he shall be liable to forcible removal from the Indian Territory and suit on his bond, and such unlawful taking of timber and stone shall work also a forfeiture of his contract.

5. The act of Congress under which these rules are promulgated provides that "every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of either of said tribes, or sells or transports any of such timber or stone outside the Indian Territory, contrary to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court trying the same."

The Indian agent for the Union Agency shall see that any person, persons, or corporation who procures timber or stone from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public No. 174), and these regulations, employs Indians in the cutting and removal of said timber and in the quarrying and removal of said stone whenever practicable on the same terms as other labor, Indians to have the preference over white men.

The Department reserves the right to amend these regulations and to advance the price to be paid for timber or stone to be taken under any contract if it be shown that the amount stipulated in the contract is less than the "full value," or to cancel any contract for failure to pay promptly the amounts due, or for any other good and sufficient cause, after due notice to the party or parties in interest, giving the right to show cause, within ten days from service of such notice, why this action should not be taken.

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 14, 1900.*

Approved:
THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

FORM OF APPLICATION.

———— ————,
————, 1900.

I hereby apply for permission to enter into a contract with the United States Indian agent at Muscogee, Indian Territory, for the purchase of (1) ———— located on the (2) ————.

Such timber or stone is to be used at ————.

I consider that the timber is worth on the stump the following prices, to wit: ————, and that the stone is worth the following price per cubic yard, to wit: ————.

I base my opinion as to the values above stated upon the following facts: (3)————.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, ———— ————, this ———— day of ————, 19—.

———— ————,
————.

———— ———— and ———— ————, being by me first duly sworn, upon their oaths state, each for himself, that he is well acquainted with the land above described and with the quantity and quality of the timber and stone thereon, and with the place or places where it is proposed to use the above-mentioned material, and also with the values and prices of stone and timber in the vicinity of the place from which it is proposed to take and where it is proposed to use such material, and with the cost of removing and transporting timber and stone, and with all the facts stated by the applicant above named, and knows that the facts stated by him are true and correct in every particular.

———— ————.
———— ————.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a ———— for the ————, at my office in ————, this ———— day of ————, ——.

———— ————,
————.

FORM OF INDIAN TERRITORY TIMBER AND STONE CONTRACT.

———— Nation.

[Write all names and addresses in full.]

This agreement, made and entered into in quadruplicate at the Union Agency, Muscogee, Indian Territory, this ———— day of ————, 19—, by and between ———— ————, United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, party of the first part, and ———— ————, of ————, part— of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public No. 174), and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on July 14, 1900, relative to the procurement of timber and stone from any of the lands belonging to

1 Insert amount, kind, and character of timber or stone, or both, desired.
2 Insert description of land.
3 State distance from place where material is to be procured to place where it is to be used, cost of transportation, etc., market price of material where it is to be used, and any other facts which may be of aid in arriving at a conclusion.

any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the timber or stone procured under the provisions of this contract and the rules and regulations heretofore or that may hereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior;

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part agrees to sell to said part— of the second part timber or stone of the kind or kinds hereinafter specified, standing, fallen, lying, or being on lands within the limits of the ——— Nation, which said lands are described as follows, to wit: The ——— of section ———, of township (1) ———, of range (2) ———, of the Indian meridian, and containing ——— acres, more or less.

The part— of the second part agree— to cut and remove the timber or quarry and remove the stone hereinafter mentioned from within the above-described limits, and agree— to employ Indian labor in the cutting and removal of the timber and the quarrying and removal of the stone in preference to other labor on equal terms, whenever suitable Indian labor can be obtained.

For and in consideration of the foregoing, the said part— of the second part also agree— to pay to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, for the benefit of the ——— tribe of Indians, for all such timber cut and stone quarried on said described lands, at the following rates, to wit:

Merchantable saw timber, i. e., timber capable of being manufactured into lumber, as follows:

For walnut timber, ——— per thousand feet; for cypress timber, ——— per thousand feet; for ash timber, ——— per thousand feet; for oak timber, ——— per thousand feet; for pine timber, ——— per thousand feet; for cottonwood timber, ——— per thousand feet, and for ——— timber, ——— per thousand feet.

Telegraph poles.

Cedar, four to five inch top, eight to ten inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Cedar, six-inch top, twelve-inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Cedar, ——— inch top, ——— inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Oak, four to five inch top, eight to ten inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Oak, six-inch top, twelve-inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Oak, ——— inch top, ——— inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.

Piling.

Cedar, ——— cents per foot; oak, ——— cents per foot, running measure.

Railroad cross-ties (bridge, hewn, or sawed).

Oak (post, bur, white, red, and black), ——— cents each.
Pine, ——— cents each.
Cedar, bois d'arc, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, and red or slippery elm, ——— cents each.
Black locust and coffee bean, ——— cents each.

Railroad switch ties.

Oak (post, white, bur, red, and black), ——— cents each.
Pine, ——— cents each.

Fence posts.

——— cents each.

Cord wood.

——— dollar— per cord.

Stone.

——— dollar— per cubic yard.

It is agreed that full payment shall be made for said timber or stone before any of it is removed from the land hereinbefore described, and title to said timber or stone shall not vest in the part— of the second part until full payment shall have been made therefor.

---

[1] State whether north or south.

[2] State whether east or west.

It is further agreed that said timber shall be cut and removed and that said stone shall be quarried and removed from said land as soon as practicable after the date of this contract, so that no depreciation in value or waste may accrue to said party of the first part by reason of unnecessary delay in the removal of said timber or stone, provided that the terms of this contract shall not extend beyond the period of one year from the date hereof, and the timber or stone procured under this contract may be used within the limits of the Indian Territory only for "domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways."

It is further understood and agreed by the part— of the second part that this agreement is void and of no effect unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The part— of the second part further agree— that this agreement shall in all respects be subject to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may hereafter be prescribed under the said act of June 6, 1900, by the Secretary of the Interior relative to the procurement of timber and stone from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and to pay to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency the full value of the timber or stone hereinbefore mentioned, in accordance with the provisions hereof.

The part— of the second part ——— firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this agreement by and under the bond made and executed by the part— of the second part as principal— and ——— ———, as suret— entered into the ——— day of ———, and which is on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Witnesses: [1]

——— ———
——— ——— } as to ——— ———, [SEAL.] [2]

U. S. Indian Agent.

——— ———
——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]

——— ———
——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]

——— ———
——— ——— } as to ——— ———. [SEAL.]

[1] Two witnesses to each signature, including signature of agent.
[2] Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898. Party of second part must furnish stamps.

[Indorsement on contract.]

No. ———.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

——— agreement.

———, U. S. Indian agent,
WITH
———, of ———.

Sec. ———, Tp. ———, Range ———,
in the ——— Nation, Indian Territory.
Dated ———. 19—.
Expires ———, 19—.

———

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,
UNION AGENCY,
Muscogee, Ind. T., ———, *19—*.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration with my report of even date.

——— ———,
U. S. Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., ———, *19—*.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with favorable recommendation.

——— ———,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., ———, *19—*.

Approved:

——— ———,
Secretary of the Interior.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we,[1] ——— ———, of ———, as principals, and ——— ———, of ———, and ——— ———, of ———, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ——— dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated the ——— day of ———, 19—.

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas the above-bounden ——— ———, as principal—, ——— entered into a certain agreement dated ———, 19—, with the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, for the purchase of ———, to be procured from[2] the ———, said ——— to be used in the Indian Territory only for "domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways."

Now, if the above-bounden ——— ——— shall faithfully carry out and observe all the obligations assumed in said agreement by ——— ———, and shall observe all the laws of the United States and regulations made or which shall be made thereunder for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the rules and regulations that have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public—No. 174), relative to the procurement of timber and stone from lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed in the presence of[3]

——— ———. ——— ———. [L. S.][4]
——— ———. ——— ———. [L. S.]
——— ———. ——— ———. [L. S.]
——— ———. ——— ———. [L. S.]

[1] The Christian names and residences of principals, and of the sureties, where personal sureties are given, of whom there must be two.
[2] Give description of land.
[3] There must be at least two witnesses to all signatures, though the same two persons may witness all.
[4] A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principals and sureties.

[Indorsement on bond.]

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

BOND

of ——— ———, covering the purchase of ———, in the ——— Nation, Indian Territory.

Dated ———, 19—.

Approved: ——— ———, *Secretary.*

EXHIBIT A.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
South McAlester, Ind. T., August 5, 1900.

SIR: Having been captain of the United States Indian police for the Indian Territory for a number of years, and prior to that time having served as a private policeman for some seven or eight years, I believe myself to be thoroughly familiar with the duties and work required of policemen.

In my capacity as an Indian policeman I have of necessity traveled over a great portion of the Indian Territory.

In my judgment, the salaries paid the Indian policemen in the Indian Territory are not commensurate with the duties imposed upon them, and I recommend that the force be reduced to the following number and that they be stationed as follows: One captain of police, 2 privates in the Chickasaw Nation, 2 privates in the Choctaw Nation, 2 privates in the Cherokee Nation, 2 privates in the Creek Nation, and 1 private in the Seminole Nation.

I would further recommend that the captain be allowed a salary of $75 per month and expenses and that the privates be allowed $50 per month and expenses.

By reducing the number of policemen at this agency and increasing the salary as suggested the total expenses incident to the police service would not be materially increased, and the increase of salaries would enable the policemen to devote their entire time and attention to their work.

The Indian police of the Indian Territory, in my opinion, have done much for civilization and have aided materially in the protection of life and property. Owing to the peculiar conditions existing they have, to a large extent, been deprived of much of the credit of this work. An explanation offered, it is thought, will show why this is so. An Indian policeman will often arrest or capture whisky from a whisky peddler; after the arrest he turns the prisoner over to a deputy United States marshal, and the marshal's office naturally gets the credit for the work that is done.

Recently Private Policeman C. W. Plummer reported that he had arrested and delivered to the United States marshals in the past twelve months many criminals, including eighteen or twenty whisky peddlers. These men, as a rule, are dangerous and desperate characters, and any attempt made to arrest them often results fatally.

It may not be improper to add that since I have been a member of the police force I have spilled as high as 100 gallons of whisky in one day.

Policeman Ward, of Coalgate, Ind. T., reports that he has spilled several gallons of alcohol in the last thirty days, as well as large quantities of bitters labeled by different names and used by drug companies in lieu of whisky pure.

Policeman Sage recently arrested three desperate characters who had robbed the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, who have since been tried and convicted for the crime. Policemen receive no extra compensation whatever for work of this character.

The game in the Indian Territory is being slaughtered by hunters, trappers, etc., and I have been informed by the business men of the southern part of the Territory that the shipment of quails from that section of the country is enormous. Last January I confiscated and released 114 dozen live quails at Purcell, Ind. Ter., and at other times have confiscated and released other birds that had been captured and were ready for shipment. These quails were crated and billed to New Zealand. During the winter we captured several hunters and trappers and confiscated their traps, dogs, guns, pelts, etc.

I receive numerous complaints from all sections of the Territory against hunters and trappers, but am powerless to render aid or direct the Indian policemen to cover the country, for the reason that their salary is so small that it will not enable them to incur the expense incident to the journey.

As you are aware, the Indian police, acting under your orders, have frequently to remove from the Indian Territory intruders and persons who have violated the tribal laws. This is often an arduous as well as an unpleasant task, and for which no extra compensation is received. For this reason an Indian policeman will often take up other work in order to increase his earnings, his salary of $10 per month not being sufficient to support himself and family.

I have been informally advised that at other Indian agencies in the United States the police are allowed the same compensation that we are, but that in addition they receive rations, etc., and, again, some of them draw annuities as well as their salaries.

The work of Indian policemen at this agency is not at all like that required of Indian policemen of a reservation where blanket Indians reside.

I appreciate the many kindnesses shown me by yourself and the United States Indian inspector. I await your further commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. ELLIS,
Captain United States Indian Police for Indian Territory.

Hon. J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.

EXHIBIT C.

The delivery of this blank is intended as a demand for payment of all taxes due.

Make statement in duplicate.

Taxes should be paid to periods ending March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31.

Department of the Interier, United States Indian Service.

To J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent, Muscogee, Indian Territory:

1. My name is John R. McIntosh.
2. I am a member of the firm of Milam and McIntosh Hdwe. and Imp. Co.
3. Kind of business, hardware and implements.
4. Place of business, Chelsea.
5. Commenced business 1895.
6. Taxes are paid with this remittance from Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899.
7. Amount of merchandise received and offered for sale by said firm during such time, $1,302.46.
8. On which the tax of one-fourth of one per cent amounts to $3.35.

JOHN R. McINTOSH,
Member of the Firm.

I, John R. McIntosh, of Chelsea, I. T., solemnly swear that the sum of three and $\frac{25}{100}$ dollars ($3.25), forwarded herewith in accordance with the foregoing statement, is the correct and entire amount due from Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, as a tax on merchandise, and the same is full and complete payment of all taxes so due to the date last above mentioned, and that no goods or merchandise have been received or offered for sale by us, either directly or indirectly, during the period from Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, except as set forth above.

JOHN R. McINTOSH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Jan. 10, 1900.

[NOTARY SEAL.] JOHN D. SCOTT, *Notary Public.*

(Indorsed:) Cherokee Nation. Merchandise tax. Sworn statement accompanying remittance of Milam and McIntosh, at Chelsea, I. T., for period commencing Oct. 1, 1899, and ending Dec. 31, 1899. $3.25. Duplicate sworn statement forwarded to U. S. Indian inspector ———, 190—. No. 243. Received Jan. 16, 1900. Office of U. S. Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

R. S. U. S., section 5392. Every person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, at hard labor, not more than five years; and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed.

Section 5393. Every person who procures another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable as in the preceding section prescribed.

EXHIBIT D.

Make statement in duplicate.

Taxes should be paid to periods ending March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31.

Deparment of the Interior, United States Indian Service.

To J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent, Muscogee, Indian Territory:

1. My name is C. G. Moore.
2. I am a member of the firm C. G. Moore.
3. Kind of business, drugs.
4. Place of business, Eufaula.
5. Commenced business Dec. 20, 1897.
6. Date from and to which taxes are now paid, Jan. 1, 1900, to March 31, 1900.
7. Original cost of merchandise offered for sale by said firm during such time, $2,020.
8. On which the tax of one per cent amounts to ($20.20) twenty and $\frac{20}{100}$ dollars.

C. G. MOORE, *Member of the Firm.*

I, C. G. Moore, of Eufaula, I. T., solemnly swear that the sum of twenty and $\frac{20}{100}$ dollars ($20.20), forwarded herewith in accordance with the foregoing statement, is the correct and entire amount due from me to the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, as a tax on merchandise, and the same is full and complete payment of all taxes so due to the date last above mentioned, and that no goods or merchandise have been received or offered for sale by me, either directly or indirectly, during the period from Jan. 1, 1900, to March 31, 1900, except as set forth above.

C. G. MOORE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1900.

[NOTARY SEAL.] R. L. SIMPSON, *Notary Public.*

(Indorsed:) Creek Nation. Merchandise tax. Sworn statement accompanying remittance of C. G. Moore, at Eufaula, I. T., for period commencing Jan. 1, 1900, and ending Mch. 31, 1900. $20.20. Duplicate sworn statement forwarded to U. S. Indian inspector ———, 190—. No. 535. Received Jan. 16, 1900. Office of U. S. Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

R. S. U. S., section 5392. Every person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, wilfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, at hard labor, not more than five years; and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed.

Section 5393. Every person who procures another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable as in the preceding section prescribed.

EXHIBIT D 1.

All remittances should be made to U. S. Indian agent, accompanied by statements in duplicate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Union Agency, Muscogee, Indian Territory, May 23, 1900.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINGS,
Muscogee, Indian Territory.

SIR: I acknowledge receipt from you of check for $6.25, the same being in payment of your occupation tax as a lawyer, doing business at Muscogee, Creek Nation, from April 1, 1900, to June 30, 1900, as per statement accompanying remittance.

Very respectfully,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

EXHIBIT E.

To comply with conditions of permit royalties should be made promptly.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Dawson, I. T., May 31, 1900.

Bullette and Heffelfinger, of Dawson, solemnly swear that we have mined 425 tons of coal from the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, at Dawson, during the period

commencing May 16, 1900, and ending May 31, 1900, subject to a tax of ten cents per ton, and amounting to thirty-four dollars, which amount is herewith enclosed. And I further state the above quantity of coal is all that I have mined, directly or indirectly, within the limits of the Cherokee Nation during the period stated, and that the same was mined in accordance with a permit granted to ———, under date of ———, 190—.

J. W. CORWIN, *Weigher.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31 day of May, 1900.

[NOTARY SEAL.] WM. P. MOORE, *Notary Public.*

The above statement must be filled out in duplicate and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

Remit direct to U. S. Indian agent.

(Indorsed:) Cherokee Nation. Coal tax. Sworn statement accompanying remittance of Bullette and Heffelfinger, Dawson, for period May 16, 1900, and ending May 31, 1900. $34.00. Duplicate sworn statement forwarded to U. S. Indian inspector ———, 190—. No. 773. Received June 11, 1900. Office of the U. S. Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

EXHIBIT F.

Remittances must be accompanied by sworn statements in duplicate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Vinita, Ind. Ter., Jan. 15, 1900.

D. T. Hall, of Vinita, solemnly swear that I have shipped 117 tons of hay from the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, from Vinita station during the period commencing Jan. 10, 1900, and ending Jan. 15, 1900, subject to a tax of twenty cents per ton, and amounting to 23.40 dollars, which amount is herewith enclosed. And I further state that the above quantity of hay is all that I have purchased, cut, or shipped directly or indirectly from the limits of the Cherokee Nation since July 1, 1898, to this date, on which the royalty is unpaid.

D. T. HALL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of Jan., 1900.

[NOTARY SEAL.] W. L. CHAPMAN, *Notary Public.*

Hay shipped in cars numbered M. K. T., 32170; M. K. T., 11123; M. K. T., 7292; K. C. and L., 1621; C. O. and G., 33167; P. M. and O., 1121.

(Indorsed:) Cherokee Nation. Hay tax. Sworn statement accompanying remittance of D. T. Hall, Vinita, for period Jan. 10, 1900, and ending Jan. 15, 1900. $23.40. Duplicate sworn statement forwarded to U. S. Indian inspector ——— 190—. No. 275. Received Jan. 18, 1900, office U. S. Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

EXHIBIT G.

Quarters end March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Muskogee, I. T., May 1, 1900.

I do hereby certify that I have been or will be engaged in the occupation of attorney at law at my regular place of business, at Muskogee, I. T., Creek Nation, Indian Territory, during the period commencing April 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1900, and that I have paid J. Blair Shoenfelt, U. S. Indian agent, according to the laws of the Creek Nation, the sum of ($6.25) six and $\frac{25}{100}$ dollars, in payment of the tax for the above-mentioned period.

WM. T. HUTCHINGS.

Make all checks and drafts payable to U. S. Indian agent.

(Indorsed:) Creek Nation. Occupation tax. Sworn statement accompanying remittance of Wm. T. Hutchings, Muskogee, for period commencing April 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1900. $6.25. Duplicate sworn statement forwarded to U. S. Indian inspector ———, 190—. No. 321. Received May 23, 1900. Office of U. S. Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

EXHIBIT H.

All remittances should be made to U. S. Indian agent, accompanied by statements in duplicate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 23, 1900.

C. G. MOORE, *Eufaula, Indian Territory.*

SIR: I acknowledge receipt from you of check for $20.20, the same being in payment of tax on merchandise offered for sale by you in the Creek Nation from January 1st, 1900, to March 31, 1900, as per sworn statements accompanying remittance.

Very respectfully,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

EXHIBIT H 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 18, 1900.

D. T. HALL, *Vinita, I. T.*

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt from you of Saint Louis exchange for $23.40, the same being tendered in payment of the royalty on hay shipped from the Cherokee Nation by you from January 10th to 15th, 1900, as per sworn statements accompanying the remittance.

Very respectfully,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

EXHIBIT I.

All remittances should be made to U. S. Indian agent, accompanied by statements in duplicate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, Jan. 16, 1900.

MILAM & MCINTOSH, *Chelsea, I. T.*

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge receipt from you of St. Louis exchange for $3.25, the same being in payment of tax on merchandise offered for sale by you in the Cherokee Nation from October 1st to December 31st, 1899, as per sworn statements accompanying remittance.

Very respectfully,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

EXHIBIT I 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Union Agency, Muscogee, Indian Territory, June 11, 1900.

BULLETTE AND HEFFLEFINGER,
Claremore, Indian Territory.

SIRS: I acknowledge the receipt from you of Saint Louis exchange for $34.00, the same being tendered in payment of royalty on coal mined by you in the Cherokee Nation from May 16th to 31st, 1900, as per sworn statements accompanying the remittance.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

EXHIBIT Q.

THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

To all to whom these presents come, greeting:

Whereas a certain commission, heretofore appointed and acting under authority of section twenty-nine of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), surveyed and platted the town of ———, ——— Nation, Indian Territory; and

Whereas the plat of said town was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, on the —— day of ———, and was duly placed on file; and

Whereas the said commission has awarded the real estate described hereinbelow to ———, who has deposited ——— dollars, the full amount of the purchase price, with the United States Indian agent, at ———, Indian Territory, and is, therefore, entitled to a patent:

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, do, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us by the aforesaid twenty-ninth section of said act of Congress of the United States, hereby grant, sell, and convey unto the said ——— ———, —— heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, and interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, aforesaid, in and to lot— numbered ———, in block— numbered ———, in the town of ———, ——— Nation, Indian Territory, and according to the plat thereof on file as aforesaid, saving and excepting from this conveyance, however, all coal and asphalt.

In witness whereof, we, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, have hereunto set our hands and caused the great seal of our respective nations to be affixed at the dates hereinafter shown.

Date: ———, 190—.
[SEAL.]

———— ————,
Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation.

Date: ———, 190—.
[SEAL.]

———— ————,
Governor of the Chickasaw Nation.

(Indorsed:) Patent. Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to ———, lot— No. ——, block— No.——, town of ———, Indian Ter., ——— Nation. Filed for record at request of ———, book ——, page ——, on the —— day of ———, 190—, at —— o'clock — m.

EXHIBIT R.

This statement must be forwarded in duplicate with remittance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Atoka, Indian Territory, May 24th, 1900.

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent, Muskogee, Indian Territory.

SIR: I do hereby certify that the following-described lots, situated in the town of Atoka, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, having been appraised by the Choctaw town-site commission, and the value of the lots having been fixed by said commission at figures named:

Lot No.	Block No.	Appraised value.	Per cent. (50 per cent or 62½ per cent).	Which amounts to—	Amount of this payment.
4	40	$200.00	62½	$125.00	$62.50
5	40	225.00	50	112.50	56.25
8	40	175.00	62½	109.38	54.69
Total					173.44

I do hereby tender to you the sum of $173.44, the same being 1st and 2nd payment thereon in accordance with said appraisement by said town-site commission.

Very respectfully,

JULIUS C. FOLSOM.

My post-office address is Atoka, I. T.

Remittances must be made to the United States Indian agent by postal or express money order or St. Louis exchange.

The signature should correspond with name given on notice of appraisement.

(Indorsed:) Improved town lots, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory. Statement accompanying remittance of Julius C. Folsom, P. O. address at Atoka, Ind. Ter., the same being 1st and 2nd payment on appraised value of town lots in Atoka, Ind. Ter. $173.44. Duplicate statement forwarded to U. S. Indian Inspector ———, 1900. No. 594. Received May 25, 1900. Office of U. S. Indian Agent, Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

This statement must be forwarded in duplicate with remittance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Sterrett, Indian Territory, Oct. 1st, 1900.

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent, Muskogee, Indian Territory.

SIR: I do hereby certify that the following-described lots, situated in the town of Sterrett, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, having been sold to me by the Choctaw town-site commission at prices named:

Lot No.	Block No.	Sold for—	Amt. of this payment.
1	125	25.00	6.25
2	125	25.00	6.25
3 (fractional)	125	20.00	5.00
4	125	25.00	6.25
5	125	25.00	6.25
6	125	25.00	6.25
Total		145.00	36.25

I do hereby tender to you the sum of $36.25, the same being the first payment thereon in accordance with said sale by said town-site commission.

Very respectfully,

EVERETT E. TAYLOR.

My post-office address is Sterrett, I. T.

Remittances must be made to the United States Indian agent by postal or express money order or St. Louis exchange.

The signature should correspond with name given to town-site commission when lots were originally purchased.

(Indorsed:) Unimproved town lots. Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory. Statement accompanying remittance of Everett E. Taylor, P. O. address at Sterrett, Ind. Ter., the same being first payment on sale value of town lot in Sterrett, Ind. Ter. $36.25. Duplicate statement forwarded to U. S. Indian inspector ———, 1900. No. 50. Received Oct. 2, 1899. Office of U. S. Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

EXHIBIT S.

All remittances should be made to U. S. Indian agent, accompanied by statements in duplicate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 25, 1900.

JULIUS C. FOLSOM,
Atoka, Indian Territory:

I acknowledge receipt from you of postal money order for $173.44, the same being the first and second payments on lot 4, block 40; lot 5, block 40; lot 8, block 40, Atoka, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, as per statements accompanying remittance.

Very respectfully,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

IN

CHICAGO, ILL., AND NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MARCH 20, 1900; IN WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF JUNE 5 AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1900; IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 10, 1900; IN CHICAGO, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF JULY 9, 1900,

FOR

SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1901.

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PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

IN

CHICAGO, ILL.,

UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MARCH 20, 1900.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BACON.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Swift & Co.	Walter B. Jordan.	Libby, McNeill & Libby.	Charles C. Oppel.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	*200,000	.....	9.11	.....	.....	.....
2		*200,000	.....	9.36			
3		*173,745	.....	9.61			
4		573,745	**575,000**	.....	**7.97**		
5	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	573,745	.....	.....	**7.97**	.....	.....
6	Leech Lake ..... Minn..	1,225	.....	.....	.....	*a* 8.42	.....
7	Morris School ..... Minn..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	7.95	.....
8	Pine Point School ..... Minn..	800	.....	.....	.....	7.90	.....
9	St. Paul ..... Minn..	*200,000	.....	9.11	.....	.....	.....
10		*200,000	.....	9.36			
11		*173,745	.....	9.61			
12		573,745	.....	.....	**7.97**		
13	Vermillion Lake School ..... Minn..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	7.90	8.25
14	Wild Rice River School ..... Minn..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	7.90	.....
15	White Earth Agency ..... Minn..	1,300	.....	.....	.....	*b* 7.90	.....
16	Kansas City ..... Mo..	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20		173,745	.....	*d* 9.61	.....	.....	.....
21		*200,000	.....	9.11			
22		*200,000	.....	9.36			
23		573,745	.....	.....	**7.97**		
24	St. Joseph ..... Mo..	*200,000	.....	9.11	.....	.....	.....
25		*200,000	.....	9.36			
26		*173,745	.....	9.61			
27	St. Louis ..... Mo..	*200,000	.....	9.11			.....
28		*200,000	.....	9.36			
29		*173,745	.....	9.61			
30		*573,745	.....	.....	**7.99**		
31	Omaha ..... Nebr..	*200,000	.....	9.11	.....	.....	.....
32		*200,000	.....	9.36			
33		*173,745	.....	9.61			
34		573,745	.....	.....	**7.97**		
35	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	8.42	.....
37	Tomah School ..... Wis..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....
38	Wittenberg School ..... Wis..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	7.90	.....

BARLEY (PEARL).

39	Chicago ..... Ill..	*4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40		3,688	**3,700**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	New York City	116,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BARLEY (ROLLED).

42	Phoenix School ..... Ariz..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Seligman (for Yava Supai School) ... Ariz..	6,000	**6,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Needles (for Colorado River Agency and School ..... Cal..	35,400	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Needles (for Fort Mojave School)	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Only.

a For police, 225 pounds; for school, 200 pounds; for Red Lake police, 300 pounds; for Red Lake police, 500 pounds.

b 800 pounds for agency, 500 pounds for police.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEANS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Nathan Dickinson.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Henry B. Steele.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Chicago.....Ill..	377,266	**380,000**	**3.70**	3.91	4.12½	.....	3.66
2		a 30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	
3	Sioux City.....Iowa..	377,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Hoyt.....Kans..	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	St. Paul.....Minn..	377,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Kansas City.....Mo..	377,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	St. Louis.....Mo..	377,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Omaha.....Nebr..	377,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Dulce.....N. Mex..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	New York.....N. Y..	377,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Vermillion Lake School....Wis..	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Casper.....Wyo..	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BEEF, GROSS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Wesley E. Travis.	David Balsz.	Phoenix Wholesale Meat Co.	Murphy & Johnson.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
14	Colorado River Agency....Ariz..	110,000	.....	b 5.23	c 4.80	d 4.17	.....	4.60
15		50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	e **4.50**	
16	Colorado River School.....Ariz..	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	e **4.50**	.....
17	Fort Apache Agency.....Ariz..	270,000	**270,000**	.....	f 4.60	.....	e 4.35	.....
18	San Carlos Agency and School, Ariz.....	1,245,000	.....	i 4.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		1,243,700	**1,243,700**	.....	f 4.66	.....	e 4.25	.....
20		1,243,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22								
23	Ignacio Subagency.....Colo..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24								
25								
26	Navajo Springs Agency....Colo..	125,000	**125,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27								
28								

a Only.
b One delivery between September 1 and November 1; 10 per cent to be added for any additional amount called for.
c One delivery any time during November or December as required; grazing privilege requested.
d All in one delivery as directed.
e To be delivered as required.
f Monthly as required; grazing privilege requested.
g Monthly deliveries.

BEANS.

Frederick F. Lyden.	Walter B. Jordan.	Marvin A. Dean.	Albert Sarbach.	Jose M. Archuleta.	A. Walker Co.	Leo Hersch.	Theo. F. Whitmarsh.	Charles C. Oppel.	Charles H. King.	Number.
3.68	3.78½	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	3.96⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	q 60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	3.96⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	3.96⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	3.96⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.37½	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.08	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	13

BEEF, GROSS.

Lawrence V. McCourt.	Charles L. Douglass.	Parley P. Greer.	John V. Vickers.	Henry A. Morgan.	George E. West.	Ernest L. Guillett.	Robert McNicholas.	John Pearson.	John F. Scrivener.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
g 4.38¼	e **4.10**	h 4.41	g 4.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	**4.10**	.....	g 4.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	l 4.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
g 4.38¼	.....	.....	.....	j 4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
				k 4.24						22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	m 4.65	.....	e 4.60	g 4.13	p **3.84**	23
					n 4.24		g 4.10			24
					o 3.95		o 4.00			25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	m 4.65	e **3.75**	e 4.60	g 4.13	p 3.84	26
					n 4.24		g 4.10			27
					o 3.95		o 4.00			28

h Monthly delivery. [NOTE.—Will furnish gross beef for school, at $4.41 if agency bid is accepted.] Delivered same time and place as for agency.
i Monthly deliveries; 10 per cent to be added for any additional amount called for.
j For the quantity required for the month of October, in one delivery.
k For the quantity required for the month of November, in one delivery.
l Monthly deliveries; requests privilege to graze on the reservation.
m As per condition No. 1.
n As per condition No. 2.
o As per condition No. 3.
p To be delivered once a month.
q For the lot.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	David M. Daniels.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Wesley E. Travis.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall school) ....Idaho..	50,000	**50,000**	*a* **3.64**	.....	.....
2	Fort Hall Agency (for agency and school), Idaho.....	350,000	.....	.....	*d* 4.50	.....
3	For agency.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....	*e* 3.89
4	For school.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	*f* 4.14
5	Lemhi Agency .....Idaho..	145,000	**145,000**	.....	.....	*g* **4.09**
6	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency)...Idaho..	300,000	**300,000**	*b* 3.64	.....	.....
7				*c* **4.14**		
8	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	945,000	**945,000**	.....	.....	*q* 4.77
9						*r* 4.39
10						
11						
12						
13						
14	Crow Agency .....Mont..	1,250,000	**1,250,000**	.....	*z* 4.45	.....
15						
16						
17						
18	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	370,000	**370,000**	.....	.....	.....
19						
20						
21						
22	Fort Peck Agency .....Mont..	735,000	**735,000**	.....	.....	.....
23	(650,000 awarded for delivery at agency,					
24	85,000 for delivery at school.)					
25						
26	Tongue River Agency .....Mont..	1,200,000	**1,200,000**	.....	.....	.....
27						
28						
29						

a Awarded for delivery at the school. To be delivered as required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June, as required.
b Same as for school.
c To be delivered as required (awarded for delivery at agency).
d One delivery about October 12, 1900; for any additional amount called for, 10 per cent will be added to the price.
e As required to November 1; then to make final delivery.
f To be delivered at one time between August 1 and November 1; or, $4.74 for 300,000 pounds monthly as required for agency; or, $3.96 for 300,000 pounds as required to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1; $4.76 for May and June.
g As required to November 1; then to make final delivery. Privilege of grazing requested.
h To be delivered (2 head or more per week) from July 1 to November 1, 1900, as may be required.
i As required to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1.
j May and June.
k As required, July 1 to November 1.
l Then sufficient to last to May 1.
m As required for May and June.
n Monthly for twelve months.
o July to November, inclusive, as required; then sufficient to last until May 1. This proposal is made with the understanding that not more than approximately one-twelfth of the entire amount is to be required in any one month.
p May and June, as required.
q Monthly, as required. Not more than one-twelfth of the whole to be called for in any one month; or,
r Monthly, as required, to November 1; then to make final delivery. Grazing privilege is requested.
s As required; or,
t Every two weeks until November 1; then once a month until May 1; every two weeks May and June.

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Peter Amonson.	William I. Walker.	Cornelius J. McNamara.	Charles J. Hysham.	J. Wellington Quail.	Edward T. Broadwater.	Paul McCormick.	Charles B. Power.	Mathew H. Murphy.	John M. Holt.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
h 4.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
										7
.....	*i* 4.05	*k* 4.15	*o* 4.12½	*s* 4.55	*y* **4.07**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	j 5.05	*l* 3.80	*p* 5.10	*t* 4.30						9
		m 4.90		*u* 3.99						10
		n 4.90		*v* 4.34						11
				w 3.90						12
				x 4.70						13
.....	[1] **3.75**	.....	[1] 4.10	.....	.....	[3] 4.67	.....	.....	.....	14
	[2] **4.75**		[2] 4.73			[4] 3.97				15
						[5] 4.66				16
						[6] 4.56				17
.....	[7] **4.10**	*k* 4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8] 5.10	.....	.....	18
	p **5.10**	*l* 4.30					[9] 4.19			19
		j 5.00					[10] 5.00			20
							[11] 4.99			21
.....	*w* 4.05	*k* * 4.00	[12] 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
	x 5.05	*l* 3.70	[13] 5.00							23
		m 4.55								24
		n **4.50**								25
.....	.....	.....	[14] 4.00	.....	.....	[3] 5.07	.....	[14] 3.97½	[16] 4.00	26
			[2] 4.75			[4] 4.07		[15] 4.70	[17] 4.50	27
						[5] 4.94				28
						[6] **4.66**				29

u Monthly, July 1 to January 1.
v Monthly, January 1 to June 30; or,
w As required, July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1.
x During May and June, as required.
y As required. Double-wintered Montana cattle.
z As required, July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1; May and June, as required. For any additional amount called for, 10 per cent will be added to this price.
[1] July to November. } To be delivered under specification No. 3.
[2] May and June. }
[3] As required; or,
[4] As required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1.
[5] As required for May and June; or,
[6] Monthly.
[7] As required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1, as follows: July, August, September, October, and November.
[8] As required; or,
[9] As required, July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1.
[10] May and June as required.
[11] Monthly. Including increase, all proportionate amount for each month.
[12] As required, July 1 to November, inclusive; then sufficient to last until May 1.
[13] May and June, as required. Any increase to be furnished at 20 per cent additional to price named for the month in which such increase is taken.
[14] As required to November 1; then sufficient to May 1. } All to be native and double-wintered Montana cattle.
[15] As required, May and June. }
[16] As required, every two weeks from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1.
[17] May and June, as required, every two weeks.
* Increase, if any, to be taken during November delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Wesley E. Travis.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency) .....N. Mex..	400,000			*a* 4.50	
2					*b* 3.97	
3					*c* 3.85	
4	Jicarilla Agency .....N. Mex..	400,000	**400,000**	*d* 4.95		*e* 4.40
5						
6						
7	Mescalero Agency and school.....N. Mex..	164,000	**164,000**	*i* 4.75		*e* 4.40
8						
9	Standing Rock Agency and schools (awarded for delivery at agency) .....N. Dak..	811,360	**1,200,000**			
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	590,000				
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

a As required. *b* Monthly.

c Under condition 3 of specifications.

d Monthly deliveries until November 1, then enough to last to May 1; May and June monthly, 10 per cent to be added for any additional amount above that specified.

e Monthly as required. Privilege of grazing requested.

f As required by agent, which is understood to be once every two weeks.

g As required monthly.

h As per conditions required.

i Monthly deliveries. Ten per cent to be added for any additional amount called for.

j July.
k August.
l September and October.
m November.
n May.
o June.

To be delivered as required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1, then May and June as required. Ten per cent to be added to these prices for all beef called for or delivered over the above amount specified.

p Under "3" of specifications. Any additional during the year at $4.65.

q Under "3" of beef specifications. Any additional increase at 20 per cent advance.

r As required, proportionate quantity each month, or monthly; proportionate quantity each month.

s As required until November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1, and *t* May and June proportionate each month.

For July 100,000 pounds, at $4.49.
For August 100,000 pounds at $4.44.
For September 100,000 pounds, at $4.10.
For October 300,000 pounds, at $4.
For May 200,000 pounds, at $4.95.
For June 200,000 pounds, at $4.85.

If quantity increased the increase to be proportionate quantity each month, and at the price bid for that month.

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Robert Roberts.	John H. Riley.	William I. Walker.	William H. McCreary.	Charles J. Hysham.	Isaac P. Baker.	William C. Tyrell.	Henry C. Delaney.	John Q. Anderson.	William C. Badger.	Number.
										1
										2
										3
f **4.07**										4
g 3.98										5
h 3.85										6
	a **4.00**									7
										8
										9
		j 4.25	*p* 3.89	*q* **3.80**	*r* 4.72			[3] 4.00	*u* 4.11	10
		k 4.00			*s* 4.09					11
		l 3.50			*t* 4.68					12
		m 3.60								13
		n 4.90								14
		o 4.50								15
						v 4.20	*x* 4.50			16
						w 4.85	*y* 4.00			17
							z 3.80			18
							[1] 3.75			19
							[2] 4.67			20

u As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June as required.

v Monthly, July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1.

w May and June (this bid is contingent on rejection of bid for Crow Creek).

As required for:
x July.
y August.
z September.
[1] October and sufficient to last to May 1.
[2] May and June as required.

If this bid is not accepted will furnish from 200,000 to 590,000 pounds beef delivered November 1, at $3.70 per 100 pounds.

[3] Delivery monthly as follows: July, August, September, October, and November and enough to last to May 1; then May and June, monthly deliveries. This bid is made conditional that those for Rosebud (except Ponca Creek and Big White River station), Crow Creek, and Lower Brule are not accepted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hope S. Davis.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	
1	Anadarko (for Kiowa) ..... Okla.	900,000	**900,000**	*a* **3.67**
2	(Awarded for delivery at agency 700,000 pounds; at school,			
3	200,000 pounds.)			
4		700,000	.....	.....
5				
6				
7		200,000	.....	.....
8				
9				
10	Kiowa Agency ..... Okla.	900,000	.....	.....
11	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency ..... Okla.	750,000	**750,000**	.....
12		350,000	.....	.....
13	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe) ..... Okla.	750,000	.....	*a* 3.67
14	Seger Colony School ..... Okla.	48,000	(*)	.....
15	Cheyenne River Agency ..... S. Dak.	840,000	**840,000**	.....
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

a As required with grazing privileges; $3.93 without grazing privileges, or will accept the choice of the Commissioner for either Cheyenne and Arapahoe, or Kiowa, etc., with grazing at $3.67 and the contract without the grazing privilege at $3.93. (Awarded to be delivered at Kiowa Agency and schools.)
b For July 1 to November 1.
c For November 1 to May 1 (to be corn-fed cattle).
d For May 1 to July 1.
e For May and June, or:
f July 1 to November 1. } Under this bid of $3.25 for both agency and schools all cattle required
g November 1 to May 1. } for agency from November 1, 1900, to May 1 must be received at one
h May 1 to July 1. } delivery on November 1, 1900, and for the other months as required.
i Bid made contingent on bids for Cheyenne and Arapahoe being rejected.
j As required.
k Or 350,000 pounds, for July, $3.66; August, $3.65; September, $3.64; October, $3.64; November, $3.67; December, $3.67; if not awarded either above bids. (See bid for Kiowa Agency.)
l To be delivered as required, 10 per cent to be added for any additional amount called for.
m One delivery between August 1 and November 1; 10 per cent will be added for any additional amount called for.
n July. }
o August. }
p September and October. }
q November. }
r December. } To be delivered as required; 10 per cent to be added to the price for
s January. } any additional beef called for.
t February. }
u March. }
v April. }
w May. }
x June. }

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Dillard R. Fant.	John T. Blanks.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	William I. Walker.	Walter B. Jordan.	Mark W. Sheafe.	Charles J. Hysham.	Michael Mullen.	Number.
f 3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
g 3.25								2
h 3.25								3
b 3.25								4
c 5.50								5
d 3.25								6
b 3.50								7
c 6.00								8
e 4.00								9
.....	*i* 3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	*j* **3.81**	*l* 4.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	*k* 3.66							12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	*m* 4.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	*n* 4.25	*y* 4.14	*z* **3.59**	[7] 3.80	[12] 3.75	15
.....	.....	.....	*o* 4.00		[1] **3.49**	[8] 3.50	[13] 3.70	16
			p 3.50		[2] **3.65**	[9] 3.75	[14] 3.55	17
			q 3.60		[3] **4.05**	[10] 4.50	[15] 4.10	18
			r 3.70		[4] **4.10**	[11] 4.00	[16] 4.40	19
			s 3.90		[5] **4.29**		[17] 4.50	20
			t 4.10		[6] **4.09**		[18] 4.75	21
			u 4.25					22
			v 4.40					23
			w 4.70					24
			x 4.50					25

* No award.

y Deliveries monthly, proportionally.
z As required for July August and September.
[1] October and November. }
[2] December. }
[3] January. } Or as required from July 1 to November 1 at $3.60; then sufficient in November to last till May at $3.75; as required for May and June, $4.19. No responsibility by contractor for winter killing during November to April, inclusive.
[4] February. }
[5] March, April, and May. }
[6] June. }

[7] July. }
[8] August, September, October, and November. } To be delivered monthly. It is understood that he is to furnish all the gross beef required at this agency except such as is to be purchased from Indians. Any increase called for shall be supplied at 10 per cent increase to the price here bid for the month increase is taken.
[9] December. }
[10] January, February, March, April, and May. }
[11] June. }

During months of—
[12] July.
[13] August.
[14] September, October, and November.
[15] December.
[16] January.
[17] February and June.
[18] March, April, and May.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Walter B. Jordan.	Charles J. Hysham.	William I. Walker.	Adolph Ewert.	William C. Tyrrell.	Walter A. Seaman.	John Q. Anderson.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Number.
1	Crow Creek Agency (for agency and schools)....S. Dak..	*Pounds.* 650,000	*Pounds.* **650,000**	a 4.16	b 3.90 c 4.70	d 4.35 e 4.10 f 3.60 g 3.70 h 3.80 i 4.00 j 4.20 k 4.50 l 4.80 m 4.60	o 3.70 p 3.60 q 3 55 r 3.59 s 3.90 t 4.05 u 4.25 v 4.40 w 4.30 x 4.20 z 3.60 [1] 4.25 y 3.96		[6] 4.80 [7] 4.68 [8] 4.56 [9] 4.20 [10] 4.08 [11] 5.04 [12] 5.10 [13] 5.40 [14] 4.92	[15] **4.14** [16] **3.74** [17] 3.94		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14	Crow Creek (for agency).....S. Dak..	590,000						[2] 4.20 [3] 4.00 [4] 4.50 [5] 5.00				14 15 16 17
18	Lower Brule Agency (for agency and school).....S. Dak..	305,000	**305,000**	a 4.16	[18] 3.80 [19] 4.90	d 4.35 e 4.10 f 3.60 g 3.70 h 3.80 i 4.00 j 4.20 k 4.50 l 4.80 m 4.60			[6] 4.00 [7] 3.90 [8] 3.80 [9] 3.50 [10] 3.40 [11] 4.20 [12] 4.25 [13] 4.50 [14] 4.10	[15] **3.94** [16] **3.54** [17] 3.74		18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28	Pine Ridge Agency (for agency and school).....S. Dak..	1,973,000	**1,973,000**		[26] **3.70** [27] **3.20** [28] **3.60** [29] **4.20** [30] **4.40** [31] **4.50** [32] **4.10**						[20] 4.10 [21] 3.75 [22] 3.60 [23] 3.80 [24] 4.70 [25] 5.05	28 29 30 31 32 33 34

a Deliveries monthly, July, 1900, and each month proportionately.
b Under "3" of specifications, July to November, inclusive. } Any increase at 10 per cent additional for price named for the month. Privilege of holding cattle and putting up hay requested.
c May and June.

d July and March. *i* January.
e August. *j* February.
f September and October. *k* April.
g November. *l* May.
h December. *m* June.
} To be delivered as required. All additional amounts of beyond that specified to be at 10 per cent increase over these prices.

Monthly:
o July.
p August.
q September and October.
r November.
s December.
t January.
u February.
v March and April.
w May.
x June.
y As required.
z July to November; then sufficient to May 1.

[1] May and June, as required.
[2] July and August.
[3] September, October, November, and December.
[4] January, February, and June.
[5] March, April, and May; average, $4.40.
} If this bid is not accepted, see bid for Standing Rock.

[6] July and January.
[7] August.
[8] September.
[9] October and December.
[10] November.
[11] February and May.
[12] March.
[13] April.
[14] June.
} Any increase over the amount bid for to be at 20 per cent advance of price in month required. Reserves privilege of herding and cutting hay on reservation.

Monthly deliveries:
[15] July, February, March, April, May, and June.
[16] August, September, October, November, December, and January.
[17] Average.
[18] July to November, inclusive. } Under conditions of "3" of specifications, will not fill this unless awarded Crow Creek. Permission to graze and put up hay requested. Any increase to be furnished at 20 per cent additional to price for month such increase is taken.
[19] May and June.

[20] For July and June.
[21] August.
[22] September, October, and November.
[23] December.
[24] January.
[25] February, March, April, and May.
} For any additional amount called for above quantity offered there will be an additional 10 per cent to prices made.

To be delivered monthly as follows:
[26] For July.
[27] August, September, October, and November.
[28] December.
[29] January.
[30] February.
[31] March, April, and May.
[32] June.
} It being understood that he is to furnish all of the gross beef required at the agency, except such as is bought from Indians. Any increase to be supplied at 10 per cent additional to the price for the month in which such increase is taken.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles J. Hysham.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	
1	Rosebud Agency.....S. Dak..	2,637,000	**2,317,000**	*a* **3.70**
2				*b* **3.30**
3				*c* **3.40**
4				*d* **4.00**
5				*e* **4.50**
6				
7	(Award is for delivery at agency, 2,017,000 pounds, and Ponca Creek Issue Station, 300,000 pounds.)			
8				
9		2,525,000	.....	.....
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16		2,017,000	.....	.....
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25	Big White River Issue Station.....S. Dak..	340,000	**340,000**	.....
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34	For Ponca Creek Issue Station	300,000	.....	.....
35				
36	Rosebud, Ponca Station, and White River .....S. Dak..	2,757,000	.....	.....
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				

To be delivered monthly as follows:
a July.
b August, September, October, November.
c December.
d January and June.
e February, March, April, and May.

To furnish all of the gross beef required at this agency, except such as it allotted to Indians. Any increase at 10 per cent additional to price for month in which such increase is taken.

During months of—
f July.
g August.
h September, October, and November.
i December.
j January.
k February and June.
l March, April, and May.

m July and March.
n August.
o September and October.
p November.
q December.
r January.
s February.
t April.
u May.
v June.

All additional amounts called for or delivered above the amount specified, 10 per cent increase over the above prices.

w July and January.
x August and December.
y September, October, and November.
z February and March.
[1] April, May, and June.

As required.

[2] July, August, September, October, November, and June.
[3] December.
[4] January, February, March, April, and May.

To be delivered as required, or will make monthly deliveries less 7 cents per 100 pounds, as quoted, and will furnish any additional increase at 10 cents per 100 pounds more than average price.

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Michael Mullen.	William I. Walker.	Charles S. Jewell.	Arthur Cruise.	Walter A. Seaman.	Henry Brockman.	John Q. Anderson.		Number.
1							[25] 4.00	[25] 3.72	1
2							[26] 3.70	[26] 3.42	2
3							[27] 3.60	[27] 3.32	3
4							[28] 3.40	[28] 3.12	4
5							[29] 3.90	[29] 3.62 †	5
6							[30] 4.50	[30] 4.22	6
7							[31] 4.80	[31] 4.52	7
8							[32] 4.60	[32] 4.32	8
9									9
10	*f* 3.75								10
11	*g* 3.70								11
12	*h* 3.55								12
13	*i* 4.10								13
14	*j* 4.40								14
15	*k* 4.50								15
16	*l* 4.75				[5] 5.20				16
17					[6] 5.07				17
18					[7] 4.94				18
19					[8] 4.55				19
20					[9] 4.42				20
21					[10] 5.46				21
22					[11] 5.52½				22
23					[12] 5.85				23
24					[13] 5.33				24
25			*w* **4.00**	[2] 3.60	[14] 4.00				25
26			*x* **3.60**	[3] 4.00	[15] 3.90				26
27			*y* **3.15**	[4] 4.35	[16] 3.80				27
28			*z* **4.10**		[17] 3.50				28
29			[1] **4.20**		[18] 3.40				29
30					[19] 4.20				30
31					[20] 4.25				31
32					[21] 4.50				32
33					[22] 4.10				33
34						[23] 3.50			34
35						[24] 4.25			35
36									36
37		*m* 4.35							37
38		*n* 4.10							38
39		*o* 3.60							39
40		*p* 3.70							40
41		*q* 3.80							41
42		*r* 4.00							42
43		*s* 4.20							43
44		*t* 4.50							44
45		*u* 4.80							45
		v 4.60							

To be delivered as required:
[5] July and January.
[6] August.
[7] September.
[8] October and December.
[9] November.
[10] February and May.
[11] March.
[12] April.
[13] June.

This bid is made contingent upon the bidder not receiving 2 of his 3 bids for Lower Brule, Big White River Station, and Crow Creek. Any increase to be at 20 per cent advance on these rates. Reserves privilege of herding and cutting hay on the reservation.

To be delivered as required:
[14] July and January.
[15] August.
[16] September.
[17] October and December.
[18] November.
[19] February and May.
[20] March.
[21] April.
[22] June.

Any increase required shall be 20 per cent advance on these prices. Reserves privilege of herding and putting up hay on reservation.

[23] July, August, September, October, November, and June.
[24] December, January, February, March, April, and May.

Deliveries as required. Any increase at 10 per cent more than the average price.

[25] July.
[26] August.
[27] September.
[28] October and November.
[29] December.
[30] January.
[31] February, March, April, and May.
[32] June.

Monthly deliveries.

† Bids in the first column are for "all" for Rosebud, Ponca Creek, and Big White River, or, including second column, for Ponca Creek, 300,000 pounds, and Big White River, 340,000 pounds. This No. 2 bid is made if "all" is not the lowest, and is 28 per cent less than for all, and is for Ponca Creek and Big White River, both or separately.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1	Ouray Agency and School....Utah..	266,000	
2	Ouray Agency....Utah..	240,000	**240,000**
3			
4	Ouray School....Utah..	26,000	**26,000**
5	Uinta Agency for White River Utes....Utah..	215,320	
6		65,000	**65,000**
7		110,000	**110,000**
8	Uinta Schools....	40,320	**40,320**
9	Shoshone Agency or Arapaho Issue Station....Wyo..	880,000	**880,000**
10			
11	Shoshone....Wyo..	880,000	
12			
13	Shoshone Agency....Wyo..	100,000	

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Preston Nutter.	Charles S. Carter.	Wesley E. Travis.	Walter B. Jordan.	Eugene Amoretti, jr.	James K. Moore.	Charles J. Hysham.	Edward J. Farlow.	Number.
a **4.00**								1
	a 4.13	*b* 3.92						2
		d 4.42						3
a **4.00**	*a* 4.13	*e* 4.14						4
a 4.00		*c* 3.92						5
	a 4.13							6
	a 4.13							7
	a 4.13							8
			f 4.33	*j* 5.40	*k* **4.26**½			9
					l **4.62**½			10
						g 4.00		11
						h 5.00		12
							i 4.10	13

a To be delivered as required. 240,000 at Ouray Agency; 26,000 at Ouray School; 110,000 at Uintah Agency (Uintahs); 65,000 at Uintah Agency (W. R. Utes); 40,320 at Uintah School, at $4.00.
b As required to November 1, then to make final delivery.
c As required to November 1, then to make final delivery, or:
d Monthly deliveries as required.
e To be made on one delivery any time between August 1 and November 30. Grazing privilege requested.
f Deliveries monthly to November 1, then sufficient to May 1, then two issues, May and June. Monthly deliveries proportionately.
g July to November, inclusive. } Under condition 3 of specification. Any increase to be furnished at 10 per cent additional to price named for the month in which such increase is taken.
h May to June. }
i To be delivered at the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., November 1, 1900, and of native Wyoming cattle.
j As required. All cattle under this bid to be Durham-Hereford bred, and to be hay fed during winter months.
k For July, August, September, October, and November.
l December, January, February, March, April, May, and June. The above proposal is for proposition No. 1 or as required. Awarded to be delivered as follows: 400,000 pounds at Arapaho Station; 400,000 pounds at Shoshone Agency; 80,000 pounds at Shoshone School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Will Wooster.	Parley P. Greer.	John V. Vickers.	Wesley E. Travis.	John Roberts.	James C. Phelan.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Fort Apache School ..... Ariz..	20,000	**20,000**	11.75	10.00	**7.99**	.....	.....	.....
2	Fort Mohave School..... Ariz..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	**8.20**	9.50	11.50
3	Walapai day schools ..... Ariz..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.50**
4	Hopi School ..... Ariz..	32,000	**32,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Phoenix School ..... Ariz..	180,000	**180,000**	.....	.....	.....	8.17	.....	.....
6		200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	San Carlos School ..... Ariz..	43,700	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Fort Yuma School..... Cal..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	8.17	.....	.....
9	Fort Lewis School..... Colo..	93,000	**93,000**	.....	.....	.....	9.32	.....	.....
10	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	46,000	**46,000**	.....	.....	.....	9.27	.....	.....
11	Sauk and Fox School..... Iowa..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Quapaw School..... Ind. T..	50,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Quapaw Agency (for Modocs)	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Quapaw Seneca School	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Haskell Institute (Lawrence School), Kans.....	175,000	**175,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis A. Nance.	Stephen Perkins.	William R. Kennedy.	Simon Grabenheimer.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
18	Kickapoo School (or Germantown) Kans..	16,000	**16,000**	**6.75**	.....	.....	.....
19	Potawatomi School..... Kans..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	*c*.08	.....	.....
20	Mount Pleasant School..... Mich..	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	**7.38**	.....
21		50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.93
22	Morris School ..... Minn..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	7.25	.....
23		30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
24	Pipestone School ..... Minn..	30,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	**7.25**
25	Fort Peck School..... Mont..	43,800	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Fort Shaw School ..... Mont..	87,000	**87,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Genoa School ..... Nebr..	90,000	**90,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28		80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.48
29	Hope School ..... Nebr..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Omaha and Winnebago Agency.. Nebr..	23,000	**33,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Ponca Agency ..... Nebr..	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Santee Agency and School..... Nebr..	785,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Santee Agency.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Santee Agency.....	62,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Santee Agency (Santees)	44,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Santee Agency (school)	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Santee (or Bloomfield).....	44,000	**44,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Santee School (or Bloomfield).....	18,000	**18,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....

†No award. Gross beef called for and awarded.
*No award. Added to beef, gross.
a As required.
b Per pound. No award. Gross beef called for and awarded.
c Per pound.

BEEF, NET.

Thomas V. Keam	Simon Grabenheimer.	Phoenix Wholesale Meat Co.	Lawrence V. McCourt.	David Balsz.	Peter B. Hodges.	William R. Kennedy.	Bertha B. Thompson.	John F. Scrivener.	Charles F. Bowman.	Samuel F. Carroll.	Jack Schuldt.	Libby, McNeill & Libby.	Robert F. Hartley.	Swift & Co.	The Cudahy Packing Co.	Kirkland B. Armour.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
c.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	*a* 6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	6.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	*b*.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.22	**4.74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.35**	7.75	7.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.35	**5.89**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.45	**6.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	**6.39**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.10	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.10**	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.10**	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.60	**5.36**	6.48	16
.....	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

Thomas Keenan&Son.	John J. Cairney.	Wesley E. Travis.	Howard M. Cosler.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Charles B. Power.	J. Wellington Quail.	James C. Adams.	The Cudahy Packing Co.	Walker B. Jones.	Swift & Co.	John Brown.	Benton N. Fritz.	Fritz Eggert.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	*c*.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	9.29	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	9.26	.....	*a* 7.24	*a* 7.76	**6.89**	7.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.83	**6.72**	*d* 7.11	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **5.97**	.....	.....	.....	8.25	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 6.89	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.58	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 6.10	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 6.67	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 6.67	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **6.37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

d This bid is made with the distinct understanding that he be awarded both Santee and Yankton agencies or neither; does not want one without the other.
e All or none.
f 23,000 pounds for Omaha School; 5,000 pounds for agency; 5,000 pounds for police.
g To be delivered at Santee Agency and Bloomfield, for school, 18,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Richard A. Cowles.	Eli Olinghouse.	Wesley E. Travis.	Otto T. Schulz.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Carson School.....Nev..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	8.80	**8.00**
2	Nevada Agency.....Nev..	22,000	**22,000**	.....	**8.35**	.....	.....
3	Pyramid Lake.....	22,000	.....	8.45	.....	.....	.....
4	Western Shoshoni Agency .....Nev..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	90,000	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....
6		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7		90,000	**90,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	80,000	**80,000**	.....	.....	8.90	.....
9		60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Fort Berthold .....N. Dak..	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Fort Totten School.....N. Dak..	75,000	**75,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Cheyenne and Arapaho School .....Okla..	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Darlington (for Chey. & Arap. schools).....	117,000	**117,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Chilocco School .....Okla..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Kaw School .....Okla..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Osage School .....Okla..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		35,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Oto School .....Okla..	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Oto Agency .....Okla..	2,190	**2,190**	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pawnee School.....Okla..	36,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
22		30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Ponca police .....Okla..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Ponca School.....Okla..	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25		25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Ponca Agency.....Okla..	2,200	**2,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Sauk and Fox Agency.....Okla..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Sauk and Fox School.....Okla..	18,000	**15,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Sauk and Fox Absentee Shawnee School, Okla.....	30,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....

a As required; no award.

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Joseph A. Sewell.	Simon Grabenheimer.	Henry D. Reinken.	William Farr.	Francis J. Wilson.	William R. Kennedy.	Isaac P. Baker.	James Devitt.	Edward Schmid.	William Frass.	John H. Sans.	Fred G. A. Morris.	Ransom J. Maher.	William G. Robbins.	Isaac K. Berry.	Omar Bates.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	6.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	7.21	5.15	**4.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	**7.26**	.....	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	7.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*12.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	7.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.12**	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	6.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.99	**6.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	**8.21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	7.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.33**	7.79	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	6.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.74**	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.74**	.....	.....	18
.....	**6.89**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.98	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	8.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	6.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.74**	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.74**	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	24
.....	**7.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	**7.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simon Grabenheimer.	The Cudahy Packing Co.	Swift & Co.	Walter B. Jones.	Anton Schilling.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Chamberlain School ..... S. Dak..	25,000	**25,000**	6.74	**6.24**	6.88	.....	.....
2	Flandreau School ..... S. Dak..	72,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.89	.....
3		72,800	**72,800**	.....	**6.23**	6.58	.....	6.59
4		70,000	.....	6.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Pierre School ..... S. Dak..	28,000	**28,000**	.....	**6.38**	6.93	.....	.....
6		38,000	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Rapid City School ..... S. Dak..	24,000	**24,000**	.....	**6.98**	7.38	.....	.....
8		26,000	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Sisseton School ..... S. Dak..	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Sisseton Agency ..... S. Dak..	28,000	**22,000**	**6.56**	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Yankton Agency ..... S. Dak..	225,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		220,000	.....	.....	.....	6.60	.....	.....
13	Yankton Agency and School. S. Dak.	250,000	.....	6.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Yankton Agency or Armour.. S. Dak.	175,000	**175,000**	.....	**6.27**	.....	.....	.....
15	Yankton School ..... S. Dak..	45,000	**45,000**	.....	[b]**6.27**	.....	.....	.....
16	Green Bay Agency ..... Wis..	43,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Green Bay ..... Wis..	103,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Green Bay School ..... Wis..	40,000	**43,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Green Bay Hospital ..... Wis..	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Green Bay Menomonee School, Wis..	50,000	.....	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	45,000	**45,000**	.....	.....	**6.73**	.....	.....
23		50,000	.....	7.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Oneida School ..... Wis..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25		40,000	.....	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Tomah School ..... Wis..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27		40,000	.....	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Vermilion Lake School ..... Wis..	24,000	**24,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Wittenberg School ..... Wis..	24,000	**24,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30		25,000	.....	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] This bid is made conditional that he receive award on Santee Agency. Don't want one without the other.

[b] Award is for delivery at agency or Armour.

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Frank A. Kantowski.	Gustav W. Rehfeld.	Walter B. Jordan.	John Brown.	Reinhard Schwartz.	Calvin M. Favorite.	John Biblehausen.	John Berglin.	Libby, McNeil & Libby.	Kirkland B. Armour.	Louis E. Kalb.	Henry Meinecke.	Charles C. Oppel.	William R. Kennedy.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
														3
														4
7.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
														6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
														8
.....	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	8.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	[a]6.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.24	**6.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.19	.....	.....	.....	6.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.50**	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.98	7.19	.....	.....	6.17½	.....	.....	**4.67**	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.35**	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.19	**6.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.10	29
														30

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COFFEE.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Alexander M. Thomson.	Merchants' Coffee Co	Charles Higgins.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Frederick F. Lyden.	William J. Quan.	Marvin A. Dean.	Adam J. Kasper.	Albert Sarbach.	Charles C. Oppel.	Hanley & Kinsella Spice Co.	John Arbuckle.	John J. O'Rorke.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	John D. Wells, jr.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*																		
1	Chicago.....Ill..	387,108	.....	*a* 10⅛	.1040	.....	.10 7/16	.....	.983	.0987	*a* 10⅛	*a* .09⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2				*a* 11			.10 7/16		.964	.0961		*a* .09⅜									2
3							.09 15/16		.971	.0973		*a* .09⅜									3
4												*a* .09⅜									4
5		200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .10¼													5
6		187,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .10													6
7		65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					*a* .09¼								7
8									.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .09⅜								8
9													*a* .09½								9
10		7,500	.....	.....	.....	*a* .12⅛															10
11		10,000	.....	.....	.....	*a* .12															11
12						*a* .11¾															12
13	Sioux City.....Iowa..	387,108	.....	.....	.1043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Hoyt.....Kans..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Vermilion Lake School...Minn..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Kansas City.....Mo..	387,108	.....	.....	.1040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	St. Louis.....Mo..	132,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18																*a* .10					18
19		387,108	.....	.....	.1042																19
20	Omaha.....Nebr..	387,108	.....	.....	.1044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	New York City.....N. Y..	387,108	**400,000**	.....	.1036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1050	*a* .0897	.0934	.....	21
22																	.1030	*a* **.0887**	.0917		22
23																	.0963	*a* .0877	.0909		23
24																	.0975				24
25																	.10				25
26																	.11				26
27																	.0968				27
28																	.0920				28
29		130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .09⅛	29
30																				*a* .09⅜	30
31																				*a* .09⅜	31
32																				*a* .09⅜	32
33																				*a* .09¼	33

CORN.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Charles H. Searing.	Adolf Schuster.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Walter B. Jordan.	Nathan W. Wells.	David Rees.	A. Walker Co.	John L. Turner.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Josiah W. Davis.	Frank Currie.	Leo Hersh.	Isaac K. Berry.	Omar Bates.	Fred W. Langenberg.	Number.
34	Holbrook (for Moqui School), Ariz	*Pounds.* 23,000	*Pounds.*	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Keams Cañon (for Moqui School), Ariz	23,000	.....	.....	2.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Moqui School.....Ariz..	23,000	**23,000**	.....	.....	**2.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Leech Lake School.....Minn..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	Walker (for Leech Lake School), Minn	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.23**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago).....Nebr..	61,600	.....	.73	.....	.....	1.09	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Hope School.....Nebr..	6,500	**6,500**	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	.74	*c* .68	.....	.....	**.52**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr	61,600	**61,600**	.....	**.67**	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Rushville (for Pine Ridge)..Nebr..	415,000	**415,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	*d* .71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	Valentine (for Rosebud)..Nebr..	323,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.87	.86	**.78**	.....	.....	.87	.....	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44		268,000	**268,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.84	.....	*e* .83	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	Valentine or Stuart	323,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.84	*f* **.76**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	2,500	**2,500**	*g* 1.53	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* 1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.10**	.....	.....	.....	46
47	Anadarko (for Ry. Mt. School), Okla	15,000	**15,000**	.....	**.73**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho schools).....Okla..	28,000	**28,000**	1.03	**.67**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* .96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	Pawnee School.....Okla..	56,000	(*)	.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* .30	.....	.....	49
50	Stroud (for Sac and Fox School, Oklahoma).....Okla..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	**.71**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.84	50
51	White Eagle (for Pawnee School).	56,000	(*)	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	51

*No award. Can buy of Indians. *a* "Only."

b For the lot. *c* One delivery. *d* $434.50 for the lot. *e* Same price for delivery of 55,000 pounds at Stuart, Nebr. *f* 25,000 pounds at Stuart; 268,000 pounds at Valentine. *g* Will deliver at Santa Fe, N. Mex. *h* 1,000 bushels, 30 cents per bushel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Walter B. Jordan.	James W. Sanford.	Stephen F. Gilman.	David Rees.	J. Arthur Lake.	Henry Brockman.	Nathan W. Wells.	George L. Chesley.	Adam J. Kasper.	Henry B. Steele.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Charles Higgins.	William C. Leistikow.	Charles H. Searing.	Frank L. Sanders.	Fred L. Hyde.	Charles C. Oppel.	Charles H. King.	Marvin A. Dean.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*																					
1	Armour (for Yankton Agency).....S. Dak..	9,000			.84			.98																1
2	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	.99	.99	1.03	**.80**																	2
3	Chamberlain (for school).....S. Dak..	30,000																						3
4	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek).....S. Dak..	49,500	**49,500**		.98		**.80**	*a* .90																4
5	Chamberlain (for Lower Brulé).....S. Dak..	10,000						*a* .90																5
6	Chamberlain (for Rosebud).....S. Dak..	30,000				*c* 1.03		*b* .94																6
7	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	165,000	**165,000**	1.19	1.13		1.18																	7
8	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	49,500			1.19	1.18			**.98**															8
9	Crow Creek School.....S. Dak..	49,500		1.13																				9
10	Forest City (for Cheyenne River)....S. Dak..	165,000			1.08																			10
11	Gettysburg (for Cheyenne River)....S. Dak..	165,000			.98																			11
12	Lower Brulé Agency.....S. Dak..	10,000			1.29	1.18																		12
13	Lower Brulé School.....S. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**	**1.13**				*d* .90																13
14	Rosebud Agency.....S. Dak..	25,000																						14
15		323,000					1.09			*e* 1.25														15
16	Ponca Creek issue station.....S. Dak..	25,000									1.14													16
17	Big White River issue station.....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**								**1.14**													17
18	Pine Ridge Agency.....S. Dak..	415,000					1.07																	18
19	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	9,000	**9,000**		1.09							**.79**												19
20	Ashland (for Lac du Flambeau).....Wis..	5,000			1.24																			20
21	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	5,000	**5,000**	**1.18**																				21
22	Oneida School.....Wis..	8,000	**8,000**	**1.19**																				22

CORN MEAL.

23	Chicago.....Ill..	103,050											*f* 1.00	*h* 1.01	*g* 1.05 *f* 1.02	*f* 1.02								23
24																								24
25	Sioux City.....Iowa..	103,050	**103,000**								*i* **.92**													25
26	Detroit and Twin Valley (for W.-E. schools), Minn....	2,800															1.30							26
27	Solway (for R. L. School).....Minn..	800															1.30							27
28	Walker (for L. L. Agency and School)..Minn..	1,400															1.30							28
29	Kansas City.....Mo..	103,050	(*)								*i* **.92**							.84	*j* .89					29
30	Omaha.....Nebr..	103,050	(*)				.87				*i* **.92**							.89	*j* .89					30
31	Rushville (for Pine Ridge School)....Nebr..	5,000						*k* 1.25																31
32	Valentine (for Rosebud School).....Nebr..	3,000						*a* 1.25																32
33	Devils Lake, or Oberon.....N. Dak..	2,000															1.30							33
34	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	4,000																		*h* 1.40				34
35	Vermilion Lake School.....Wis..	1,000																			1.35			35
36	Casper (for Shoshone School).....Wyo..	800																				2.00		36

CRACKED WHEAT.

37	Chicago.....Ill..	29,450	**30,000**										*l* **2.09**	2.12½	*l* 2.05								2.10	37
38	Twin Valley.....Minn..	400															*m* 1.45							38
39	Devils Lake, or Oberon.....N. Dak..	2,500															1.45							39

CORN MEAL.

CRACKED WHEAT.

*To N. W. Wells, to be delivered at Sioux City, Kansas City, or Omaha.
a One delivery.
b With feed or oats only.
c For Big White River issue station only.
d As required.
e For Ponca Creek issue station.
f "Only," yellow. Bid is on 100,000 lbs.
g "Only," white.
h Yellow.
i Yellow or white (or will deliver at Schuyler, Nebr.)
j White or yellow.
k At the agency for 25 cents more per hundredweight.
l "Only."
m Same price to Walker, Minn., or Solway.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

FEED.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	Stephen F. Gilman.	George J. Doleza.	Sever S. Stadsvold.	Mat Borain.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Wm. M. Atkinson.
1	Seligman (for Yava Supai School, Ariz	*Lbs.* 7,000	*Pounds.* **7,000**	**2.45**						
2	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	12,000	**12,000**	**2.47**						
3	Fort Lewis School ..... Colo..	20,000	**20,000**	1.49	**1.00**					
4	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	40,000	**40,000**	*h* 1.55	**1.00**					
5	Sauk and Fox School ..... Iowa..	10,000	**10,000**	.93	**.80**	.98				
6	Fosston (for W. R. R. School).. Minn..	2,000					*a* .90			
7	Leech Lake Agency ..... Minn..	16,000	**16,000**		*o* **.80**					
8	Park Rapids (for P. P. School). Minn..	4,000	**4,000**				*a* **1.10**		1.34	
9	Red Lake School ..... Minn..	5,000	**5,000**		**.80**			*b* 25.60		
10	Solway (for R. L. School) ..... Minn..	5,000					*a* 1.20		1.27	
11	Twin Valley (for W. R. R. School), Minn	2,000							1.34	
12	Walker (for Leech Lake Agency), Minn	6,000					*a* 1.10			
13	Walker (for Leech Lake School), Minn	10,000					*a* 1.20			
14	Walker (for Leech Lake Agency and School) ..... Minn..	16,000							1.27	
15	Wild Rice River School ..... Minn..	2,000	**2,000**		**.75**					
16	Fort Belknap Agency ..... Mont..	3,000							1.58	1.60
17	Harlem (for Fort Belknap Agency), Mont	3,000	**3,000**		**1.00**					
18	Valentine (for Rosebud School), Nebr	30,000								
19	Nevada Agency School ..... Nev..	20,000	**20,000**		**1.00**					
20	Wadsworth (for Nevada School), Nev	20,000		2.37						
21	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency). N. Mex..	5,000	**5,000**	2.13						
22	Santa Fe ..... N. Mex..	12,000		1.27						
23	Santa Fe School ..... N. Mex..	12,000	**12,000**							
24	Standing Rock Agency and Schools, N. Dak	33,000	**33,000**						1.33	
25	Chamberlain (for Lower Brulé Schools) ..... S. Dak..	40,000	**40,000**		**.75**					
26	Cheyenne River Agency ..... S. Dak..	60,000								
27	Cheyenne River Agency and School, S. Dak	90,000							1.26	
28	Eureka (for Standing Rock School), S. Dak	28,000								
29	Eureka (for Standing Rock School), S. Dak	33,000			.75					
30	Forest City Station (for Cheyenne River Agency and School).. S. Dak..	90,000	**90,000**		**.75**					
31	Gettysburg (for Cheyenne River Agency and School) ..... S. Dak..	90,000								
32										
33	Lower Brulé School ..... S. Dak..	40,000							1.26	
34	Pierre School ..... S. Dak..	12,000	**12,000**		**.75**				1.15	
35	Rosebud School ..... S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**		**.75**					
36	Kildare (for Kaw School) ..... Okla..	6,500	**6,500**	**.87**						
37	Stroud (for Sauk and Fox Schools), Okla	20,000	**20,000**	**.93**						
38	Ashland (for Lac du Flambeau School) ..... Wis..	60,000		.97						
39	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	60,000	**60,000**		**.75**				1.13	
40	Lac du Flambeau Station ..... Wis..	60,000								
41	Vermilion Lake School ..... Wis..	20,000	**20,000**	1.03	**.75**				1.24	
42	Wittenberg School ..... Wis..	15,000	**15,000**	1.03	**.75**				1.20	

FEED.

Number.	Nathan W. Wells.	Walter B. Jordan.	David Rees.	William G. White.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	James D. Roberts.	Sam Williamson.	Eugene Griswold.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Friedrich Mewing.	James C. McVay.	J. Arthur Lake.	James W. Sanford.	Fred W. Langenberg.	Charles C. Oppel.	A. Walker Co.	Leo Hersch.	William C. Leistikow.	John P. Soderstrom.	Number.
1																				1
2																				2
3	1.99			1.65																3
4	1.65		*h* 1.48		*h* 1.97	1.75	1.60													4
5																				5
6																				6
7																				7
8																				8
9																				9
10																				10
11																				11
12																				12
13																				13
14		1.12																		14
15																				15
16																				16
17																				17
18																				18
19	.93	1.01	*c* 1.00																	19
20								1.64												20
21									**2.00**											21
22																1.30				22
23																	**1.15**			23
24										**1.14**										24
25		1.06	*c* 1.10								1.10									25
26		1.24									1.10	*d* 1.05								26
27																				27
28		1.09																		28
29																				29
30		1.22																		30
31		1.12	*c* 1.12																	31
32			*f* 1.14																	32
33		*g* 1.26											1.29							33
34		1.27									1.25									34
35																				35
36																				36
37														1.15						37
38																				38
39																				39
40																				40
41		1.19													95					41
42																				42

* Shorts.
a "Only."
b Per ton. Corn and oats.
c One delivery.
d One-half corn, one-half oats; ground.
e 60,000 pounds for agency.
f 30,000 pounds for school.
g Bid is for delivery at agency.
h Bid is for delivery at Grand Junction.
o 10,000 pounds for school

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	Stephen F. Gilman.	George J. Doleza.	Sever S. Stadsvold.	Mat Borain.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Wm. M. Atkinson.
		Lbs.	*Pounds.*							
43	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	50,000	**50,000**	1.49	1.00	....	.....	.....	.....	....
44	Wyandotte (for Seneca School), Ind. T	10,000	.....	**.95**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
45	Detroit ..... Minn..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.83	....
46	Detroit ..... Minn..	*10,000	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.83	....
47	Solway (R. L. School) ..... Minn..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
48	Twin Valley ..... Minn..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
49	White Earth ..... Minn..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	**.75**	....	.....	.....	.....	....
50	White Earth ..... Minn..	*10,000	**10,000**	.....	**.80**	....	.....	.....	.....	....
51	Santa Fe School ..... N. Mex..	10,000	**10,000**	1.23	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
52	Standing Rock School ..... N. Dak..	16,000	**16,000**	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	**.67**	....
53	Osage School ..... Okla..	15,000	**15,000**	.97	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
54	Eureka (for Standing Rock) . S. Dak..	16,000	.....	.....	.75	....	.....	.....	.....	....
55	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	8,000	**8,000**	.....	**.75**	....	.....	.....	.75	....

*Shorts.
h Or $19 per ton.
i Bid is for delivery at Grand Junction.
j Not called for.
k Per ton. Same price delivered at Walker, Minn.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Nathan W. Wells.	Walter B. Jordan.	David Rees.	William G. White.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	James D. Roberts.	Sam Williamson.	Eugene Griswold.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Friedrich Mewing.	James C. McVay.	J. Arthur Lake.	James W. Sanford.	Fred W. Langenberg.	Charles C. Oppel.	A. Walker Co.	Leo Hersch.	William C. Leistikow.	John P. Soderstrom.	Number.
1.55	.....	*i*1.40	....	*i*1.67	1.10	**.90**	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	43
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	44
....	.78	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.67½	....	45
....	.78	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.70	....	46
....	*j*1.12	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	47
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	*k*13.50	....	48
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	49
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	50
....	.....	.....	....	*l*1.62	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	*l*.99	**1.00**	.....	....	51
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	*m*.68	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	**.90**	53
....	.85	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	54
....	*n*1.03	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	55

l Bid is for delivery at Santa Fe.
m Bid is for delivery at Standing Rock Agency.
n Bid is for delivery at L. d. Station.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Adolf Schuster.	Charles H. Searing.	Leo Goldman.	William E. Keller.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Blue Canyon School....Ariz..	8,000	**9,000**	4.15	.....	.....	.....
2				**4.25**	.....		
3	Fort Apache (for agency and school) ....Ariz..	110,000	.....	.....	3.73	.....	.....
4	Fort Apache Agency....Ariz..	90,000	**90,000**	3.44	.....	3.54	.....
5				**3.54**		3.49	
6	Fort Apache School....Ariz..	20,000	**20,000**	3.44	.....	3.54	.....
7				**3.54**		3.49	
8	Fort Mohave School....Ariz..	180,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.36
9	Holbrook (for Hopi schools)....Ariz..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Holbrook (for Fort Apache School) ....Ariz..	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		134,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Hopi School....Ariz..	35,000	**41,000**	3.55	.....	.....	.....
13				**3.65**			
14	Keams Canyon (for Hopi schools)....Ariz..	50,000	.....	.....	3.73	.....	.....
15					3.68		
16					3.63		
17					3.53		
18					3.43		
19	Phoenix School....Ariz..	180,000	**180,000**	.....	2.37	2.30	.....
20					2.32	2.25	
21					2.27		
22					2.17		
23					2.07		
24	San Carlos Agency....Ariz..	494,000	.....	.....	2.77	.....	.....
25					2.72		
26					2.67		
27					2.57		
28					2.47		
29		450,000	**430,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	San Carlos School....Ariz..	44,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Seligman (for Havasupai School)....Ariz..	2,000	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Fort Yuma School....Cal..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	2.90	.....	.....
33					2.85		
34					2.80		
35					2.70		
36					2.60		
37	Needles (for Colorado River)....Cal..	80,000	**80,000**	.....	2.83	2.88	*e* 2.36
38					2.78	2.05	
39					2.73		
40					2.63		
41					2.53		
42	Fort Lewis School....Colo..	96,000	**96,000**	.....	2.25	.....	.....
43	Grand Junction School....Colo..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	2.03	.....	.....
44							
45	Hesperus (for Fort Lewis School)....Colo..	96,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No sample. No award.
a None called for.
b 44,000 pounds for school.
c Bid is for delivery at Phoenix, Ariz.

FLOUR.

Abraham Staab.	Kelly Brothers.	Harry M. Kennedy.	Robert R. Clark.	Samuel C. Dunlap.	Zeferino C. Prina.	Lona Owens.	Sam Williamson.	Michael McBride.	John Gandolfo.	T. J. Murphy.	Nathan W. Wells.	Frederick W. Strater.	Robert E. Sloan.	Herman C. Schroder.	Ernest L. Guillett.	Gilbert G. Wright.	James D. Roberts.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	2.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
b 2.52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
																		16
																		17
																		18
.....	*c* 2.93	**2.40**	3.00	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
		2.25		2.20														20
																		21
																		22
																		23
.....	*d* 3.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
																		25
																		26
																		27
																		28
.....	.....	.....	*d* 3.25	.....	**2.83**													29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
									2.50									33
																		34
																		35
																		36
.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
																		38
																		39
																		40
																		41
.....	.....	.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	2.39	2.27	**2.12**	2.40	.....	.....	42
2.34	*f* 2.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.87	.....	.....	.....	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.01	**1.80**	43
	g 3.14															1.91		44
2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

d Delivered at San Carlos, Ariz.
e Bid is for 100,000 pounds (50,000 pounds for agency and 50,000 pounds for school).
f In car loads. } Bid is for delivery at Grand Junction, Colo.
g In less than car loads. }

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	Nathan W. Wells.	Frederick W. Strafer.	Robert E. Sloan.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Ignacio Subagency.....Colo..	50,000	**50,000**	1.98	2.16	2.17	2.23
2	Mancos (for Navajo Springs).....Colo..	65,000	.....	2.35	2.32	2.27	.....
3	Navajo Springs Agency.....Colo..	65,000	**65,000**	.....	.....	.....	2.57
4	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School).....Idaho..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5							
6	Fort Hall Agency.....Idaho..	200,000	**200,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Fort Hall School.....Idaho..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	1.28	.....	.....
8							
9	Lemhi Agency.....Idaho..	56,000	**56,000**	.....	2.45	.....	.....
10							
11	Mountain Home (for Western Shoshoni), Idaho.....Idaho..	30,000	**30.000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency).....Idaho..	200,000	.....	.....	1.36	.....	.....
13	Quapaw School.....Ind. T..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Wyandot (for Seneca School).....Ind. T..	35,000	**35,000**	1.73	.....	.....	.....
15				1.68			
16				1.63			
17				1.53			
18				1.43			
19	Sauk and Fox School.....Iowa..	15,000	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....
20				1.75			
21				1.76			
22				1.60			
23				1.50			
24	Toledo (for Sauk and Fox School).....Iowa..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School)....Kans..	30,000	**30,000**	1.73	.....	.....	.....
26				1.68			
27				1.63			
28				1.53			
29				1.43			
30	Germantown (for Kickapoo School).....Kans..	10,000	**10,000**	1.83	.....	.....	.....
31				1.78			
32				1.73			
33				1.63			
34				1.53			
35	Haskell Institute.....Kans..	196,000	.....	1.61	.....	.....	.....
36				1.56			
37				1.51			
38				1.41			
39				1.31			
40	Hoyt (for Potawatomi School).....Kans..	18,000	**18,000**	1.79	.....	.....	.....
41				1.74			
42				1.69			
43				1.59			
44				1.49			
45	Lawrence (for Haskell).....Kans..	196,000	**196,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School).Kans..	10,000	**10,000**	1.81	.....	.....	.....
47				1.76			
48				1.71			
49				1.61			
50				1.51			

a 200,000 pounds only.
b 50,000 pounds only.
c In car loads.
d In less than car loads.

FLOUR—Continued.

Herman C. Schroder.	Abraham Staab.	William M. May.	Ernest L. Guillett.	Gilbert G. Wright.	John C. Milliek.	Joseph A. Sewell.	John G. McGannon.	Kelly Brothers.	James H. Ross.	Robert R. Clark.	Albert Sarbach.	Number.
1.98	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2.43½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	**2.17**	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	*b* 1.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
				1.20								5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* **1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	*b* **1.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
				1.31½								8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **2.05**								10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **1.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	*c* **1.69**	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	-	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **2.13**	.....	.....	.....	15
												16
												17
												18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
												20
												21
												22
												23
									2.00	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* **1.69**	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **1.94**	.....	.....	.....	26
												27
												28
												29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **1.83**	.....	.....	.....	30
												31
												32
												33
												34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	35
												36
												37
												38
												39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **1.84**	.....	.....	1.90	40
												41
												42
												43
												44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.54**	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **1.84**	.....	.....	.....	46
												47
												48
												49
												50

e 12,000 pounds for Western Shoshoni Agency; 10,000 pounds for Western Shoshoni School; 8,000 pounds for Paiutes.
f 45,000 pounds for agency; 11,000 pounds for school.

Abstract of proposals and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Walter B. Jordan.	Isaac P. Baker.	Henry Reinhart.	W. C. Leistikow.	Sever S. Stadsvold.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Mount Pleasant School .....Mich..	62,000	**62,000**	.....	1.46	.....	.....	.....
2					1.56			
3					2.09			
4	Detroit Station .....Minn..	69,000	.....	1.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Detroit Station .....Minn..	92,500	.....	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....
6					1.54			
7					2.04			
8		69,500	**69,500**	.....	.....	**a1.55**	1.59	1.90
9		66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10								
11								
12	Fosston .....Minn..	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65
13	Morris School.....Minn..	40,000	.....	.....	1.43	.....	.....	*b*2.00
14					1.53			
15					2.03			
16	Morris Station .....Minn..	40,000	**40,000**	**1.69**	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Park Rapids Station .....Minn..	20,000	**20,000**	**1.72**	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Park Rapids .....Minn..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*1.80
19	Pipestone School .....Minn..	40,000	.....	.....	1.46	.....	.....	*b*2.00
20					1.56			
21					2.06			
22	Pipestone Station.....Minn..	40,000	**40,000**	**1.73**	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Solway (for Red Lake Chippewa School and Police) .....Minn..	29,300	.....	.....	1.44	.....	1.59	*b*1.70
24					1.54			
25					2.04			
26		13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Solway Station (for Red Lake) Minn.....	31,300	**29,300**	**1.67**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Twin Valley Station.....Minn..	26,000	**26,000**	**1.61**	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Twin Valley (for W. R. R. School)....	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59	.....
30								
31								
32	Walker (for Leech Lake).....Minn..	31,500	**31,500**	**1.67**	1.44	.....	1.59	*b*1.80
33					1.54			
34					2.04			
35	Leech Lake Agency .....Minn..	29,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Seneca (for Quapaw Police and Modocs).....Mo..	4,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37								
38								
39	Arlee (for Flathead Agency).Mont..	40,000	**40,000**	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
40								
41	Blackfeet Agency .....Mont..	270,000	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
42								
43	Durham (for Blackfeet Agency)							
44	Mont.....	270,000	**270,000**	2.25	1.83	.....	.....	.....
45					1.98			
46					1.88			
47	Flathead Agency .....Mont..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48								

a 35,000 pounds for White Earth Agency; 32,000 pounds for White Earth School; 2,500 pounds for White Earth Police.
b Only.

FLOUR—Continued.

Charles J. Martin.	Charles H. Searing.		Edna Twitchell.	Lewis A. Hyde.	Luman C. Simons.	Mat Borain.	John G. McGannon.	Charles A. Peplow.	William M. Atkinson.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Frank L. Gray.	Herman Ward Stone, jr.	William R. Kennedy.	John H. Ebeling.	Number.
1.45	1.87	1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	1.88	1
1.52	1.82	1.57											**2.00**		2
2.07	1.77												1.65		3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
															6
															7
															8
															9
1.45															10
1.53															11
2.05															12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.44	1.85	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	14
1.52	1.80	1.55													15
1.97	1.75														16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.47	1.83	1.63	1.75	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	19
1.55	1.78	1.53		1.90											20
2.02	1.73														21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1.53															24
2.05															25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d*1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	29
1.53															30
2.05															31
1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	32
1.53															33
2.05															34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	1.97	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
	1.92	1.67													37
	1.87														38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
								*c***1.72**							40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.49	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
								1.43	1.88						42
									2.08						43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	1.39	.....	2.00	1.38	.....	.....	.....	44
								1.33		1.85					45
															46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
								1.82							48

c 20,000 for Confederated tribes; 20,000 for Carlos Band.
d Also bids on 45,800 pounds same price.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William M. Atkinson.	Charles A. Peplow.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Isaac P. Baker.	Walter B. Jordan.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	230,000	.....	1.94	1.69	.....	.....	.....
2				1.84	1.63			
3				2.04				
4	Fort Peck Agency .....Mont..	350,000	.....	1.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
5				1.81				
6				2.01				
7	Fort Peck School .....Mont..	48,000	.....	1.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
8				1.81				
9				2.01				
10	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	90,000	.....	1.88	1.71	2.05	.....	.....
11				1.78	1.65	1.90		
12				1.98				
13	Great Falls (for Fort Shaw School) Mont.....	90,000	**90,000**	.....	1.53	.....	1.60	.....
14					**1.47**		1.75	
15							1.65	
16	Harlem (for Fort Belknap Agency) Mont.....	230,000	**230,000**	.....	1.59	2.00	1.80	2.00
17					**1.53**	1.85	1.95	
18							1.85	
19	Poplar (for Fort Peck).....Mont..	398,000	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.83	1.87
20						1.85	1.98	
21							1.88	
22		350,000	**398,000**	.....	1.76	.....	.....	.....
23					[b]**1.70**			
24	Red Rock (for Lemhi Agency) .Mont..	56,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25								
26	Bloomfield .....Nebr..	13,960	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....
27						1.75		
28	Bloomfield (for Poncas).....Nebr..	3,600	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....
29						1.75		
30	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago).....Nebr..	100,000	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....
31						1.75		
32		24,000	**24,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33								
34								
35	Dakota City Station.....Nebr..	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Dakota City .....Nebr..	23,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37								
38								
39								
40								
41	Dakota City (for Yankton).....Nebr..	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Genoa School .....Nebr..	90,000	**90,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43								
44								
45								
46								
47		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48								

[a] "Only."

FLOUR—Continued.

Luman C. Simons.	Gilbert G. Wright.	John C. Millick.	James C. McVay.	Nathan W. Wells.	Walter B. Jordan.	Charles H. Searing.	Orville H. Lumry.	Frank L. Sanders.	Henry E. Fonda.	Robert R. Clark.	Harold J. Hutton.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
												3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
												5
												6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
												8
												9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
												11
												12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
												14
												15
2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
												17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
												19
												20
												21
1.96												22
												23
.....	1.40	[a]1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
	1.30											25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
												27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
												29
.....	.....	.....	1.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
			1.94									31
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.69								32
				1.84								33
				1.94								34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[c]**1.69**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
						1.68						37
						1.63						38
						1.53						39
						1.43						40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.67	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59	.....	1.71	1.68	.....	**1.60**	1.80	.....	42
				1.74		1.66	1.48		2.00			43
				1.84		1.61						44
						1.51						45
						1.41						46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.73	.....	.....	.....	47
								1.68				48

[b] 350,000 for Fort Peck Agency; 48,000 for Fort Peck School.
[c] To be delivered at Dakota City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Josiah W. Davis.	Harold J. Hutton.	Walter B. Jordan.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Frank L. Sanders.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.	23,960		1,869				
2	Rushville (for Pine Ridge)....Nebr..	350,000	**350,000**		**1.68**			
3		549,000	**549,000**		**1.73**			
4		899,200				1.79	1.72	*a*1.81
5								*a*1.73
6		850,000						
7								
8								
9		900,000						
10								
11								
12	Valentine (for Rosebud).....Nebr..	673,000					1.90	
13							1.75	
14								
15		610,000						
16								
17								
18	Valentine or Stuart (for Rosebud), Nebr.	200,000	**200,000**		**1.63**			
19		200,000	**200,000**		**1.68**			
20		273,000	**215,000**		**1.72**			
21		673,000				1.77		1.78
22								1.70
23								
24		610,000						
25	Big White R. Is. Station ...Nebr..	58,000						
26								
27								
28	Verdigris (for Santee Ponca)..Nebr..	6,300					1.90	
29							1.75	
30	Carson School.....Nev..	48,000	**48,000**					
31		40,000						
32		8,000						
33	Elko (for West Shoshoni) .....Nev..	30,000						
34								
35								
36								
37								
38		22,200						
39	Nevada Agency.....Nev..	10,000						
40	Schurz (for Paiute and Walker River Schools.....Nev..	10,200						
41	Schurz (for Carson School and Paiute) .....Nev..	56,000						
42	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency), Nev.							
43	Walker River School, Nev.....	8,000	**10,200**					

a In case bid for Rosebud is not awarded.
b Including 50,000 pounds delivered at Ponca Creek Issue Station, and 58,000 pounds delivered at Big White River Issue Station.

FLOUR—Continued.

Robert R. Clark.	John J. McNamara.	James Halley.	Issac P. Baker.	Charles J. Martin.	Nathan W. Wells.	Charles H. Searing.	Peter Heitman.	Sam Williamson.	Eugene Griswold.	Wellington L. Smith.	William C. Pitt.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
1.90												4
												5
	1.74	1.95	1.64	1.66								6
			1.74	1.75								7
			2.26	2.25								8
					1.92							9
					1.77							10
					2.02							11
			1.59									12
			1.69									13
			2.22									14
					1.73							15
					1.88							16
					1.98							17
												18
												19
												20
				1.60								21
				1.69								22
				2.23								23
1.80												24
					2.03							25
					2.18							26
					2.28							27
												28
												29
					2.22	2.27	**1.90**	*c*2.25				30
								2.25	*d*2.59			31
								*c*2.25				32
					2.22	3.31				1.85		33
						3.26						34
						3.21						35
						3.11						36
						3.01						37
									2.99			38
								*e*1.45				39
						3.40						40
									2.95			41
									*e*2.65		*e*1.85	42
							*f***2.45**					43

c Bid is for delivery at Carson City.
d Bid is for delivery at Carson.
e None called for.
f 8,000 for Paiutes; 2,200 for Walker River School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Abraham Staab.	Leo Goldman.	Kelley Brothers.	Charles H. Searing.		Jose M. Archuleta.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	94,000	**90,000**	**2.11**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Albuquerque (for school).....	90,000	.....	.....	*j*2.09	2.23	2.17	.....	.....
3					*j*2.04		2.12		
4							2.07		
5							1.97		
6							1.87		
7	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency) ....N. Mex..	100,000	.....	2.09	.....	2.44	2.17	.....	1.96
8							2.12		
9							2.07		
10							1.97		
11							1.87		
12	Gallup (for Navaho Agency and schools) .....N. Mex..	40,000	**88,000**	**2.42½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14									
15	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency and school .....N. Mex..	50,000	**50,000**	**2.28**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Navajo Agency .....N. Mex..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	2.85	.....
17							3.00	2.75	
18							2.95		
19	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	92,000	**92,000**	**1.89**	.....	*b*2.13	1.97	1.77	.....
20							1.92	1.67	
21							1.87		
22	Tularosa (for Mescalero Agency), N. Mex.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.37	2.17	.....
23							2.32	2.07	
24							2.27		
25	Zuñi School .....N. Mex..	4,000	.....	.....	*c*2.09	.....	2.75	2.55	.....
26					*c*2.04		2.70	2.45	
27							2.65		
28	Eastern Cherokee School.....N. C..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.39	2.19	.....
29							2.34	2.09	
30							2.29		
31	Whittier (for Eastern Cherokee School), N. C.....	54,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32									
33	Devils Lake Agency .....N. Dak..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34									
35									
36									
37	Devils Lake Station (for Fort Totten School) .....N. Dak..	80,000	**80,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Fort Totten School .....N. Dak..	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Mandan (for Standing Rock)....N. Dak..	553,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Mandan (for Cheyenne River)...N. Dak..	335,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Oberon (for Fort Totten School), N. Dak	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42									
43	Oberon (for Devils Lake).....N. Dak..	20,000	**70,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45									

a Delivered at Dulce side track.
b Delivered at Santa Fe.
c Delivered at Zuni.
d 20,000 pounds "only."
e 80,000 pounds "only."

FLOUR—Continued.

Louis Weill.	Emmet Wirt.	Robert E. Sloan.	Leo Hersch.	Martin Lohman.	A. Walker Company.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Isaac P. Baker.	Matthew Harrison.	Jennie M. Hanson.	Hiram R. Lyon.	William C. Liestikow.	Hall and Davis.	Walter B. Jordan.	Charles J. Martin.	Robert R. Clark.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*j*2.30	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
																4
																5
																6
a 2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.55	7
																8
																9
																10
																11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	**1.95**	2.35	2.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
			1.96													14
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
																18
.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	*b* 2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	19
			1.80													20
																21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
																24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
																27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
																30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.54**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
						2.39										32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95	*k* 1.48	1.80	.....	.....	*g* 1.58	.....	.....	*h* 1.42	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	*k* 1.58	1.60						*h* 1.54		34
							k 2.08	1.60						*h* 2.08		35
							d 1.80									36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	.....	**1.67**	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	*e* 1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* 1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* 1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	1.62	1.60	.....	.....	.....	41
								1.50								42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.62	1.60	**1.67**	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70								44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50								45

f All only.
g Delivered at Devils Lake.
h Bid is on 170,000 pounds, delivered at Devils Lake.
i Bid is for delivery at Mescalero.
j Bid is for delivery at the school, 90,000 pounds.
k Bids on 170,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Walter B. Jordan.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Luman C. Simons.	Matthew Harrison.	William C. Liestikow.	Friederich Mewing.	Kelly Brothers.	Charles H. Searing.	Henry Lassen.	Robert R. Clark.	Pawnee Mill Co.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*													
1	Rolla (for T. M. band) ..... N. Dak..	150,000	**150,000**	**1.67**	1.95											1
2					1.80		1.60	1.62								2
3		170,000					1.40									3
4	Standing Rock ..... N. Dak..	553,680	**553,000**			1.68									*a* 1.78	4
5	Anadarko (for Kiowa Agency and schools) ..... Okla..	205,000	**205,000**						**1.70**							5
6										**1.84**	1.69	1.59	1.85			6
7											1.64					7
8											1.59					8
9											1.49					9
10	Chilocco School ..... Okla..	110,000	**110,000**								1.39					10
11										*b* **1.69**	*c* 1.57	*d* 1.80	1.70			11
12											*c* 1.52					12
13											*c* 1.47					13
14											*c* 1.37					14
15	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe) ..... Okla..	483,875									*c* 1.27					15
16											1.61	1.59	1.80			16
17											1.56					17
18											1.51					18
19											1.41					19
20	El Reno (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe) ..... Okla..	483,875	**483,000**								1.31					20
21	Kildare (for Kaw School) ..... Okla..	16,000	**16,000**							**1.81**						21
22										**2.04**	1.67	1.80				22
23											1.62					23
24											1.57					24
25											1.47					25
26	Otoe School ..... Okla..	20,750	**20,750**								1.37					26
27	Pawnee School ..... Okla..	30,000	**30,000**											*e* **1.65**		27
28	Ponca School ..... Okla..	21,350	**21,350**											**1.60**		28
29	Shawnee (for S. & F. Ab. Shawnee School) ..... Okla..	27,000	**27,000**											*f* **1.68**		29
30										*g* **1.74**	1.69	1.80				30
31										*h* **2.13**	1.64					31
32											1.59					32
33											1.49					33
34	Stroud (for S. & F. police and Miss. School) ..... Okla..	16,728									1.39					34
35											1.75	1.80				35
36											1.70					36
37											1.65					37
38											1.55					38
39	Weatherford (for Seger Colony School) ..... Okla..	30,000	**30,000**								1.45					39
40										*g* **1.83**	1.61	1.60				40
41										*h* **2.24**	1.56					41
42											1.51					42
43											1.41					43
44	White Eagle (for Ponca, etc., Agency) ..... Okla..	20,750									1.31					44
45										2.04	1.59	1.80				45
46											1.54					46
47											1.49					47
48											1.39					48
											1.29					

a All "only."
b Bid is for delivery at Chilocco; awarded for delivery at the school.
c Bid is for delivery at Chilocco.
d Delivered at Chilocco Railway siding.
e 20,000 pounds for school; 750 pounds for police.
f 600 pounds for agency; 750 pounds for police; 20,000 pounds for school.
g In carloads.
h In less than carloads.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Harold J. Hutton.	Walter B. Jordan.	George C. Christian.	James W. Sanford.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Carlisle School ..... Pa..	62,000					
2							
3	Armour (for Yankton Agency and School), S. Dak.	100,000		1.63			
4		115,000		1.68			
5		215,000			1.77	1.66	
6						1.53½	
7	Chamberlain School ..... S. Dak..	25,000	**25,000**		1.80		1.74
8							**1.44**
9							1.34
10	Chamberlain ..... S. Dak..	214,000				1.67	
11						1.54½	
12	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule).... S. Dak..	79,000					
13	Chamberlain (for C. Creek) ..... S. Dak..	140,000		1.78			
14							
15		219,000					
16							
17	Chamberlain (for Rosebud) ..... S. Dak..	58,000	**58,000**				*b* 1.94
18							*b* **1.69**
19							*b* 1.59
20	Cheyenne River Agency ..... S. Dak..	335,000	**335,000**		1.87		
21							
22	Crow Creek Agency ..... S. Dak..	115,000	**140,000**		1.97		2.04
23							*c* **1.79**
24							1.69
25	Crow Creek School ..... S. Dak..	25,000			1.97		2.04
26							1.79
27							1.69
28	Eureka (for Standing Rock) ..... S. Dak..	100,000		1.74			
29		100,000		1.79			
30		353,000		1.85			
31		553,680			1.72	1.60	
32						1.47½	
33	Flandreau (for Santee Flandreaus) S. Dak..	13,960	**6,300**				
34	Flandreau (for Flandreau School) S. Dak..	75,000					
35							
36	Flandreau School ..... S. Dak..	75,000	**75,000**		**1.71**		
37							
38							
39	Forest City (for Cheyenne River).. S. Dak..	335,000			1.82		
40							
41	Gettysburg (for Cheyenne River).. S. Dak..	125,000		1.77			
42		200,000		1.82			
43		335,000			1.77	1.61	
44						1.48½	
45							
46	Lower Brule Agency ..... S. Dak..	80,000			1.96		
47		51,000	**79,000**				2.04
48							*d* **1.79**
49							1.69
50	Lower Brule School ..... S. Dak..	28,000					2.04
51							*d* **1.79**
52							1.69

a None called for.
b For Big White River issue station.

FLOUR—Continued.

Stephen F. Gilman.	James C. McVay.	Hiram R. Lyon.	J. Arthur Lake.	Friedrich Mewing.	Robert R. Clark.	Edna Twitchell.	Mark W. Sheafe.		Isaac P. Baker.	Lewis H. Hyde.	Charles J. Martin.	Number.
a 2.15												1
a 2.00												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
1.85												7
1.70												8
												9
												10
												11
1.70												12
1.85												13
1.70												14
	1.88											15
	1.98											16
												17
												18
												19
	2.07	1.87	1.78	**1.74**								20
	2.17											21
												22
												23
												24
												25
												26
												27
												28
												29
												30
1.85					1.90							31
1.70												32
						1.74						33
	2.04											34
	2.14											35
						1.72	1.85	1.65	1.59	1.90	1.58	36
							1.80	1.55	1.69	2.00	1.16	37
							1.75		2.22		2.17	38
1.80												39
1.65												40
												41
												42
									1.55		1.50	43
									1.65		1.62	44
									2.18		2.14	45
												46
												47
												48
												49
												50
												51
												52

c 115,000 pounds for agency; 25,000 pounds for school.
d 51,000 pounds for agency; 28,000 pounds for school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James C. McVay.	Walter B. Jordan.	Isaac P. Baker.	Fred L. Hyde.	Charles J. Martin.	Stephen F. Gilman.	James Halley.	John J. McNamara.	Nathan W. Wells.	Henry Ward Stone, jr.	Frank A. Leavitt.	Geo. L. Chesley.	James W. Sanford.	Charles H. Searing.	Sam Williamson.	Gilbert G. Wright.	John H. Ebeling.	Luman C. Simons.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*																			
1	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	40,000	**40,000**	2.02	**1.83**	1.59	1.98	1.61														1
2				2.12		1.69		1.70														2
3						2.22		2.23														3
4	Pine Ridge Agency and School .....S. Dak..	899,200							1.92													4
5	Rapid City School.....S. Dak..	26,000	**26,000**		**2.00**					1.94	1.75	1.79										5
6												1.94										6
7												2.04										7
8	Rosebud Agency .....S. Dak..	673,000							a2.13													8
9									a1.98													9
10	Sisseton Station .....S. Dak..	23,200	**23,200**		**1.84**								b1.85	b1.55								10
11	Yankton Agency .....S. Dak..	215,000		1.92	1.90				1.95						1.89							11
12				2.02					1.80													12
13		175,000	**175,000**													2.04						13
14																**1.79**						14
15																1.69						15
16	Yankton School.....S. Dak..	40,000	**40,000**												1.89	2.04						16
17																**1.79**						17
18																1.69						18
19	Ouray and Uintah Agency .....Utah..	168,000	**168,000**									2.45					2.37	c**2.30**				19
20	Ogden (for Western Shoshone).....Utah..	22,200																1.45				20
21	Price (for Ouray and Uintah) .....Utah..	168,000															1.99		1.73			21
22																	1.94		1.63			22
23																	1.89					23
24																	1.79					24
25																	1.69					25
26	Ashland (for La Pointe Agency).....Wis..	25,000			1.77															2.08		26
27		91,000	**37,000**																		d**1.64**	27
28		67,000				1.39		1.40														28
29						1.49		1.52														29
30						1.99		2.02														30
31		15,000				1.41		1.43														31
32						1.51		1.52														32
33						2.02		2.03														33
34	Lac du Flambeau School .....Wis..	45,000															1.85					34
35																	1.80					35
36																	1.75					36
37																	1.65					37
38																	1.55					38
39	Lac du Flambeau.....Wis..	57,000	**45,000**		**1.77**																	39
40		45,000																		1.95		40
41																						41
42																						42
43																						43
44																						44

a Including 50,000 pounds delivered at Ponca Creek issue station and 58,000 pounds delivered at Big White River issue station.

b Bid is for delivery at Sisseton, S. Dak.

c Delivered as follows: 80,000 pounds at Ouray Agency, Utah; 12,000 pounds at Ouray School, Utah; 30,000 pounds at Uintah Agency, Utah, for Uintah; 25,000 pounds at Uintah Agency, Utah, for White River Ute; 21,000 pounds at Uintah School, Utah.

d 15,000 pounds for Chippewa of Lake Superior; 10,000 pounds for police; 12,000 pounds for day school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	John H. Ebeling.	Walter B. Jordan.	Isaac P. Baker.	Luman C. Simons.	Charles J. Martin.	Watson Earle.	Charles C. Oppel.	Charles Higgins.	Marvin A. Dean.	Robert Nunemacher.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*												
1	Oneida School ..... Wis..	50,000	(*)	1.85	1.88	.....									1
2				1.80											2
3				1.75											3
4				1.65											4
5				1.55											5
6	Shawano (for Greenbay School and police) ..... Wis..	42,000	**42,000**	.....	2.00	1.85									6
7							1.44	**1.74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8							1.54								8
9		40,000	.....	1.93	.....	.....	2.06								9
10				1.88			.....	.....	1.40						10
11				1.83					1.50						11
12				1.73					2.04						12
13				1.63											13
14		2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.39						14
15									1.49						15
16									2.05						16
17	Tomah School ..... Wis..	50,000	**50,000**	1.85	*a* 1.88	*a* **1.77**	1.41	.....	*a* 1.44	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18				1.80			1.51		*a* 1.52						18
19				1.75			2.03		*a* 1.97						19
20				1.65											20
21				1.55											21
22	Vermillion Lake School ..... Wis..	24,000	**24,000**	1.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.95**	.....	.....	.....	22
23				1.88											23
24				1.83											24
25				1.73											25
26				1.63											26
27	Wittenberg School ..... Wis..	30,000	.....	1.85	.....	.....	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28				1.80			1.58								28
29				1.75			2.03								29
30				1.65											30
31				1.55											31
32	Wittenberg ..... Wis..	40,000	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33		30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34									1.52						34
35									**1.97**						35
	FLOUR FOR THE GENERAL SERVICE AND AT POINTS NOT CALLED FOR IN PROPOSALS.														
36	Chicago ..... Ill..	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	36
37		180,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 1.60	.....	37
38		360,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 1.55	.....	38
39		8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.74	39
40		8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 1.86	40
41	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.91	41
42		8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 2.03	42
43	Minneapolis ..... Minn..	8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.67	43
44		8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 1.79	44
45	Kansas City ..... Mo..	8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.89	45
46		8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 2.01	46
47	Omaha ..... Nebr..	8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.89	47
48		8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 2.01	48
49	Milwaukee ..... Wis..	8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.72	49
50		8,546,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 1.84	50

c In carload lots only, and to be taken inside of four months from above date. } No sample with this bid.
d In carload lots only, and to be taken inside of nine months from above date. }

* Samples poor; no award.
a Bid is for delivery at Tomah, Wis.
b "Only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARD BREAD.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry B. Steele.	George Goldman.	James A. Lewis.	The American Candy and Biscuit Co.	Adam J. Kasper.	Charles C. Oppel.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Marvin A. Dean.	Nathan W. Wells.	Albert Sarbach.	Edward Morris.	Swift & Co.	The Cudahy Packing Co.	Calvin M. Favorite.	Walter B. Jordan.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*																
1	Chicago.....Ill..	110,900	**111,000**	3.07½	2.87½	2.89	.....	3.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2								3.24											2
3								**2.94**											3
4	Pipestone School.....Minn..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Kansas City.....Mo..	110,900	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	St. Louis.....Mo..	110,900	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Omaha.....Nebr..	110,900	.....	.....	.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Lac du Flambeau.....Wis..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Shawano.....Wis..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Vermilion Lake School.....Wis..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Wittenberg School.....Wis..	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

HOMINY.

13	Chicago.....Ill..	46,803	**16,000**	1.12½	.....	.....	.....	*c*1.10	.....	*b*.0115	**1.07½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Sioux City (or Schuyler, Nebr.).....Iowa..	46,803	**32,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **1.06**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Hoyt.....Kans..	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Kansas City (or Schuyler, Nebr.).....Mo..	46,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Omaha (or Schuyler, Nebr.).....Nebr..	46,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Vermilion Lake School.....Wis..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

LARD.

19	Chicago.....Ill..	57,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f*9.47	9.54	.....	.....	.....	19
20														*g*9.37					20
21	St. Paul.....Minn..	57,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.54	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Kansas City.....Mo..	57,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.54	.....	.....	.....	22
23	St. Joseph.....Mo..	57,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.54	.....	.....	.....	23
24	St. Louis.....Mo..	57,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.54	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Omaha.....Nebr..	57,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.54	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Omaha (or Sioux City, Iowa).....Nebr..	57,497	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* **9.18¾**	.....	.....	26
27	Vermilion Lake School.....Wis..	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i*.08⅞	.....	.....	27

MESS PORK.

		Barrels.	*Barrels.*																
28	Chicago.....Ill..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....	28
29		500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	29
30		958	**958**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**12.67½**	.....	.....	13.35	.....	30
31	Sioux City.....Iowa..	958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.47	.....	31
32	St. Paul.....Minn..	958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.60	.....	32
33	Kansas City.....Mo..	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*13.45	.....	.....	.....	33
34		958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.42	.....	34
35	St. Joseph.....Mo..	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*13.55	.....	.....	.....	35
36	St. Louis (or St. Paul, Minn.).....Mo..	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*13.75	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Omaha.....Nebr..	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*13.65	.....	.....	.....	37
38	Omaha (or St. Louis, Mo.).....Nebr..	958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.41	.....	38
39		958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	39
40	Vermilion Lake School.....Wis..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

*These bids are for "only."
a Per pound. If delivered in less than carload lots will be 1 cent higher, or .07⅛ cents.
b Per pound. "Only" quantity called for.
c "Only."
d For the lot.

e 32,000 pounds awarded to be delivered at Omaha, Kansas City, and Sioux City.
f In 5-pound cans.
g In 10-pound cans.
h Quantity called for "only."
i Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

OATS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Adolph Schuster.	William R. Kennedy.	Charles H. Searing.	Nathan W. Wells.	David Rees.
		Lbs.	*Pounds.*						
1	Holbrook ..... Ariz..	30,000		1.57					
2	Moqui School ..... Ariz..	30,000	**30,000**		**2.70**				
3	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	1,000	**1,000**			**1.25**			
4	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	25,000	**25,000**			1.45	**1.37**	1.73	
5	Grand Junction ..... Colo..	25,000		1.79					a1.48
6	Chickasha (for Kiowa) ..... Ind. T..	95,000							
7	Wyandotte (for Seneca School) ..... Ind. T..	25,000	**25,000**				.99		
8	Sac and Fox School ..... Iowa..	12,000	**12,000**			1.05	**.99**		
9	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw) ..... Kans..	25,000		1.07					
10	Cedarvale (for Osage School) ..... Kans..	16,000				1.05	.93		
11	Detroit (for White Earth) ..... Minn..	20,000	**20,000**				**1.09**		
12	Solway (for Red Lake) ..... Minn..	15,000	**15,000**						
13	Walker (for Leech Lake Agency and School), Minn	13,000	**13,000**				**1.09**		
14	Seneca (for Quapaw) ..... Mo..	20,000	**20,000**	1.07			**.97**		
15	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont..	60,000	**60,000**						
16	Durham (for Blackfeet) ..... Mont..	60,000							
17	Fort Peck Agency ..... Mont..	30,000							
18	Poplar (for Fort Peck) ..... Mont..	30,000	**30,000**						
19	Rosebud Station ..... Mont..	30,000							
20	Rosebud ..... Mont..	30,000							
21	Tongue River Agency ..... Mont..	30,000	**30,000**						
22	Dakota City ..... Nebr..	31,000							1.08
23	Hope School ..... Nebr..	8,700	**8,700**						
24	Omaha and Winnebago Agency	31,000	**31,000**						
25	Rushville (for Pine Ridge) ..... Nebr..	200,000		1.25	1.03	1.13	1.04	1.00	1.19
26	Valentine (for Rosebud) ..... Nebr..	100,000		*d*1.25	1.02	1.12	1.02	1.00	1.17
27	Carson School ..... Nev..	10,000	**10,000**					1.70	
28	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency) ..... Nev..	5,000	**5,000**						
29	Dulce ..... N. Mex..	40,000							
30	Dulce Side Track ..... N. Mex..	40,000					1.69		
31	Jicarilla Subagency ..... N. Mex..	40,000	**40,000**						
32	Santa Fe School ..... N. Mex..	30,000	**30,000**					1.25	
33	Santa Fe	30,000							
34	Eureka (for Standing Rock) ..... N. Dak..	44,000				1.14			1.25
35	Standing Rock School ..... N. Dak..	44,000							
36	Standing Rock Agency ..... N. Dak..	44,000							
37	Anadarko (for Kiowa) ..... Okla..	95,000	**95,000**						
38	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe), Okla	112,000							
39		32,000	**32,000**						
40	Osage School ..... Okla..	16,000	**16,000**						
41	Pawnee School ..... Okla..	12,800	(*)						
42	Stroud (for Sac and Fox) ..... Okla..	3,200	**3,200**						
43	White Eagle (for Pawnee School) ..... Okla..	12,800							

*No award.
a With feed only.
b 9,000 pounds "only" and 6,000 pounds "only."
c 10,000 pounds "only" and 3,000 pounds "only."
d Delivered at Durham station. At agency, advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds.
e Delivered at Durham station.

OATS.

Number.	James D. Roberts.	Sam Williamson.	Omar Bates.	John G. McGannon.	Harry L. Cox.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Walter B. Jordan.	Sever S. Stodsvold.	William M. Atkinson.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Joseph H. Sherburne.	Harry C. Keith.	Warren A. Evans.	John L. Turner.	Josiah W. Davis.	Number
1																1
2																2
3																3
4	1.60	1.58														4
5																5
6			1.39½													6
7			1.25	**.91**												7
8																8
9																9
10			1.05		.90625											10
11						1.24	1.13									11
12						**1.24**		*b* 1.30								12
13						1.24	1.21	*c* 1.30								13
14			1.29													14
15						1.31			**1.30**							15
16							1.58			*e* 1.32	*d* 1.44	1.35				16
17						1.39½			1.50	**1.32**						17
18							*f* 1.57									18
19						1.49										19
20							1.40									20
21						1.90				**1.75**			1.87			21
22						*g* 1.15	1.07									22
23														**.81**		23
24							1.17								**.9658**	24

Number.	David Rees.	Peter Heitman.	Eugene Griswold.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Emmet Wirt.	Leo Hersh.	Abraham Staab.	A. Walker Co.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Friedrich Mewing.	Charles H. Searing.	Omar Bates.	John P. Soderstrom.	Isaac K. Berry.	Fred W. Langenberg.	Number.
25	*h* 1.04																25
26	*i* 1.00																26
27		**1.25**															27
28			**1.69**														28
29				1.50													29
30					1.81												30
31						**1.25**	1.45										31
32							**1.23**	1.29									32
33					1.42				1.29								33
34																	34
35										1.33							35
36											1.36						36
37												**1.03**					37
38					1.13												38
39	1.30											**.97**	1.39½				39
40												1.13		**1.10**			40
41												1.03					41
42												1.21	1.24			**1.1718**	42
43	*j* 1.25											.93	1.10		1.09⅝		43

f Delivered at Poplar River.
g Bids, Omaha School only (15,000 pounds).
h White oats. Will deliver at agency for 25 cents per 100 pounds more.
i Will deliver at Valentine or Stuart.
j With corn only.
k 9,000 pounds for Red Lake Chippewas; 6,000 pounds for Red Lake School.
l Bids on 70,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

OATS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Walter B. Jordan.	David Rees.	Patrick E. Byrne.	James W. Sanford.	William R. Kennedy.	Stephen F. Gilman.	J. Arthur Lake.	Friedrich Mewing.	Charles H. King.	George P. Comer.	John J. McNamara.	George L. Chesley.	Sam Williamson.	Charles H. Searing.	John A. Leig.	Charles C. Oppel.	Charles Higgins.	Henry B. Steele.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Marvin A. Dean.	Adam J. Kasper.	Albert Sarbach.	A. Walker Co.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*																								
1	Armour (for Yankton) .....S. Dak..	60,000		1.17	1.02																						1
2	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	15,000	**15,000**			1.23	1.10	**.95**																			2
3	Chamberlain (for school) ....S. Dak..	15,000		1.12	*a*1.10																						3
4	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek)S. Dak..	40,000		1.12	*a*1.10				1.25																		4
5	Chamberlain (for Lower Brulé)S. Dak..	50,000		1.12	1.14				1.25																		5
6	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	1.37		1.29			1.35	**1.15**																	6
7	Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak.....	64,500		1.24		1.29					*a*1.29																7
8	Crow Creek Agency .....S. Dak..	40,000	**64,500**				**1.24**																				8
9	Crow Creek School.....S. Dak..	24,500					**1.24**																				9
10	Forest City (for Cheyenne River), S. Dak.....	30,000			*a*1.34																						10
11	Gettysburg (for Cheyenne River), S. Dak.....	30,000		1.22																							11
12	Lower Brulé Agency .....S. Dak..	50,000	**67,500**	1.32			**1.24**																				12
13	Lower Brulé School.....S. Dak..	17,500		1.57			**1.24**																				13
14	Lower Brulé Agency and School, S. Dak.....	67,500				1.29																					14
15	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	12,000	**12,000**	1.43		**1.29**																					15
16	Pine Ridge Agency .....S. Dak..	200,000	**200,000**						1.39				**1.11**														16
17	Rapid City School.....S. Dak..	9,000	**9,000**			1.40		1.20						**1.10**													17
18	Rosebud Agency .....S. Dak..	70,000	**100,000**						1.40				*h*1.17														18
19	Sisseton Station .....S. Dak..	21,800		1.13																							19
20	Sisseton Police .....S. Dak..	21,800	**21,800**			**1.17**																					20
21	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	60,000	**60,000**	1.22					1.20						**.99**												21
22	Uintah Agency .....Utah..	40,000	**40,000**													**1.95**	1.95										22
23	Ashland (for Chippewa) .....Wis..	32,000	**32,000**	1.13		1.09											**1.07**										23
24		20,000		1.13																							24
25	Lac du Flambeau School .....Wis..	20,000						1.20																			25
26	Lac du Flambeau .....Wis..	20,000	**20,000**			1.14											**1.09**										26
27	Green Bay Agency.....Wis..	50,000	**50,000**					**.95**	1.25																		27
28	Keshena .....Wis..	50,000																.87									28
29	Shawano.....Wis..	50,000		1.33		1.09											1.09										29
30	Vermilion Lake School .....Wis..	10,000	**10,000**			1.24											1.17		*i*.**36**								30
31	Casper (for Shoshone School)..Wyo..	8,000	(*)	1.59																							31

ROLLED OATS.

32	Chicago .....Ill..	87,000															*e*.02 5/12										32
33		87,300	**90,000**															*c* **1.47**	*g*.02½	*e*.02½	*c* 1.48						33
34	Hoyt.....Kans..	400																				*d* 16.00					34
35	Santa Fe.....N. Mex..	1,000																								*e*.04⅛	35
36	Vermilion Lake School .....Wis..	1,400																	*e*.03½								36
37	Casper.....Wyo..	1,200										4.30															37

* No award.
a One delivery.
c Per case; 36 2-pound boxes in case.
d For the lot. (No sample with this bid.)
e Per pound; 2-pound packages.
f Only 36 2-pound packages in case.
g Per pound; 36 2-pound packages in case.
h 70,000 per agency; 30,000 pounds for school.
i Per bushel (312½ bushels).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

RICE.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Higgins.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Henry B. Steele.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	18,200	.....	*b* 5.49	.....	.....	.....
2		15,100	.....	*b* 5.49			
3		10,000	.....	*b* 6.00			
4		32,700	.....	*b* 3.87			
5		10,000	.....	*b* 4.99			
6		67,293	**70,000**	.....	4.62½	5.20	*b* 4.75
7					3.12½	4.50	
8						3.24	
9		22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Hoyt ..... Kans..	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Santa Fe ..... N. Mex..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	New York City ..... N. Y..	67,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
14							
15	Vermilion Lake School ..... Wis..	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Frederick F. Lyden.	Marvin A. Dean.	A. Walker Co.	Howard L. Sills.	Adam J. Kasper.	William J. Quan.	Albert Sarbach.	John J. O'Rorke.	Charles C. Oppel.	Number.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3											3
4											4
5											5
6	2.71	2.79	*b* 6.25	.....	4.69	*b* **4.62½**	*b* 5.04	.....	.....	.....	6
7	4.75	4.67	*b* 5.00								7
8	4.98	5.03									8
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 4.87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 14.00	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.54	.....	.....	.....	*b* 2.62½	.....	12
13									*b* 4.12½		13
14									*b* 4.87½		14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	15

SALT, COARSE.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William R. Kennedy.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Wm. G. White.	Robert E. Sloan.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
16	Fort Lewis School ..... Colo..	2,000	**2,000**	1.50	.....	**1.45**	.....
17	Fort Lewis ..... Colo..	2,000	.....	.....	2.95	.....	1.50
18	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	500	**500**	1.90	.....	.....	.....
19	Grand Junction ..... Colo..	500	.....	.....	2.77	.....	.....
20	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School) ... Idaho..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	**2.42**	.....	.....
21	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency) .. Idaho..	500	**500**	.....	**2.42**	.....	.....
22	Sac and Fox Agency ..... Iowa..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Toledo (for Sac and Fox) ..... Iowa..	500	**500**	**.90**	.....	.....	.....
24	Quapaw School ..... Ind. T..	500	**500**	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Wyandotte (Seneca School) ..... Ind. T..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Arkansas City (for Chilocco) ..... Kans..	15,000	.....	.....	.72	.....	.....
27	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw) ..... Kans..	1,000	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....
28		500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Cale (for Chilocco) ..... Kans..	15,000	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....
30	Cedarvale (for Osage School) ..... Kans..	1,000	**1,000**	**.85**	.87	.....	.....
31	Germantown (for Kickapoo School) . Kans..	400	**400**	1.00	.....	.....	.....
32	Haskell Institute ..... Kans..	6,000	**6,000**	**.60**	.....	.....	.....
33	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School) .... Kans..	1,000	**1,000**	.95	**.84**	.....	.....
34	Lawrence (for Haskell) ..... Kans..	6,000	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....
35	Netawaka (for Pottawatomie School) Kans..	1,000	.....	.....	.84	.....	.....
36	White Cloud (for Gt. Nemaha School), Kans	400	**400**	1.00	.....	.....	.....
37	Mount Pleasant School ..... Mich..	2,000	**2,000**	**.75**	.....	.....	.....
38	Detroit (White Earth and School) .. Minn..	1,100	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
39		2,000	**2,000**	.....	**.99**	.....	.....
40	Fosston (W. R. R. School) ..... Minn..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Park Rapids (P. P. School) ..... Minn..	800	**800**	1.35	.....	.....	.....
42	Pipestone School ..... Minn..	1,500	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....
43	Pipestone	600	**1,500**	.....	**.92**	.....	.....
44	Solway (Red Lake Chippewa) ..... Minn..	3,000	**3,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Twin Valley (W. R. River) ..... Minn..	500	**500**	**1.40**	.....	.....	.....
46	Walker (for Leech Lake) ..... Minn..	400	**400**	.....	.....	.....	.....

a For the lot. No sample with this bid.

Number.	James D. Roberts.	Charles H. Searing.	John G. McGannon.	Albert Sarbach.	Sever S. Stadsvold.	Patrick E. Byrne.	George L. Chesley.	Orville P. Nason.	Number.
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	**1.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	.....	.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	.....	.....	**.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	.....	.93	**.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	.....	.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	.....	**.97**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	.....	.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	.....	.87	.....	*c* 6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	.....	**.97**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	.....	.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.49	.....	.....	38
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	40
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.25**	1.59	.....	.....	41
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	1.30	1.07	42
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.30**	1.79	.....	.....	44
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.74	.....	.....	45
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.74**	.....	.....	46

b Only quantity called for. *c* For the lot.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, COARSE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Charles H. Searing.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Joseph H. Sherburne.	Warren A. Evans.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Seneca (for Quapaw School)....Mo..	500	**480**	**.89**				
2	Seneca (for Quapaw Agency)...Mo..	480			.93			
3	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	20,000				1.56	1.52	
4	Crow Agency .....Mont..	12,500	**12,500**	1.85		**1.39**		1.75
5	Durham (for Blackfeet) .....Mont..	20,000	**20,000**	1.87	1.46		**1.42**	
6	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	500	**500**			**1.99**		
7	Fort Peck School .....Mont..	1,000	**1,000**			**1.58**		
8	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	3,500	**3,500**			**1.44**		
9	Poplar .....Mont..	1,000		1.75				
10	Bloomfield (for Santee and school), Nebr	1,300	**1,300**		**.87**			
11	Dakota City (for Omaha School), Nebr	4,600						
12		600	**600**		**.91**			
13	Genoa School .....Nebr..	4,000	**4,000**	.87	**.73**			
14	Santee Agency and School and Hope School.....Nebr..	1,600						
15	Santee School .....Nebr..	1,000						
16	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	1,000	**1,000**		**.99**			
17	Santa Fe .....N. Mex..	1,000		1.97				
18	Eastern Cherokee School..... N. C..	800	**800**		1.69			
19	Devils Lake (for Fort Totten School), N. Dak.....	3,000		1.72				
20	Fort Totten School .....N. Dak..	3,000	**3,000**			1.25		
21	Mandan (for Standing Rock)..N. Dak..	2,000						
22	Standing Rock Agency and School, N. Dak.....	2,000	**2,000**			1.18		
23	Anadarko (for Kiowa, etc.) ...Okla..	2,500	**2,500**	1.03	.89			
24	Chilocco (for school).....Okla..	15,000	**15,000**		**.61**			
25	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho).....Okla..	2,850	**2,850**	.94	.85			
26	Kildare (for Kaw School).....Okla..	1,000	**1,000**		.81			
27	Seger Colony School .....Okla..	1,500	**1,500**					
28	Stroud (for Sac and Fox).....Okla..	1,000	**1,000**		**.87**			
29	Weatherford (for Seger School)..Okla..	1,500		.97	.87			
30	White Eagle (for Otoe and Pawnee), Okla.....	2,100	**1,700**	.87	**.79**			
31	Armour (for Yankton) .....S. Dak..	11,000		1.02				
32	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	1,000	**1,000**			1.35		
33	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek), S. Dak	5,560						
34	Chamberlain (for Lower Brulé), S. Dak	2,000						
35	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**			**.98**		
36	Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak	5,560	**5,560**			1.48		
37	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	1,000	**1,000**			1.38		
38	Lower Brulé Agency .....S. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**					
39	Springfield (for Hope School)..S. Dak..	300	**300**		**.91**			
40	Sisseton School .....S. Dak..	800	**800**			1.70		
41	Sisseton (for school) .....S. Dak..	800						
42	Yankton Agency and School..S. Dak..	11,000	**11,000**					
43	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	1,200	**1,200**					
44	Oneida School.....Wis..	1,400	**1,400**					
45	Shawano (for Green Bay) .....Wis..	200	**200**	*b*.**79**				
46	Tomah School.....Wis..	2,000	**2,000**	*c*.90				
47	Vermilion Lake School.....Wis..	200	**200**					
48	Wittenberg School .....Wis..	600	**600**					

b Bid is on 2,000 pounds.

c Bid is for delivery at Tomah, Wis.

SALT, COARSE—Continued.

William R. Kennedy.	John L. Turner.	George L. Chesley.	Abraham Staab.	Leo Hersch.	A. Walker Co.	Friedrich Mewing.	James W. Sanford.	J. Arthur Lake.	Orville P. Nason.	Watson Earle.	Charles C. Oppel.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
1.15												11
												12
.75												13
	1.10											14
		1.30										15
1.40			1.49	1.00								16
					a .01½							17
1.45												18
												19
1.10												20
1.20												21
						1.15						22
.70												23
												24
.65												25
.70												26
1.00												27
												28
												29
												30
												31
1.20		1.30					**1.19**					32
1.15												33
1.15												34
1.10						1.18		1.00				35
							1.29					36
1.20		1.30							1.35			37
		1.50					**1.29**					38
												39
		1.45										40
1.70												41
	1.10	**.98**										42
1.15												43
.80												44
.80												45
1.05										**.60**		46
1.20											**.55**	47
.60												48

a Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, FINE.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	William R. Kennedy.	William G. White.	Robert E. Sloan.	James D. Roberts.	Charles H. Searing.	John G. McGanon.	Albert Sarbach.	Patrick Byrne.	Sever S. Stodsvold.	George L. Chesley.	Orville P. Nason.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*													
1	Fort Lewis School.....Colo..	4,000	**4,000**	3.29	1.60	1.65	a **1.60**									1
2					1.90											2
3	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	1,200	**1,200**	b 3.19	1.95			**1.50**								3
4					2.25											4
5	Ignacio Subagency.....Colo..	1,500	**1,500**	c 3.12		1.65	**1.60**									5
6	Mancos.....Colo..	1,500		3.19												6
7	Navajo Springs Agency.....Colo..	1,500	**1,500**			2.15	**2.00**									7
8	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School).....Idaho..	1,200	**1,200**	**2.99**												8
9	Sac and Fox School.....Iowa..	500							1.13							9
10	Toledo (for Sac and Fox School).....Iowa..	500	**500**		**1.00**											10
11					1.30											11
12	Quapaw School.....Ind. T..	800	**800**							**1.15**						12
13	Wyandotte (for Seneca School).....Ind. T..	1,000	**1,000**						1.13	**1.15**						13
14	Baxter Springs.....Kans..	600		1.67												14
15		800							1.13							15
16	Cedarvale (for Osage School).....Kans..	1,000	**1,000**	1.69	**.90**				.93							16
17					1.20											17
18	Germantown (for Kickapoo School).....Kans..	400	**400**		**1.10**				1.19							18
19					1.40											19
20	Haskell Institute.....Kans..	2,000			.85											20
21					1.15											21
22		2,500	**2,500**						**.80**							22
23	Hoyt (for Potawatomi).....Kans..	500	**500**	1.37	**1.10**				1.19		1.00					23
24					1.40											24
25	Lawrence (for Haskell).....Kans..	2,500		1.21												25
26	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School).....Kans..	400		1.37												26
27	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha).....Kans..	300	**300**		1.35				**1.19**							27
28					1.65											28
29	Detroit.....Minn..	2,000		2.23												29
30		1,600	**1,600**		**1.50**							1.79				30
31					1.80											31
32	Fosston (for W. R. R. School).....Minn..	500											1.50			32
33	Morris School.....Minn..	1,000	**1,000**	d 2.19	**1.40**											33
34					1.70											34
35	Park Rapids (for P. P. School).....Minn..	600	**600**		1.70							1.79	**1.60**			35
36					2.00											36
37	Pipestone School.....Minn..	1,500	**1,500**	e 1.90	**1.15**							1.40		1.30	f 1.40	37
38					1.45											38
39	Solway (for R. L. police and school).....Minn..	690	**690**									1.79	**1.60**			39
40	Twin Valley (for W. R. R. School).....Minn..	500	**600**		**1.50**							1.79				40
41					1.80											41
42	Walker (for Leech Lake Agency).....Minn..	340										1.79				42
43	Mount Pleasant School.....Mich..	500	**500**		**.80**											43
44					1.15											44

a To be delivered at Fort Lewis.
b Bid is for delivery at Grand Junction.
c Bid is for delivery at Ignacio.
d Bid is for delivery at Morris.
e Bid is for delivery at Pipestone.
f Net

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	John G. McGannon.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Seneca (for Quapaw)....Mo..	260	**260**	1.25	**1.15**	*b* 1.69
2	Arlee (for Flathead)....Mont..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	**3.18**
3	Blackfeet Agency....Mont..	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Durham (for Blackfeet)....Mont..	3,000	**3,000**	2.19	.....	3.38
5	Fort Belknap Agency....Mont..	1,500	**1,500**	.....	.....	.....
6	Fort Peck School....Mont..	2,500	**2,500**	.....	.....	.....
7	Fort Shaw School....Mont..	500	**500**	.....	.....	.....
8	Harlem (for Fort Belknap)....Mont..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	2.99
9	Poplar (for Fort Peck School)....Mont..	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2.99
10	Bloomfield (for Santee)....Nebr..	1,000	**1,000**	**.97**	.....	.....
11	Dakota City (for Omaha School)....Nebr..	1,000	**1,300**	**.97**	.....	1.19
12	Genoa (for school)....Nebr..	2,000	**2,000**	**.97**	.....	1.67
13						
14	Omaha and Winnebago Agency....Nebr..	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
15						
16	Rushville (for Pine Ridge)....Nebr..	31,500	.....	.....	.....	1.45
17		33,900	**33,900**	.99	.....	.....
18						
19	Santee Agency and School....Nebr..	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Santee School....Nebr..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Springfield (for Hope School)....Nebr..	300	**300**	**1.25**	.....	.....
22	Valentine (for Rosebud)....Nebr..	30,000	**30,000**	**.93**	.....	.....
23	Albuquerque School....N. Mex..	4,000	**4,000**	1.87	.....	.....
24						
25	Albuquerque (for school)....N. Mex..	4,000	.....	.....	.....	3.19
26	Dulce side track (for Jicarilla Agency)....N. Mex..	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3.49
27	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency)....N. Mex..	3,000	**3,000**	2.37	.....	.....
28	Las Cruces (for Mescalero)....N. Mex..	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
29						
30	Mescalero (for agency and school)....N. Mex..	1,700	**1,700**	.....	.....	.....
31	Santa Fe (for school)....N. Mex..	4,300	**4,300**	.....	.....	2.87
32	Santa Fe School....N. Mex..	4,300	.....	1.51	.....	.....
33						
34		1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Tularosa (for Mescalero)....N. Mex..	1,700	.....	2.17	.....	3.77
36	Eastern Cherokee School....N. C..	1,300	**1,300**	1.73	.....	.....
37						
38	Whittier (for Cherokee School)....N. C..	1,300	.....	.....	.....	2.47
39	Devils Lake (for Fort Totten School)....N. Dak..	500	.....	.....	.....	3.08
40	Fort Berthold School....N. Dak..	1,200	**1,200**	.....	.....	.....
41	Fort Totten School....N. Dak..	500	**500**	.....	.....	.....
42						
43	Mandan (for Standing Rock)....N. Dak..	19,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
44						
45	Standing Rock Agency and Schools....N. Dak..	19,960	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....
46	Anadarko (for Kiowa Schools)....Okla..	2,800	**2,800**	1.07	.....	1.71
47						
48	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho)....Okla..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	1.31
49		19,800	**15,800**	.93	.....	.....
50						

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Patrick E. Byrne.	Joseph H. Sherburne.	William R. Kennedy.	John L. Turner.	George L. Chesley.	Abraham Staab.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Martin Lohman.	A. Walker Co.	Friedrich Mewing.	Number.
										1
										2
2.18	1.79									3
	1.69									4
2.24										5
2.28										6
1.99										7
										8
										9
										10
										11
		1.15								12
		1.40								13
		1.35								14
		1.65								15
										16
		.90								17
		1.20								18
			1.33							19
				1.30						20
										21
										22
		1.95			**1.69**					23
		2.25								24
										25
										26
						1.50				27
		1.45								28
		1.75								29
							2.00			30
								a **.01⅛**		31
		1.55								32
		1.85								33
					1.49					34
										35
		1.55								36
		1.85								37
										38
										39
1.75										40
1.59		**1.45**								41
		1.75								42
		1.25								43
		1.55								44
1.16									1.35	45
		.75								46
		1.05								47
										48
		.75								49
		1.00								50

a Per pound.
b This bid is on 1,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William R. Kennedy.	Charles H. Searing.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Seger Colony School ..... Okla..	1,000	.....	1.50	.....
2				1.80	
3	Stroud (for Sauk and Fox School) ..... Okla..	200	**200**	.....	**1.25**
4	Weatherford (for Seger School) ..... Okla..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	**1.07**
5	White Eagle (for Ponca, etc.) ..... Okla..	2,600	.....	.....	.....
6		2,160	**2,160**	.....	**.87**
7	Chamberlain School ..... S. Dak..	1,000	**1,000**	1.30	.....
8				1.60	
9	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek) ..... S. Dak..	1,000	.....	1.25	.....
10				1.55	
11	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule) ..... S. Dak..	500	.....	1.25	.....
12				1.55	
13	Chamberlain (for Rosebud) ..... S. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....
14	Cheyenne River Agency ..... S. Dak..	500	**500**	1.60	.....
15				1.90	
16	Crow Creek Agency and School ..... S. Dak..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....
17	Flandreau School ..... S. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**	**1.30**	.....
18				1.60	
19	Lower Brule School ..... S. Dak..	500	**500**	.....	.....
20	Pierre School ..... S. Dak..	1,200	**1,200**	**1.30**	.....
21				1.60	
22	Rapid City ..... S. Dak..	1,400	.....	.....	.....
23	Rapid City School ..... S. Dak..	1,400	**1,000**	**1.30**	.....
24				1.60	
25	Sisseton (for school) ..... S. Dak..	800	**800**	**1.25**	.....
26				1.55	
27	Yankton Agency and School ..... S. Dak..	3,000	**3,000**	.....	.....
28	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	1,200	**1,200**	**1.35**	.....
29				1.65	
30	Oneida School ..... Wis..	1,120	**1,120**	**.90**	.....
31				1.20	
32	Shawano (for Green Bay) ..... Wis..	300	.....	.....	.....
33		1,980	**1,980**	**.90**	
34				1.20	
35	Tomah School ..... Wis..	840	**840**	1.30	.....
36				1.60	
37	Tomah (for school) ..... Wis..	840	.....	.....	.....
38	Vermilion Lake School ..... Wis..	1,000	**1,000**	1.30	.....
39				1.60	
40	Wittenberg School ..... Wis..	600	**600**	**.70**	.....
41				1.00	
42	Wittenberg (for school) ..... Wis..	600	.....	.....	.....

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Patrick E. Byrne.	James W. Sanford.	George L. Chesley.	J. Arthur Lake.	Friedrich Mewing.	Orville P. Nason.	John L. Turner.	Watson Earle.	Charles C. Oppel.	Number.
										1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
										6
.....	1.38	1.32	**1.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
										8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
										10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
										12
.....	.....	*a* **1.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	1.23	.....	.....	**1.20**	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
										15
.....	1.50	**1.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	1.45	.....	1.30	.....	.....	1.49	.....	.....	.....	17
										18
.....	.....	**1.32**	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	1.33	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
										21
2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
										24
.....	1.45	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
										26
.....	.....	.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	.....	1.33	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
										29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
										31
1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
										33
										34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.00**	.....	35
										36
1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.75**	38
										39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
										41
1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42

a For Big White River issue station.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUGAR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Frederick F. Lyden.	William J. Quan.	Marvin A. Dean.	Albert Sarbach.	Charles C. Oppel.	A. Walker Co.	John J. O'Rorke.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Charles H. King.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*													
1	Chicago.....Ill..	1,074,448	**1,075,000**	*a*.053475	*b*.0532	***a*.05147**	*a*.05147	*b*.0537	*c*5.29							1
2	Hoyt (for Potawatomi School)...Kans..	2,400								*d*138.00						2
3	Tower (for Vermilion Lake School), Minn.....	3,200									*e*6.00					3
4	Santa Fe (for school).....N. Mex..	13,000										*c*6.50				4
5	New York City.....N. Y..	1,074,448											*a*.05$\frac{93}{100}$	*e*5.35		5
6	Casper (for Shoshone).....Wyo..	52,800													*e*6.40	6

TEA.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William R. Kennedy.	Adam J. Kasper.	William F. Sprague.	Sherman Bros. Co.	Charles Higgins.	Charles C. Oppel.	Rollin A. Keyes.	John J. O'Rorke.	Henry B. Steele.	A. Walker Co.	Howard L. Sills.	William J. Quan.	Marvin A. Dean.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*																
7	Chicago.....Ill..	16,115	**20,000**	.27	.30	.25	.26$\frac{2}{3}$			.25$\frac{1}{3}$		.27$\frac{1}{3}$		.23$\frac{1}{3}$		.27	***f*.26**		7
8				.28	.27					.26		.27					*f*.27		8
9				.25$\frac{1}{3}$	.26					.27							*f*.28		9
10				.30													*f*.29		10
11				.32															11
12		720													*f*.28$\frac{1}{3}$				12
13		2,460													*f*.29				13
14		940													*f*.30				14
15		4,750													*f*.30				15
16		4,200													*f*.30				16
17		4,400													*f*.32				17
18		1,500																	18
19		1,500						*f*.31											19
20	St. Louis.....Mo..	16,115				.25		*f*.32											20
21	Sioux City, Iowa, or Kansas City...Mo..	16,115				.25													21
22	Omaha.....Nebr..	16,115				.25													22
23	Santa Fe (for school).....N. Mex..	100																	23
24	New York City.....N. Y..	16,115				.25							.40						24
25											*f*.2337			.2323				.2498	25
26											*f*.2477							.27$\frac{1}{3}$	26
27																		.29	27
28	Vermilion Lake School.....Wis..	100							.31									.31$\frac{1}{3}$	28

a Per pound. *b* Per pound only. *c* Per hundredweight only. *d* For all. *e* Per hundredweight. *f* Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.	Quantity awarded.	Arthur G. Jones.	William G. Grieb.	Isaac Prouty & Co.	Eugene P. Edwards.	Brenton R. Wells.	J. Edmund Strong.	George P. Mayer.	John Wanamaker.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Edwin T. Swobe.	Number.
			Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.	New York.	New York. *e*	Chicago.				Chicago or New York.	Chicago.		
	Boots:												
1	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6 ..... pairs..	**1,350**	1.79	1.25	1.21	1.40	1.60	*f* **1.50**	.....				1
2			1.77	1.50	1.14	1.15	1.40	1.40					2
3			1.47		1.42	1.20							3
4	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do....	**575**	2.17	1.50	1.53	1.85	1.62½	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5			2.15	1.75	1.48	1.50		*f* **1.65**					5
6			1.73	2.25	1.43	1.55							6
7				2.25	1.88								7
8					1.77								8
9	Men's, rubber, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do....	**650**		2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.81	2.33	2.56	2.89	2.75	9
10				2.31						2.32	2.90	2.48	10
11										**2.42**		2.75	11
12												2.48	12
	Overshoes, arctics:												
13	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6 ..... do....	**2,150**	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.94	.78	**.84**	.98	.74	13
14				.77						.77	.	.66	14
15												.74	15
16												.66	16
17												.94	17
18												.84	18
19												.94	19
20												.84	20
21	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2 ..... do....	**1,140**	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	**.63½**	.53	.57	.67	.65	21
22				.53						.52		.59	22
23												.65	23
24												.59	24
25												*a* .52	25
26												*b* .47½	26
27	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8 ..... do....	**1,930**	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	**.77**	.64	.68	.83	.79	27
28				.63						.63		.70	28
29												.79	29
30												.70	30
31	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do....	**1,550**	.....	1.07	.....	.....	.....	1.17	.97	1.59	1.26	*c* 1.07½	31
32				.97						1.27		*c* .98½	32
33										**1.05**		*d* 1.122	33
34										.94		*d* 1.022	34
35												*d* 1.122	35
36												*d* 1.022	36
	Overshoes, rubber:												
37	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6 ..... do....	**435**	.....	.46	.....	.....	.....	.50½	.42	**.45**	.53	.39½	37
38				.42						.41		.35	38
39												.39½	39
40												.35	40
41												.49	41
42												.45	42
43												.49	43
44												.45	44
45	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2 ..... do....	**360**	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.33½	.28	.33	.35	.33½	45
46				.27						.27		**.30**	46
47												.33½	47
48												.30	48
49	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8 ..... do....	**1,450**	.....	.34	.....	.....	.....	.36½	.31	.37	.39	.36	49
50				.31						**.32**		.32½	50
51										.30		.36	51
52												.32½	52
53	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do....	**605**	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.59½	.49	.89	.52	.59½	53
54				.49						**.53**		.53	54
55										.48		.59½	55
56												.53	56

a 540 pairs only. *b* 480 pairs only. *c* Red lined. *d* Black lined. *e* For Chicago or St. Louis delivery add 3 cents per pair; for St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City add 5 cents per pair. *f* Standard screw.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Riverside Shoe Co.	Arthur G. Jones.	William G. Grieb.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		New York.
	Shoes:				
1	Boys', sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 5.....pairs..	**11,810**	1.00	1.10	.95
2			1.09	1.07	1.20
3			1.17	1.05	1.20
4					1.27½
5					
6					
7	Men's, sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	**8,835**	1.12	1.25	1.20
8			**1.19**	1.23	1.45
9			1.27	1.20	1.42½
10					1.10
11					1.10
12	Children's, sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13...do...	**4,625**	.772	.....	.95
13			.80		1.25
14					
15					
16					
17					
18	Misses', sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2.....do...	**6,505**	.922	.....	1.00
19			.95		1.30
20					
21					
22					
23					
24	Womens', sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8 .....do...	**12,075**	1.072	.....	1.15
25			1.12		1.17½
26					1.20
27	Boys', Nos. 13 to 5, good quality, for Sunday wear...do...	**4,575**	.....	1.35	1.10
28				1.19	1.25
29				1.10	1.30
30					1.25
31					.92½
32					
33	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11, good quality, for Sunday wear...do...	**2,600**	.....	1.50	1.35
34				1.45	1.62½
35				1.27	1.27½
36					1.12½
37					1.37½
38	Children's, Nos. 11 to 13, good quality, for Sunday wear, pairs	**1,635**	.....	.....	1.05
39					1.05
40					.90
41					.90
42					
43					
44	Misses', Nos. 13 to 2, good quality, for Sunday wear .pairs..	**2,020**	.....	.....	1.10
45					1.10
46					.95
47					.95
48					
49					
50	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8, good quality, for Sunday wear..do...	**3,715**	.....	.....	1.15
51					1.30
52					1.30
53					1.10
54					1.15

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Isaac Prouty & Co.	George W. Chase.	William F. Porter.	Monroe, Packard & Linscott.	Eugene P. Edwards.	Brenton R. Wells.	J. Edmund Strong.	Robert M. Fair.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wendell S. Colcord.	C. M. Henderson & Co.	Fred A. Watson.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York. *a*	All points.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.							Not stated.	
.89	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.072	1.00	1.09	.94	.83	.....	.....	1
.94		.92½	1.15	1.10	1.00	1.15	1.12	1.12	.85⅛			2
.96		.82½				1.15	1.16		.94			3
.98									.99			4
									1.08			5
									1.03			6
1.03	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.112	1.15	1.12	1.27	1.25½	.....	.....	7
1.10		1.05	1.25	1.20	1.19	1.35	1.16		1.25			8
1.12		.95				1.35	1.30					9
1.13						1.35						10
1.26												11
.....	.75	.77½	.75	.85	.75	.75	1.07	.94	1.09	.85	.....	12
	.65			.80	.70	.772	1.15	1.05	.89	.772		13
				.75		.90	1.16		.89	.822		14
							1.03		1.04			15
							1.06		1.04			16
							1.02		1.04			17
.....	.85	.87½	.85	.90	.85	.822	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.00	.....	18
	.75			.85	.79	.85	1.15		1.14	.922		19
				.80		1.00	1.16			.972		20
							1.03					21
							1.06					22
							1.02					23
.....	1.00	.97½	.97½	1.02½	1.00	.922	**1.18**	1.24	.....	1.15	.....	24
	.85			.97½	.93	.95	1.17			1.10		25
						1.10	1.19					26
1.10	1.15	1.07½	1.172	.....	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.18	1.00	1.24	27
1.03	1.30				1.14	1.25	1.23	1.39	1.18	1.10	1.28	28
						1.40	**1.29**		1.24	1.19		29
						1.10			1.25	1.34		30
									1.14			31
									1.15			32
1.27	**1.35**	1.22½	1.30	.....	1.26	1.15	1.28	1.70	1.26	1.33	.....	33
1.18	1.50				1.26	1.25	1.32		1.26	1.35		34
						1.35	1.37			1.23		35
												36
												37
1.00	.85	.....	1.12	1.00	.85	1.00	1.17	.92	1.25	.95	.....	38
.90				1.05		1.00	1.19	1.10	1.04	.97		39
				.90		1.15	1.21		1.04	1.17		40
				.95		1.15	1.23		1.09			41
							1.15		1.09			42
							1.10					43
.....	1.00	.....	1.12	1.10	.95	1.10	1.17	1.10	1.27½	1.10	.....	44
				1.15		1.10	1.19			1.12		45
				.95		1.25	1.21			1.17		46
				1.00		1.25	1.23					47
							1.15					48
							1.10					49
.....	1.15	.....	1.15	1.25	1.12½	1.172	1.27	1.63	.....	1.17	.....	50
			1.15	1.10		1.20	**1.28**			1.15		51
						1.45	1.29			1.39		52
							1.30			1.422		53
							1.32					54

a For Chicago or St. Louis delivery, add 2 cents per pair; for St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha or Kansas City, add 3 cents per pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES—continued, and CLASS No. 8—GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Arthur G. Jones.	William S. Porter.	Eugene P. Edwards.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Marvin A. Dean.	Henry B. Steele.	Alexander M. Thomson.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.				
	Shoe packs:								
1	Boys', assorted sizes .....pairs..	**125**	.83	**.83½**	.95	.70	.....	.....	.....
2			.80	.79½	.80				
3			.77	.80½					
4			.75	.76⅛					
5			.73	.79½					
6			.70	.75½					
7				.77½					
8				.73⅛					
9				.76½					
10				.72½					
11				.75⅛					
12				.70½					
13	Men's, assorted sizes .....do...	**1,350**	1.09	1.09½	1.05	.80	.....	.....	.....
14			.99	1.04½	.87½				
15			.95	**1.06**½					
16			.93	1.01½					
17			.91	.99⅛					
18			.87	.95⅛					
19				.97½					
20				.93½					
21				.96½					
22				.91½					
23				.94					
24				.89					
25	Women's, assorted sizes .....do...	**1,100**	.80	**.86**½	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....
26			.77	.81½					
27			.75	.83½					
28			.73	.79½					
29			.71	.83½					
30			.69	.79					
31				.80½					
32				.76⅛					
33				.79½					
34				.75⅛					
35				.76½					
36				.72½					

GROCERIES.

	CLASS No. 8—GROCERIES.								
37	Allspice, ground, in ¼ and 1 pound tins .....lbs..	**240**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*.**16**	*a*.14	.....
38							*b*.**14**⅔	*b*.12⅛	
39	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ⅛ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each .....lbs..	**70,800**	.....	.....	.....	*c*.25	*c*.17	*c*.26⅔	.15
40						*a*.23	*c*.17½	*a*.20⅝	.13⅜
41							*c*.16½		
42							*a*.15⅔		
43							*a*.16		
44							*a*.15		
45	Bath brick .....doz..	**75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Beeswax .....lbs..	**200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47									
48									

a ⅛ pound.
b 1 pound.
c ¼ pound.
d ½ pound delivered in New York.
e ½ pound delivered in Chicago and St. Louis.
f ¼ pound delivered in Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Adam J. Kasper.	Frank Gould.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Frank H. Crawford.	Preston & Merrill.	Elmer E. Hiesband.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Julius J. Schotten.	Abram L. Hirsch.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Charles Higgins.	Frederick F. Lyden.
	Points of delivery.													
	Chicago.						All points.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		
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														

GROCERIES.

37	.....	*a*.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.17⅞	.....	*a*.16⅔	.....	.....	.....
38		*b*.13¾									*b*.15¾			
39	*c*.19⅔	*c*.18½	.....	.21	*c*.14⅛	*d*.27¾	.27⅛	.24½	.....	.....	*c*.15	*c*.14¾	*j*.80	*c*.16
40	*a*.19¼	*c*.**16**½		.12	*c*.13½	*e*.28		.12			*a*.13⅜	*c*.16½	*k*1.50	*c*.14
41		*a*.17		.11⅛	*a*.14	*f*.28⅛						*a*.14½		*a*.15⅛
42		*a*.**15**¼			*a*.13	*g*.26⅛						*a*.15¾		*a*.13⅜
43						*h*.26⅔								
44						*i*.27¼								
45	.....	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.2570**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.31**	.....	.29	.32	.....	.....	.....
47											.23			
48											.30			

g ½ pound delivered in New York.
h ½ pound delivered in Chicago and St. Louis.
i ½ pound delivered in Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City.
j ¼ pound, per dozen.
k ½ pound, per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Higgins.	Adam J. Kasper.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				New York.
1	Bluing, boxes.....doz..	**590**	.49	**.17**	.20	.30	.44
2						.40	
3	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....lbs..	**610**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1090
4	Cassia, ground, in ⅛ and 1 lb. tins.....do...	**410**	.....	*b*.**15**	.17	.....	.16½
5				*c*.**14½**			
6							
7							
8	Cloves, ground in ⅛ and 1 lb. tins.....do...	**200**	.....	*b*.16	.17	.....	.16½
9				*c*.15⅝			
10	Cocoa, in ⅛ and 1 lb. tins.....do...	**3,000**	.....	.32½	.37	.....	.2990
11				.22	.29		.2574
12				.23½			
13				.27½			
14				.29½			
15							
16	Cornstarch, in 1-lb. packages.....do...	**6,700**	.....	**.02⅛**	.02⅞	.....	.03
17	Cream tartar, in ⅛ and 1 lb. tins.....do...	**300**	.....	.....	.30	.....	.29
18							.24
19	Ginger, ground, in ⅛ and 1 lb. tins.....do...	**700**	.....	*b*.**13½**	.16	.....	.13½
20				*c*.**13**			
21							
22							
23	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do...	**820**	.....	**.1472**	.14⅞	.18	.....
24						.14	
25	Lye, concentrated.....doz..	**950**	.2875	.54	.50	.....	.62½
26							.57½
27							
28							
29							
30	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....gross..	**480**	1.00	*d*.**98**	.99	1.35	.95
31						1.20	
32	Mustard, ground, in ⅛ and 1 lb. tins.....lbs..	**370**	.....	*b*.13⅛	.20	.....	.15
33				*c*.13			.12
34	Pepper, black, ground, in ⅛ and 1 lb. tins...do...	**1,140**	.....	*b*.**17½**	.18	.....	.18
35				*c*.**17**			.14
36							
37							
38	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gals..gals..	**4,000**	.....	.21	.17	.....	.20
39				.20	.19		
40				.19			
41	Sirup, in 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased.....do...	**34,000**	.....	.25½	.26	.....	.27
42				.24½	.28		
43				.23½			

a Per cwt. *b* ½ pound. *c* 1 pound. *d* Per gross. *e* 2 pound.

GROCERIES—Continued.

Standard Oil Co.	Henry B. Steele.	Marvin A. Dean.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	The Cleveland Chocolate and Cocoa Co.	Frank Gould.	Isaac J. Meyers.	Edwin T. Swobe.	Albert W. Cobb.	Henry Adams, jr.	Daniel B. Scully Sirup Co.	Brewster Cocoa Manufacturing Co.	Arthur Rwykhaver.	Julius J. Schotten.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Chicago.								All points	New York.	Not stated.	New York.		St. Louis.	New York.	St. Louis.	
																1
																2
.10½																3
	b.28½	*b*.25½											.31½		*b*.22	4
	c.27⅜	*b*.20⅛													*c*.20¾	5
		c.24⅛														6
		c.19½														7
	b.11⅛	*b*.**16½**											.19		*b*.18⅜	8
	c.10½	*c*.**14⅜**													*c*.17½	9
	.29	.29	.33⅛	.30			*b*.45	.36			.30½				*b*.50½	10
	.27	.27	**.27½**	.28			*e*.35	.42			.24¾				*b*.34½	11
	.23½	.23⅜		.25				.28			.21½				*b*.32½	12
								.30							*c*.49½	13
															c.33½	14
															c.31½	15
	*a*2.75	.03	.02⅞												.03½	16
		b.**28¾**											.31⅝		.29½	17
		c.**27½**											.15⅛		.27½	18
	b.12½	*b*.14													.15½	19
	c.11½	*b*.14⅛													.14⅜	20
		c.12¾														21
		c.13½														22
		.17													.16	23
															.16	24
		.60				.57½								.53	.62½	25
						.53¾								.49		26
						.47⅛								.44		27
						.37½										28
						.46¼										29
					d.98							.94				30
					d.98											31
	b.12½	*b*.**13**											.24½	.15¾	.23½	32
	c.11½	*c*.**12**													.19½	33
	b.16	*b*.20											.18¼		.21½	34
	c.14¾	*b*.19													.20¾	35
		c.18⅛														36
		c.17½														37
	.17⅞		.16⅛						.18	.18⅛						38
	.17⅝		**.17⅛**							.18						39
																40
	.24⅜		.22⅛						.24	.25⅛						41
	.24⅝		**.23⅛**							.25						42
																43

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Higgins.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Frederick F. Lyden.	Reuben M. Huffman.	Henry B. Steele.	The N. K. Fairbanks Co.	Marvin A. Dean.	Robert M. Fair.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.							
1	Soap, laundry, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished. To be delivered in boxes of about 80 lbs. net.....lbs..	**390,000**	.....	.0343	.0347	c2.68	c3.65	.0345	.0365	.0396
2				.0306	.0311	c3.54	c3.46	.0308	.035	.037
3										
4	Soap, toilet, "Ivory" or equal..do..	**35,000**	a6.419	.....	.....	c5.93	c5.53½	.....	.055	j **.0635**
5										
6										
7	Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each .....lbs..	**1,775**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.06¾	.....
8									f.07½	
9									g.05½	
10									g.06½	
11	Soda, washing .....do..	**26,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	d.85	.....	h.0072	.....
12							e.72½		i.01	
13	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 lbs. each .....lbs.	**12,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	c **3.31**	.....	.037	.....
14	Tomatoes, 3-lb cans .....doz..	**2,600**	b1.20	.88	.81	.....	.84	.....	.80	.....
15				.80	.86				1.00	
16					.89				1.00	
17	Vinegar, in barrels .....galls..	**1,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¾	.....	.....	.....
18										
19										
20	Vinegar, in kegs .....gal..	**1,600**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09¾	.....	.....	.....
21										
22										

a 100 boxes. Per box.
b Per dozen. 800 dozen only.
c Per cwt.
d In boxes. Per cwt.
e In barrels. Per cwt.
f ½ pound.
g 1 pound.
h In barrels.
i In boxes.
j No shrinkage allowance, pressed and unwrapped.
k 5 gallons.
l 10 gallons.

GROCERIES—Continued.

Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Adam J. Kasper.	Frederick Lypoldt.	Rollin A. Keyes.	William Newton.	E. A. Cudahy.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Joseph Biechele.	George Mittenberger.	H. J. Heinz Co.	Marvin M. Eavenson.	Maple City Soap Works.	Vacuum Soap Co.	Horace G. Kemp.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Chicago.				Omaha or Sioux City.	Omaha.	New York.		Chicago or New York.	St. Louis.	Stated below.	New York.	Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	
.0358	n.0365	**.0358**	.0360	.033	c4.17½	.0380	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	w3.95	...	x3.85	.....	1
.0340	n.0347	.034	.0345	.036	c3.60	.0440		.03¾								2
				.038	c3.47½	.03375		.03¾								3
.0540	n.0549	.0543	.0555	.06	c6.17½	10.6624	.....	.08	.....	.....	.0549	.....	.06	.....	.....	4
						10.453½		.07¾								5
						r10.3488										6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f **.05**	7
						.0574									g **.04**	8
																9
		p. **83**														10
.....	.....	q **.68**	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.0079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	h.00¾	11
																12
.....	.03⅜	.....	.03⅜	.....	.....	.0320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.82⅛	o.84	.....	.81	.....	.....	.93½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
						.82										15
						.76										16
.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.06	s.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
						.07⅛			.06	t.11½						18
									.10							19
k **.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19¾	.....	.....	11	u.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
l **.12**						.17¾			.11	v.14⅛						21
m **.11**									.15							22

m 15 gallons.
n "Only."
o 1,000 dozen "only."
p In boxes "only."
q In barrels "only."
r Chicago delivery.
No check with these bids.
s Delivered in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis in barrels.
t Delivered in Kansas City and Omaha in barrels.
u Delivered in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis in kegs.
v Delivered in Kansas City and Omaha in kegs.
w Per cwt. For Kansas City, Sioux City, or St. Paul delivery, add 15 cents per 100 pounds; for shipment in carload lots, or 18 cents per 100 pounds, in less than carload lots.
x At railroad depot.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	National Enameling and Stamping Co.	John C. Koch.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	Bowls:			
1	Pint, white enamel ware ..... doz..	**150**	1.35	1.70
2				
3	Quart, white enamel ware ..... do...	**130**	1.71	2.15
4				
5				
6				
	Burners, lamp, heavy:			
7	No. 1 ..... do...	**17**	.....	.....
8				
9				
10	No. 2 ..... do...	**130**	.....	.....
11				
12				
13	Chambers, with covers, ironstone, or white enamel ware ..... No..	**200**	*a* 4.68	.44½
14			*a* 5.94	
15			*a* **7.02**	
	Crocks:			
16	1-gallon, with covers ..... do...	**130**	.....	.....
17	2-gallon, with covers ..... do...	**250**	.....	.....
18	3-gallon, with covers ..... do...	**180**	.....	.....
19	Cruets, vinegar ..... doz..	**45**	.....	.....
	Cups:			
20	Coffee, white enamel ware ..... do...	**420**	1.26	.....
21			1.44	
22				
23	Tea, white enamel ware ..... do...	**100**	1.00	.....
24			1.17	
25				
26				
	Dishes:			
27	Meat, 14-inch, white enamel ware ..... No..	**540**	*a* 3.60	.37½
28				
29	Meat, 16-inch, white enamel ware ..... do...	**230**	*a* 4.23	.44½
30				
31	Vegetable, white enamel ware, with covers ..... do...	**930**	*a* 6.60	.....
32			*a* 10.65	
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
	Globes:			
38	Lantern, tubular, safety ..... doz..	**55**	.....	.....
39	For tubular street lamps ..... No..	**160**	.....	.....
	Lamp shades:			
40	Metal, for Mammoth Rochester lamp ..... do...	**80**	.....	.....
41				
42	Paper, with wire rims ..... doz..	**9**	.....	.....
43	Porcelain, for student's lamps ..... No..	**270**	.....	.....
44	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete ..... No..	**440**	.....	.....
45				

a Per dozen. *b* Only.

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Harry B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	Bramhall, Deane & Co.	Edward S. Pierce.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George R. Barclay.	Ralph E. Smith.	Bullard & Gormley.	Robert M. Fair.	Charles G. Dennison.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.				
1.42	.....	1.80	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.71				1.74						2
1.99	.....	2.22	.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.99				2.00						4
2.48				2.42						5
1.99										6
.48	.35	.....	.02¾	.....	.42	.50	.....	.....	.....	7
			.03							8
			.03⅛							9
.58	.54	.....	.03⅜	.....	.56	.68	.....	.....	.....	10
.68			.04⅛							11
			.04⅜							12
.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		.78								14
										15
.....	**.14½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	**.21¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	**.29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.80**	.....	.....	.....	19
1.71	.....	1.92	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.56		2.10		1.72						21
1.71		1.80		1.73						22
1.42	.....	1.92	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1.56		1.80		1.28						24
1.29				1.44						25
1.42										26
.38	.....	.40	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.42½										28
.52⅛	.....	.48	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.61½										30
.76	.....	.....	.....	.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.85				1.08						32
.95				1.27						33
1.07										34
1.29										35
.78¾										36
1.00										37
.49	**.35**	.....	.03¾	.....	.35	.40	.48	.....	*b* .38	38
.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.21**	*a* 3.00	.....	.....	.....	39
.16⅝	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.90	.10	*a* **1.25**	.....	*a* 1.50	.....	40
					.13					41
.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	*a* **.35**	.....	.....	.....	42
.10	.....	.....	.....	• .14	**.063**	*a* 1.10	.....	*a* .95	.....	43
.48	.....	.....	.....	*a* 7.40	**.44**	*a* 5.50	.....	.....	.....	44
.98										45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	Robert M. Fair.	Edward S. Pierce.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George R. Barclay.	Ralph E. Smith.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	
	Lamps:									
1	Heavy, glass or metal fount, table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete ..... No..	**220**	**.67**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	1
2								.35		2
3	Student's, one-burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete ..... do...	**120**	2.35	.....	2.15	.....	2.40	**2.05**	2.31	3
4	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete ..... do...	**80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.12**	.....	4
5	Rochester (Mammoth), hanging, with burner and chimney, complete ..... do...	**75**	**2.00**	.....	2.30	.....	2.95	1.85	.....	5
6								2.20		6
7								2.25		7
8								2.50		8
9	Street, tubular, globe, with burners, complete ..... do...	**85**	**3.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	.....	9
	Lamp chimneys:									
10	Sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy ..... doz..	**35**	.30	.30	.....	.02	.....	.74	.40	10
11			.34			.06		.55		11
12			**.43**					.63		12
13								.44		13
14								.38		14
15	Sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy ..... do...	**800**	.42	.44	.....	.03⅓	.....	.95	.52	15
16			.47			.07⅔		.68		16
17			.58					.84		17
18								**.55**		18
19								.49		19
20	For student's lamps ..... do...	**140**	.28	.....	.33	.....	.....	.25	.33	20
21			**.58**					.25		21
22	For Rochester lamps (Mammoth) ..... do...	**260**	1.10	1.20	1.50	.09	1.65	**1.33**	1.25	22
23			1.25			.10		1.13		23
	Lamp wicks:									
24	No. 0, boiled ..... do...	**50**	*a* **.22**	.01¾	*a* .19	.01½	.017	.016	.01½	24
25								.016		25
26	No. 1, boiled ..... do...	**70**	*a* **.25**	.02¼	.02	.01¾	.02¼	.02	.02	26
27								.02		27
28	No. 2, boiled ..... do...	**530**	*a* **.38**	.03¼	.03	.02¾	.03½	.029	.02¾	28
29								.029		29
30	For student's lamps, boiled ..... do...	**95**	*a* .38	.....	**.07**	.02¾	.12	.06	.03¾	30
31						.02¾		.036	.10	31
32								.036		32
33								.08		33
34								.08		34
35								.08		35
36	For tubular street lamps, boiled ..... do...	**100**	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.054	.....	36
37								.048		37
38	For Rochester lamps (Mammoth) ..... do...	**80**	.50	.45	.43	.40	.50	.42	.55	38
39								.43		39
40								.38		40
41								**.40**		41

a Per gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	National Enameling and Stamping Co.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	Bramhall, Deane & Co.	Charles G. Dennison.	Edward S. Pierce.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George R. Barclay.	Ralph E. Smith.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.			Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	
1	Lanterns, tubular, safety ..... No..	**150**	.....	.39⅛	.37	**.33⅓**	.....	*b* .38	.36	.....	.345	.....	1
2					.58				.34⅛		.37		2
3	Pepper sprinklers, glass ..... doz..	**125**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.23**	3
	Pitchers:												
4	Pint, white enamel ware ..... No..	**520**	*a* 3.96	.....	.353	.....	.40	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	4
5					.40⅓					.43			5
6					.42¾								6
7	Quart, white enamel ware ..... do...	**360**	*a* 3.96	.41¼	.46	.....	.44	.....	.....	**.47**	.....	.....	7
8					.52½					.48			8
9					.473								9
10	Sirup, glass, pint, metal top ..... doz..	**80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.00**	10
11	Water, 2-quart, white enamel ware ..... No..	**330**	*a* 5.04	.47	.59½	.....	.50	.....	.....	**.53**	.....	.....	11
12					.55					.52			12
13	Water, 3-quart, white enamel ware ..... do...	**650**	*a* 5.58	.52½	**.64**	.....	.70	.....	.....	.64	.....	.....	13
14	Washbowl, white enamel ware ..... do...	**240**	*a* 6.75	.47	.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	14
15			*a* 7.83		**1.00**					1.38			15
16					1.42								16
17					.81								17
18					.95								18
	Plates:												
19	Breakfast, white enamel ware ..... doz..	**150**	*a* 1.08	1.58	1.57	.....	2.28	.....	.....	1.58	.....	.....	19
20			*a* 1.26		1.85					**1.84**			20
21	Dinner, white enamel ware ..... do...	**260**	1.44	1.80	2.00	.....	2.40	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	21
22					**2.28**					2.00			22
23					2.14					2.27			23
24	Sauce, white enamel ware ..... do...	**300**	.....	.....	*c* **1.42**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* **1.42**	.....	.....	24
25										1.00			25
26	Soup, white enamel ware ..... do...	**150**	*a* 1.62	1.80	2.56	.....	2.40	.....	.....	2.28	.....	.....	26
27					2.28		2.52			2.60			27
28					**2.56**		2.35			2.89			28
29					2.85								29
30	Reflectors for bracket lamps, 7-inch ..... No..	**90**	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.09**	.10⅝	30
31					.12½								31
32	Salt sprinklers, glass ..... doz..	**145**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.23**	32
	Saucers:												
33	Coffee, white enamel ware ..... do...	**355**	*a* .75	.....	**1.20**	.....	1.92	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	33
34					1.31					1.31			34
35					1.31								35
36	Tea, white enamel ware ..... do...	**90**	*a* .75	.....	1.00	.....	1.80	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	36
37					**1.08**					1.20			37
38	Tumblers ..... do...	**450**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.21**	38
39	Washbowls, white enamel ware ..... No..	**330**	*a* 2.00	.20⅔	.22½	.....	.20	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	39
40			*a* 2.52		.28⅓		.30			3.40			40
41			*a* 3.06		.33								41
42					**.38**								42
43					.71¼								43

a Per dozen.
b Only.
c 150 dozen awarded to each, H. B. Lyford and Manhattan Supply Co.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.	Class No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	Frank A. Powers.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Oscar T. Merkle.	Enterprise Broom Works.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.				Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.
1	Baskets:							
2	Clothes, large.....No..	**764**	.....	.....	....	**.55**	.....	.....
3	Measuring, ½ bushel.....do...	**71**	.....	.....	....	.15	.....	.....
4								
5								
6	Measuring, 1 bushel.....do...	**259**	.....	.....	....	.19	.....	.....
7								
8								
9								
10	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame: Double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress.....No..	**225**	5.68	4.25 **4.70**	....	.....	.....	.....
11								
12								
13								
14	Single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress.....No..	**411**	4.83	3.95 **4.30**	....	.....	.....	.....
15								
16								
17								
18	Bowls, wooden chopping, round: 15-inch, packed in cases.....No..	**64**	.....	.....	....	.12½	.....	.....
19	18-inch, packed in cases .....do...	**107**	.....	.....	....	.20	.....	.....
20						.27		
21	Brooms; To weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted in burlaps .....doz..	**776**	.....	.....	....	.....	3.00	3.35 3.25
22								
23	Whisk .....do...	**172**	.....	1.50	.90	.75	1.00	1.25
24				1.67		1.20		
25				1.59		1.30		
26								
27								
28								

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Elliott C. Jones.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Eliphalet W. Cramer.	Guy R. Ainsworth.	Edward S. Pierce.	Hoskins Ross Mfg. Co.	George R. Barclay.	H. L. Judd & Co.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	Frank Gould.	The A. Boyer Broom Co.	John E. Scott.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
Chicago.					St. Louis.	St. Louis or Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago and New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	.79	.....	.....	.....	.48¾	.....	.....	.....	1
					.52										2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.41	.....	.....	.....	**.13½**	.....	.....	.....	3
					.11⅛		.54				.13⅛				4
					.12½										5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	**.16⅝**	.....	.....	.....	6
					.09½		.62				.16				7
					.14⅜										8
					.15½										9
.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 4.20	.....	b 3.50	.....	.....	5.40	.....	10
								b 4.55		b 4.22					11
										a 3.26					12
										a 3.96					13
.....	.....	.....	5.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 4.05	.....	b 3.30	.....	.....	4.80	.....	14
								b 4.35		b 4.00					15
										a 3.05					16
										a 3.75					17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.22**	.....	.....	.....	19
					.29										20
.....	**2.87**	.....	.....	2.74	.25	3.47½	.....	.....	2.99	.....	3.35	e 2.88	.....	3.74	21
	2.98			3.12					3.14		3.15	c 2.98			22
1.20	1.45	.95	.....	.....	.09⅓	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	1.15	d 1.27	.....	1.35	23
1.52	1.29	1.15					1.06				**1.00**			1.40	24
1.80		1.50					1.10				.78				25
2.52															26
2.88															27
3.00															28

a New York delivery.
b Chicago delivery.
c For St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City.
d For St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City at same price.
e No sample with this bid.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			St. Louis.
	Brushes:					
1	Dust ..... doz..	**114**	.....	2.10	2.10	.....
2				2.40	3.20	
3					3.95	
4	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ..... do...	**188**	.....	1.10	.89	.....
5				1.00	1.09	
6					1.25	
7					1.35	
8	Shoe, dauber ..... do...	**119**	.64	.....	.75	.60
9			.57		.88	.72
10			.87		1.17	
11						
12	Shoe, polishing ..... do...	**170**	2.42	.95	1.24	2.00
13			2.90	1.35	**1.65**	2.52
14					2.15	3.24
15					3.43	
16	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch ..... do...	**32**	.....	1.05	**1.28**	.....
17				.87	1.92	
18					3.85	
19						
20	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong ..... No...	**149**	.....	.....	.26	.....
21					**.26**	
22	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over 2 in each crate ..... No..	**130**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chairs:					
23	Reed-seat, close-woven ..... doz..	**72**	*a* .75	.....	.....	.....
24			*a* .77			
25	Wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back ..... do...	**108**	*a* **.45**	.....	.....	.....
26						
27	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, revolving ..... No..	**99**	*a* 2.45	.....	.....	.....
28						
29	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons.. do...	**13**	.....	2.25	**2.00**	.....
30					2.60	
31	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever ..... do...	**122**	.....	.....	**2.64**	.....
32					2.63	
33					3.96	
34						
35						
36						
	Clotheslines:					
37	Galvanized-wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet ..... ft...	**22,200**	.....	.....	.30	.....
38					.27½	
39					.24	
40					.18	
41	Rope ..... No...	**83**	.....	.....	.15	.....
42						
43						
44						
45	Clothespins ..... gross..	**428**	.....	.12½	.12½	.....

a Each

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Riddiford Bros.	Robert H. Van Schaack.	Edward S. Pierce.	Chicago Brush Co.	George R. Barclay.	James W. Soper.	Frank Gould.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	George E. Fegan.	William F. Merle.	Alexander H. Revel & Co.	Charles G. Dennison.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.						
.....	.....	.20	3.75	2.30	**2.05**	3.50	3.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		.13¾	4.95	2.65	2.71	3.00						2
		.15½	4.75	3.14	2.98							3
1.35	.....	.08	1.20	**.86**	.81	1.08	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.40		.08⅛	1.25		1.17	.96						5
		.09			1.25							6
												7
.63	.80	.05¼	.....	.35	.67	**.48**	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.92	1.40	.05		.39	.81							9
		.07⅛			1.07							10
		.03½			1.34							11
2.57	1.90	.15⅝	2.05	.79	1.91	2.35	3.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	2.65	.14	2.20	1.17	2.44	1.80						13
		.17	2.40		2.97							14
		.11⅛	2.75									15
1.69	.....	.06	1.75	.79	1.37	2.00	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
		.07¼	2.00	1.51	1.63	.85	1.77					17
		.07½			2.16							18
		.07										19
.....	.....	.27	.....	.33	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
				.48								21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.50**	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	**8.80**	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		9.50		24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	5.65	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		5.50		26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.75**	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.92	2.66	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....	2.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
				2.30								30
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.02	.....	.....	2.70	1.57	.....	.....	.....	31
				2.32			2.73	1.95				32
				2.62			3.97	2.14				33
				2.34				2.00				34
				2.44				2.86				35
				2.54								36
.....	.....	.15	.....	.16	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	37
		.19				**.25**					.34	38
												39
												40
.....	.....	.05⅝	.....	.....	.....	**.16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
		.07⅞				.13						42
		.07										43
		.08⅜										44
.....	.....	*b* .52	.....	.12	.....	**.12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	45

b Per box of 5 gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The A. H. Andrews Co.	American School Furniture Co.	Robert M. Fair.	Alexander H. Revell & Co.	George R. Barclay.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				St. Louis.
1	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	14	.....	.....	**8.33**	*a* 8.90	.....
	Desks, school, with seats, double:						
2	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old, number	8	3.22	3.20 **3.20**	.....	.....	.....
3	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old, number	8	3.18	3.20 **3.20**	.....	.....	.....
4	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old, number	24	3.12	3.10 **3.10**	.....	.....	.....
5	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old, number	20	3.08	3.10 **3.10**	.....	.....	.....
6	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old, number	17	3.02	3.00 **3.00**	.....	.....	.....
7	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old, number	10	2.98	3.00 **3.00**	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, back seat for, double:						
8	No. 1.....No..	1	2.90	2.90 **2.90**	.....	.....	.....
9	No. 2.....do...	5	2.90	2.90 **2.90**	.....	.....	.....
10	No. 3.....do...	1	2.88	2.90 **2.90**	.....	.....	.....
11	No. 4.....do...	1	2.88	2.90 **2.90**	.....	.....	.....
12	No. 5.....do...	2	2.85	2.90 **2.90**	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, with seats, single:						
13	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old, number	150	2.58 3.35	2.60 **2.60**	.....	.....	.....
14	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old, number	125	2.58 3.35	2.60 **2.60**	.....	.....	.....
15	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old, number	131	2.52 3.25	2.50 **2.50**	.....	.....	.....
16	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old, number	79	2.52 3.25	2.50 **2.50**	.....	.....	.....
17	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old, number	64	2.42 3.15	2.40 **2.40**	.....	.....	.....
18	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old, number	6	2.40 3.15	2.40 **2.40**	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, back seats for, single:						
19	No. 1.....No..	25	2.30 3.05	2.30 **2.30**	.....	.....	.....
20	No. 2.....do...	17	2.30 3.05	2.30 **2.30**	.....	.....	.....
21	No. 3.....do...	13	2.30 2.95	2.30 **2.30**	.....	.....	.....
22	No. 4.....do...	10	2.30 2.95	2.30 **2.30**	.....	.....	.....
23	No. 5.....do...	9	2.30 2.85	2.30 **2.30**	.....	.....	.....
24	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated ...No..	18	12.00	....	7.35	**8.90**	.....
	Handles:						
25	Hammer, 16-inch.....doz..	52	....	....	.....	.....	.40
26							.285
27	Hatchet.....do...	27	....	....	.....	.....	.35
28							.275
29							
30	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch .....do...	19	....	....	.....	.....	1.25
31							.83
	Machines, sewing:						
32	"Family," with cover and accessories.....No..	67	....	....	14.50	.....	*b* 14.75
33							*c* 15.25
34							*d* 13.25
35							
36							
37							
38							
39	Tailor's, with attachments ...do...	15	....	....	.....	.....	.....
40							
41							
42							
43							

a Same desk submitted for teachers.
b With 5 drawers, add 50 cents; with 7 drawers, add $1.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

William F. Merle.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Edward S. Pierce.	Hartwell Bros.	Bullard & Gormley.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Edward T. Howard.	Frank C. Patton.	Chicago Sewing Machine Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Frederick K. Maus.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.			St. Louis.	St. Louis or Chicago.	Chicago.							
10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.26	.26	.02½	.32	.31	.375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
				.32								26
.....	.24	.26	.02	.30	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
		.26	.02									28
		.26										29
.....	.76	.72	.07	**.95**	.93	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
			.06									31
.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	**15.00**	13.75	12.50	19.80	13.75	32
		16.00						15.62	13.00			33
		17.50						15.62	13.50			34
		19.00						18.12	14.50			35
		15.50							13.50			36
		16.25										37
		17.75										38
.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	12.50	**24.90**	.....	39
									13.00			40
									13.50			41
									14.50			42
									13.50			43

c With 3 drawers, deduct 50 cents; with 7 drawers, add 50 cents.
d With 5 drawers, add 50 cents; with 7 drawers, add $1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contract have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.		Robert M. Fair.	William Sprague.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Harry Channon.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
1	Mattresses: Double, 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlap, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle ..... No..	**495**	1.63½				
2			1.96				
3			2.28				
4			2.92½				
5			2.55				
6			2.68				
7			2.21				
8	Single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlap, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle ..... No..	**1,150**	1.42				
9			1.75				
10			2.07½				
11			2.60				
12			2.28				
13			2.19				
14			1.85				
15	Measures: 1 peck, wood, iron bound, or all iron, cased ..... No..	**26**			.11⅝	**.11**	
16						.15	
17	½ bushel, wood, iron bound, or all iron, cased ..... No..	**45**			.14½	**.13½**	
18						.20	
19	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches ... do...	**312**	**1.05**	1.25			
20				.50			
21				1.00			
22							
23							
24							
25	Mopsticks ..... doz..	**281**			.70	.68	1.65
26						.72	2.34
27						.74	
28	Pails, wood, painted, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern ..... No..	**50**			.21	**.32**	.20
29							
30	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 20 in each bundle ..... No..	**1,542**	.52½				
31			.57½				
32			**.64**				
33			.75				
34			.81				
35			.61½				
36			.68⅝				
37			.72½				
38	Rolling-pins, 2¼ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle ..... No..	**62**				**.02¼**	
	Rope, manila:						
39	⅜-inch ..... lbs..	**3,440**			.15⅜	.15⅜	.15½ .1547
40						.15½	.14⅜
41	¼-inch ..... do...	**5,370**			.15¼	.15	.14¾ .1497
42						.15	.14

Number.	Samson Cordage Works.	Charles Emmerich & Co.	William Berger.	Frederick Schultz.	Edward S. Pierce.	Albert H. Morley.	George R. Barclay.	Alexander H. Revell & Co.	Frank Gould.	Charles G. Dennison.	Cold Blast Feather Co.	The A. Boyer Broom Co.	John E. Scott.	The Manhattan Supply Co.
	Points of delivery.													
	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.				Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	
1														
2			b 2.35	3.02									1.92	
3			b 2.50	**2.97**									2.28	
4			b 2.75	2.83										
5			b 3.19	2.66										
6				2.51										
7														
8														
9			b 2.10	2.44									1.68	
10			b 2.25	**2.39**									2.04	
11			b 2.45	2.30										
12			b 2.84	2.17										
13				2.04										
14														
15					.115				.12					
16														
17					.145				.15					
18														
19								1.12					.38	
20													.35	
21													.45	
22													1.25	
23													.85	
24													.65	
25					.58		**.65**		.66	.60		1.00		
26									.75	.65		e 1.10		
27														
28									.35					
29									.30					
30														
31		.66	b 1.50	.76							.42		.55	
32		.63		.66							.50		.45	
33		.60		.56							.60			
34				.49							.70			
35				.44							.87½			
36														
37														
38									.03½					
39					.15¾	**.1390**	.1525		.1445					.1410
40									.1445					.1335
41					.15¼	**.1340**	.1475		.1395					.1360
42									.1395					.1285

b Quantity called for only. e For delivery at St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.		Robert M. Fair.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.		Harry Channon.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Rope, manila—continued.						
42	⅜-inch ..... lbs..	**3,275**	.....	.15¼	.15	.14¾	.1497
43					.15	.14	
44	½-inch ..... do...	**2,145**	.....	.15¼	.15	.14¾	.1497
45					.15	.14	
46	1-inch ..... do...	**3,055**	.....	.15¼	.15	.14¾	.1497
47					.15	.14	
48	1½-inch ..... do...	**975**	.....	.15¼	.15	.14¾	.1497
49					.15	.14	
50	Sash cord ..... do...	**865**	.....	.18¼	.20	.....	.18
51					.20		
52							
53	Stools, wood ..... doz..	**105**	*a* **40**	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with two cleats 2 by ⅜ inch each side of bundle ..... No..	**984**	.....	.....	.18⅛	.....	.....
55					.18		
56					.21		
57	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate ..... No..	**158**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Washing machines, extra heavy (bids on light machines will not be considered). No..	**189**	.....	.....	1.80	2.75	.....
59					1.80	5.00	
60					5.65	4.95	
61	Washtub, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes ..... No..	**230**	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....
	Wringers, clothes:						
62	No. 1, large ..... do...	**136**	.....	.....	1.74	1.75	.....
63					**1.99**	2.30	
64					2.74		
65	No. 2, "Family" ..... do...	**49**	.....	.....	**1.50**	2.75	.....
66					2.00	1.30	
67					1.80	1.55	

a Each.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Samson Cordage Works.	Edward S. Pierce.	Albert H. Morley.	George R. Barclay.	Alexander H. Revell & Co.	Frank Gould.	Charles G. Dennison.	Bullard & Gormley.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.			Chicago.		
.....	.15¼	**.1340**	.1475	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1360	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1285	43
.....	.15½	**.1340**	.1475	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1360	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1285	45
.....	.15¼	**.1340**	.1475	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1360	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1285	47
.....	.15¼	**.1340**	.1475	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1360	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1395	.....	.....	.1285	49
.25	.17⅛	.....	.095	.....	.18	.....	10½	.14	50
.20½	.20⅝	.....	**.17**	.....	.18	.....	12½	.21	51
.18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.15	*d* 1.70	.18	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	54
		d 1.90	.15		.15				55
		d 2.00	**.16**						56
.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	2.00	.....	2.25	.....	4.75	4.40	.....	.....	58
	2.00		2.24		**4.75**	2.25			59
			4.48						60
.....	*c* 1.35	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.46	*c* **1.40**	.....	.....	61
.....	3.75	.....	2.00	.....	3.15	1.75	.....	.....	62
	2.15		2.60						63
			3.90						64
.....	1.80	.....	1.64	.....	1.55	1.50	1.90	.....	65
	1.55		1.64						66
	1.35		1.00						67

c Per nest of three. *d* Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	George R. Barclay.	John C. Koch.	Frank Gould.	Robert M. Fair.	Albert H. Morley.	Riddiford Brothers.
			Points of delivery.					
			St. Louis.	Chicago.				
1	Awl hafts, patent: Pegging ..... doz..	**18**	**.35**	.35				
2								
3	Sewing ..... do...	**30**	.35	.35				
4								
5	Awls, patent: Pegging, assorted ..... do...	**173**	.028	.03				
6	Sewing, assorted ..... do...	**109**	.04	.05				
7	Awls: Round, with handle ..... do...	**10**	.26	.50				
8			.36					
9								
10								
11	Saddler's, assorted ..... do...	**70**	.05	.05				
12								
13	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, X, C., 2½-inch: Jointed ..... do...	**162**	**1.29**					
14	Stiff ..... do...	**44**	**1.29**					
15	Blacking, shoe ..... boxes..	**7,850**	.0363	.02	.03½	.03½		
16			.067	.03½		.03½		
17			.0166			.06¾		
18			.0198					
19			.0316					
20								
21	Blankets, horse ..... No..	**192**				**1.40**		
22						1.48		
23						1.58		
24								
25								
26	Boottree ..... No..	**1**						
27								
28	Bridles, riding ..... No..	**83**	.37					
29			.55					
30								
31								
32								
33	Bristles ..... oz..	**60**	.55					
34			.36					
35								
36								
37	Brooms, stable ..... No..	**228**			.46			.45
38					.37			.46
39					.31			.49
40								.49½
41	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... No..	**242**	.123	.20	.43¾		1.15½	.38
42			.20	.35	.35		**.98**	.42
43			.30		.31		.89	
44							.75½	
45							.69	
46							.67	
47	Buckles, breast strap, snaps, and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1¼-inch ..... doz..	**167**	.73					
48								

* Bid is for quantity called for only.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Edward S. Pierce.	Owen Gathright.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Harry A. Hess.	The A. Boyer Broom Co.	Frank H. Perkins.	Albert Kuhlmey.	James Bannerman.	Charles Kiper.	John E. Scott.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Preston & Merrill.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Chicago Brush Co.	Frederick K. Maus.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
St. Louis.	Chicago.		All points.			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.								
										.50			.33		*.195	1
													.36			2
						3.03	1.20			.50			.36		*.185	3
						1.21										4
										.06			**.01⅜**			5
						.14				**.15**			.04			6
						1.66	3.60			.30					*1.61	7
						2.42										8
						3.33										9
						3.63										10
						.14				.15			.05		*.13⅛	11
													.04			12
	.49	.52				.52	.50				.55		.60			13
	.49					.44	.50				.55		.60			14
.03¼									.03⅛			a. 25	.06½			15
.06¼									.03⅜			a. 33	.08			16
									.03⅛			**a.39**	.02			17
									.03				.01⅜			18
									.03				.02			19
									.01⅜				.02½			20
						1.21	1.60		1.45½							21
						1.10	2.40		1.33⅜							22
						1.16	1.60		1.76⅛							23
						1.23										24
						2.06										25
										3.00						26
										3.50						27
	.66				.86	**.85**	9.25	a9.50								28
	.86					.80	9.10									29
						.62	8.50									30
							10.50									31
							8.90									32
			.75							.45						33
			.65													34
			.55													35
			.40													36
				3.63									.34	b**6.00**		37
													.33	b5.40		38
													.36			39
																40
.21				3.73		.19	.35						.34	5.00		41
.15						.30	.46						.37	4.60		42
.17						.36	.60						.32			43
.27						.41							.38			44
.29						.60							.41			45
.31						.64										46
	.74	.63				.75	.62				.65					47
							.74									48

a Per dozen. *b* Per dozen, with handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George R. Barclay.	Albert H. Morley.	Owen Gathright.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Albert Kuhlmey.	James Bannerman.	Preston & Merrill.	Harry B. Lyford.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Charles Kiper.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					Points of delivery.							
			St. Louis.	Chicago.				St. Louis.	Chicago.						
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X. C.:														
1	⅜-inch ..... gross..	22	69	**.68**	.57	.69	.63	.63	.63	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2							.68	.60		.57					2
3							.68								3
4	¾-inch ..... do....	33	93	**.91½**	.75	.92	.81	.80	.82	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5							.93	.75		.74					5
6							.93								6
7	⅞-inch ..... do....	38	1.08	**1.06¼**	.95	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.05	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8							1.07	.90		.95					8
9							1.07								9
10	1-inch ..... do....	37	1.35	**1.30½**	1.11	1.48	1.11	1.23	1.23	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11							1.34	1.05		1.11					11
12							1.34								12
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:														
13	⅝-inch ..... gross..	10	.....	.48½	.....	.48	.47	.48	.48	**.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	¾-inch ..... do....	19	.....	.51¾	.....	.63	.63	.63	.63	**.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	⅞-inch ..... do....	13	.....	.85½	.78	.87	.86	.87	.87	**.79**	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	1-inch ..... do....	15	.....	1.09	.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.11	**1.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	1¼-inch ..... do....	10	.....	1.74½	.....	1.78	1.78	1.80	1.80	**1.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	1½-inch ..... do....	13	.....	2.23¼	.....	2.26	2.08	2.25	2.28	**2.06**	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C.:														
19	1⅛-inch ..... gross..	7	.....	.....	1.30	1.43	1.43	5.25	.....	**1.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	⅝-inch ..... do....	19	.....	.49	.45	.50	.50	.49	.50	**.47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	¾-inch ..... do....	24	.....	.59½	.54	.60	.59	.60	.60	**.58**	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	⅞-inch ..... do....	35	.....	.68½	.62	.70	.68	.69	.69	**.66**	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	1-inch ..... do....	33	.....	.77½	.70	.78	.77	.78	.78	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	1¼-inch ..... do....	35	.....	1.12½	1.03	.96	1.13	1.14	1.14	**1.08**	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	1⅜-inch ..... do....	4	.....	1.69¼	1.57	1.73	1.72	1.74	1.75	**1.66**	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	2-inch ..... do....	3	.....	1.99	1.84	2.02	2.02	2.04	2.04	**1.94**	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	Buckles, trace:														
27	1¼-inch, 3-loop, Champion, X. C ..... doz. pairs..	13	.....	.57	.....	.57	.57	.57	.60	**.52**	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	1⅜-inch, 3-loop, Champion, X. C ..... doz. pairs..	136	.....	.65½	.....	.66	.66	.65	.70	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	1⅝-inch, 3-loop, Champion, X. C ..... doz. pairs..	3	.....	.73¼	.....	.75	.75	.75	.80	**.68**	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	2-inch, 3-loop, Champion, X. C ..... doz. pairs..	32	.....	.93⅛	.....	.95	.95	.95	1.10	**.96**	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
	Burnishers:														
31	Heel, corrugated ..... No..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	31
32	Heel, plain ..... No..	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.....	32
33	Shank ..... No..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	33
34	Cement, shoe, 2 ounces ..... doz..	54	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a **1.50**	.....	34
35			.41												35
36	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 ..... No..	113	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.11⅜	.10	**.16¾**	.....	.....	36
37			1.20												37
38			1.84							.11⅜					38
39	Channel cutters ..... No..	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Channel openers ..... No..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	40
41	Cinchas ..... No..	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	41
42							.18	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	42
43							.18	.13½							43
44							**.28**	.30							44
45	Clamps, sewing, knee ..... No..	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	45
46													**1.50**		46
	Clips:														
47	Hame, japanned ..... doz..	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	**.47**	.....	.36	.16	.....	.....	.....	47
48	Trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron ..... doz..	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	**.145**	.....	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	48

a Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George R. Barclay.	John C. Koch.	Albert H. Morley.	Frank Gould.	Max Frank.
			Points of delivery.				
			St. Louis.	Chicago.			
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:						
1	1¼-inch ....doz..	**62**	.....	.19	.18¾	.....	.....
2	1½-inch ....do...	**198**	.....	.22	.21⅞	.....	.....
3	1¾-inch ....do...	**41**	.....	.27	.27½	.....	.....
4	2-inch ....do...	**8**	.....	.34	.33¾	.....	.....
	Collars, horse:						
5	17 to 19 inches by half inch ....No..	**612**	.52	.....	.....	.....	1.50
6			.95				
7			1.23				
8							
9							
10							
11	19½ to 21 inches by half inch ....do..	**889**	.52	.....	.....	.....	1.50
12			.95				
13			1.23				
14							
15							
16							
17	21½ to 24 inches by half inch ....do..	**118**	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
18			1.14				
19			1.43				
20							
21							
22							
23	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inch ...do..	**151**	.52	.....	.....	.....	**1.35**
24			1.14				
25			1.23				
26							
27							
28							
29	Collices, sizes 4 to 12 ....do..	**49**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crimping boards:						
30	Men's ....pairs..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Boys' ....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Crimping screw ....No..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars....doz..	**48**	.695	1.10	.....	.85	.....
34			.79			.70	
35							
36							
37							
38							
39	Cutters, peg, regular ....No..	**20**	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Dressing, shoe....doz..	**168**	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Edward S. Pierce.	Owen Gathright.	Frank B. Jones.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Frank H. Perkins.	Albert Kuhlmey.	James Bannerman.	August W. Summers.	Charles Kiper.	John Boincamp.	Eugene H. Conklin.	John H. Biddleman.	Harry B. Lyford.	Robert M. Fair.	John E. Scott.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
St. Louis.	Chicago.	Factory.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.			All points.	Chicago.				
.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.19	**.19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.17	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	.22	**.21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.20	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.26	**.26**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.25	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.34	.....	.34	**.34**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.30½	.....	.....	.....	4
							(*b*)									
.....	1.25	*a*1.00	.....	**1.40**	1.36	*b*15.50	28.50	*b*16.50	1.39	.....	18.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	1.43				1.47	*b*14.50	18.00				19.05					6
	1.51				1.54	*b*16.00	18.00				14.50					7
						*b*18.00	14.00				17.75					8
						*b*16.50	13.10				20.30					9
							12.00				18.10					10
.....	1.55	*a*1.72	.....	1.54	1.42	*b*15.50	28.50	*b*17.25	1.47	.....	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	1.65				1.55	*b*14.50	18.00				21.05					12
					1.60	*b*16.00	18.00				16.00					13
						*b*18.00	14.00				20.25					14
						*b*16.50	13.10				21.40					15
							12.00				20.00					16
.....	2.02	*a*2.00	.....	1.70	1.50	*b*15.50	30.00	*b*20.75	1.60	.....	21.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	2.46				1.70	*b*14.50	20.50				24.75					18
					1.75	*b*16.00	20.50				18.80					19
						*b*18.00	15.50				22.60					20
						*b*16.50	15.00				23.70					21
							14.75				23.00					22
.....	.89	*a*.84	.....	1.29	1.30	*b*15.50	28.50	*b*15.75	1.30	.....	16.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	1.15					*b*14.50	18.00				17.50					24
						*b*16.00	18.00				12.85					25
						*b*18.00	14.00				16.10					26
						*b*16.50	13.10				19.10					27
							12.00				16.12					28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.77	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.93	.....	.....	.....	33
.085					.89							.63				34
.07					**.98**							.85				35
.07					1.38							.66				36
.07					1.38							.95				37
.07					1.65											38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	.605	.625	.80	40
.04												.71	.475	.625	.60	41
.05														1.39		42
														1.25		43
														.55		44
														1.25		45

a No check and no samples with this bid.

b Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Eugene H. Conklin.	George R. Barclay.	Albert H. Morley.	Owen Gathright.	Frank H. Perkins.	Albert Kuhlmey.	James Bannerman.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		All points.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
1	Eyelets, black, B, long.....M..	**204**	**.09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Eyelet hooks, black.....M..	**91**	**.74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Eyelet sets:								
3	Hand.....No..	**11**	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Foot power.....do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Eyelet hook sets, foot power.....do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Halters.....do...	**216**	.....	.1075	1.28	.74	.73	.70	*a* 10.00
7				.115		.88	**.86**	.81	*a* 12.75
8				.13				.72	
9				.135				.85	
10	Hair, gray goat.....lbs..	**240**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06**	.....
11	Hames, Concord, size 18 by 20 inches, wood, high top, clip and breast ring.....pairs..	**952**	.....	.325	**.515**	.50	.49½	.50	.50
	Harness, double, complete:								
12	With breeching, Concord hames, sets	**374**	.....	.....	.....	21.30	23.94	*g* **24.89**	25.45
13						23.28		22.65	21.01
14									22.71
15	Without breeching, Concord hames, sets	**27**	.....	.....	.....	19.33	21.08	22.48	22.70
16						20.78		20.56	19.10
17	Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	**150**	.....	.....	.....	9.15	9.95	14.02	**10.29**
18							11.34	11.56	5.07
19								9.46	
20	Hooks, hames.....doz..	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Ink, burnishing (quarts).....do...	**40**	**1.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Jacks, low-arm, for lasting and pegging.....No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Knives:								
23	Cutting.....doz..	**4**	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Gauge.....do...	**2**	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.68	**8.50**
25									
26	Head, large size.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.05	4.85
27								6.66	
28	Round, large size.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	16.50
29								**16.23**	
30	Shoe, square point, No. 3.....do...	**18**	.65	.35	.....	.....	.....	.79	1.90
31									
32									
33	Skiving, regular.....do...	**4**	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.73**	.....
34	Splitting, 10-inch.....No..	**4**	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.05	6.00
35	Straight, shoemaker's.....doz..	**7**	**2.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laces, shoe:								
36	Leather, 36-inch.....gross..	**257**	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37			1.10						
38									
39									
40	Tubular, 36-inch, black, extra heavy, gross	**709**	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41			.60						
42			.75						
43									

* No bid received.
a Per dozen.
b Handmade throughout; 50 sets awarded.
c Handmade throughout; 27 sets awarded.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Charles Kiper.	Haskell Institute.	Genoa School.	Edward M. Starr.	Fred K. Maus.	Frank B. Jones.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Edward Hess.	Carlisle School.	John C. Koch.	Robert M. Fair.	Harry A. Hess.	Bullard & Gormley.	John E. Scott.	Harry B. Lyford.	Emil Rohrig.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Chicago.	Kansas City.	Omaha, Nebr.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	Factory.	Chicago.					All points.	Chicago.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
a 7.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
																7
																8
																9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
																11
.....	*b* **19.00**	19.50	25.83	.....	*e* 28.80	18.91	.....	(*f*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
		d **16.50**														13
																14
.....	*c* **17.00**	.....	.....	.....	*e* 25.80	15.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
																16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 21.00	13.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
																18
																19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.45**	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
																22
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **.82**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 8.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
				e 9.36												25
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 4.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
				e **5.85**												27
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 8.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
																29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	**.85**	.....	.73	.....	30
														.49		31
													•	.50		32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **4.63**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	1.29	1.35	.....	1.75	.....	.....	36
							1.62			1.55	1.23		1.80			37
							1.25			2.07	1.10		**2.52**			38
							1.20			2.38						39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.....	.....	.....	.56	40
											.65				.62	41
											.49				.68	42
											.33				**.76**	43

d Awarded 100 sets without collars.
e These bids are for only quantity called for.
f Awarded 120 sets full leather tugs; and 20 sets chain ends at **$19.**
g 84 sets awarded.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George R. Barclay.	Robert M. Fair.	Michigan Leather Co.	William L. Gray.	Albert H. Morley.	Fred. K. Maus.
			Points of delivery.					
			St. Louis.	Chicago.				
1	Lamp, kit.....No..	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Last hooks.....do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Laster, shank, crab.....do...	**15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lasts:							
4	Boys', assorted, 1 to 5 .....pairs..	**144**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5								
6	Men's, assorted, 6 to 10 .....do...	**108**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7								
8	Misses', assorted, 13 to 2 .....do...	**75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9								
10	Women's, assorted, 3 to 8.....do...	**126**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11								
12	Lap, iron, 3 sizes .....No...	**47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13								
14								
	Leather:							
15	Dongola, kid.....lbs..	**690**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16								
17								
18								
19								
20	Calfskin.....do...	**2,430**	.....	.....	.....	**.625**	.....	.....
21								
22								
23								
24	Harness (15 to 22 lbs. per side)..do...	**31,374**	.....	.....	.32½	.....	.30⅞	.....
25					.32½			
26	Kip (about 5-lb. size).....do...	**1,830**	.....	.....	.....	.425	.....	.....
27						.55		
28								
29								
30	Lace, per pound.....sides..	**113**	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31								
32	Sole, hemlock .....lbs..	**5,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33								
34								
35	Sole, oak .....do...	**7,491**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36								
37	Lining, shoe .....yds..	**1,660**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38								
39								
40								
41	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 8.doz..	**391**	.0066	.01½	.....	.....	.....	*a* **.017**
	Nails:							
42	Saddle.....lbs..	**39**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43								
44	Iron, ⅝–14.....do...	**177**	.0375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nails, iron, Swede:							
45	⅝–16 .....do...	**335**	.0375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	¾–16 .....do...	**196**	.0375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	⅝–14 .....do...	**420**	.0375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch .....gross..	**16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Pad hooks, band, X. C.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50								
51	Pad screws, X. C .....do...	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52								
53								

a Only quantity called for. *b* Per square foot.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Max Frank.	Edward Hess.	Daniel Forbes.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Thomas E. Wilder.	Harry A. Hess.	Louis Weil.	Albert Kuhlmey.	James Bannerman.	Charles W. Allen.	August E. Helmholz.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Norman J. Rees.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
Chicago.					All points.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.			New York City.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	13
											.35			14
.75	.182	.....	.....	*b* .20	*b* .19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.80**	.....	.....	15
1.25	.17			*b* .18	*b* .18									16
1.35	.162			*b* .17	*b* .17									17
	.152				*b* .16									18
					b .15									19
.75	.622	.....	.....	.....	.60	.625	.....	.....	.....	.70	.83	.....	.....	20
	.60				.60									21
	.572				.55									22
	.60				.55									23
.34	.....	.....	.....	*a* .32	.....	.33	.....	.35	**.33**	.32	.....	.....	.....	24
						.32		.33	.32					25
.45	.52	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.45	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	26
	.50				.50									27
					.45									28
					.45									29
.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* .60	.48	30
							.55							31
.25	.....	.....	.....	.275	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	.24	.27½	.....	.....	.....	32
.25				.265										33
.25				.26										34
.31	.....	.30	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.285**	.....	35
		.29										.275		36
.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08¾	.....	.....	37
	.083				.10						**.11**			38
	.08													39
	.07													40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* **.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
							d .12							43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.04½**	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.62	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	5.81	.....	.....	.....	7.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.28	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	52
							1.05							53

c Per gross. *d* Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Eugene H. Conklin.	George R. Barclay.	John C. Koch.	Albert H. Morley.	Max Frank.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		
1	Paste, Austrian ..... lbs..	**117**	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pegs, shoe:						
2	3-14 ..... galls..	**13**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4-12 ..... do...	**27**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	5-12 ..... do...	**42**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	6-11 ..... do...	**12**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	7-10 ..... do...	**4**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Pincers, lasting, steel, No. 4 ..... No..	**20**	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Planes, edge, sizes 4 to 12 ..... do...	**11**	**1.65**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Punches:						
9	Hand, oval, Nos. 1 to 14	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Spring, harness, 6, 7, and 8 tube ..... No...	**72**	.....	.15	.18¾	.....	.....
11				.185			
12							
	Rasps:						
13	Peg (or peg break) ..... do...	**18**	**.25**	.....	.75	.....	.....
14	Shoe, 8-inch, regular ..... do...	**95**	**.20**	.....	.16⅝	.....	.....
15							
16	Shoe, 10-inch, regular ..... do...	**48**	**.25**	.....	.22⅝	.....	.....
17							
18	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ⅞-inch ..... lbs..	**107**	.....	.....	.074	.09	.....
19	Rings, halter ..... doz..	**99**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20							
	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:						
21	¾-inch ..... do...	**46**	.....	.....	.....	**.03¾**	.....
22	⅞-inch ..... do...	**147**	.....	.....	.....	**.04½**	.....
23	1-inch ..... do...	**70**	.....	.....	.....	**.05½**	.....
24	1¼-inch ..... do...	**94**	.....	.....	.....	**.06½**	.....
25	1½-inch ..... do...	**109**	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	.....
26							
27	1¾-inch ..... do...	**159**	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....
28						**.125**	
	Rosettes, nickel plate:						
29	1½-inch ..... do...	**44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30							
31	2-inch ..... do...	**41**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32							
33	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood ..... No..	**45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34							
35	Saddles ..... do...	**73**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36							
37							
38							
39							
40	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet ..... doz..	**47**	7.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00
41			6.00				5.00
42							5.00
43							
44							
	Slides, breast-strap:						
45	1½-inch, japanned ..... do...	**149**	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....
46	1¾-inch, japanned ..... do...	**38**	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....
47	2-inch, japanned ..... do...	**26**	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....
	Snaps, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:						
48	⅞-inch ..... gross..	**26**	.....	1.70	1.90	1.63	.....
49				1.78		1.68	
50							
51	1-inch ..... do...	**46**	.....	1.78	2.00	1.73	.....
52				1.85		1.81	
53							
54	1¼-inch ..... do...	**29**	.....	2.95	3.45	2.94	.....
55				2.95		3.11	
56							

* No bids received.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Edward Hess.	Owen Gathright.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Thomas E. Wilder.	Harry A. Hess.	Frank H. Perkins.	Albert Kuhlmey.	James Bannerman.	Charles Kiper.	Charles W. Allen.	John H. Biddleman.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.				All points.		Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.55**	.58	.....	.....	.....	.125	10
						.55						11
						.55						12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 1.80	.....	.135	14
											.15⅝	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.45	.....	.17	16
											.21	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06¾**	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.045	19
						.18						20
.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.03	.02¾	21
.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.04	.03¼	22
.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.05	.04	23
.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.06	.05½	24
.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.095	.08½	25
						.09						26
.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.105	.09¼	27
						.10						28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
						.14						30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
						.33						32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.26	.....	.....	.....	.09	33
											.12	34
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.85	10.00	7.40	.....	.....	.....	35
						6.41	8.40	**8.25**				36
						6.44	6.00	9.15				37
								9.65				38
								10.60				39
4.85	.....	.....	4.00	5.00	8.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
4.75			5.50	6.35	7.43							41
3.50				5.35	7.07							42
4.75					6.45							43
4.80												44
.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.26	**.25**	.....	.....	.30	.17	45
.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.30	**.30**	.....	.....	.40	.21	46
.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.54	**.55**	.....	.....	.60	.50	47
.....	.....	1.73	.....	.....	.....	1.65	2.00	.....	.....	1.75	1.08	48
						1.74	**1.73**			2.55	1.50	49
							1.80					50
.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	1.65	2.20	.....	.....	1.85	1.08	51
						1.85	**1.84**			2.55	1.60	52
							1.95					53
.....	.....	3.19	.....	.....	.....	2.86	3.02	.....	.....	3.25	1.89	54
						3.17	**3.16**			3.40	2.75	55
							3.12					56

a Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John C. Koch.	Albert H. Morley.	Fred K. Maus.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Harry B. Lyford.	Robert M. Fair.	Edward S. Pierce.	Edward L. Kuhns.	James Bannerman.	Chas. Kiper.	John E. Scott.	John H. Bidleman.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.				Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.				
1	Spots, silvered, 1-inch ..... doz..	**182**	.....	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2						.28											2
3	Squares, hip-strap, ⅞-inch ..... do...	**69**	.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4						.04											4
5	Staples, hame, with burrs ..... do...	**149**	.13	.....	.....	**.09**	.....	.10¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6						.09											6
7	Stands, counter, regular, 4 lasts ..... No..	**13**	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Sticks:																
8	Long ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Shoulder ..... do...	**17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Size ..... do...	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Stirrups, wood, 5-inch ..... pairs..	**38**	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Stitching horses ..... No..	**20**	.....	**2.09**	*a* 2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Stones, sand ..... do...	**54**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	*b* **.03½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	Stretchers:																
14	Instep ..... do...	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15							**.60**										15
16	Toe ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17							**.75**										17
18	Surcingles ..... do...	**90**	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19						.16											19
20						.17											20
21						.18											21
22						.22											22
23						**.29**											23
	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loop:																
24	⅞-inch ..... doz..	**4**	.....	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	¾-inch ..... do...	**16**	.....	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Tacks, shoe, 1, 2, and 3 ounce ..... oz..	**2,999**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.01**	.07	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27									.10								27
28									.09								28
	Terrets, band, X. C.:																
29	1¼-inch ..... doz..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	1½-inch ..... do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**.33**	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
	Thread:																
31	Shoe, Barbour's, No. 3 ..... lbs..	**310**	.....	.....	.....	**.92**	.945	.35	.....	.42	.....	.95	.....	.884	.....	.97	31
32	Linen, spools, black, machine, Nos. 40 and 50.. doz..	**93**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.4467**	.....	.82	32
33														1.7272			33
	Ticklers:																
34	Creasing ..... No..	**13**	.....	.....	*a* .24	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35						**.35**											35
36	Edge ..... do...	**9**	.....	.....	*a* .14	**.41**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37						**.41**											37
38						**.41**											38
39						**.41**											39
40						**.41**											40
41						**.41**											41
42	Tools, claw ..... do...	**4**	.....	.....	*a* .14⅜	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43						**.41**											43
44						.31											44
45	Trace carriers, X. C ..... doz..	**52**	.....	.25	.....	.26	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	.26	.26	.....	.....	.28	.....	45
46						.26						.26					46
47						.26											47
48	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C ..... No..	**27**	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49						**.23**											49
	Wax:																
50	Saddler's ..... lbs..	**288**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51	Shoemaker's, small ball, per 100 balls ..... balls..	**1,885**	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
	Wheels:																
52	Box, with slide ..... No..	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53	Fudge ..... do...	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
54	Overstitch, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14 ..... do...	**23**	.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
55						**.60**											55
56						**.60**											56
57						**.60**											57
58						**.60**											58
59						**.60**											59
60	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.. doz..	**16**	.....	.....	.....	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.20**	1.25	1.35	.....	.....	.....	60

a Bid is for "only." *b* Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Bullard and Gormley.	Harry B. Lyford.	George H. Francis.	John C. Koch.	Robert M. Fair.	Melvin J. Neahr.	Frank C. Patton.	Edward S. Pierce.	Frank Gould.	Franklin P. Mann.	Hartwell Brothers.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George R. Barclay.	William Butterworth.	Turner, Day & Woolworth Mfg. Co.	Charles E. Otto.	Standard Oil Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Points of delivery.														
			Chicago.		All except New York.	Chicago.				St. Louis.	Chicago.		Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	All points.	Chicago.	All points except New York.		
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch ..... No..	**38**	*a* .60	**.35**		.45⅝									.48					1
2															.93					2
3	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case) ..... doz..	**1,013**		**.31**		.50			.43	.08½				.72	.335				.40	3
4				.33		.71			.55	.15¼				.52	.48				.40	4
5															.61					5
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2⅛-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen ..... No..	**1,865**					.175	.16		.15⅛		*a* .15		.185						6
7							.215	**.145**		.16½		*a* .15								7
8								.165				*a* .155								8
9												*a* .15¼								9
	Corn planters:																			
10	Hand ..... do...	**41**		**.45**		.46			.54						.42					10
11				.60											.58					11
12				.57																12
13	2-horse ..... do...	**1**			**27.00**															13
14	Cornshellers, hand, medium size ..... do...	**21**		.66					.72						.615					14
15									4.44						**3.96**					15
16									4.86						4.32					16
17	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes, packed in cases. do...	**85**		1.75		1.83									1.80			*b* 2.10		17
18				**1.75**											1.95			*c* 2.35		18
19																		*d* 1.88		19
	Cultivators:																			
20	1-horse, iron frame, 5-inch blade, with wheel ..... do...	**27**			**3.30**															20
21	Riding, 2-horse ..... do...	**67**			**17.50**				19.46							19.00				21
22	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles ..... No..	**79**		.44½		.54														22
23				**.48**		.52														23
24				.53																24
25	Drills, grain, 2-horse ..... do...	(*)																		25
26	Feed cutter ..... do...	**1**													**5.65**					26
	Forks, hay, c. s.:																			
27	3 oval tines, 5¼-foot handles, packed in cases ..... doz..	**•44**		**2.58**											3.35			*e* 4.25		27
28															3.20			*e* 3.85		28
29															3.70					29
30															3.88					30
31	4 oval tines, 5¼-foot handles, packed in cases ..... do...	**100**		**3.40**											4.83			*e* 5.55		31
32				4.20														*e* 5.05		32
	Forks, manure, c. s.:																			
33	4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases ..... do...	**59**		**3.52**											4.10			*e* 5.38		33
34				3.98											4.65			*e* 4.85		34
35															4.63					35
36	5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases ..... doz..	**58**		**5.90**											6.83			*e* 7.66		36
37															6.83			*e* 6.95		37
	Handles:																			
38	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, "extra," turned (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases ..... doz..	**439**		**.95**		1.00				.10⅓	1.25		2.20		1.32		.105			38
39				1.14		2.40				.09⅝	.99		1.44		1.35					39
40										.09			1.12							40
41										.08⅓										41
42	Hayfork, 5¼-foot (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases ..... doz..	**51**		.74		**.70**									.75			*f* 1.05		42
43						.85									.92					43
44															1.14					44
45															1.30					45
46															1.77					46
47															2.14					47

a Only.
* No bids received.

a Only.
b In 1 dozen cases.
c In ½ dozen cases.
d In ⅛ dozen bundles.
e 15 cents less per dozen if in bundles; common ferrule 15 cents less per dozen.
f 10 cents less per dozen if in bundles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Bullard & Gormley.	Harry B. Lyford.	George H. Francis.	Charles E. Otta.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.		All points except New York.	
	Handles:					
1	Picks, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases ..... doz..	71	.....	**1.00**	.....	.....
2				.75		
3						
4						
5	Plow, left-hand, straight, ⅜ by 2½ inches by 5 feet ... do...	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Plow, right-hand, double bend, for moldboard, ⅜ by 2½ inches by 5 feet ..... doz..	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Shovel, long ..... do...	29	.....	.99	.....	.....
8						
9	Spade, D ..... do...	24	.....	**1.40**	.....	.....
10						
11	Harrows, 60 teeth, ¼ by 8 inches, steel, with drawbar and clevises ..... No..	148	.....	.....	10.00	.....
	Hoes:					
12	Garden, solid shank, c. s., 6-inch ..... doz..	157	.....	2.64	.....	b3.20
13				**2.40**	.....	b2.95
14				2.70		
15	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 ..... do...	28	.....	**3.58**	.....	.....
	Knives:					
16	Corn ..... do...	14	.....	1.30	.....	.....
17				2.10		
18						
19	Hay ..... do...	6	.....	**4.28**	.....	.....
20				4.35		
21	Lawn mowers, hand, 14-inch ..... No..	23	a5.00	2.00	.....	.....
22			a2.25			
23						
	Machines:					
24	Mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections ..... No..	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30	Harvester and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete ... do...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
31						
32						
33	Threshing, 10-horsepower, outfit consisting of 32-inch cylinder separator or less, geared for horse power, complete with trucks, folding straw carrier at least 16 feet long, all small belts, wheat and oat riddles, feed tables, tongue, doubletrees, and neck yoke, 3 dozen extra cylinder teeth, monkey wrench, screwdriver, belt punch, belt awl, oil can, tooth set and socket wrench, maul, and extra small pinion for gearing. One 10-horse mounted power, complete, with sweeps, tumbling rods, staking chains, etc., necessary to connect to and run above separator. Two extra sweeps ..... No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Threshing, 12-horsepower, outfit consisting of 32-inch cylinder separator or less, geared for horse power, complete with trucks, folding straw carrier at least 16 feet long, all small belts, wheat and oat riddles, feed tables, tongue, doubletrees, and neck yoke, 3 dozen extra cylinder teeth, monkey wrench, screwdriver, belt punch, belt awl, oil can, tooth set and socket wrench, maul, and extra small pinion for gearing. One 12-horse mounted power, complete, with sweeps, tumbling rods, staking chains, etc., necessary to connect to and run above separator. Two extra sweeps	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No award. a "Only." b 15 cents per dozen less if in bundles.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

John C. Koch.	Frank C. Patton.	Frank Gould.	Edward S. Pierce.	Frederick K. Maus.	James M. Robinson.	Harwell Brothers.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George R. Barclay.	Enoch E. Paine.	William Butterworth.	The Harrison Machine Works.	George B. Glessner.	Robert M. Fair.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.		Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	All points.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		
1.20	.....	.....	.08½	a.98	.....	2.00	.....	1.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
			.07½			1.50								2
			.07			1.12								3
			.06½											4
.....	.....	.....	.....	a1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	a1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
								1.35						8
2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
								2.12						10
.....	4.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	**8.00**	.....	.....	.....	11
2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
														13
														14
3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
								1.41						17
								2.30						18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
								5.30						20
1.90	.....	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	21
								1.98						22
								3.85						23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	**20.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	24
					29.00							24.50		25
					30.00									26
					33.00									27
					34.00									28
					36.00									29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.00	.....	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
					87.00									31
					90.00									32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c435.00	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d458.56	.....	.....	34

c For 28 by 41 inch separator and 10-horsepower. } We also agree to furnish with each outfit $10 worth of repairs and flat riddles.
d For 32 by 29 inch separator and 12-horsepower. }

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Bullard and Gormley.	Harry B. Lyford.	John C. Koch.	Frank C. Patton.	Fred. K. Maus.	Charles A. Kimbark.	George H. Francis.	Charles C. Otta.	Enoch E. Paine.	William Butterworth.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Point of delivery.								
			Chicago.			Chicago.			All points except New York.		All points.		St. Louis.	
1	Mattocks, ax, c. s ..... doz..	27	.....	4.56	4.95	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.60	1
2				**4.56**										2
3				5.90										3
4	Oxbow keys, 2-inch ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Oxbows, 2-inch ..... do...	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	5
6										5.60			4.40	6
7	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds ..... No..	**361**	.....	.29½	**.31¼**	.....	3.86	*e* 4.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.47	7
8				.37¼										8
	Plows:													
9	8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share ..... do...	**8**	.....	.....	.....	**2.64**	.....	.....	3.50	.....	3.50	4.50	.....	9
10	10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share ..... do...	**62**	.....	.....	.....	**3.68**	.....	.....	5.00	.....	4.75	6.45	.....	10
11	12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share ..... do...	**181**	.....	.....	.....	*d* **4.72**	.....	.....	*c* **7.00**	.....	7.00	7.65	.....	11
12	14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share ..... do...	**114**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.00**	.....	.....	8.40	.....	12
13	"Breaker," 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share ..... No..	**58**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.00**	.....	.....	12.30	.....	13
14	"Breaker," 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share ..... No..	**33**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.00**	.....	.....	13.50	.....	14
15	Shovel, double ..... do...	**16**	.....	.....	.....	**1.46**	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	Plow beams:													
16	For 8-inch plow, 5 feet long ..... do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	For 10-inch plow, 5½ feet long ..... do...	**46**	.....	.....	.....	.28	*b* .33	**.47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long ..... do...	**76**	.....	.....	.....	.32	*b* .39	**.52**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	For 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long ..... do...	**162**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* .44	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6½ feet long ..... do...	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* .52	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long ..... do...	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* .57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	Pumps, iron:													
22	Lift, hand, fitted for 1¼-inch pipe, with cylinder attached ..... No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* .65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Lift and force, hand, fitted for 1¼-inch pipe, with cylinder attached ..... No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	Rakes:													
24	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth ..... do...	**73**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows ..... doz..	**26**	.....	**1.00**	.....	**11.96**	.....	.....	15.75	.....	.....	.....	1.06	25
26				1.15									1.19	26
27													1.30	27
28													1.43	28
29	Malleable-iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... do...	**107**	1.80	**1.37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* 1.90	.....	.....	1.50	29
30				1.40										30
31				2.60										31
32	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied ..... No..	**156**	*a*. 70	**.66⅔**	.68¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.695	32
33			*a*. 68	.625		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.66	33
34				.625		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	34
35				.69		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	35
	Scythes:													
36	Brush, packed in cases ..... doz..	**17**	.....	**4.25**	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.35	36
37				4.65									7.35	37
38													7.60	38
39	Grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases ..... do...	**46**	.....	**4.25**	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	39
40													7.80	40
41													8.05	41
42													7.35	42
43													7.75	43
44	Weed, packed in cases ..... do...	**12**	.....	**4.25**	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	44
45				4.65									7.75	45
46													7.35	46
47	Scythe snaths ..... do...	**47**	.....	5.09	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* 5.55	.....	.....	4.23	47
48				**4.16**		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.69	48
49				5.45									6.41	49
50													5.94	50

* No bid received.
† No award.
a "Only."
b F. o. b. North Manchester, Ind.
c 111 awarded.
d 70 awarded.
e Per dozen.
f 15 cents per dozen; less if in bundles.
g In 5 dozen cases; if in bundles, 25 cents less per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded,	Bullard & Gormley.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. E. Scott.	John C. Koch.	W. J. Johnston.	Marvin J. Neahr.	Frank C. Patton.	Franklin P. Mann.	Frank Gould.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George R. Barclay.	Judson S. Bemis.	Charles E. Otte.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.			Chicago.							St. Louis.		All points except New York.	
1	Scythestones ..... doz..	**91**	.....	.25	.....	**.18¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	1
2				.165									.31			2
3													.23			3
4													.225			4
5	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon ..... No..	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Shovels:															
6	Coal, D handle ..... No..	**189**	.....	**.58**	.....	.68¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	6
7				.60									.69			7
8				.54									.63			8
9													.65			9
10													.75			10
11													1.20			11
12	Steel, long-handled, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ..... No..	**1,278**	*a*.595	.51⅔	.....	.595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.....	.....	12
13			*a*.575	.53¾									.61			13
14				.495									.61			14
15				**.51**⅔									.57			15
16													.57			16
17													.55			17
18	Steel, short-handled, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ..... No..	**627**	*a*.595	.51⅔	.....	.595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.....	.....	18
19			*a*.575	.53¾									.61			19
20				**.495**									.61			20
21				.51⅔									.55			21
22													.57			22
23													.53			23
24	Sickles, No. 3, grain ..... No..	**99**	.....	**.12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	24
	Spades, steel:															
25	Long-handled, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ..... No..	**279**	*a*.615	.53¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	.....	.....	25
26			*a*.595	.56									.63			26
27				**.51**⅔									.63			27
28				.53¾									.59			28
29													.61			29
30	D handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ..... No..	**567**	*a*.615	.53¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	.....	.....	30
31			*a*.595	.56									.63			31
32				**.51**⅔									.63			32
33				.53¾									.59			33
34													.61			34
35													.57			35
36	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..... No..	**102**	.....	**.445**	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.455	.....	.....	36
37				.58									.415			37
38													.495			38
39	Twine, binder ..... lbs..	**21,263**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1045	*d*.11¼	.....	.....	.....	39
40											**.1045**	*d*.11½				40
41												*e*.12¾				41
42												*e*.14¼				42
43												*f*.10½				43
44												*f*.10⅝				44
45	Wheelbarrows, garden:															
46	All iron ..... No..	**64**	.....	**4.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	45
47													2.70			46
48													3.85			47
49													2.50			48
													2.50			49

a This bid is for "only."
b Per 1,000.
c No sample.
d 500 feet, per pound.
e 550 feet, per pound.
f 600 feet, per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Bullard & Gormley.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. E. Scott.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
50	Wheelbarrows, garden:				
51	Wood ..... No..	**20**	.....	2.30	.....
52					
53					
54					
55	Yoke, ox, large, oiled and painted ..... No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....
56					
57					
58	*Additional articles.*				
	Bags:				
59	For wheat ..... No..	**15,000**	.....	.....	.15½
60					.13⅜
61					
62					
63					
64					
65					
66	For oats ..... No..	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....
67					
68					
69					
70					
71					
72	Road scrapers, No. 5 ..... No..	**10**	.....	**4.75**	.....
73				5.00	

a This bid is for "only." b Per 1,000. * No award.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

John C. Koch.	W. J. Johnston.	Marvin J. Neahr.	Frank C. Patton.	Franklin P. Mann.	Frank Gould.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George R. Barclay.	Judson S. Bemis.	Charles E. Otta.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.							St. Louis.		All points except New York.	
2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.15**	.....	2.50	.....	.....	50
							2.70			51
							3.85			52
							2.50			53
							2.50			54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	*c* 5.60	55
							.60			56
							.70			57
							.85			58
.....	.07	.06½	.....	*a* **.06**⅛	.....	.....	.....	.17½	.....	59
		.06⅞		*a* .07¼				.16¼		60
		.07¾		*a* .07⅜				.16½		61
		.05⅛		*a* .05⅜				.09		62
				a .13¾				.08⅞		63
				a .12½						64
				a .05⅜						65
.....	.07	.06⅜	.....	*a* **.06**⅜	.....	.....	.....	*b* 80.50	.....	66
		.07⅜		*a* .07½				*b* 79.00		67
		.07⅞		*a* .07				*b* 77.00		68
		.08⅛		*a* .08⅛				*b* 76.50		69
				a .07⅜				*b* 75.00		70
				.08¼						71
.....	.....	.....	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
										73

c No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES. [All wood wagon material must be clear, straight grain, free from all imperfections, tough, and thoroughly seasoned. Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, fellies, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough-finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or mortising. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.]	Quantity awarded.	William H. Weber. Points of delivery. Chicago.
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track:		
1	2⅛ by 3½ ....No..	**14**	**.36**
2	2⅛ by 3⅝ ....No..	**32**	**.38**
3	2¾ by 3¾ ....No..	**50**	.44
4	3 by 4 ....No..	**38**	.51
5	3½ by 4½ ....No..	**94**	.59
6	3⅝ by 4⅛ ....No..	**130**	.64
7	4 by 5 ....No..	**16**	.81
8	4⅛ by 5⅛ ....No..	**8**	1.02
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track:		
9	2⅛ by 3½ ....No..	**18**	**.36**
10	2¾ by 3¾ ....No..	**8**	**.44**
11	3 by 4 ....No..	**36**	.51
12	3½ by 4½ ....No..	**102**	.59
13	3⅝ by 4⅛ ....No..	**106**	.64
14	4 by 5 ....No..	**16**	.81
15	4⅛ by 5⅛ ....No..	**15**	1.02
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, narrow track:		
16	2½ by 3½ ....No..	**50**	**.22**
17	2¾ by 4½ ....No..	**73**	.27
18	3 by 4¾ ....No..	**113**	.32
19	3½ by 5 ....No..	**144**	.39
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, wide track:		
20	2½ by 3½ ....No..	**19**	**.24**
21	2¾ by 4½ ....No..	**31**	**.29**
22	3 by 4¾ ....No..	**114**	**.36**
23	3½ by 5 ....No..	**93**	**.41**
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, narrow track:		
24	2½ by 3 ....No..	**53**	**.20**
25	2¾ by 3⅛ ....No..	**82**	.24
26	3 by 4 ....No..	**194**	.28
27	3⅛ by 4⅛ ....No..	**71**	.35
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, wide track:		
28	2½ by 3 ....No..	**31**	.22
29	2¾ by 3⅛ ....No..	**10**	**.25**
30	3 by 4 ....No..	**91**	.30
31	3⅛ by 4½ ....No..	**43**	.37
32	Bows, farm wagon, round top, ⅝ by 1⅝ inches, per set of 5 ....sets...	**13**	.....
	Clevises:		
33	2 by 4½ inches, wrought-iron, with self-fastening pin ....No..	**2,958**	.....
34	2 by 5½ inches, wrought-iron, with key pin ....No..	**959**	.....
35	Clips, center, ⅝-inch ring ....doz..	**41**	.....
36			
37	Covers, 29-inch, 10-ounce duck, free from sizing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw rope each end, and three tie ropes (36 inches long) each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover ....No..	**69**	.....
	Eveners, hickory, wagon:		
38	Narrow track, 1¼ by 4 inches by 4 feet, full ironed, ends riveted, top and bottom plate at center, ¾-inch hole, and stay chains ....No..	**685**	*b* .43
39			*c* .59
40	Wide track, same as above ....No..	**502**	*b* .43
41			*c* .59
42	Plain, narrow track, 1⅞ by 4 inches by 4 feet ....No..	**238**	**.13**
43	Plain wide track, 1⅞ by 4 inches by 4 feet ....No..	**188**	**.13**

* Bids of F. K. Maus are for "only." *a* Per 100. *b* No clevises. *c* With clevises.

under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Harry B. Lyford.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Frederick K. Maus.*	Harry Channon.	Francis Boyd.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.		North Manchester, Ind.	Chicago.			
.....	.40	.45	.40	.....	.53	1
.....	.40	.45	.40	.....	.57	2
.....	**.40**	.52	.45	.....	.63	3
.....	**.48**	.59	.56	.....	.73	4
.....	**.58**	.65	.59	.....	.91	5
.....	**.625**	.71	.67	.....	1.00	6
.....	**.75**	.78	.77	.....	1.24	7
.....	**.90**	.91	1.00	.....	1.47	8
.....	.40	.45	.40	.....	.60	9
.....	.50	.58	.45	.....	.69	10
.....	**.50**	.59	.56	.....	.80	11
.....	**.58**	.59	.59	.....	.97	12
.....	**.625**	.71	.67	.....	1.07	13
.....	**.75**	.78	.77	.....	1.31	14
.....	**.90**	.91	1.00	.....	1.53	15
.....	.24	.24	.28	.....	.33	16
.....	**.26**	.26	.34	.....	.43	17
.....	**.32**	.29	.40	.....	.49	18
.....	**.38**	.33	.45	.....	.56	19
.....	.27	.26	.28	.....	.36	20
.....	.32	.26	.34	.....	.47	21
.....	.37	.29	.40	.....	.53	22
.....	.42	.39	.45	.....	.63	23
.....	.22	.24	.28	.....	.29	24
.....	**.23**	.24	.28	.....	.37	25
.....	**.26**	.34	.34	.....	.44	26
.....	**.29**	.33	.45	.....	.53	27
.....	**.22**	.24	.28	.....	.32	28
.....	.26	.26	.28	.....	.40	29
.....	**.29**	.24	.34	.....	.47	30
.....	**.32**	.39	.45	.....	.56	31
.....	.....	.36	**.36**	.....	.43	32
.....	.....	.....	**.04⅓**	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	**.04⅔**	.....	.....	34
.62	1.26	.....	*a* 6.30	**.70**	.....	35
1.29						36
3.85	.....	.....	.....	**3.70**	.....	37
.....	.50	.....	.....	**.275**	.80	38
						39
.....	.50	.....	.....	**.275**	.81	40
						41
.....	.145	.14	.12	.16	.33	42
.....	.145	.14	.12	.16	.35	43

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles A. Kimbark.	William H. Weber.	Frank C. Patton.	Frederick K. Maus.	Francis Boyd.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Number.
			Point of delivery.						
			Chicago, except otherwise stated.						
	Fellies, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:					(*)	(*)		
1	1½ by 1¼ inches.....sets..	17	**.68¾**	.....	.....	.65	.78	.....	1
2	1⅝ by 1⅜ inches.....do...	7	**.79⅜**	.....	.....	.72	.86	.....	2
3	1½ by 1⅝ inches.....do...	26	**.90¾**	.....	.....	.85	1.04	.....	3
4	1⅝ by 1⅝ inches.....do...	22	**1.04⅛**	.....	.....	.98	1.24	.....	4
5	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do...	38	**1.21**	.....	.....	1.24	1.63	.....	5
6	2 by 2 inches.....do...	12	**1.56¾**	.....	.....	1.63	2.15	.....	6
	Fellies, white oak, wagon, bent:								
7	1¾ by 2 inches.....sets..	55	**1.08**	.....	.....	1.50	.....	3.00	7
8	2 by 2¼ inches .....do...	14	**1.41¾**	.....	.....	1.90	.....	3.33	8
9	2¼ by 2¼ inches.....do...	12	**1.91¼**	.....	.....	2.47	.....	3.67	9
	Fellies, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced:								
10	1½ by 2½ inches, cased...sets..	341	**1.25**	.....	.....	*a* 1.56	*b* 1.20	.....	2.13	10
11	1⅝ by 2½ inches, cased...do...	140	**1.30**	.....	.....	*a* 1.85	*b* 1.45	.....	2.33	11
12	1⅞ by 2⅜ inches, cased...do...	76	**1.40**	.....	.....	*a* 1.88	*b* 1.50	.....	2.83	12
13	2½ by 3 inches, cased....do...	37	**2.30**	.....	.....	*a* 2.28	*b* 1.88	.....	3.20	13
14	Hooks and ferrules, singletree, 1⅜-inch.....No..	584	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.035**	.....	14
	Hounds, white oak, wagon:								
15	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1⅞ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2¾ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased, sets	272	**.39**	.....	.....	.....	*c*. 42	.....	.80	15
16	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2⅞ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2¾ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased.....sets..	509	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	*c*. 08½	.....	.40	16
17	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2¼ inches wide at front end, 2⅞ inches wide at rear end, and 2⅞ inches wide, 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.....sets..	331	**.32**	.....	.....	.....	*c*. 104	.....	.60	17
	Hubs, white oak:								
18	7½ by 9, cupped, crated..do...	26	**.75**	.....	.....	*a* 1.13	*b*. 90	.....	.....	18
19	8 by 10, cupped, crated..do...	38	**.85**	.....	.....	*a* 1.20	*b*. 95	.....	.....	19
20	8½ by 11, cupped, crated..do...	30	**.95**	.....	.....	*a* 1.45	*b* 1.15	.....	.....	20
21	9 by 12, cupped, crated..do...	4	**1.00**	.....	.....	*a* 1.45	*b* 1.15	.....	.....	21
22	10 by 12, cupped, crated..do...	5	**1.40**	.....	.....	*a* 2.05	*b* 1.75	.....	.....	22
	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding:								
23	For 2¾-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅛ by 1⅞.No..	363	**.39**	.....	.....	*c*. 39	*d*. 50	.....	.52	23
24	For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅛ by 1⅞.No..	831	**.39**	.....	.....	*c*. 39	*d*. 50	.....	.52	24
25	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅞ by 1⅞.No..	773	**.39**	.....	.....	*c*. 39	*d*. 50	.....	.72	25

* Bids of Frederick K. Maus are for "only."
a Cases.
b Bundled.
c Delivered in North Manchester, Ind.
d Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles A. Kimbark.	William H. Weber.	Frank C. Patton.	Frederick K. Maus.	Francis Boyd.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Number.
			Point of delivery.						
			Chicago, except otherwise stated.						
	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding:					(*)	(*)		
26	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅞ by 1⅞.No..	438	**.39**	.....	.....	c. 39	.50	.....	.72	26
	Skeins, wagon:								
27	2½ by 7½ inches, not less than 34 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels....sets..	12	**1.28**	.....	.....	1.33	.....	.....	1.23	27
28	2¾ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels....sets..	43	**1.49**	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	1.45	28
29	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels....sets..	61	**1.70**	.....	.....	1.78	.....	.....	1.63	29
30	3¼ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels....sets..	75	**2.13**	.....	.....	2.23	.....	.....	2.04	30
31	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels....sets..	42	**2.35**	.....	.....	2.45	.....	.....	2.24	31
32	Sleds, bob.....No..	8	.....	9.00	12.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33				10.50						33
34				**11.50**						34

* Bids of Frederick K. Maus are for "only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William H. Weber.	Harry B. Lyford.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Frederick K. Maus.	Francis Boyd.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Hartwell Brothers.	Frank H. Tuthill.	Number.
			Point of delivery.			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago, except otherwise stated.			Chicago, except otherwise stated.			St. Louis or Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch, "A select," cased..sets..	**39**	.....	.....	**1.90**	*e* 2.21	*e* 1.89	*e* 1.17	.....	.....	1
	Spokes, wagon:										
2	1½-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**28**	.....	.....	1.75	*e* **1.63**	*e* 1.30	*e* 1.17	.....	.....	2
3	1⅝-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**34**	.....	.....	1.75	*e* **1.63**	*e* 1.30	*e* 1.17	.....	.....	3
4	2-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**126**	.....	.....	1.80	*e* **2.13**	*e* 1.76	*e* 1.50	.....	.....	4
5	2⅛-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**362**	1.25	.....	1.80	*e* **2.47**	*e* 2.00	*e* 1.56	.....	.....	5
6	2¼-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**92**	1.40	.....	1.80	*e* **2.47**	*e* 2.15	*e* 1.69	.....	.....	6
7	2⅜-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**11**	1.60	.....	2.05	*e* **2.73**	*e* 2.40	*e* 1.90	.....	.....	7
8	2½-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**19**	1.70	.....	2.30	*e* **2.73**	*e* 2.40	*e* 1.90	.....	.....	8
9	3-inch, "B select," cased .....do...	**6**	2.25	.....	2.80	*e* **3.12**	*e* 2.54	*e* 1.95	.....	.....	9
10	3½-inch, "A extra select," cased .....set..	**1**	3.00	.....	3.30	*e* **3.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	3½-inch, "A extra select," cased .....do...	**1**	3.70	.....	4.30	*e* **3.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	Springs:										
12	For wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 by 1¾ inches per pair, Number.....	**1,166**	.....	**.57**	.58	.60	.....	.....	.74	.....	.59 12
13	Wagon, elliptic, per pound.....No..	**12**	.....	.....	.06	**.0535**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.055 13
	Tongues, white oak, butt cut, tough:										
14	For 2¾-inch wagon, 11 feet long, 3¾ inches wide and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 2¼ inches square.....No..	**283**	*d*. 50	.....	**.75**	*c*. 66	.....	.....	1.27	.....	 14
15	For 3-inch wagon, same as for 2¾-inch .....do...	**424**	*d*. 50	.....	**.75**	*c*. 66	.....	.....	1.27	.....	 15
16	For 3¼-inch wagon, same as for 2¾-inch.....do...	**386**	*d*. 50	.....	**.75**	*c*. 66	.....	.....	1.37	.....	 16
17	For 3½-inch wagon, same as for 2¾-inch.....do...	**440**	.....	.....	**.75**	*c*. 66	.....	.....	1.40	.....	 17
	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval:										
18	2¾-inch center, 36 inches long, full ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center, cased.....No..	**2,049**	.....	.....	.375	.30	.....	.....	.28	.36	 18
19									**.22**	.16	19
20	2¾-inch center, 36 inches long, plain, cased..do....	**699**	.....	.....	**.06¼**	.09	.....	.....	.07⅛	.....	.08 20
	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon:										
21	2⅝-inch center, 38 inches long, full ironed, cased, Number.....	**836**	.....	.....	.42	.39	.....	.....	**.275**	.40	 21
22	2⅝-inch center, 38 inches long, plain, turned to shape and size, cased.....No..	**423**	.....	.....	**.08⅓**	.104	.....	.....	.09	.18	.10 22
	Additional articles.										
23	Hounds, front, bent.....do...	**50**	.....	.....	.55	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	 23
24	Spokes, hickory, buggy.....set..	**1**	.....	.....	**1.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 24

d White and red oak 3½ inches wide, 10 feet 10 inches long.

c Delivered in North Manchester, Ind.

e Spokes bundled and not cased, 15 cents per set less. The word "only" governs this entire bid (award was made for bundled).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. [Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chain, and tongue, and flat-iron strenghtening bar under the whole length of axles.]	Quantity awarded.	Edward L. Kuhns.	William H. Weber.	Milburn Wagon Co.	
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Wagons:*					
1	2¾ by 8 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent, or square or coach, front hounds; tires 1⅜ by 7/16.....No..	**82**	35.69	(e) 34.90	(g) **34.20**	(h) 37.45
2	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent, or square or coach, front hounds; tires 1½ by ½.....No..	[10]**139**	39.11	36.40	**36.60**	39.45
3	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; square or coach, front hounds; tires 1½ by ⅝.....No..	[11]**54**	42.70	37.65	**38.75**	41.60
4	3¼ by 11 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; square or coach, front hounds; tires 1⅝ by ⅝.....No..	[12]**16**	48.41	39.65	**41.15**	44.15
5	2¾ by 8 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent, or square or coach, front hounds; tires 1⅜ by 7/16.....No..	**76**	33.24	34.90	**34.20**	37.45
6	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent, or square or coach; front hounds; tires 1½ by ½.....No..	[13]**40**	39.11	36.40	**36.60**	39.45
7	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; square or coach, front hounds; tires 1½ by ⅝.....No..	[14]**135**	42.70	37.65	**38.75**	41.60
8	3⅝ by 11 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; square or coach, front hounds; tires 1⅝ by ⅝.....No..	[15]**46**	48.41	39.65	**41.15**	44.15
9	Bows	.....	.50	*a* 43	**.50**	.50
10	Covers (according to specification on page 124)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Spring seats	.....	1.90	*b* 1.85	**1.75**	1.75
12	Top boxes	.....	1.95	*c* 1.80	*w* **1.80**	*w* 1.80
13				*d* 1.95	*x* **2.00**	*x* 2.00

Number.	Milburn Wagon Co.	Edward L. Kuhns.	William H. Weber.	William H. Weber.	William H. Weber.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Milburn Wagon Co.	William H. Weber.	Frank B. Jones.	Haskell Institute.	
	Points of delivery.										
	Chicago.		Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City.	St. Louis.	St. Paul.	San Francisco.			Factory.		
1	(i) 39.45	(j) 42.45	.....	(e) 37.50	(e) 35.95	(e) 36.65	(k)	‡ 54.45	‡ 57.45	.....	.....
2	41.45	44.45	41.95	39.30	37.55	38.35	54.61	56.45	59.45	.....	*f* **40.00**
3	44.10	47.10	45.75	40.85	38.95	39.80	59.09	59.10	62.10	.....	*v* **40.00**
4	46.65	49.65	51.78	43.00	41.00	41.90	**65.93**	61.65	64.65	.....	.....
5	39.45	42.45	.....	37.50	35.95	36.65	.....	54.45	57.45	.....	.....
6	41.45	44.45	41.95	39.30	37.55	38.35	**54.61**	56.45	59.45	.....	.....
7	44.10	47.10	45.75	40.85	38.95	39.80	**59.09**	59.10	62.10	.....	.....
8	46.65	49.65	51.78	43.00	41.00	41.90	**65.93**	61.65	64.65	.....	.....
9	.50	.50	.....	*a* .47	*a* .45	*a* .45	.....	.65	.65	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	1.75	1.75	1.98	*b* 1.95	*b* 1.90	*b* 1.93	**2.15**	2.00	2.00	.....	.....
12	*w* 1.80	*w* 1.80	2.03	*c* 1.95	*c* 1.85	*c* 1.90	**2.45**	*w* 2.00	*w* 2.00	.....	.....
13	*x* 2.00	*x* 2.00	.....	*d* 2.15	*d* 2.00	*d* 2.10	.....	*x* 2.25	*x* 2.25		

*Sizes of bodies to be as follows:

Wagon.	Length.		Lower box.	Upper box.
Inch.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*
2¾	10	6	12	8
3	10	6	14	8
3¼	10	6	14	10
3½	10	6	16	10

All boxes to have bow staples.

Wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing, and to be subject to two inspections: First, in the white, when ready for painting; second, when painted and ready for shipment.

‡ For San Francisco delivery; full carloads only.

a If furnished with wagons.
b With lazybacks. } If furnished with wagons.
c 8-inch. }
d 10-inch. }

e These prices are for the Weber Wagon Company's make of wagons with hickory axles, oak-gearing spokes and felloes, poplar sideboards, Southern pine bottoms, double thick over rear bolster where they are subjected to severest strain. All work first class and thoroughly ironed. Gears double braced, sand-board plate with raised collar extending to gearing bolts. Reach provided with sway bar roller concave. Rub iron on box.

f Awarded 15 wagons.

g Cast skeins, regular tire, box brakes.

h Cast skeins, heavy tire, gear brakes.

i Steel skeins, heavy tire, gear brakes.

j Steel skeins, heavy tire, California brakes.

k The celebrated Studebaker steel-skein wagon with clipped gear and fitted with California brake as made especially for the Pacific coast.

v Awarded 30 wagons.

w 8-inch.

x 10-inch.

[10] 124 to Milburn Wagon Company; 15 to Haskell Institute.

[11] 24 to Milburn Wagon Company; 30 to Haskell Institute.

[12] 13 to Milburn Wagon Company; 3 to Edward L. Kuhns.

[13] 39 to Milburn Wagon Company; 1 to Edward L. Kuhns.

[14] 104 to Milburn Wagon Company; 31 to Edward L. Kuhns.

[15] 42 to Milburn Wagon Company; 4 to Edward L. Kuhns.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. [Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chain, and tongue, and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles.]	Quantity awarded.	Milburn Wagon Co.			
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
14	Bidders are requested to quote prices for wagons with California brakes; for wagons with clipped gear and California brakes, and also for wagons adapted to the Pacific Coast climate, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco. All wagons to be delivered in San Francisco for the Pacific coast must be provided with California brakes. Tires for Western wagons with steel skein and clipped gear must be as follows: 2¾ by 8½, 1⅞ by ½; 3 by 9, 1⅛ by ⅝; 3½ by 10, 1⅛ by ¾; 3½ by 11, 1¼ by ¾.					
	Bids will also be considered for wagons with steel tubular axles of the following sizes, with and without self-oiling attachment, with body or box brakes; also with California brake, viz:		(*m*)	(*n*)	(*o*)	*Sizes.* " "
15	2½ by 8 inches		35.20	38.45	41.45	2 by 8
16	2⅝ by 9 inches		37.60	40.35	43.35	2⅛ by 9
17	2⅞ by 10 inches		40.75	43.60	46.60	2⅜ by10
18	2⅞ by 11 inches		43.65	46.65	49.65	2⅜ by11

m For hollow-axle wagons, regular tire, box brake, Chicago delivery.
n For hollow-axle wagons, heavy tire, gear brake, Chicago delivery.
o For hollow-axle wagons, heavy tire, California brake, Chicago delivery.
p For hollow-axle wagons, heavy tire, gear brake. } For San Francisco delivery, full carloads
q For hollow-axle wagons, heavy tire, California brake. } only.
r 2¾ by 8½. } Extra long sleeve steel-skein wagons with clipped gears and California brake, otherwise
s 3 by 9. } same as wagons described for Chicago and other deliveries. F. o. b. San Francisco in
t 3½ by 10. } carload lots only.
u 3½ by 11. }

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Milburn Wagon Co.				William H. Weber.	Frank B. Jones.		Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	San Francisco.				Factory.		
2 by 8 hollow axles to equal 2¾ by 8 thin skein. 2⅛ by 9 hollow axles to equal 3 by 9 thin skein. 2⅜ by 10 hollow axles to equal 3¼ by 10 thin skein. 2⅝ by 11 hollow axles to equal 3½ by 11 thin skein. Regular and heavy tires same as corresponding sizes in thimble-skein wagons.					[1] 57.50 [2] 58.75 [3] 62.50 [4] 61.25 [5] 62.50 [6] 66.25 [7] 65.63 [8] 66.98 [9] 70.63		14
	Sizes. " "	(*p*)	(*q*)				
	2 by 8	53.45	56.45	*r* 51.55			15
	2⅛ by 9	55.35	58.35	*s* 54.20			16
	2⅜ by 10	58.60	61.60	*t* 56.85			17
	2⅝ by 11	61.65	69.65	*u* 59.85			18

[1] 200 1⅛ inches, 2 inches tread.
[2] 200 1⅛ inches, 2 inches tread, California brake.
[3] 200 1⅛ inches, 2 inches tread, clipped gear, and California brake.
[4] 200 1⅝ inches, 2⅛ inches tread.
[5] 200 1⅝ inches, 2⅛ inches tread, California brake.
[6] 200 1⅝ inches, 2⅛ inches tread, clipped gear.
[7] 200 1¾ inches, 2⅛ inches tread.
[8] 200 1¾ inches, 2⅛ inches tread, California brake.
[9] 200 1¾ inches, 2⅛ inches tread, clipped gear, California brake.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. [All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.]	Quantity awarded.	H. M. Hooker Co.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Abram L. Hirsch.	Riddiford Bros.	George R. Barclay.	James W. Soper.	Frederick K. Maus.	Edward S. Pierce.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Chicago Brush Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. Sprague.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.			New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.					
1	Borax ..... lbs..	**704**	.....	.....	.085	.09⅞	.....	.....	.....	a**.0740**	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	.....	1
	Brushes:																
2	Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch ..... No..	**125**	2.20	1.25	.....	.....	1.98	.43	.625	.....	.....	.91⅔	2.02	17.93	.70	.....	2
3			1.65						.98				1.18		.84		3
4			**1.15**										.63		1.05		4
5	Marking, bristle, assorted ..... doz..	**24**	.18	.20	.....	.....	.19	.155	.....	.....	.....	.25	**.15**	.....	.27	.....	5
6			.44														6
	Brushes, paint, round, all bristles:																
7	No. ⅛, full size ..... No..	**160**	**.39**	.27	.....	.....	.33	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.31	.....	7
8								.20					.225				8
9													.18				9
10	No. ¾, full size ..... do...	**147**	**.59**	.39	.....	.....	.47	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	.....	.38	.....	10
11								.35					.29				11
12													.24				12
13	No. ⅝, full size ..... do...	**203**	**.85**	.52	.....	.....	.78	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	.68	.....	13
14								.48					.36				14
15													.34				15
16	No. ⅜, full size ..... do...	**122**	**1.20**	1.00	.....	.....	1.32	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.83	.....	1.11	.....	16
17								.72					.59				17
18													.50				18
	Brushes, paint, all Chinese bristles, flat:																
19	3-inch ..... do...	**320**	.12	.20	.....	.....	.245	.0975	.18	.....	.....	.19⅛	.10	2.50	.125	.....	19
20			.21										.18	1.75	.18		20
21			.25										.49		.24		21
22													.22		.19		22
23	4-inch ..... do...	**365**	.18	.37	.....	.....	.385	.135	.27	.....	.....	.36⅜	.16	4.50	.18	.....	23
24			**.33**										.32	3.20	.27		24
25			.40										.63		.40		25
26													.28		.32		26
	Brushes:																
27	All bristles, sash tools, No. 6 ..... do...	**342**	.06	.05	.....	.....	.065	.043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.045	.....	27
28			.09										.06½		.05		28
29			**.10**										.075				29
30	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ..... do...	**139**	.42	.28	.....	.....	.12	.19	.164	.....	.....	.....	.31	.....	.09	.....	30
31			**.34**				.38								.16		31
32			.36												.195		32
33	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle ..... No..	**266**	.....	**.67**	.....	.....	.455	.18	.295	.....	.40	.....	.16	5.95	.38	.....	33
34							.37	.34	.425		.26		.35		.34		34
35									.537		.32		.76		.385		35
36											.40						36
37	Coal tar ..... galls..	**152**	.....	.....	.....	**.395**	.....	.....	.295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38									.425								38
39									.537								39
	Glass, window, single thickness:																
40	8 by 10 ..... boxes..	**73**	**2.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	40
41	9 by 12 ..... do...	**34**	**2.36**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	41
42	9 by 14 ..... do...	**27**	**2.36**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	42
43	9 by 15 ..... do...	**34**	**2.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	43
44	9 by 16 ..... do...	**24**	**2.36**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	44
45	9 by 18 ..... do...	**7**	**2.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	45
46	10 by 12 ..... do...	**130**	**2.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	46
47	10 by 14 ..... do...	**88**	**2.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	47
48	10 by 16 ..... do...	**29**	**2.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	48
49	10 by 18 ..... do...	**16**	**2.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	49
50	10 by 20 ..... do...	**8**	**2.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	50
51	10 by 22 ..... do...	**10**	**2.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	51

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William Sprague.	H. M. Hooker Co.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	Glass, window (single thickness):					
1	10 by 24 ..... boxes..	**10**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	1
2	10 by 28 ..... do....	**5**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	2
3	12 by 14 ..... do....	**61**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	3
4	12 by 16 ..... do....	**63**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	4
5	12 by 18 ..... do....	**54**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	5
6	12 by 20 ..... do....	**15**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	6
7	12 by 22 ..... do....	**13**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	7
8	12 by 24 ..... do....	**15**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	8
9	12 by 26 ..... do....	**7**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	9
10	12 by 28 ..... do....	**42**	2.92	**2.65**	3.15	10
11	12 by 30 ..... do....	**25**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	11
12	12 by 32 ..... do....	**23**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	12
13	12 by 34 ..... do....	**18**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	13
14	12 by 36 ..... do....	**24**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	14
15	12 by 38 ..... do....	**7**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	15
16	14 by 14 ..... do....	**6**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	16
17	14 by 16 ..... do....	**5**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	17
18	14 by 18 ..... do....	**11**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	18
19	14 by 20 ..... do....	**5**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	19
20	14 by 22 ..... do....	**3**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	20
21	14 by 26 ..... do....	**10**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	21
22	14 by 28 ..... do....	**16**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	22
23	14 by 30 ..... do....	**14**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	23
24	14 by 32 ..... do....	**19**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	24
25	14 by 34 ..... do....	**13**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	25
26	14 by 36 ..... do....	**10**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	26
27	14 by 38 ..... do....	**9**	2.87	**2.70**	3.10	27
28	14 by 42 ..... do....	**2**	3.12	**2.85**	3.37	28
29	15 by 18 ..... box..	**1**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	29
30	15 by 20 ..... boxes..	**8**	2.92	**2.55**	3.15	30
31	15 by 24 ..... do....	**8**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	31
32	15 by 26 ..... do....	**3**	2.70	**2.65**	2.90	32
33	15 by 28 ..... do....	**13**	2.70	**2.70**	2.90	33
34	15 by 32 ..... do....	**30**	2.70	**2.75**	2.90	34
35	15 by 34 ..... do....	**5**	2.70	**2.75**	2.90	35
36	15 by 36 ..... do....	**31**	2.87	**2.65**	3.10	36
37	15 by 40 ..... do....	**13**	3.12	**3.00**	3.37	37
38	16 by 18 ..... do....	**4**	2.70	**2.55**	2.91	38
39	16 by 20 ..... do....	**10**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	39
40	16 by 22 ..... do....	**5**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	40
41	16 by 24 ..... box..	**1**	2.92	**2.60**	3.15	41
42	16 by 26 ..... do....	**1**	2.70	**2.55**	2.90	42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William Sprague.	H. M. Hooker Co.	George R. Barclay.	Myer Bros. Drug Co.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.				
	Glass, window (double thickness):									
1	16 by 36 ..... boxes..	**12**	4.30	**4.05**	5.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	16 by 44 ..... do....	**6**	4.20	**4.15**	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	18 by 18 ..... do....	**1**	3.63	**3.90**	4.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	18 by 20 ..... do....	**3**	3.63	**3.90**	4.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	18 by 24 ..... do....	**4**	4.00	**3.95**	4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	18 by 30 ..... do....	**4**	4.00	**3.90**	4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	18 by 36 ..... do....	**2**	4.30	**4.10**	5.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	18 by 42 ..... do....	**3**	4.20	**4.10**	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	20 by 24 ..... do....	**5**	4.00	**3.90**	4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	20 by 26 ..... box..	**1**	4.00	**3.90**	4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	24 by 34 ..... boxes..	**13**	4.20	**4.10**	5.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	24 by 36 ..... do....	**10**	4.20	**4.10**	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	28 by 34 ..... do....	**12**	4.50	**4.10**	4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Glazier's glass cutters ..... No..	**35**	2.50	2.50	.033	.05	.08½	.19	**2.47**	14
15				2.75	.15			.10	2.74	15
16				.12	2.50			.07	2.24	16
17					4.50				2.74	17

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Reuben M. Huffman.	Robert M. Fair.	H. M. Hooker Co.	Charles E. Field.	Standard Oil Co.	Joseph J. Morsman.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Thomas D. McClure.	Alexander H. Levy.	Pratt & Lambert.	George R. Barclay.	Frederick K. Maus.	Edward S. Pierce.	Bullard & Gormley.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Thomas Neal.	Henry Lewis & Co.	Frank C. Patton.	Number.
			Point of delivery.						Point of delivery.														
			Chicago.					As stated.	Chicago.					St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.						
	Glue:																						
1	Cabinet maker's.....lbs..	**634**	.16	.16½	**.14**	.....	.....	.....	.165	.16	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	1
2			.155	.165	.14⅜									.11¼									2
3			.145	.165	.12																		3
4			.135																				4
5			.125																				5
6			.115																				6
7	Liquid, prepared in cans, cased, quarts	**147**	.....	*a* 6.35	.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.30	*h* .516	.....	.375 .51	.10 .14	**.50** .42	.....	.....	.....	7
8																							8
9	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased.....galls..	**352**	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	**.85**	1.20	.....	.....	.85	.80	.....	.....	.....	.38	.80	.68	.....	.....	9
10					.75									.75					.70				10
11																			.65				11
12	Japan, house painters', in cans, cased .....galls..	**318**	.....	.....	.59	.....	.....	.....	.525	.70	.....	.....	**.42**	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.30	.....	.....	12
13																			.50				13
	Lampblack:																						
14	In 1-pound papers.....lbs..	**171**	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.095	.10	.....	**.085**	.....	.105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	14
15					.08									.08					.09				15
16																			.07				16
17	Pure, in oil, good strength..lbs..	**323**	.....	.105	.10¾	.....	.....	.....	.105	.14	.....	**.085**	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.094	.....	.....	17
18																			.10				18
	Lead:																						
19	Red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box .....lbs...	**2,915**	.....	.....	6.15	*d* 6.12	.....	*f* 5.875															19
20	White, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg..lbs..	**59,200**	.....	.....	*b* 5.95	.....	.....	*f* 5.745	.06⅛	.06¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.058**	.06⅛	.....	.....	20
21			.....	.....	*c* 5.80	.....	.....	*g* **5.62**	.05825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.058	5.88	.....	.....	21
22	Oakum	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											.05				22
23									.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24																.055 .05							24
	Oil:																						
25	Harness, in cans, cased..galls..	**160**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **.18**	.....															25
26	Kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.galls..	**42,395**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.12⅜**	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	26
27									.....	.....	.1594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.174	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Lard, good quality, in cans, cased .....galls..	**1,411**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.1509												28
29	Linseed, boiled, pure, in cans, cased .....galls..	**6,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* **.47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Linseed, raw, pure, in cans, cased .....galls..	**1,800**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	*k* **.54**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Lubricating, mineral, crude in cans, cased .....galls..	**2,316**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **.15**	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	*l* **.53**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.....	.....	.....	31
32									.....	.....	.215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*j* .20	.....	32
33	Sewing machine .....bots..	**2,004**	.....	.....	.03	.....	*i* .03	.....	.....	.....	.19¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.013	.....	.....	.035	33
34					.04														.02				34
35					.05														**.02¾**				35
36																			.02½				36
37																			.02¾				37
38																			.03				38
39																			.02⅜				39
40																			.03½				40
41																			.04⅛				41

* No award. *a* Per dozen. *b* Special 100 kegs containing 59,200 pounds, actual net weight. *c* Regular trade kegs weighing 105 pounds, gross. *d* Per keg. *e* Cased, 2-5-gallon cans. *f* Omaha. *g* Chicago. *h* Only. *i* Bottles, packed as wanted.

j In 5-gallon cans. *k* 7,000 gallons only. *l* 1,800 gallons only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Standard Oil Co.	Robert M. Fair.	H. M. Hooker Co.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Thomas D. McClure.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Alexander H. Levy.	George R. Barclay.	Pratt & Lambert.	Harry B. Lyford.	Thomas Neal.	Maire Paint Co.				
			Points of delivery.															
			Chicago.					Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.			St. Paul.	Chicago, Sioux City, and St. Louis.	New York.	Omaha and Kansas City.	
	Paints:																	
1	Chrome green, dry ..... lbs..	203	.....	.045	.04	.045	.....	.05	.045	.05	.....	.075	.047	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2					.05			.08		.08								2
3					.06¾													3
4	Chrome green, in oil ..... do...	510	.....	.105	.07¾	.09	.....	.10	.075	.10	.....	.10	.079	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5								.14										5
6	Chrome yellow, dry ..... do...	530	.....	.06	.05¾	.06¼	.....	.06	.08	.05	.....	.075	*i* 4.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7								.09		.09								7
8	Chrome yellow, in oil ..... do...	580	.....	.12	.11¾	.11	.....	.12	.085	.105	.....	.12	.102	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9								.16										9
10	English vermilion, in oil ..... do...	291	.....	.55	.62	.65	.....	.95	.60	.75	.....	.90	.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Ivory, drop black, in oil ..... do...	370	.....	.12	.11½	.105	.....	.14	.085	.12	.....	.13	.077	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12												.11						12
13	Indian red, in Japan ..... do...	257	.....	.16	.15½	.145	.....	.25	.11¾	.16	.....	.215	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Ocher, French, yellow, dry ..... do...	1,215	.....	.01¼	.01⅞	.015	.....	.01½	*c* .01¼	.02	.....	.01⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15								.01¾		.01		.01¼						15
16	Ocher, French, yellow, in oil, for tinting, pounds	472	.....	.06	.06¾	.06	.....	.06	.05	.05	.....	*g* .055	.052	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17								.08				*g* .03¾						17
18												*h* .075						18
19												*h* .05¾						19
20	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting ..... lbs..	288	.....	.27	.25	.20	.....	.32	.22	.25	.....	.30	.179	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21								.40		.36		.26						21
22	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in cans, cased, gallons	3,585	.....	.55	.59	.425	.....	.45	.38	.50	.....	.70	.389	*j* .64	*j* .675	*j* .715	*j* .685	22
23					.51			.60		.42		.485	.....	*k* .58	*k* .61	*k* .65	*k* .62	23
24										.34				*l* .54	*l* .57	*l* .61	*l* .58	24
25														*m* .52	*m* .55	*m* .59	*m* .56	25
26	Sienna, burnt, in oil, for tinting ..... lbs..	251	.....	.085	.10	.10	.....	.08	.08	.08	.....	.10	.074	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27								.12		.11								27
28	Sienna, raw, in oil, for tinting ..... do...	186	.....	.085	.10	.10	.....	.08	.08	.08	.....	.10	.074	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29								.12		.11								29
30	Venetian red, for tinting ..... do...	1,605	.....	.06	.06¾	.06	.....	.08	*d* .01¼	.045	.....	*g* .05	.044	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31								.10		.055		*g* .04						31
32												*h* .085						32
33												*h* .075						33
	Paper:																	
34	Building ..... do...	19,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* .99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped .. do...	14,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Pitch ..... do...	(*)																36
37	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased ..... do...	5,240	.....	.....	.02⅜	.02¾	.....	.....	.....	*e* .029	.....	*n* .0235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38										*e* .0185		*o* .021						38
39												.02½						39
40												*o* .0195						40
41	Resin, common ..... do...	387	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Stain, oak ..... galls..	79	.....	.65	1.00	.65	.....	.....	.60	.60	.....	1.00	5 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43								.....	.55			.90						43
44	Turpentine, in cans, cased ..... do...	2,300	*a* .55	.....	.....	.....	*b* .60	.....	.....	*f* .49	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased ..... lbs..	516	.....	.08	.08¾	.09	.....	.....	.075	.07	.....	.085	.072	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46										.10								46
47	Varnish, coach, good quality, for interior use, gallons	131	.....	.....	.90	.70	.....	.....	.....	.50	.80	.80	.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48										.75		.70						48
49	Varnish, wagon, heavy durable body: In 1-gallon cans, cased ..... galls..	103	.....	.....	1.00	.95	.....	2.00	.....	.80	1.06	.85	.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50					1.15													50
51	In 5-gallon cans, cased ..... do...	(†)		.....	1.00	.95	.....	.....	.....	.73	.98	.90	.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52					1.15													52
53	Whiting, extra, gilder's bolted ..... lbs..	2,895	.....	.....	.01¼	.01⅜	.....	.....	*u* 79	.006	.....	.009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
54										.008								54

* No bid received. † Taken in 1-gallon cans previous item.
a Cased—2 to 5 gallon cans. *b* Only. *c* In barrels. *d* Dry—in barrels.
e In 5 & 12½ lb. cans. *f* 2,500 pounds only. *g* In kegs. *h* In cans. *i* Per hundredweight.

j 1-gallon cans (6 in a case). *k* 5-gallon wooden pails. *l* One-half barrels. *m* In barrels. *n* In 5-pound cans. *o* In 10-pound cans. *u* In barrels, per hundredweight.

Maire's Indestructible Roof Preserver, "B" grade; will furnish "C" grade same price as "B;" "A" grade 5 cents per gallon more than "B."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Standard Oil Co.	Robert M. Fair.	H. M. Hooker Co.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Thomas D. McClure.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Additional articles.						
	Oil:						
55	Cylinder ..... galls..	**195**	*a*.28	.....	.....	.....	.295
56							
57	Engine ..... do...	**130**	.22	.....	.....	.....	.24
58							
59	Gasoline ..... do...	**6,000**	*n* **.19**	.....	.....	.....	*t*.2144
60			*o* **.16**				
	Glass, window:						
61	14 by 48 ..... boxes..	**2**	.....	.....	*r* **4.10**	.....	.....
62					*s* 2.75		
63	15 by 30 ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....	*r* **4.10**	.....	.....
64					*s* 2.65		
65	20 by 32 ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....	*r* **4.10**	.....	.....
66					*s* 2.60		
67	22 by 26 ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....	*r* **3.95**	.....	.....
68					*s* 3.25		
69	26 by 36 ..... do...	**1**	.....	.....	*r* **4.10**	.....	.....
70					*s* 3.25		
71	26 by 38 ..... do...	**3**	.....	.....	*r* **4.10**	.....	.....

a Cased, 2 to 5-gallon cans.
n 87° gravity, Baumé, two 5-gallon cans, cased.
o 87° gravity, Baumé, wooden barrels.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Alexander H. Levy.	George R. Barclay.	Pratt & Lambert.	Harry B. Lyford.	Thomas Neal.	Maire Paint Co.	Henry Lewis & Co.	Frank C. Patten.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.			St. Paul.	Chicago, Sioux City, and St. Louis.	New York.	Omaha and Kansas City.	Chicago.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*p*.40	.24	55
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*q*.35		56
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.185**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*p*.30		57
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*q*.25		58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
												60
.....	.....	*r* 4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	*r* 4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	*r* 5.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	.....	*r* 4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
.....	.....	*r* 4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	*r* 4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
												67
												68
												69
												70
												71

p 1-gallon cans. *q* 5-gallon cans. *r* Double. *s* Single. *t* Per gallon.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

TIN AND STAMPED WARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 15. TIN AND STAMPED WARE.	Quantity awarded.	Edward S. Pierce.	Manhattan Supply Co.	William Gueder.	Charles G. Dennison.*	George R. Barclay.	Frank Gould.	John C. Koch.	Bramhall, Deane & Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	The Cleveland Stamping and Tool Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.		Points of delivery.								
			St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.....No..	**615**	.....	1.04	a8.50 a9.00	**.57**	.64	.....	.82	.....	.60	.....	1 2
2													
3	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.....No..	**1750**	.....	a2.84 a5.40	a3.15	.18	.28	.26	.....	.25 .42	**.27**	.....	3 4
4													
5	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....doz..	**3**	.....	.....	**a.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	5
	Cans:												
6	Kerosene, 1-gallon, common top .....do...	**19**	.....	.....	a1.17 a1.25 a1.50 a1.50	1.15	**1.14**	1.25	1.50	.....	1.24	.....	6 7 8 9
7													
8													
9													
10	Milk, all steel, 32-quart .....No..	**39**	.....	.....	2.00	.....	**1.63** 1.84	.....	1.65	.....	1.75	.....	10 11
11													
	Coffee boilers:												
12	2-quart, full size, riveted, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....No..	**470**	.....	a1.34	a1.20	.20	.053 .072	.....	.....	.....	.15 **.175** .19	.....	12 13 14
13													
14													
15	4-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle .do...	**590**	.....	a1.85	a1.80	.26	.09 .11	.....	.....	.....	.195 **.215** .27	.....	15 16 17
16													
17													
18	6-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle .do...	**395**	.....	a3.23	a2.00	.35	.115	.....	.....	.....	**.235** .29 .35	.....	18 19 20
19													
20													
	Coffee mills:												
21	Iron hopper box .....do...	**270**	.135 .21 .16	.....	.....	.28 .35 .56	.31 .345 .345 .135 .14 .18	**.27** .16	.15⅝ .29	.....	.28 .19 .24 .41 .25 .50	.....	21 22 23 24 25 26
22													
23													
24													
25													
26													
27	Side, No. 1 .....do...	**82**	.13 .20	.....	.....	.20 .32	**.195**	.31	.18¾	.....	.13 .20 .22 .24 .33 .40	.....	27 28 29 30 31 32
28													
29													
30													
31													
32													
33	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds.....do...	**3**	14.00	.....	.....	.....	2.30	**14.67**	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	Cups:												
34	Pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle..doz..	**215**	.....	.57	a3.75	.22 .34 .30	.36	.....	.40	.....	.37 .14 .21 **.31** .31 .74	.....	34 35 36 37 38
35													
36													
37													
38	Quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle.do...	**20**	.....	.78	.50	***.75** .39	.....	.....	.90	.....		.....	39
39													
40	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.do...	**60**	.....	1.35	.70	.56 .46 .61	.45 .49	.....	.....	.....	**1.05**	.....	40 41 42
41													
42													
	Funnels:												
43	1-quart, full size, plain tin .....do...	**15**	.....	.70	.29	.29	.28	.....	.35	.....	.54 **.46** .71 **.67**	.....	43 44 45 46
44													
45	2-quart, full size, plain tin.....do...	**3**	.....	.90	.44	.41	.45	.....	.55	.....		.....	
46													
	Kettles, wrought-steel hollow ware:												
47	8-quart .....No..	**220**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.63	**.54**	47
48	12-quart.....do...	**102**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	**.63**	48
49	14-quart.....do...	**26**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	**.72**	49

a Per dozen.

* All bids of Chas. G. Dennison are for "only quantity called for."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

TIN AND STAMPED WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. TIN AND STAMPED WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Bullard & Gormley.	Manhattan Supply Co.	William Gueder.	Charles G. Dennison.*	George R. Barclay.	Frank Gould.	John C. Koch	Harry B. Lyford.	The Cleveland Stamping and Tool Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.			Chicago or New York.	
	Pails, water, heavy tin:											
1	10-quart, retinned ..... No..	840		b 3.77	b 2.90	.16	.145		.25	.135		1
2					b 3.25	.18				.18		2
3					b **3.40**							3
4	14-quart, retinned ..... do..	680		b 5.97	b 3.70	.19	.19		.30	.17		4
5					b 4.00	.21				.23		5
6					b **4.15**							6
	Pans, bake, sheet-iron:											
7	12 by 19 ..... do..	170				.105	**.10**		.145	c .04½		7
8	15 by 20 ..... No..	190					**.13**			c .04½		8
	Pans, dish:											
9	12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ..... No..	870		b 2.97	b 2.50	.19	.19			.185		9
10										**.25**		10
11	18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ..... No..	840		b 4.20	b 3.50	.27	.21			.265		11
12										**.29**		12
	Pans:											
13	Dust, japanned, heavy ..... doz..	130		b 1.20	.48	.46	.69	**.56**	.75	.48		13
14				b 1.60	.48							14
15	Fry, No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom ..... No..	430				.11	.058		.095	.11½	.195	15
16							.10			.14		16
17										**.17**		17
18										.21		18
	Pans, tin, stamped tin, retinned:											
19	1-quart ..... doz..	6		b .54	b .34	.33	.33		.38	.32		19
20										**.37**		20
21	2-quart ..... doz..	37		.84	b .45	.46	.46		.52	.44		21
22										**.68**		22
23	4-quart ..... doz..	46		1.45	.69	.67	.68		.80	.68		23
24					.80					**.85**		24
25	6-quart ..... doz..	77		1.65	.85	.90	.88		1.00	.85		25
26					1.08					1.08		26
27										**1.12**		27
28										1.33		28
29	8-quart ..... doz..	59		1.84	1.00	1.05	1.00		1.15	.98		29
30					1.20					1.19		30
31										1.24		31
32										**1.48**		32
	Plates, stamped tin:											
33	9-inch, baking, deep, jelly ..... doz..	91		.44	.29	.31	.30		.35	**.28**		33
34	9-inch, pie ..... doz..	180		.32	.24	.22	.25		.30	**.23**		34
35				.40						.26		35
	Scoops, grocer's, hand:											
36	No. 20 ..... No..	45		b 1.40		.10	.102		.125	**.08**		36
37	No. 40 ..... No..	111		b 2.47		.125	.135		.20⅝	**.13**		37
	Shears, tinner's:											
38	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's ..... No..	2				a **3.40**			3.38	3.50		38
39	Hand, No. 7 ..... No..	11	a 1.375			1.55	**1.45**		1.52	1.60		39
40	Hand, No. 9 ..... No..	8	a .825			.92	**.90**		.92	1.00		40
41	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs..	1,070					.17			.19		41
42										.18		42
43										**.16**		43
44										.14		44
	Soldering irons:											
45	1½ pounds each, per pair ..... pairs..	6				.35	**.62**		.60	.66		45
46	2 pounds each, per pair ..... pairs..	10				.48	**.83**		.80	.88		46

a Only.

* Bids of Chas. G. Dennison are for only quantity called for. b Per dozen. c Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

TIN AND STAMPED WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward S. Pierce. St. Louis.	Manhattan Supply Co. Chicago.
	Spoons:			
1	Basting, tinned iron, heavy ..... doz..	**44**	.....	.44
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7	Table, tinned iron, heavy ..... do...	**280**	.....	.....
8				
9				
10	Tea, tinned iron, heavy ..... do...	**790**	.....	.....
11				
12				
	Strainers:			
13	Milk, IX tin, 12-inch ..... no..	**97**	.....	a1.47
14	Vegetable, steel, large size ..... do...	**24**	.....	.....
15	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom ..... do...	**130**	.....	a2.98
16				
	Tin, sheet (charcoal bright):			
17	10 by 14 inches, IC ..... boxes..	**9**	.....	.....
18				
19	12 by 12 inches, IC ..... do...	**3**	.....	.....
20				
21	14 by 14 inches, IC ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....
22				
23	14 by 20 inches, IC ..... do...	**17**	.....	.....
24				
25	10 by 14 inches, IX ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....
26				
27	12 by 12 inches, IX ..... box..	**1**	.....	.....
28				
29	14 by 20 inches, IX ..... boxes..	**29**	.....	.....
30				
31	12 by 24 inches, IX ..... do...	**14**	.....	.....
32				
33	14 by 60 inches, boiler, IX ..... box..	**1**	.....	.....
34	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches. doz..	**158**	.....	.98
35				
36				
	Washtubs, galvanized iron:			
37	19⅛ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measure, with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... no..	**113**	.35	.....
38	21⅛ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measure, with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... no..	**251**	.40	.....
39	23⅛ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measure, with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... no..	**391**	.45	.....
40	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 ..... lbs..	**12,890**	.....	.....
41				
42				

*Bids of Charles G. Dennison are for "only." a Per dozen.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE, ETC.—Continued.

William Gueder. Chicago.	Charles G. Dennison.* Chicago.	George R. Barclay. St. Louis.	Frank Gould. Chicago.	John C. Koch. Chicago.	Harry B. Lyford. Chicago.	N. and G. Taylor Co. Chicago.	Number.
.....	.45	.33	.....	.33⅓	.27	.....	1
.....	.55	.50	.....	.....	.35	.....	2
.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.54**	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.64	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	6
.....	.10	.22	.235	.125	.24	.....	7
.....	***.22**	.29	.....	.....	.20	.....	8
.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.05	.11	.11¾	.07	.12	.....	10
.....	***.11**	.145	.....	.....	.08	.....	11
.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
a1.00	.095	.083	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.51**	.....	14
a**1.80**	.21	.19	.....	.....	.18	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.52**	6.80	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.80	18
.....	.....	8.80	.....	.....	**6.75**	7.30	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.30	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.31**	9.50	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	22
.....	.....	8.50	.....	.....	**6.55**	6.80	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.80	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.85**	8.35	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.35	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.95**	8.85	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.85	28
.....	6.75	9.95	.....	.....	**7.85**	8.35	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.35	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.00**	8.85	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.85	32
.....	.....	b19.25	.....	.....	**34.00**	.....	33
.71	.73	.....	.....	.75	**.70**	.....	34
.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	35
1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
a4.80	.41	.375	.41	.41	**.365**	.....	37
a5.35	.47	**.415**	.47	.48	.425	.....	38
a6.15	.53	**.46**	.54	.55	.485	.....	39
.....	c.066	.069	.....	.....	**.0645**	.....	40
.....	d.068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	e.069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42

b "IXX."
c 600 pound
d 300 pound } Casks.
e 100 pound

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Bullard & Gormley.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity ..... No..	3	.....	**21.00**	.....
	Coal scuttles:				
2	16-inch, galvanized ..... do...	**241**	.225	.195	.....
3	20-inch, galvanized ..... do...	**258**	.33	.30	.....
	Dampers, stovepipe:				
4	6-inch ..... do...	**880**	.055	.05	*a*.05
5	7-inch ..... do...	**43**	.075	.07½	*a*.07
	Elbows, stovepipe:				
6	Size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.. do...	**1,589**	.....	.065	.....
7				**.0595**	
8	Size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.. do...	**68**	.....	.075	.....
9				**.07**	
10	Furnaces, for 90-gallon portable caldrons ..... do...	**2**	.....	**15.75**	.....
	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern:				
11	10 inches diameter inside, crated ..... do...	**27**	.....	**.38**	.....
12	15 inches diameter inside, crated ..... do...	**162**	.....	**.79**	.....
	Pipe, stove, patent:				
13	6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape; nested in bundles, crated ..... joints..	**11,691**	.....	.105	.....
14				**.095**	
15	7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape; nested in bundles, crated ..... joints..	**381**	.....	.12½	.....
16				**.12**	
17	Polish, stove ..... doz..	**112**	.20	**.39**	.71
18			.45		
19					
20					
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:				
21	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.. No..	**49**	.....	.....	.....
22	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.. do...	**171**	.....	.....	.....
23	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.. do...	**59**	.....	.....	.....
24					
25	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.. do...	**34**	.....	.....	.....
26					
	Stoves, cooking, coal:				
27	7-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture* ..... No..	**50**	.....	.....	.....
28	8-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture* ..... No..	**24**	.....	.....	.....
29	9-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture* ..... No..	**10**	.....	.....	.....
	Stoves, cooking, wood:				
30	6-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; length of wood 20 inches; oven not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture* ..... No..	**62**	.....	.....	.....

*Furniture for 8-inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12, 1 round pan, stamped, each 1½ and 3 quarts; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

NOTE.—The Department reserves the right to waive specifications as to weight and size of all stoves. The weights and sizes above specified are only approximate, and are given to show bidders about what is desired.

a Only.

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Frederick W. Gardner.	William Gueder.	Charles G. Dennison.	Frank Gould.	Chauncy H. Castle.	John M. Dwyer.	George D. Dana.	William H. Sard.	Edward S. Pierce.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.				All points.				St. Louis.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	*b* 2.35	*a*.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	2
.....	*b* 4.00	*a*.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	3
.....	.....	*a*.055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.054	4
.....	.....	*a*.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	5
.....	.....	*a*.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0425	6
.....	.....	*a*.095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		7
.....	.....	.115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.069	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0995	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1195	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01¼	*c*.39	17
									.15	18
									.333	19
									.53	20
3.46	.....	.....	.....	**2.95**	3.42	2.94	3.22	.....	.....	21
4.17	.....	.....	.....	**3.50**	4.54	3.14	3.92	.....	.....	22
4.88	.....	.....	.....	4.25	5.53	**3.86**	4.82	.....	.....	23
							4.80			24
6.71	.....	.....	.....	5.00	6.76	**4.43**	7.05	.....	.....	25
							5.85			26
11.65	.....	.....	.....	**8.95**	10.30	10.58	11.45	.....	.....	27
15.15	.....	.....	.....	**10.65**	12.41	12.01	12.61	.....	.....	28
16.10	.....	.....	.....	**12.35**	16.79	12.56	13.15	.....	.....	29
8.15	.....	.....	.....	**7.80**	.....	8.46	.....	.....	.....	30

†Five per cent discount provided Chicago delivery is accepted on all awards. I offer to furnish wrought steel hollow ware for all cooking stoves at $1.25 per set above these prices, which cover cast-iron hollow ware.

a Only. *b* Per dozen. *c* Per can.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John C. Koch.	Harry B. Lyford.	Bullard & Gormley.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Stoves, cooking, wood—continued.				
31	7-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; length of wood 22 inches; oven not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture*.....No..	88			
32					
33	8-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; length of wood 24 inches; oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture*.....No..	274			
34					
35	9-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; length of wood 26 inches; oven not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture*.....No..	9			
36					
	Stoves, heating:				
37	Coal; 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....No..	16			
38	Coal; 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.....No..	63			
39	Wood; sheet-iron, 32-inch, with outside rods.....do...	12			
40	Coal; large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.....No..	32			
41	Combined coal and wood; 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.....No..	15			
	Stoves, coal, laundry, for heating irons, as follows:				
42	Stove for 18 irons.....No..	1			
43	Stoves for 28 irons.....do...	4			
44	Stoves for 38 irons.....do...	4			
	Stoves, heating, hard coal, mounted, base burner:				
45	Fire pot about 12 by 14 inches.....do...	40			
46					
47	Fire pot about 15 by 17 inches.....do...	29			

Frederick W. Gardner.	William Gueder.	Charles G. Dennison.	Frank Gould.	Chauncy H. Castle.	John M. Dwyer.	George D. Dana.	William H. Sard.	Edward S. Pierce.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.				All points.				St. Louis.		
				(†)						
11.65				9.75	11.63 12.44	**9.71**	11.91 **10.44**			31 32
13.91				**10.95**	12.86 15.96	11.15	13.29 11.71			33 34
20.39				**13.35**	13.25 19.02	12.63				35 36
9.03				4.85	6.54	**4.77**	4.94			37
10.05				5.95	9.65	**5.65**	6.92			38
10.17				10.00		**8.67**				39
				12.00	16.90	**7.90**				40
				13.00	15.56					41
				9.25						42
				11.35						43
				13.75						44
					14.76		19.00			45
					16.98					46
					36.98		**21.00**			47

*Furniture for 8-inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12, 1 round pan, stamped, each 1½ and 3 quarts; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

NOTE.—The Department reserves the right to waive specifications as to weight and size of all stoves. The weights and sizes above specified are only approximate, and are given to show bidders about what is desired.

†Five per cent discount provided Chicago delivery is accepted on all awards. I offer to furnish wrought steel hollow ware for all cooking stoves at $1.25 per set above these prices, which cover cast-iron hollow ware.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Fred K. Maus.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Roy C. Martin.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.	James W. Soper.	Charles A. Kimbark.	David Milton Jones.	George R. Barclay.	Harry B. Lyford.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	William D. Allen.	C. A. Schneider & Co.	Malony-Bennett Belting Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				Points of delivery.												
			Chicago.				Chicago.			New York or Chicago.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.		
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, 4½-inch, square head, number	16	1.00	.....	1.00	*a* 1.52	.....	.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03	.97	**.78**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2			.90			*a*. 99													2
	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face:																		
3	100-pound, per pound ..... No..	3	.....	*b* 8.35	.08½	.....	**.08½**	.08¾	.12½	.095	.084	.....	.095	.08	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	140-pound, per pound ..... do..	6	.....	*b* 8.35	.08½	.....	**.08½**	.08¾	.12½	.095	.084	.....	.095	.08	.08¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	200-pound, per pound ..... do..	2	.....	.....	.08¼	.....	**.08¼**	.08¾	.12⅛	.095	.084	.....	.095	.08	.08¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Augers:																		
6	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut ..... do..	46	.30	.....	.25	*a*. 29	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.225	**.20¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	1¼-inch, c. s., cut with nut ..... do..	40	.36	.....	.30	*a*. 35	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.27	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	1½-inch, c. s., cut with nut ..... do..	26	.45	.....	.37½	*a*. 44	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.375	.335	**.31**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	2-inch, c. s., cut with nut ..... do..	59	.66	.....	.55	*a*. 65	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.49	**.45¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut ⅜ to 1 inch .. do..	7	1.10	2.45	1.25	*a* 1.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	**3.00**	.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11			2.85										3.00	2.95						11
12	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel ..... doz..	286	7.00	.....	7.00	*a* 6.28	.....	5.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	**5.90**	5.87	.....	.....	.....	12
13					7.00			6.20					6.25		5.90	5.37				13
14													6.15		5.85	6.00				14
15													5.85			6.15				15
	Axes, c. s.:																			
16	Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head .... No..	57	**1.35**	.....	1.66⅔	*a* 1.58	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.13	1.71	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17													2.08	1.67	1.94					17
18	Hunter's, inserted or overlaid steel, handled .. do..	92	.45	.....	.41⅔	*a*. 49	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.33**	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19						*a*. 32							.31		.35					19
20						*a*. 35							.29							20
21	Babbitt metal, medium quality ..... lbs..	1,130	.....	*b* 5.65	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05⅝	.....	4.15	.....	**.055**	.07	.....	.....	.....	21
22											.05⅞				.06					22
	Bellows, blacksmith's:																			
23	36-inch, standard ..... No..	1	.....	*a* **4.53**	5.13	.....	5.00	4.95	.....	.....	4.86	.....	4.80	.....	5.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	38-inch, standard ..... do..	8	.....	*a* **5.03**	5.70	.....	5.50	5.45	.....	.....	5.40	.....	5.30	.....	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	42-inch, standard ..... do..	5	.....	*a* **6.82**	9.69	.....	7.25	7.50	.....	.....	7.29	.....	6.75	.....	7.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	Bells:																			
26	Cow, wrought ..... do..	34	.21	.....	.16⅔	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	**.15**	.19	.075	.....	.....	.....	26
27			.17										.12	.11	.15					27
28			.125										.105	.095	.11¼					28
29	Hand, No. 8, polished ..... do..	25	.60	.....	.46¼	*a*. 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	**.38**	.43	.57	.....	.....	.....	29
30	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds ..... No..	3	.....	.....	.....	*a* 48.12	.....	**11.75**	.....	.....	.....	*c* 600	14.98	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ..... No..	1	.....	.....	.....	*a* 78.75	.....	**17.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.81	.....	32.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
	Belting, leather:																			
32	1-inch ..... feet..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0665	.05	.042	.049	.056	**.042**	.039	.049	32
33													.059		.038	.056				.045	33
34	1¼-inch ..... do...	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.114	.085	.072	.0849	.096	**.072**	.068	.082	34
35													.10		.0528	.096				.078	35
36	1¾-inch ..... do...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.137	.105	.087	.1015	.116	**.087**	.084	.099	36
37													.12		.0638	.116				.094	37
38	2-inch ..... do...	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.123	.102	.119	.136	**.102**	.097	.116	38
39													.14		.0748	.136				.11	39
40	2¼-inch ..... do...	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.205	.155	.129	.15	.172	**.129**	.12¼	.148	40
41													.185		.0946	.172				.14	41
42	3-inch ..... do...	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.19	.159	.185	.212	**.159**	.151	.18	42
43													.225		.1166	.212				.171	43
44	3½-inch ..... do...	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.227	.189	.22	.252	**.189**	.18	.216	44
45													.27		.1386	.252				.205	45
46	4-inch ..... do...	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	.26	.216	.252	.288	**.216**	.205	.247	46
47													.31		.1584	.288				.234	47
48	4½-inch ..... do...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	.296	.246	.287	.328	**.246**	.233	.281	48
49													.35		.18	.328				.267	49
50	5-inch ..... do...	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.328	.273	.3185	.364	**.27**	.259	.312	50
51													.38		.20	.364				.296	51
52	6-inch ..... do...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.52	.40	.333	.3885	.444	**.33**	.316	.38	52
53													.47		.244	.444				.36	53
54	12-inch ..... do...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	.80	.777	.....	.888	**.68**	.633	.76	54
55													.95		.888					.72	55

a Only. *b* Per hundredweight only. *c* For the four bells $600.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	New York Belting and Packing Co.	Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	All points.
	Belting, rubber:			
1	3-ply, 3-inch ..... feet..	**100**	.099	.13
2			.074	.105
3				.085
4				.075
5	3-ply, 4-inch ..... do...	**232**	.129	.17
6			.097	.14
7				.11
8				.09¼
9	3-ply, 6-inch ..... do...	**780**	.198	.26
10			.148	.21
11				.17
12				.14
13	4-ply, 8-inch ..... do...	**350**	.319	.42
14			.239	.34
15				.27
16				.23
17	4-ply, 10-inch ..... do...	**72**	.40	.54
18			.30	.43
19				.35
20				.29
21	4-ply, 12-inch ..... do...	**65**	.49	.65
22			.37	.52
23				.43
24				.35
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:			
25	¼-inch ..... doz..	**23**	.....	.....
26				
27				
28	5/16-inch ..... do...	**17**	.....	.....
29				
30				
31	⅜-inch ..... do...	**22**	.....	.....
32				
33				
34	7/16-inch ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....
35				
36				
37	½-inch ..... do...	**23**	.....	.....
38				
39				
40	9/16-inch ..... do...	**12**	.....	.....
41				
42				
43	⅝-inch ..... do...	**15**	.....	.....
44				
45				
46	11/16-inch ..... do...	**11**	.....	.....
47				
48				
49	¾-inch ..... do...	**17**	.....	.....
50				
51				
52	13/16-inch ..... do...	**10**	.....	.....
53				
54				
55	⅞-inch ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....
56				
57				
58	1-inch ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....
59				
60				

HARDWARE—Continued.

Empire Rubber Manufacturing Co.	William D. Allen.	Manhattan Supply Co.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Erwin Foerster.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	James W. Soper.	Albert H. Morley.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.			New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	
.0585	.052	.067	.117	.0572	**.104**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.09			.064	.0718	.078						2
				.0866	.074						3
											4
.0765	.068	.084	.153	.0748	**.136**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.1163			.0845	.0939	.102						6
				.1133	.097						7
											8
.11	.104	.128	.234	.114	**.208**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.178			.128	.144	.156						10
				.173	.148						11
											12
.189	.168	.20¾	.378	.184	**.336**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.2873			.207	.232	.252						14
				.28	.239						15
											16
.2408	.214	.284	.481	.235	**.428**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.366			.265	.295	.321						18
				.356	.305						19
											20
.2925	.26	.324	.585	.285	**.52**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.4446			.321	.36	.39						22
				.43¼	.37						23
											24
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.83**	1.08	1.50	.875	1.96	1.14	1.28¼	25
				1.00	.90	1.28		1.20			26
				.90	.81						27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.83	1.23	1.50	.875	2.22	1.30	1.453	28
				1.00	1.02	1.45		1.36			29
				1.02	.92						30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.89	1.37	1.62	.94	2.49	1.45	1.624	31
				1.07	1.14	1.62		1.52			32
				1.14	1.03						33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.89	1.49	1.62	.94	2.98	1.68	1.881	34
				1.07	1.32	1.88		1.76			35
				1.32	1.19						36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	1.72	1.71	1.00	3.14	1.83	2.052	37
				1.14	1.44	2.05		1.92			38
				1.44	1.30						39
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.01	1.88	1.82	1.06	3.42	1.98	2.223	40
				1.21	1.56	2.22		2.08			41
				1.56	1.40						42
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.07	2.02	1.93	1.125	3.67	2.13	2.394	43
				1.29	1.68	2.40		2.24			44
				1.68	1.52						45
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19	2.20	2.14	1.25	3.97	2.32	2.608	46
				1.43	1.83	2.61		2.44			47
				1.83	1.65						48
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.31	2.38	2.36	1.375	4.23	2.51	2.822	49
				1.57	1.98	2.82		2.64			50
				1.98	1.80						51
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.43	2.60	2.57	1.50	4.50	2.74	3.078	52
				1.71	2.16	3.08		2.88			53
				2.16	1.95						54
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.54	2.80	2.78	1.625	5.10	2.97	3.335	55
				1.85	2.34	3.33		3.12			56
				2.34	2.10						57
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	3.24	3.42	2.00	5.89	3.42	3.848	58
				2.28	2.70	3.85		3.58			59
				2.70	2.43						60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Fred K. Maus.*	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
			Point of delivery.		Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.		Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal:											
1	For brace, square shank, assorted, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, by 32ds, sets..	**63**	1.14	1.42	1.11	1.23	.....	.....	1.17	**.70**	.99	1
2	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, by 32ds.....sets..	**26**	1.82	1.16	1.68	1.81	.....	.....	1.77	**1.30**	1.66	2
3	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, or German pattern, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....doz..	**21**	.35	.....	.60	.60	.....	.....	.....	**.19**	.45	3
4			.40							.30	.29	4
5										.45	.19	5
6	Bolt cutters.....No..	**15**	.....	3.17	2.75	.....	2.50	.....	6.00	.....	2.75	6
7					3.75		1.88		**3.50**		2.65	7
8									4.00			8
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:											
9	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1.....do...	**4,025**	.40	.35	.40	.....	.40	.45	.40	**.324**	.36	9
10	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**7,011**	.40	.35	.40	.....	.40	.45	.40	**.324**	.36	10
11	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2.....do...	**8,650**	.43	.38	.43	.....	.43	.48	.432	**.35**	.39	11
12	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**8,275**	.465	.41	.46	.....	.46	.52	.464	**.375**	.42	12
13	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3.....do...	**6,875**	.495	.44	.50	.....	.50	.57	.496	**.40**	.445	13
14	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**4,800**	.52$\frac{1}{2}$	.46	.53	.....	.53	.59	.528	**.42$\frac{1}{2}$**	.476	14
15	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 4.....do...	**5,025**	.56	.49	.56	.....	.56	.63	.56	**.453**	.51	15
16	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 4$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,350**	.59	.52	.59	.....	.59	.66	.592	**.48**	.53	16
17	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 5.....do...	**1,900**	.625	.55	.62	.....	.62	.70	.624	**.505**	.56	17
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 1$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**4,061**	.60	.53	.60	.....	.60	.67	.60	**.48$\frac{1}{2}$**	.54	18
19	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 2.....do...	**6,336**	.60	.53	.60	.....	.60	.67	.60	**.48$\frac{1}{2}$**	.54	19
20	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 2$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**6,861**	.655	.58	.66	.....	.65	.73	.656	**.53**	.59	20
21	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 3.....do...	**8,686**	.71	.62	.71	.....	.70	.80	.712	**.565**	.64	21
22	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 4.....do...	**7,711**	.825	.72	.82	.....	.82	.92	.824	**.66$\frac{1}{2}$**	.74	22
23	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 5.....do...	**6,100**	.935	.82	.93	.....	.93	1.05	.936	**.72$\frac{1}{2}$**	.84	23
24	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 6.....do...	**5,075**	1.04$\frac{1}{2}$	.92	1.05	.....	1.04	1.17	1.048	**.84$\frac{1}{2}$**	.94	24
25	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 7.....do...	**2,575**	1.16	1.01	1.16	.....	1.15	1.30	1.16	**.94**	1.04	25
26	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 8.....do...	**2,150**	1.27$\frac{1}{2}$	1.12	1.27	.....	1.26	1.43	1.272	**1.03**	1.15	26
27	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 9.....do...	**2,850**	1.385	1.21	1.38	.....	1.38	1.55	1.384	**1.12**	1.24	27
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 4.....do...	**4,411**	1.36	1.19	1.36	.....	1.35	1.53	1.36	**1.11**	1.22	28
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 5.....do...	**3,400**	1.52	1.33	1.52	.....	1.51	1.71	1.52	**1.13**	1.37	29
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 6.....do...	**3,400**	1.68	1.45	1.68	.....	1.67	1.89	1.68	**1.36**	1.51	30
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 7.....do...	**1,900**	1.84	1.61	1.84	.....	1.83	2.07	1.84	**1.49**	1.66	31
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 8.....do...	**2,550**	2.00	1.75	2.00	.....	1.98	2.25	2.00	**1.62**	1.80	32
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 9.....do...	**2,120**	2.16	1.90	2.16	.....	2.15	2.43	2.16	**1.75**	1.95	33
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 10.....do...	**2,995**	2.32	2.04	2.32	.....	2.33	2.61	2.32	**1.87**	2.08	34
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 11.....do...	**1,670**	2.48	2.18	2.48	.....	2.46	2.79	2.48	**2.00**	2.23	35
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 12.....do...	**3,970**	2.64	2.32	2.64	.....	2.62	2.97	2.64	**2.13**	2.38	36
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:											
37	5-inch.....doz..	**13**	.68	.....	.71$\frac{1}{4}$	.74	.....	.....	.....	**.475**	.78	37
38											.56	38
39	8-inch.....do...	**10**	1.75	.....	1.54	1.60	.....	.....	.....	**1.24**	1.48	39
40	Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10-inch.....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.45**	.80	40
41										1.80		41
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:											
42	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1.....No..	**1,825**	.65	**.57**	.595	.....	.61	.68	.612	.58	.58	42
43	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,800**	.65	**.57**	.595	.....	.61	.68	.612	.58	.58	43
44	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2.....do...	**2,525**	.67$\frac{1}{2}$	**.59**	.62	.....	.64	.71	.648	.61	.61	44
45	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,075**	.70$\frac{1}{2}$	**.62**	.65	.....	.67	.74	.6696	.63	.64	45
46	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3.....do...	**2,390**	.735	**.65**	.68	.....	.70	.77	.6984	.66	.66	46
47	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,825**	.77	**.67**	.71	.....	.72	.80	.7272	.68	.69	47
48	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 1.....do...	**1,200**	.76	**.67**	.70	.....	.72	.80	.72	.68	.69	48
49	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 1$\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,700**	.76	**.67**	.70	.....	.72	.80	.72	.68	.69	49
50	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2.....do...	**3,200**	.805	**.70**	.74	.....	.76	.84	.7632	.72	.72	50

*"Only" on all bids.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edwin Foerster.	Fred. K. Maus.*
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:			
1	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....No..	**3,350**	.85	**.75**
2	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 3.....do...	**4,500**	.90	**.79**
3	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**4,100**	.94	**.83**
4	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 4.....do...	**3,950**	1.00	**.87**
5	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,925**	1.03	**.91**
6	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 5.....do...	**2,075**	1.08	**.95**
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 2.....do...	**2,300**	.97	**.85**
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,070**	1.03	**.90**
9	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 3.....do...	**2,850**	1.09	**.96**
10	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,775**	1.15	**1.01**
11	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 4.....do...	**3,245**	1.22	**1.07**
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,400**	1.28	**1.12**
13	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 5.....do...	**1,875**	1.34	**1.17**
14	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**900**	1.40	**1.23**
15	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 6.....do...	**1,545**	1.46	**1.28**
16	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**575**	1.52	**1.33**
17	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 7.....do...	**1,150**	1.58	**1.39**
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**250**	1.64	**1.43**
19	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 8.....do...	**750**	1.70	**1.49**
20	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 3.....do...	**1,475**	1.30	**1.13**
21	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,400**	1.36	**1.20**
22	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 4.....do...	**2,020**	1.45	**1.27**
23	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,450**	1.52	**1.33**
24	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 5.....do...	**1,850**	1.60	**1.40**
25	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 6.....do...	**1,686**	1.75	**1.53**
26	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 7.....do...	**2,000**	1.90	**1.67**
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,686**	1.76	**1.55**
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 4.....do...	**2,506**	1.86	**1.63**
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**725**	1.96	**1.72**
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 5.....do...	**1,750**	2.06	**1.80**
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**450**	2.16	**1.89**
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 6.....do...	**2,095**	2.25	**1.98**
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 7.....do...	**950**	2.45	**2.15**
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 8.....do...	**1,225**	2.66	**2.33**
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 9.....do...	**350**	2.85	**2.50**
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 10.....do...	**2,075**	3.03	**2.67**
	Bolts, tire, per 100:			
37	$\frac{3}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,000**	.24	**.19**
38	$\frac{3}{16}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**7,250**	.26	**.21**
39	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2.....do...	**6,050**	.28	**.22**
40	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,750**	.38	**.30**
41	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2.....do...	**5,150**	.42	**.33**
42	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**3,700**	.46	**.37**
43	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3.....do...	**1,400**	.50	**.40**
44	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2.....do...	**500**	.59	**.47**
45	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**500**	.64	**.51**
46	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 3.....do...	**800**	.70	**.56**
47	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**700**	.76	**.60**

*All bids are on quantity called for only.

HARDWARE—Continued.

John C. Koch.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Albert H. Morley.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis.		
.785	.80	.89	.8064	.77	.76	.....	1
.825	.85	.94	.8496	.80	.80	.....	2
.86¾	.90	.99	.8928	.84	.84	.....	3
.91	.94	1.04	.936	.89	.88	.....	4
.117	.98	1.08	.9792	.93	.92	.....	5
1.23	1.02	1.13	1.02½	.96	.96	.....	6
.895	.87	1.02	.9216	.87	.87	.....	7
.95	.98	1.08	.9792	.93	.92	.....	8
1.00¾	1.04	1.15	1.0368	.98	.99	.....	19
1.065	1.09	1.21	1.0944	1.03	1.04	.....	10
1.12	1.15	1.28	1.152	1.10	1.10	.....	11
1.175	1.21	1.34	1.2096	1.15	1.15	.....	12
1.23	1.27	1.40	1.2672	1.20	1.20	.....	13
1.29	1.32	1.47	1.3248	1.26	1.25	.....	14
1.345	1.38	1.53	1.3824	1.32	1.30	.....	15
1.40	1.44	1.60	1.44	1.36	1.35	.....	16
1.455	1.55	1.66	1.4976	1.41	1.40	.....	17
1.51	1.55	1.72	1.5552	1.46	1.45	.....	18
1.56¾	1.61	1.79	1.6128	1.53	1.50	.....	19
1.19	1.22	1.36	1.224	1.16	1.17	.....	20
1.26	1.30	1.44	1.296	1.23	1.24	.....	21
1.33	1.37	1.52	1.368	1.30	1.30	.....	22
1.40	1.44	1.60	1.44	1.36	1.37	.....	23
1.47	1.51	1.68	1.512	1.43	1.43	.....	24
1.61	1.66	1.84	1.656	1.57	1.57	.....	25
1.75	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.70	1.70	.....	26
1.625	1.67	1.85	1.674	1.58	1.59	.....	27
1.715	1.76	1.96	1.764	1.67	1.67	.....	28
1.805	1.86	2.06	1.85¾	1.76	1.75	.....	29
1.89¾	1.95	2.16	1.9512	1.84	1.86	.....	30
1.98¾	2.05	2.27	2.0448	1.93	1.95	.....	31
2.08	2.14	2.37	2.1384	2.02	2.03	.....	32
2.26	2.32	2.58	2.3256	2.20	2.20	.....	33
2.44¼	2.50	2.79	2.5128	2.36	2.39	.....	34
2.625	2.70	3.00	2.70	2.54	2.56	.....	35
2.80¾	2.89	3.20	2.8872	2.73	2.74	.....	36
.228	.205	.24	.195	.21	.204	.182	37
.247	.225	.26	.21⅛	.23	.221	.196	38
.266	.24	.28	.22¾	.25	.238	.211	39
.361	.325	.38	.30⅞	.34	.323	.287	40
.40	.375	.42	.34⅛	.37	.384	.317	41
.437	.395	.46	.37⅜	.41	.391	.347	42
.475	.425	.50	.40⅝	.44	.425	.378	43
.559	.50	.58	.47⅞	.52	.499	.444	44
.612	.555	.64	.523	.57	.547	.487	45
.665	.60	.70	.56⅞	.62	.595	.529	46
.718	.65	.75	.614	.67	.646	.571	47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank Gould.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.*	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.
		Points of delivery.					
		Chicago.					
1	Bolts, window, spring, cast-brass bolt, screw socket ..... doz..	**112**	.....	.30	.....	.....	.37
2	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws ..... No..	**125**	.....	.65	a 6.85	.43¾	.72
3					a 6.45	.66⅔	1.22
4							1.22
5							
6							
7	Brads, steel, wire:						
8	⅛ inch ..... lbs..	**147**	.....	.098	.12	.153	.15
9							
10							
11	¾-inch ..... do...	**176**	.....	.07	.08	.08¼	.11
12							
13	1-inch ..... do...	**219**	.....	.06	.06	.065	.08
14							
15							
16							
17	1¼-inch ..... do...	**188**	.....	.056	.05	.05¾	.07
18							
19	1½-inch ..... do...	**183**	.....	.052	.05	.054	.065
20							
21	Butts, brass, narrow:						
22	1½-inch ..... doz. prs..	**36**	.....	.17	.....	.....	.185
23	2-inch ..... do....	**28**	.....	.26	.....	.....	.28
24	2½-inch ..... do....	**51**	.....	.44	.....	.....	.49
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:						
25	2½ by 2 inches ..... do....	**48**	.....	.43	.....	.40	.47
26	3 by 2½ inches ..... do....	**36**	.....	.65	.....	.60	.70
27	3 by 3 inches ..... do....	**26**	.....	.70	.....	.65	.76
28	3½ by 3 inches ..... do....	**40**	.....	.98	.....	.90	1.04
29	3½ by 3½ inches ..... do....	**46**	.....	1.03	.....	.95	1.10
30	4 by 3½ inches ..... do....	**14**	.....	1.24	.....	1.15	1.34
31	4 by 4 inches ..... do....	**37**	.....	1.27	.....	1.18	1.36
32	4½ by 4½ inches ..... do....	**16**	.....	1.60	.....	1.475	1.71
	Calipers:						
33	Outside, 8-inch ..... No....	**29**	.....	.15	.....	.11⅛	*.26
34	Inside, 8-inch ..... do....	**25**	.....	.15	.....	.11⅛	*.26
35	Cards, cattle ..... do....	**61**	.04⅓	.055	.....	.03¾	.....
36							
37							
38							
39	Catches, iron, cupboard ..... do....	**868**	.....	.03	.....	.02 11/12	*.03
40							*.03¾
41							*.04
42							*.035
43							
44							
	Chains, log:						
45	5/16-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound .... No..	**22**	.....	.07	.....	.06¾	.....
46	⅜-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound .... No..	**177**	.....	.06	.....	.05¾	.....

*Quantity called for only.
a Per dozen.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Robert M. Fair.	C. A. Rosecrans.	Penn. Hardware Co., incorporated.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.							St. Louis.	
						.31	**.27**	1
			.55		.89¾	.56	1.08	2
						.49	1.06	3
						1.03	**.73**	4
						.41	.60	5
							.49	6
							.45	7
.117			.10			**.12**	.126	8
.135								9
.153								10
.09⅓			.08			**.08¼**	.08	11
.10⅜								12
.059			.065			**.063**	.05¾	13
.065								14
.072								15
.07¾								16
.061			.055			**.053**	.054	17
.07								18
.058			.055			**.0485**	.05	19
.055								20
.059								21
.15⅜				.158		**.15**	.156	22
.24				.244		**.23**	.24	23
.42				.427		**.41**	.41	24
.39			.44			**.31**	.39	25
.58			.65			**.47**	.58	26
.63			.70			**.51**	.63	27
			.97			**.71**	.87	28
.93			1.03			**.75**	.92	29
			1.24			**.91**	1.11	30
1.14			1.27			**.93**	1.15	31
1.43			1.60			**1.07**	1.43	32
						.09	.10	33
						.09	.10	34
						.03	.05	35
						.045	.05	36
						.03¾	.035	37
						.05¼		38
.26½	.01415	.0272				.025	.04	39
.34	**.025**	.025				.02½	.03	40
						.03	.027	41
						.025	.03	42
							.025	43
							.024	44
			.06¼			.0658	.066	45
			.055			.0569	.058	46

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Erwin Foerster.	Points of delivery. Chicago. John C. Koch.
1	Chains, trace:			
2	No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.....pairs..	**61**	.44	.....
	43 inches long, with hook and swivel.....do...	**14**	.32	.....
3	Chains, well, 24 inches long, with hook and ring.....No..	**126**	.055	.05
4	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors.....gross..	**19**	.45	*a*. 45
5				*b*. 40
6				*c*. 50
7	Chalk lines, medium size.....doz..	**55**	.125	.105
8			.15	.125
9				
10				
11				
12	Chisels, c. s.:			
13	Cold, octagon, ⅜ x 6 inches.....No..	**25**	.08	.075
14	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled.....do...	**11**	.76	.53⅓
15				
16				
17	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer handled:			
18	¼-inch.....do...	**90**	.19	.13⅓
19				
20				
21				
22	⅜-inch.....do...	**78**	.19	.13⅓
23				
24				
25				
26				
27	½-inch.....do...	**84**	.21	.15
28				
29				
30				
31				
32	¾-inch.....do...	**121**	.26	.18⅓
33				
34				
35				
36				
37	1-inch.....do...	**114**	.28	.20
38				
39				
40				
41				
42	1¼-inch.....do...	**98**	.31	.21⅔
43				
44				
45				
46				
47	1½-inch.....do...	**69**	.33	.23⅓
48				
49				
50				
51				
52	2-inch.....do...	**68**	.38	.26⅔
53				
54				
55				
56				

a Red. *b* White. *c* Blue.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Bullard & Gormley.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Frank Gould.	Frederick K. Maus.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Charles A. Kimbark.	James W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.				New York and Chicago.	
.....	.41	**.385**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	**.31**	.245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
		.23						
.....	**.045**	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		.052						
.50	**.41**	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
								5
								6
.39	.15	.038	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	.10	.028						8
	.08							9
	.18							10
	.20							11
d. 085	**.06**	.08½	.....	*d*. 105	.....	.065	.....	12
d. 18		.04						13
*d*1. 08	**.58⅓**	.63	.....	.....	.76	.....	.....	14
		.57						15
		.43						16
d. 20	**.145**	.22	.....	.....	.19	.....	.18	17
d. 275		.165						18
		.20						19
		.15						20
		.14						21
d. 20	**.145**	.22	.....	.....	.19	.....	.18	22
d. 29		.165						23
		.20						24
		.15						25
		.14						26
d. 225	**.165**	.24	.....	.....	.215	.....	.205	27
d. 32		.19						28
		.22						29
		.17						30
		.16						31
d. 275	**.20**	.28	.....	.....	.26	.....	.25	32
d. 28		.23						33
		.25						34
		.21						35
		.20						36
d. 30	**.22**	.30	.....	.....	.28	.....	.27	37
d. 43		.25						38
		.27						39
		.22						40
		.21						41
d. 325	**.24**	.33	.....	.....	.31	.....	.295	42
d. 475		.27						43
		.30						44
		.24						45
		.23						46
d. 35	**.255**	.34	.....	.....	.33	.....	.315	47
d. 50		.29						48
		.31						49
		.26						50
		.24						51
d. 40	**.29**	.39	.....	.....	.38	.....	.36	52
d. 635		.33						53
		.35						54
		.30						55
		.28						56

d Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Frank Gould.	Frederick K. Maus.*	John C. Koch.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:					
1	¼-inch ..... No..	**13**	.28	.....	.....	.20
2						
3						
4	⅜-inch ..... do...	**27**	.29	.....	.....	.20
5						
6						
7	½-inch ..... do...	**34**	.29	.....	.....	.20
8						
9						
10	¾-inch ..... do...	**28**	.33	.....	.....	.23⅓
11						
12						
13	1-inch ..... do...	**33**	.38	.....	.....	.26⅔
14						
15						
16	1¼-inch ..... do...	**10**	.43	.....	.....	.30
17						
18						
19	1½-inch ..... do...	**16**	.47	.....	.....	.33⅓
20						
21						
22	2-inch ..... do...	**10**	.57	.....	.....	.40
23						
24						
25	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 10 inches ..... do...	**53**	.....	.....	*a* 3.76	.....
26	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch ..... do...	**16**	1.25	.....	.....	1.16⅔
27						
28	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound ..... No..	**10**	.045	.....	.....	.04¼
	Dividers:					
29	6 inches long, c. s., wing ..... do...	**44**	.13	.....	.....	.12
30						
31	10 inches long, c. s., wing ..... do...	**56**	.23	.....	.....	.21
32						
	Drill, blacksmith's:					
33	Horizontal ..... do...	**1**	.....	.....	**1.47**	1.60
34	Vertical ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....	**4.95**	4.75
35					6.45	
36						
37						
38	Drills, breast ..... do...	**3**	2.00	.....	1.70	1.90
39						
40						
41						
	Faucets:					
42	Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key ..... do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.33⅓
43						
44	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2 ..... do...	**21**	.05	.045	.....	.025
45						
	Files, flat, bastard:					
46	10-inch ..... doz..	**35**	1.70	.....	1.16	1.40
47						
48	12-inch ..... do...	**43**	2.36	.....	1.61	1.94
49						
	Files, flat, wood:					
50	12-inch ..... do...	**11**	2.36	.....	1.61	1.40
51						
52	14-inch ..... do...	**20**	3.24	.....	2.21	2.66
53						
54	Files, half-round, bastard, 10-inch ..... do...	**12**	2.20	.....	1.52	1.82
55						

* "Only" on all bids.

a Per dozen.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jas. B. Clow & Sons.	Bullard & Gormley.	Charles G. Dennison	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	James W. Soper.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	F. Westphal & Co.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Albert H. Morley.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.				New York or Chicago.	Chicago.		St. Louis.				
.....	*b* .30	.....	.28	.27	.....	**.22**	.24	.....	.....	.....	1
	b .38						.21				2
							.205				3
.....	*b* .30	.....	.28	.27	.....	**.22**	.24	.....	.....	.....	4
	b .41						.21				5
							.205				6
.....	*b* .30	.....	.28	.27	.....	**.22**	.24	.....	.....	.....	7
	b .445						.21				8
							.205				9
.....	*b* .35	.....	.33	.315	.....	**.255**	.28	.....	.....	.....	10
	b .50						.25				11
							.245				12
.....	*b* .40	.....	.38	.36	.....	**.29**	.33	.....	.....	.....	13
	b .57						.30				14
							.29				15
.....	*b* .45	.....	.43	.405	.....	**.325**	.37	.....	.....	.....	16
	b .60						.34				17
							.33				18
.....	*b* .50	.....	.48	.45	.....	**.36¼**	.41	.....	.....	.....	19
	b .63						.37				20
							.36				21
.....	*b* .60	.....	.54	.54	.....	**.43¾**	.48	.....	.....	.....	22
	b .76						.43				23
							.42				24
.....	*b* .53	.....	.37	.....	.....	**.30**	.35	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	*b* 1.48	.....	1.20	.....	.....	**1.295**	1.30	.....	.....	.....	26
							1.08				27
.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	**.03¾**	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	*b* .13	*.12	.....	.....	.....	**.09**	.19	.....	.....	.....	29
	b .24						.11				30
.....	*b* .225	*.22	.....	.....	.....	**.17**	.25	.....	.....	.....	31
	b .44						.195				32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45	1.49	1.45	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.95	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	34
					6.60		5.25				35
					6.60		4.90				36
					14.25		3.80				37
.....	*b* 1.87	.....	.....	.....	1.85	1.67	1.95	.....	.....	.....	38
	b 3.78					1.85	**1.62**				39
						1.80	2.60				40
							1.79				41
.66	*b* .44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	.30	.....	.....	.....	42
						.35¾					43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02¾	**.044**	.....	.....	.....	44
							.036				45
.....		.....	1.20	.....	1.40	1.06	1.57	1.25	1.37	1.365	46
	1.58					**1.16**	1.42				47
.....		.....	1.67	.....	1.94	1.47	2.18	1.74	1.92	1.891	48
	2.18					**1.60**	1.97				49
.....	.....	.....	1.67	.....	1.94	1.47	3.90	1.74	1.92	1.891	50
						1.60	3.51				51
.....	.....	.....	2.28	.....	2.66	2.00	5.22	2.35	2.64	2.593	52
						2.21	4.70				53
.....	2.05	.....	1.56	.....	1.82	1.37	2.05	1.63	1.76	1.774	54
						1.50	1.85				55

b "Only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank Gould.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.*	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	F. Westphal & Co.	Charles G. Dennison.	Martin K. Northam.	The Cleveland Stove Co.	Penn Hardware Co., incorporated.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	James W. Soper.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Robert M. Fair.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.								Chicago.			St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	
1	Files, half-round, bastard, 12-inch, doz	17	.....	2.88	1.97	2.36	2.66	2.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.02	2.20	.....	2.301	2.36	1.78	**1.96**	2.65	2.40	.....	1
	Files, mill-saw:																						
2	8-inch.....doz..	79	.....	1.05	.70	.86	.97	.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	92	.....	.888	.86	.65	**.71**	.96	.87	.....	2
3	10-inch.....do...	67	.....	1.37	.93	1.12	1.26	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.96	1.10	.....	1.092	1.12	.85	**.93**	1.25	1.13	.....	3
4	12-inch.....do...	61	.....	1.88	1.25	1.50	1.70	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29	1.43	.....	1.462	1.50	1.13	**1.24**	1.68	1.52	.....	4
5	14-inch.....do...	38	.....	2.60	1.78	2.14	2.42	1.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	2.14	.....	2.086	2.14	1.62	**1.77**	2.40	2.16	.....	5
	Files, round, bastard:																						
6	6-inch.....do...	13	.....	.85	.58	.70	.80	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.71	.....	.683	.70	.53	**.57**	.80	.72	.....	6
7	8-inch.....do...	6	.....	1.05	.71	.86	.97	.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	.82	.....	.838	.86	.65	**.71**	.98	.89	.....	7
8	10-inch.....do...	10	.....	1.36	.93	1.12	1.26	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.97	1.10	.....	1.092	1.12	.85	**.93**	1.25	1.13	.....	8
9	12-inch.....do...	9	.....	1.83	1.25	1.50	1.70	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29	1.48	.....	1.462	1.50	1.13	**1.24**	1.68	1.52	.....	9
10	14-inch.....do...	8	.....	2.60	1.78	2.14	2.42	1.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.83	2.09	.....	2.086	2.14	1.62	**1.77**	2.40	2.16	.....	10
11	12-inch.....do...	10	.....	2.50	1.71	2.04	2.30	1.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	2.03	.....	1.989	2.04	1.54	**1.69**	2.30	2.07	.....	11
	Files, slim, taper, saw:																						
12	3-inch.....do...	71	.....	.52	.35	.42	.48	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.40	.....	.41	.42	.32	**.34**	.47	.43	.....	12
13	3½-inch.....do...	54	.....	.52	.35	.42	.48	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.41	.....	.41	.42	.32	**.34**	.47	.43	.....	13
14	4-inch.....do...	95	.....	.54	.37	.44	.50	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	.44	.....	.429	.44	.34	**.36**	.50	.45	.....	14
15	4½-inch.....do...	66	.....	.56	.38	.48	.53	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.46	.....	.448	.46	.36	**.38**	.53	.48	.....	15
16	5-inch.....do...	87	.....	.61	.42	.52	.57	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43	.48	.....	.487	.50	.38	**.42**	.56	.51	.....	16
17	6-inch.....do...	118	.....	.76	.52	.68	.71	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.66	.....	.604	.62	.48	**.52**	.70	.63	.....	17
18	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, per pound, pairs	131	.....	.04	.....	.04	.....	.....	*a*.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.033**	.....	.0344	.....	.....	18
19	Gates, molasses, 2-iron.....No..	5	.135	1.17	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.125**	.....	.115	.....	.....	19
	Gauges:																						
20	Marking, brass mounted....do...	55	.....	.18	.....	.06	*a*.115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.16	**.145**	.....	20
21	Mortise, screw slide.....do...	25	.....	.18	.....	.29	*a*.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.33	**.23**	.....	21
22																					.18		22
23	Slitting, with handle.....do...	7	.....	.40	.....	.27	*a*.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.22**	.....	.31	.....	.....	23
24	Glue pots, No. 1, porcelain lined.do...	40	.....	**.30**	.....	.335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.35	.....	.....	24
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:																						
25	⅜-inch socket.....do...	14	.....	.30	.....	.27	*a*.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	.25	.....	.....	**.23½**	.....	.26	.....	.....	25
26	½-inch socket.....do...	24	.....	.35	.....	.315	*a*.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	.29½	.....	.....	**.27½**	.....	.305	.....	.....	26
27	⅝-inch socket.....do...	17	.....	.40	.....	.36	*a*.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33½	.....	.....	**.31**	.....	.345	.....	.....	27
28	¾-inch socket.....do...	17	.....	.42	.....	.38½	*a*.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.355	.....	.....	**.335**	.....	.385	.....	.....	28
29	⅞-inch socket.....do...	14	.....	.45	.....	.405	*a*.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.375	.....	.....	**.35⅝**	.....	.40	.....	.....	29
30	1-inch socket.....do...	18	.....	.48	.....	.42¾	*a*.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.395	.....	.....	**.375**	.....	.42	.....	.....	30
	Grindstones (per pound) weighing:																						
31	50 pounds.....No..	234	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.035	.03¾	.....	*b*.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.009**	.....	.0096	.....	.....	31
32	100 pounds.....do...	58	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.035	.03¾	.....	*b*.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.009**	.....	.0096	.....	.....	32
33	150 pounds.....do...	6	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.035	.03¾	.....	*b*.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.009**	.....	*d*.01	.....	.....	33
34	250 pounds.....do...	3	.....	.....	.....	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.06	.065	.....	***b*.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01⅛	.....	*d*.01	.....	.....	34
35	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.No..	303	.....	.....	.....	.28½	*a*.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24⅛	*c*.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.52¼**	.....	.29	.....	.....	35
36	Hair clippers, good quality.....do...	205	.....	.50	.....	.45	*a*.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.45**	.....	.....	.40	.....	1.03	.37	.525	36
37				.55			*a*1.24								.44			.39		.77		.525	37
38				.90											.44			.66		.38		.95	38
39															.75			.63		.37		1.20	39
	Hammers:																						
40	Claw, solid c. s., adz eye, forged, No. 1½.....No..	862	.....	.30	.....	.23	*a*.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.355	**.27**	.....	.40	.....	.....	40
41				.27		.33½	*a*.36											.35		.295			41
42				.35			*a*.27											.225		.23			42
43	Farriers', shoeing, c. s.....do...	70	.....	.33	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28½	**.24**	.....	.41	.30	.....	43
44																	.28½	.20		.35	.25		44
45																	.48¾			.31			45
46	Farriers', turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds.....No..	8	.....	.....	.....	**.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1.44	.....	.....	46
47																	1.17						47

*Only on all bids. *a* Only. *b* Per cwt. *c* Per set. *d* F. o. b. Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.*	John C. Koch.
			Chicago.		
	Hammers, machinists', ball pien:				
1	1¼-pound ..... No..	**24**	.45	.....	.41¼
2					
3	2¼-pound ..... do...	**26**	.57	.....	.50
4					
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:				
5	1½-pound ..... do...	**27**	.27	.....	.34
6	1⅝-pound ..... do...	**13**	.31	.....	.....
7	1⅞-pound ..... do...	**12**	.33	.....	.37
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s.:				
8	2-pound ..... do...	**20**	.45	.....	*a* **.10**
9	3-pound ..... do...	**17**	.50	.....	*a* **.081**
10	8-pound ..... do...	**19**	.60	.....	*a* .064
11	10-pound ..... do...	**26**	.75	.....	*a* .064
	Hammers, masons', ax finish, solid c. s.:				
12	5-pound ..... do...	**5**	.55	.....	*a* .09
13	8-pound ..... do...	**7**	.88	.....	*a* .09
14	12-pound ..... do...	**8**	1.32	.....	*a* .09
15	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron. No..	**66**	.....	.....	.11
16					
17					
18	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled ..... No..	**94**	.75	.....	.65
19					
20					
21					
	Hatchets, c. s.:				
22	Lathing, 2-inch blade ..... do...	**78**	.65	.....	.625
23					
24					
25					
26	Shingling, No. 2 ..... do...	**343**	.38	.....	.335
27					
28					
29					
	Hinge hasps:				
30	6-inch ..... doz..	**75**	.55	.50	**.45**
31	10-inch ..... do...	**44**	1.07	.96	**.87**
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:				
32	8-inch ..... doz. prs..	**50**	1.71	*a* .058	*a* .052
33	10-inch ..... do...	**39**	2.55	*a* .051	*a* .047
34	12-inch ..... do...	**23**	3.69	*a* .051	*a* .047
	Hinges, heavy strap:				
35	8-inch ..... do...	**36**	1.36	*a* .042	*a* .04¼
36	10-inch ..... do...	**34**	2.07	*a* .04	*a* .0405
37	12-inch ..... do...	**26**	3.08	*a* .04	*a* .0405
	Hinges, light, strap:				
38	6-inch ..... do...	**60**	.64	.64	.64
39	8-inch ..... do...	**38**	.90	.90	.90
40	10-inch ..... do...	**24**	1.24	1.24	1.24
41	12-inch ..... do...	**17**	1.80	1.80	1.80
	Hinges, light, T:				
42	6-inch ..... do...	**43**	.57	.56	.57
43	8-inch ..... do...	**11**	.72	.71	.715
44	10-inch ..... do...	**10**	1.06	1.05	1.05
45	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy .... doz..	**598**	.15	.....	.13¾
46					.18¾
47					
48					

a Per pound. * Bid on quantity called for only.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Bullard & Gormley.	Robert M. Fair.	Charles G. Dennison.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Albert H. Morley.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	C. A. Rosecrans.	Penn Hardware Co., incorporated.	Number.
Chicago.							St. Louis.	Chicago.		
*.65	.....	.....	.....	.435	.....	**.375**	.47	.....	.....	1
							.42			2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.525	.....	**.43¾**	.60	.....	.....	3
							.50			4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.29⅛	.....	**.23¾**	.26	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	*.43	.....	.31½	.....	**.25¼**	.28	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	*.51	.....	.33⅓	.....	**.27**	.32	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.25	.20¼	.....	.20	.23	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.26	.243	.....	**.30**	**.33**	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	**.48**	.54	.....	**.50**	**.55**	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.675	.....	**.61**	**.70**	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.45	.475	.....	**.44**	**.40**	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.68	.76	.....	**.70**	**.61**	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	1.02	1.14	.....	**1.06**	**.93**	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.09**	.46	.....	.....	15
						.05	.095			16
						.08				17
*.78	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	**.58**	.80	.....	.....	18
						2.64	.78			19
						3.71	.74			20
							.70			21
*.36	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	**.27**	.36	.....	.....	22
						.31				23
						.32				24
						.50				25
*.36	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	**.30**	.41	.....	.....	26
						.33⅓	.40			27
						.24	.33			28
							.26			29
.59	.....	.....	.53	.....	.557	.45	.455	.....	.....	30
1.14	.....	.....	1.02	.....	1.072	.88	.90	.....	.....	31
1.96	.051	.....	.055	.....	1.966	1.69	**1.58**	.....	.....	32
2.39	.....	.....	.05	.....	2.861	**2.34**	2.45	.....	.....	33
3.88	.....	.....	.05	.....	4.042	**3.28**	3.29	.....	.....	34
1.37	.04¼	.....	.045	.....	1.457	**1.23**	1.28	.....	.....	35
1.82	.04	.....	.04¼	.....	2.273	**1.85**	1.87	.....	.....	36
3.21	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	3.217	2.70	**2.62**	.....	.....	37
.71	.65	.....	.68	.....	.713	**.58**	.65	.....	.....	38
1.00	.90	.....	.95	.....	.998	**.81**	.83	.....	.....	39
1.37	1.20	.....	1.31	.....	1.375	**1.12**	1.13	.....	.....	40
1.99	.....	.....	1.90	.....	1.997	**1.62**	1.62	.....	.....	41
.73	.57	.....	.61	.....	.624	.51	**.50**	.....	.....	42
.92	.72	.....	.71	.....	.793	.65	**.63**	.....	.....	43
1.34	1.00	.....	1.14	.....	1.164	**.95**	.94	.....	.....	44
.16⅔	.07⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.13**	.15	.16	.15	45
.175	.05¼					.17	.15			46
	.065									47
	.085									48

* Bid on quantity called for only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frederick K. Maus.*	John C. Koch.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Number.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:						
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.....lbs..	**2,450**	2.95	3.20	3.50	*c* **2.75**	1
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 1.....do...	**1,340**	2.80	3.00	3.20	*c* **2.55**	2
3	$\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**1,150**	2.75	3.00	3.10	*c* **2.55**	3
4	$\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,300**	2.75	2.90	3.10	*c* **2.45**	4
5	$\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**2,450**	2.75	2.90	3.10	*c* **2.45**	5
6	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 2.....do...	**2,300**	2.75	2.90	3.10	*c* **2.45**	6
7	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 3.....do...	**825**	2.75	2.90	3.10	*c* **2.45**	7
8	$\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**75**	2.75	2.90	3.10	*c* **2.45**	8
9	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 1.....do...	**1,225**	2.75	2.95	3.10	*c* **2.50**	9
10	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2.....do...	**1,400**	2.70	2.85	3.00	*c* **2.40**	10
11	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 3.....do...	**150**	2.70	2.85	3.00	*c* **2.40**	11
12	$\frac{3}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**75**	2.70	2.85	3.00	*c* **2.40**	12
13	$\frac{3}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**100**	2.70	2.85	3.00	*c* **2.40**	13
14	Iron, boiler, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch, per 100 pounds.....do...	**300**	.....	.....	**2.75**	.....	14
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:						
15	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$.....do...	**400**	3.00	2.90	3.60	**2.55**	15
16	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**1,050**	2.75	2.65	3.10	**2.30**	16
17	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1.....do...	**5,425**	2.65	2.55	2.90	**2.20**	17
18	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**3,850**	2.65	2.55	2.90	**2.20**	18
19	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,050**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	19
20	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**900**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	20
21	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2.....do...	**1,600**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	21
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**550**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	22
23	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**250**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	23
24	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 4.....do...	**450**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	24
25	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2.....do...	**1,825**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	25
26	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**950**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	26
27	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**150**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	27
28	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**150**	2.60	2.50	2.90	**2.15**	28
29	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**350**	2.95	2.85	3.50	**2.50**	29
30	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$.....do...	**350**	2.75	2.65	3.10	**2.30**	30
31	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**600**	2.70	2.60	3.00	**2.25**	31
32	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 1.....do...	**2,600**	2.60	2.50	2.80	**2.15**	32
33	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**2,425**	2.55	2.45	2.70	**2.10**	33
34	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,950**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	34
35	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 2.....do...	**2,100**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	35
36	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**250**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	36
37	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 3.....do...	**200**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	37
38	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**450**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	38
39	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**550**	2.70	.....	3.00	**2.25**	39
40	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$.....do...	**500**	2.50	.....	2.60	**2.05**	40
41	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**750**	2.50	.....	2.60	**2.05**	41
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**800**	2.70	2.60	3.00	**2.25**	42
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 1.....do...	**1,650**	2.60	2.50	2.80	**2.15**	43
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**2,800**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	44
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**3,600**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	45
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 2.....do...	**2,850**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	46
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**800**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	47
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**1,350**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	48
49	$\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**3,400**	2.50	2.40	2.60	**2.05**	49

* All bids for "only."

a Steel, No. 16.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frederick K. Maus.	John C. Koch.	Charles G. Dennison.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.						St. Louis.	
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:									
1	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 2.....lbs..	**3,600**	2.50	2.40	.....	2.60	**2.05**	.....	.....	1
2	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 2½.....do...	**1,350**	2.50	2.40	.....	2.60	**2.05**	.....	.....	2
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:									
3	$\frac{5}{8}$-inch.....lbs..	**750**	2.95	2.85	.....	3.80	**2.50**	.....	.....	3
4	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch.....do...	**1,575**	2.85	2.75	.....	3.50	**2.40**	.....	.....	4
5	$\frac{7}{8}$-inch.....do...	**1,325**	2.75	2.65	.....	3.10	**2.30**	.....	.....	5
6	1-inch.....do...	**775**	2.75	2.65	.....	3.10	**2.30**	.....	.....	6
7	1¼-inch.....do...	**75**	2.75	2.65	.....	3.10	**2.30**	.....	.....	7
	Iron, hoop, per 100 pounds:									
8	1½-inch.....lbs..	**600**	3.00	2.95	.....	3.00	a**2.50**	.....	.....	8
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:									
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ by ¾.....lbs..	**625**	3.30	.....	.....	3.00	**2.45**	.....	.....	9
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 1.....do..	**1,055**	3.20	.....	.....	2.80	**2.35**	.....	.....	10
11	Sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25.....lbs..	**1,625**	.....	4.05	*4.35	**3.75**	.....	3.90	4.50	11
12	Iron, oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted, per 100 pounds.....lbs...	**775**	3.25	2.95	.....	3.40	**2.45**	.....	.....	12
13				2.80						13
14				2.70						14
15				2.65						15
16				2.60						16
17				2.60						17
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:									
18	¼-inch.....lbs..	**1,610**	2.95	2.85	.....	3.50	**2.50**	.....	.....	18
19	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch.....do...	**2,650**	2.85	2.75	.....	3.30	**2.40**	.....	.....	19
20	⅜-inch.....do...	**6,500**	2.75	2.65	.....	3.10	**2.30**	.....	.....	20
21	$\frac{7}{16}$-inch.....do...	**5,075**	2.70	2.60	.....	3.00	**2.25**	.....	.....	21
22	½-inch.....do...	**9,115**	2.65	2.55	.....	2.90	**2.20**	.....	.....	22
23	$\frac{9}{16}$-inch.....do...	**3,325**	2.65	2.55	.....	2.90	**2.20**	.....	.....	23
24	⅝-inch.....do...	**7,845**	2.60	2.50	.....	2.80	**2.15**	.....	.....	24
25	¾-inch.....do...	**5,300**	2.55	2.45	.....	2.70	**2.10**	.....	.....	25
26	$\frac{7}{8}$-inch.....do...	**2,325**	2.55	2.45	.....	2.70	**2.10**	.....	.....	26
27	1-inch.....do...	**4,850**	2.50	2.40	.....	2.60	**2.05**	.....	.....	27
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:									
28	$\frac{1}{16}$-inch thick.....lbs..	**2,495**	.....	.....	.....	**2.90**	.....	2.94	.....	28
29	$\frac{1}{8}$-inch thick.....do...	**450**	.....	.....	.....	**2.90**	.....	.....	.....	29
30	No. 26.....do...	**1,200**	.....	3.40	*3.35	3.30	.....	**3.19**	.....	30
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:									
31	¼-inch.....lbs..	**225**	2.75	2.65	.....	3.10	**2.30**	.....	.....	31
32	⅜-inch.....do...	**800**	2.65	2.55	.....	2.90	**2.20**	.....	.....	32
33	½-inch.....do...	**2,400**	2.60	2.50	.....	2.80	**2.15**	.....	.....	33
34	¾-inch.....do...	**2,000**	2.55	2.45	.....	2.70	**2.10**	.....	.....	34
35	1-inch.....do...	**900**	2.50	2.40	.....	2.60	**2.05**	.....	.....	35
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:									
36	⅜ by 1 inch.....lbs..	**2,650**	b**4.20**	4.25	.....	.....	b**4.20**	.....	.....	36
37	⅜ by 1¼ inches.....do...	**1,450**	b**4.10**	4.25	.....	.....	b**4.10**	.....	.....	37
38	½ by 2 inches.....do...	**1,050**	b**4.00**	4.25	.....	.....	b**4.00**	.....	.....	38
39	1 by 1 inch.....do...	**1,850**	b**4.00**	4.25	.....	.....	b**4.00**	.....	.....	39

b One-half to each F. K. Maus and C. A. Kimbark. *c* Steel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Robert M. Fair.	Roy C. Martin.	C. A. Rosecrans.	Robert B. Jones.	Ralph E. Smith.	Penn Hardware Co., Incorporated.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Stephen M. Perrigo.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							Points of delivery.											
			Chicago.							All points.	Chicago.						New York or Chicago.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
1	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.....pairs..	**4,163**	.045	.....	.08½	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	**.08½**	.0775	1
2			.05¼								.10⅜					.094			.0945	.08	2
3																			.11		3
4																			.102		4
5																			.12		5
6																			.11		6
7																			.12¾		7
	Knives:																				
8	Butcher, 8-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz..	**60**	2.25	.....	.85	2.69	.....	.....	.....	3.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.45	2.23	.....	.....	**2.47**	1.50	8
9						2.92										2.87			1.52	2.50	9
10																			1.68		10
11																			2.52		11
12	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair.....pairs..	**94**	.60	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.51	.....	.....	**.41**	.30	12
13			.65			1.38													.46	.50	13
14																			.44	.75	14
15																			.49	.85	15
16	Chopping, iron handle.....No..	**79**	.....	.....	.08	*d*.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.0675	16
17																			**.07**		17
18																			.125		18
19																			.11		19
20	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....No..	**57**	.47	.....	.35	*d*.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88⅜	.30	.55	20
21						*d*.53													**.325**	.42	21
22																				.37	22
23	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....No..	**62**	.52	.....	.38⅛	*d*1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.01⅛	.40	.65	23
24						*d*.575													**.425**	.48	24
25																				.42	25
26	Horseshoeing.....do...	**64**	.22	*a*2.82	.23¾	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.195	.22	**.21¾**	.23	26
27			.25					.25									.22	.25			27
28																	.19				28
29	Putty.....do...	**133**	.04¼	.....	.08⅛	*d*.095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....	**.09**	.10	29
30			.08			*d*.14										1.23			.10	.12	30
31			.13													*c*1.48			.115	.065	31
32																				.13	32
33	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....No..	**356**	.....	.....	.....	*d* .155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.67	.....	.....	.145	**.12**	33
34																2.23			.11	.15	34
35																			.13⅝	.075	35
36																			.19¼		36
37	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....doz..	**21**	.70	.....	.30	*d*.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.50	37
38																			**.35**	.39	38
39																				.37	39
40	Lead, in pigs.....lbs..	**395**	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*5.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.049**	.....	40
	Locks:																				
41	Closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....doz..	**17**	3.60	.....	3.35	1.31	1.12	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.95**	1.19	41
42						2.23													1.90		42
43						3.84															43
44	Drawer, 2⅝ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....doz..	**30**	1.20	.....	.....	1.32	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.77**	.82	44
	Locks, mineral knob, rim:																				
45	4-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do...	**74**	1.90	.....	1.77	2.65	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.47**	1.80	45
46						3.57													1.66		46
47	4½-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do...	**82**	3.15	.....	3.07	3.26	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.02**	2.40	47
48						4.18													2.15		48
49	5-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do...	**46**	5.50	.....	5.22	4.48	.....	.....	2.47	.....	.....	**2.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.05	49
50						5.61															50
51	6-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do...	**35**	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	3.55	.....	.....	**4.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.42	4.90	51
52						7.61													3.60		52

a Per dozen, only.

b Per hundredweight.

c Elastic blade, 10 cents per dozen additional.

d Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William Buntesehu.		Erwin Foerster.	Charles T. Boynton.*			
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	Milwaukee.		Chicago.	St. Louis.	St. Paul.	Sioux C., Omaha, Kans. C.
	Locks:								
1	Mineral knob, mortise, 3½-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....doz..	**56**	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2									
3	Pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....doz..	**105**	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
4					2.50				
5					1.40				
6									
7									
8									
9									
10	Sash.....do...	**75**	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
11					.70				
12									
13									
14	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....No..	**30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15									
16									
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:								
17	3d, lath.....lbs..	**5,025**	**3.81**	3.79	.....	3.99	4.05	4.14	4.25
18	3d, steel.....do...	**8,175**	**3.76**	3.74	.....	3.94	4.00	4.09	4.20
19	4d, steel.....do...	**5,400**	**3.61**	3.59	.....	3.79	3.85	3.94	4.05
20	6d, steel.....do...	**7,950**	**3.51**	3.49	.....	3.69	3.75	3.84	3.95
21	8d, steel.....do...	**40,800**	**3.41**	3.39	.....	3.59	3.65	3.74	3.85
22	10d, steel.....do...	**44,700**	**3.36**	3.34	.....	3.54	3.60	3.69	3.80
23	12d, steel.....do...	**10,100**	**3.36**	3.34	.....	3.54	3.60	3.69	3.80
24	20d, steel.....do...	**30,500**	**3.31**	3.29	.....	3.49	3.55	3.64	3.75
25	30d, steel.....do...	**12,750**	**3.31**	3.29	.....	3.49	3.55	3.64	3.75
26	40d, steel.....do...	**12,850**	**3.31**	3.29	.....	3.49	3.55	3.64	3.75
27	60d, steel.....do...	**11,960**	**3.31**	3.29	.....	3.49	3.55	3.64	3.75
28	Fence, 8d, steel.....do...	**1,300**	**3.41**	3.39	.....	3.59	3.65	3.74	3.85
29	Fence, 10d, steel.....do...	**1,300**	**3.36**	3.34	.....	3.54	3.60	3.69	3.80
30	Fence, 12d, steel.....do...	**3,900**	**3.36**	3.34	.....	3.54	3.60	3.69	3.80
31	Finishing, 6d, steel.....do...	**2,675**	**3.76**	3.74	.....	3.94	4.00	4.09	4.20
32	Finishing, 8d, steel.....do...	**4,625**	**3.66**	3.64	.....	3.84	3.90	3.99	4.10
33	Finishing, 10d, steel.....do...	**3,875**	**3.56**	3.54	.....	3.74	3.80	3.89	4.00
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:								
34	No. 6.....do...	**1,830**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35									
36	No. 7.....do...	**1,415**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37									
38	No. 8.....do...	**1,235**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39									
40	Nails, ox shoe, per 100 pounds, No. 5.....lbs..	**525**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nuts, iron, square:								
41	For ¼-inch bolt.....do...	**31**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	For 5/16-inch bolt.....do...	**81**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do...	**268**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	For ½-inch bolt.....do...	**486**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do...	**625**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	For ¾-inch bolt.....do...	**661**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....No..	**681**	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
48					.10				
49									
50									

*Nails, per keg, delivered at points named in car lots; in less quantities, carload freight allowed.

HARDWARE—Continued.

John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	C. A. Rosecrans.	Penn Hardware Co., incorporated.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Frederick K. Maus.	S. Otis Livingston.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Charles G. Dennison.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.					St. Louis.	Chicago.					
2.02	2.16	1.68	1.68	**1.53**	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
				2.17							2
.....	1.75	.....	.....	2.25	1.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	2.03			1.70	1.67						4
	2.59			**1.88**	1.45						5
	3.12			3.15	1.60						6
	3.45			3.25	1.55						7
				1.10	1.65						8
				1.70							9
.375	.42	.28	.29⅛	**.24**	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	.38		.19	.40	.30						11
			.20	.34	.31						12
				.53							13
.125	*a*.12	.....	.....	.09	.215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
					.215						15
					.095						16
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.895	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.845	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.695	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.595	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.495	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.445	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.445	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.395	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.395	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.395	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.395	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.495	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.445	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.445	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.845	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.745	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.645	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
9.50	.....	.....	.....	9.50	10.50	*a* **8.95**	9.50	10.25	9.75	.....	34
									10.80		35
9.50	.....	.....	.....	9.50	10.50	*a* **8.95**	9.50	10.25	9.75	.....	36
									10.80		37
9.50	.....	.....	.....	9.50	10.50	*a* **8.95**	9.50	10.25	9.75	.....	38
									10.80		39
9.50	.....	.....	.....	**9.50**	.....	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	40
.084	.....	.....	.....	.086	.....	*b* **8.10**	.....	.....	*b* 8.35	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	*b* **8.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.054	.....	.....	.....	.056	.....	*b* **5.10**	.....	.....	*b* 5.35	.....	43
.041	.....	.....	.....	.044	.....	*b* **3.80**	.....	.....	*b* 4.05	.....	44
.039	.....	.....	.....	.04⅛	.....	*b* **3.60**	.....	.....	*b* 3.85	.....	45
.038	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	*b* **3.50**	.....	.....	*b* 3.75	.....	46
.06¼	*a*.075	.....	.....	.04⅛	.0425	.....	.....	*c* .70	.....	*a*.05	47
	a.085			.05⅜	.0575					*a*.065	48
	a.105			**.065**	.065					*a*.075	49
				.08							50

a Only. *b* Per hundredweight only. *c* Per dozen, 37 dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank Gould.	Erwin Foerster.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Oilstones, Washita ..... No..	**124**	.....	*a* .24	*a* .23	*b* .57
2						*b* .57
3						*b* .38
	Packing:					
4	Hemp ..... lbs..	**254**	.09	.....	.....	.....
5						
6	Rubber, 1/16-inch ..... do...	**266**	.....	.....	.....	.....
7						
8						
9	Rubber, 1/8-inch ..... do...	**348**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10						
11						
12	Rubber, 3/16-inch ..... do...	**187**	.....	.....	.....	.....
13						
14						
15	Rubber, 1/4-inch ..... do...	**195**	.....	.....	.....	.....
16						
17						
18	Yarn (cotton waste) ..... do...	**1,267**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paper (assorted, per quire):					
19	Emery ..... quires..	**208**	.....	.20	.26	.23
20						
21						
22						
23						
24	Sand ..... do...	**498**	.....	.15	.085	.09
25					.10	.15
26						
27						
28						
29						
30	Pencils, carpenter's ..... doz..	**210**	.13	.17	.125	.135
31				.15	.14½	
32	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing ..... No..	**50**	.....	.42	.395	.....
33				.40		
34						
35						
36	Pinking irons, 1-inch ..... doz..	**3**	.....	.90	.50	.....
	Planes:					
37	Block, 6-inch, knuckle joint ..... No..	**50**	.....	.65	.65	*b* .67
38						
39						
40	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms ..... do...	**50**	.....	.89	.85	*b* 1.05
41						
42						
43						
44	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s ..... pairs..	**7**	.....	.72	.69	.74
45	Hollow and round, 1¼-inch, c. s ..... do...	**6**	.....	.72	.69	.74
46	Hollow and round, 1½-inch c. s ..... do...	**5**	.....	.85	.81	.87
47	Jack, adjustable, wood bottoms ..... No..	**83**	.....	.73	.80	*b* .85
48						*b* .95
49						
50						

a Per pound. *b* Only.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	New York Belting and Packing Co.	Frederick K. Maus*.	Robert M. Fair.	Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Co.	Empire Rubber Manufacturing Co.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Manhattan Supply Co.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.
	Points of delivery.										
				All points.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* **.20**	.40
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.20
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.1575
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.0795
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.085**	.065
6	.14	.....	.....	.12	.09	.....	.1147	.24	.....	.....	.21
7	.11			.08	.13			.085			.11
8					*d* **.18**						.38
9	.14	.....	.....	.12	.09	.....	.1147	.24	.....	.....	.21
10	.11			.08	.13			.085			.11
11					*d* **.18**						.38
12	.14	.....	.....	.12	.09	.....	.1147	.24	.....	.....	.21
13	.11			.08	.13			.085			.11
14					*d* **.18**						.38
15	.14	.....	.....	.12	.09	.....	.1147	.24	.....	.....	.21
16	.11			.08	.13			.085			.11
17					*d* **.18**						.38
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06**	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.155	**.145**
20			.152						.20		.12
21			.19						.28		
22			.228						.16		
23									.24		
24	.....	.....	.095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	**.105**	.11½
25			.105						.12		.09
26			.118						.14		
27			.12½						.11		
28			.133						.13		
29									.16		
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	**.08**
31											.26
32	.....	*c* 4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.392	.43	.38
33		*c* 4.48							.52½	**.36**	.35
34									.73	.63	.33
35									1.17	.68	.31
36	.....	**.245**	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.42
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.575**	.66
38										.63	
39										.28	
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.74	.96
41										.74	.96
42										.95	.82
43										**.95**	
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69	.....	.....	.....	**.59**	.58
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	**.59**	.58
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	**.69**	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.76	.....	.....	.....	.60	.74
48										.67	.89
49										.74	.82
50										**.85**	.....

* Quantity called for only. *c* Per dozen.
d Contract waived. Purchase to be made in open market.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Charles G. Dennison.	Frederick K. Maus.*	F. Westphal & Co.	Roy C. Martin.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.			Chicago.							St. Louis.	Chicago.	
	Planes:														
1	Jointer's, double-iron, c. s.....No..	53	.70	.675	*a*.75	.69	.81	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2					*a*1.25		.87	.65							2
3							1.00	.90							3
4							1.10								4
5							**.60**								5
6	Match, ¾-inch, plated.....pairs..	15	1.10	1.05	*a*1.45	**1.04**	.52	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7							.52								7
8	Match, 1-inch, plated.....do...	16	1.10	1.05	*a*1.45	**1.04**	.52	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9							.52								9
10	Plow, beech wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle.....No..	10	5.04	4.10	*a*4.65	3.80	3.37	4.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11				3.90	*a*4.225		**3.25**								11
12							3.90								12
13	Skew-rabbet, ½-inch.....do...	4	.38	.36	*a*.39	.36	**.31**	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch.....do...	6	.38	.36	*a*.39	.36	**.31**	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Skew-rabbet, 1½-inch.....do...	7	.44	.42	*a*.45	.42	**.36**	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms.....do...	75	.65	.60	*a*.76	.67	.54	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17					*a*.76		.54	.89							17
18					*a*.95		.69	.57							18
19							**.69**	.73							19
20								.98							20
21								.73							21
	Pliers:														
22	Flat-nose, 7-inch, c. s., heavy.....do...	60	.....	**.19**	*a*.20	.....	.13	.18	*a*.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23							.26								23
24	Round-nose, 7-inch, c. s., heavy.....do...	22	.....	**.19**	*a*.20	.....	.13	.18	*a*.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25							.26								25
26	End-cutting, 10-inch, c. s., heavy.....do...	61	.80	.....	***a*.79**	.....	.75	.375	*a*.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27							.83								27
28							1.70								28
	Punches:														
29	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.doz..	10	.55	.45	1.02	.....	.24	.65	.....	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30							.43	.50							30
31								**.42**							31
32	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes.....do...	5	2.25	2.25	2.00	.....	**2.50**	5.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33							3.00	13.00							33
34							2.50	2.00							34
35							1.75								35
	Rasps:														
36	Horse, 12-inch.....No..	101	.28	.24	.....	.215	.165	.23	.....	*b*2.38	*b*2.30	.23	*b*2.53	.21½	36
37							**.175**	.22		*b*3.37		.20			37
38								.30							38
39								.21							39
40								.22							40
41	Horse, 14-inch.....do...	468	.40	.33⅓	.....	.295	.22½	.33	.....	*b*3.29	*b*3.20	?2	*b*3.52	.29⅝	41
42							**.245**	.31		*b*4.69		275			42
43								.42							43
44								.30							44
45								.31							45
46	Wood, flat, 12-inch.....do...	42	.36	.21⅓	*a*.33	.25	.22	.33	.....	*b*2.92	*b*3.15	.....	*b*3.41	.29⅙	46
47							**.24**	.29							47
48	Wood, flat, 14-inch.....do...	55	.47	.38⅔	*a*.46	.33	.29½	.435	.....	*b*3.87	*b*4.15	.....	*b*4.62	.38⅝	48
49							**.32**	.37							49
50	Wood, half-round, 12-inch.....do...	57	.37	.31	*a*.35	.27	.235	.35	.....	*b*3.11	*b*3.35	.....	*b*3.68	.31⅛	50
51							**.26**	.31							51

a Only quantity called for.

* Only quantity called for.

b Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Fred K. Maus.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	F. Westphal & Co.	Charles G. Dennison.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Stephen M. Perrigo.	James M. Soper.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.			Chicago.						St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
1	Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch ..... No..	**35**	.53	*a* 4.13	.41½	*b* .50	4.45	.....	.35	.41½	.31	.47	.....	.....	1
2	Rivet sets:										**.34**	.40			2
3	No. 2 ..... do...	**30**	.30	*a* 2.21	.255	*b* .22	.....	*b* .26	.....	.....	.29	**.15**	.....	.....	3
4												.105			4
5	No. 3 ..... do...	**29**	.25	*a* 1.75	.20¼	*b* .18	.....	*b* .20	.....	.....	.22	**.13**	.....	.....	5
6												.094			6
7	No. 7 ..... do...	**25**	.16	*a* 1.12	.13	*b* .10	.....	*b* .14	.....	.....	.14	**.105**	.....	.....	7
8	Rivets and burrs, copper:											.07			8
9	½-inch, No. 8 ..... lbs..	**34**	.23¾	.....	.23¾	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.225**	.225	.....	.....	9
10	½-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**13**	.275	.....	.29	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.26**	.26	.....	.....	10
11	⅜-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**112**	.23¾	.....	.23¾	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.225**	.225	.....	.....	11
12	⅜-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**64**	.275	.....	.29	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.26**	.26	.....	.....	12
13	¼-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**230**	.23¾	.....	.23¾	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.225**	.225	.....	.....	13
14	¼-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**73**	.275	.....	.29	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.26**	.26	.....	.....	14
15	¾-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**203**	.23¾	.....	.23¾	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.225**	.225	.....	.....	15
16	¾-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**56**	.275	.....	.29	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.26**	.26	.....	.....	16
17	1-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**140**	.23¾	.....	.23¾	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.225**	.225	.....	.....	17
18	1-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**34**	.275	.....	.29	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.26**	.....	.....	.....	18
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:														
19	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**19**	.....	*b* .08	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.085**	.105	.....	.....	.....	19
20	⅜-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**3**	.....	*b* .08	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.08½**	.10	.....	.....	.....	20
21	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**12**	.....	*b* .07	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.069**	.085	.....	.....	.....	21
22	1-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**45**	.....	*b* .07	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.069**	.085	.....	.....	.....	22
23	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 1 inch ..... do...	**71**	.06¾	.....	.065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.065	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	23
24	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2 inches ..... do...	**130**	.06¾	.....	.065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.065	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	24
25	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 4 inches ..... do...	**50**	.06¾	.....	.065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.065	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	25
26	¼ by 1 inch ..... do...	**163**	.065	.....	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.063	**.0595**	.....	.....	.....	26
27	¼ by ½ inch ..... do...	**262**	.065	.....	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.063	**.0595**	.....	.....	.....	27
28	¼ by 2 inches ..... do...	**311**	.065	.....	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.063	**.0595**	.....	.....	.....	28
29	¼ by 2½ inches ..... do...	**355**	.065	.....	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.063	**.0595**	.....	.....	.....	29
30	¼ by 3 inches ..... do...	**187**	.065	.....	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.063	**.0595**	.....	.....	.....	30
31	¼ by 3½ inches ..... do...	**219**	.065	.....	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.063	**.0595**	.....	.....	.....	31
32	¼ by 4 inches ..... do...	**245**	.065	.....	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.063	**.0595**	.....	.....	.....	32
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:														
33	10-ounce ..... M..	**7**	.12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	*b* .105	.....	.....	.115	**.10**	.....	.....	33
34	12-ounce ..... M..	**11**	.14	.....	.12⅛	.....	.....	*b* .11¾	.....	.....	.125	**.11**	.....	.....	34
35	16-ounce ..... M..	**16**	.16	.....	.15	.....	.....	*b* .14	.....	.....	.15	**.13**	.....	.....	35
36	24-ounce ..... M..	**11**	.21	.....	.19	.....	.....	*b* .18	.....	.....	.195	**.17**	.....	.....	36
37	32-ounce ..... M..	**12**	.27	.....	.25	.....	.....	*b* .24	.....	.....	.25½	**.22**	.....	.....	37
38	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass-bound ..... No..	**296**	.215	.....	.19½	*b* .22	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.175**	.20	.....	.....	38
39											.18	.245			39
40											.175	.32			40
41											.21	.22			41
42												.21			42
43												.23			43
44	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch ..... doz..	**16**	2.50	.....	.90	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.15**	2.30	2.21	2.00	44
45											2.15	.82		2.28	45
46											.81	1.00			46
47	Saw-clamps, 9-inch jaw ..... No...	**38**	.47	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.44	.60	.....	47
48											.25	**.37**			48
49											.33	.37			49
50												.28			50
51	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws ..... do...	**10**	.83	.....	.16⅔	*b* 1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.71**	.74	.45	.....	51
52						*b* 1.23					.71	.70	.45		52
53											.75		.45		53
54											.33				54

a Per dozen. Only quantity called for on all bids.

b Only quantity called for.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	John C. Koch.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Saw-sets, for handsaws.....No..	**38**	.40	.08
2				
3	Saws:			
4	Back (or tenon) 12-inch .....do...	**34**	.68	.62
5				
6				
7	Bracket.....do...	**11**	.....	.....
8	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade .....do...	**468**	.375	.375
9				.33⅓
10				
11				
12				
13				
14	Circular, 26-inch, crosscut .....do...	**4**	.....	5.99
15				
16	Circular, 30-inch, crosscut .....do...	**5**	.....	7.70
17				
18	Crosscut, 5-foot, with handles .....do...	**108**	1.27	1.34
19			1.32	
20				
21				
22				
23	Crosscut, 6-foot, with handles .....do...	**94**	1.62	1.59
24			1.68	
25				
26				
27				
28	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 10 points to the inch.....do...	**317**	.50	.46
29			.92	
30			1.05	
31				
32				
33				
34				
35	Keyhole, 12-inch compass .....do...	**113**	.11	.14
36				
37				
38	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch .....do...	**25**	.60	.58
39				
40				
41	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points .....do...	**82**	.58	.50
42			1.00	
43			1.23	
44				
45				
46	Scales:			
47	Butchers', dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30-pound, by ounces.....No..	**13**	.....	2.82
48				
49	Counter, 62-pound .....do...	**11**	.....	6.60
50				
51				
52				
53				

HARDWARE—Continued.

Bullard & Gormley.	Charles C. Knight.	Stephen M. Perrigo.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	Albert H. Morley.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.				New York or Chicago.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
c.44	.....	.36	.....	.....	.....	**.34**	.40	1
c.68		.45				.40	.35	2
c.68						.25		3
c.68	.....	.77	.....	.545	.....	.44	.85	4
c.90		.58		.588		**.575**	.74	5
				.64			.54	6
c.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	*b* **.70**	7
c.345	.....	.40	.....	.335	.....	.48	.465	8
c.445		.37		.355		.44	.41	9
c.54		.30		.35		.27	**.35**	10
		.28		.374		.31	.32	11
		.67		.466		.30	.27	12
							.24	13
.....	.....	5.99	.....	6.38	.....	**6.00**	6.42	14
							6.00	15
.....	.....	7.70	.....	8.21	.....	8.50	**8.18**	16
							7.65	17
*c*1.61	.....	1.535	.....	*a*1.355	.....	**1.20**	1.90	18
*c*1.86		1.47				1.17	1.72	19
		1.295					1.70	20
							1.50	21
							.62	22
*c*2.08	.....	1.81	.....	*a*1.58	.....	**1.55**	2.28	23
*c*2.19		1.745				1.52	2.07	24
		1.625					2.04	25
							1.80	26
							.75	27
c.49	.....	1.65	.....	.584	.998	.45	1.079	28
*c*1.10		.92		.713		.69	.875	29
*c*1.05		.75		.80		.89	.66	30
*c*1.24		.63		.667		.35	.57	31
				.80		.48	.27	32
				.982		.56	.92	33
						.74		34
c.125	.....	.21	.....	.21	.....	**.115**	1.85	35
c.17		.12		.08		.08	.14	36
		.15					.0685	37
c.65	.....	.81	.....	.61¾	.....	**.78**	.52	38
		.72		.757		.54	.47	39
				.934		.58		40
*c*1.24	.....	1.18	.....	.669	1.087	.50	1.27	41
*c*1.24		1.10		.798		.77	.95	42
*c*1.41		.88		.875		1.04	.74	43
		.72		.752		.395	.65	44
				.875		.87		45
				1.076				46
.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	**2.25**	2.30	47
						4.00		48
.....	**3.25**	.....	5.95	.....	.....	1.90	6.40	49
							7.15	50
							6.90	51
							7.70	52
							6.25	53

a If riveted tang and handle, price $1.32 each.
b Per set.
c Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Robt. M. Fair.	H. L. Judd & Co.	Charles C. Knight.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Manhattan Supply Co.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Jas. W. Soper.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				Points of delivery.											
			Chicago.				Chicago.					St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	
	Scales, hay and cattle:																	
1	6-ton, Standard platform ..... No.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.00	.....	97.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 56.70	.....	1
2																*f* 69.30		2
3																*g* **61.70**		3
4																*h* **74.30**		4
5	10-ton, Standard platform ..... do...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**85.00**	.....	132.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.50	.....	5
6																110.00		6
7																97.50		7
8																115.00		8
	Scales, platform:																	
9	Counter, 240-pound ..... do...	3	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	*c* **4.20**	.....	5.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.90	9
10																	1.80	10
11																	2.25	11
12	1,000-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ..... do...	14	.....	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....	14.90	.....	22.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **14.00**	26.50	12
13																	22.50	13
14	1,500-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ..... do...	4	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **19.50**	36.50	14
15																	30.95	15
16	2,000-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ..... do...	1	.....	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **23.50**	43.00	16
17																	36.70	17
18	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality .. doz..	47	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 1.67	.....	2.78	.....	.....	**2.59**	2.00	18
19																	2.35	19
20																	2.90	20
	Screw-drivers:																	
21	6-inch steel blade ..... No..	82	.075	.....	.065	*b* .105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.15	21
22						*b* .155										**.06¾**	.08	22
23						*b* .25											.0675	23
24	8-inch steel blade ..... do...	90	.12	.....	.09	*b* .125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.21	24
25						*b* .20										**.09¾**	.10	25
26						*b* .34											.088	26
27	10-inch steel blade ..... do...	85	.16	.....	.11¼	*b* .15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.26	27
28						*b* .24										**.14**	.12	28
29						*b* .42											.11	29
	Screws:																	
30	Wrought-iron, bench, 1½-inch ..... do...	77	.37	*a* 4.15	.33⅓	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.28**	.33	30
31	Wood, bench, 2½-inch ..... do...	10	.30	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.19**	.185	31
	Screws, wood, iron:																	
32	½-inch, No. 4 ..... gross..	88	.102	*b* .11	.105	*b* .10¾	.10¼	.12	.....	.10¼	.....	.112	.....	.107	.1134	**.097**	.10	32
33	½-inch, No. 5 ..... do...	91	.104	*b* .11	.107	*b* .11	.104	.12½	.....	.104	.....	.112	.....	.109	.1152	**.0986**	.10	33
34	⅝-inch, No. 5 ..... do...	106	.105	*b* .11	.112	*b* .115	.109	.12¼	.....	.105	.....	.12	.....	.114	.1206	**.103**	.105	34
35	⅝-inch, No. 6 ..... do...	98	.117	*b* .12	.12	*b* .12⅝	.117	.13¼	.....	.117	.....	.13	.....	.123	.1296	**.111**	.114	35
36	¾-inch, No. 7 ..... do...	164	.133	*b* .14	.136	*b* .14	.133	.15¼	.....	.133	.....	.147	.....	.14	.1476	**.126**	.13	36
37	¾-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	153	.14	*b* .15	.14⅜	*b* .15½	.14¼	.17	.....	.143	.....	.158	.....	.15	.1584	**.135**	.14	37
38	⅞-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	179	.15	*b* .15	.155	*b* .15¾	.15	.17½	.....	.149	.....	.16	.....	.157	.1656	**.142**	.145	38
39	⅞-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	157	.155	*b* .16	.158	*b* .16¼	.158	.18¼	.....	.154	.....	.17	.....	.162	.171	**.146**	.15	39
40	1-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	217	.17	*b* .18	.175	*b* .18	.17	.195	.....	.17	.....	.19	.....	.179	.189	**.16⅛**	.165	40
41	1-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	274	.186	*b* .19	.192	*b* .19¾	.18⅜	.215	.....	.186	.....	.205	.....	.196	.207	**.177**	.18	41
42	1¼-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	262	.195	*b* .20	.20	*b* .20⅜	.195	.225	.....	.195	.....	.215	.....	.205	.216	**.185**	.19	42
43	1¼-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	190	.21†	*b* .22	.217	*b* .223	.213	.245	.....	.211	.....	.232	.....	.222	.234	**.20**	.205	43
44	1⅛-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	167	.22⅜	*b* .23	.233	*b* .24	.22⅜	.265	.....	.223	.....	.25	.....	.24	.252	**.215**	.224	44
45	1⅛-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	191	.25	*b* .26	.26	*b* .26⅝	.252	.28⅜	.....	.251	.....	.278	.....	.265	.279	**.239**	.248	45
46	1⅜-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	108	.28	*b* .28	.284	*b* .29	.27⅜	.31⅜	.....	.276	.....	.305	.....	.29	.306	**.262**	.27	46
47	1⅜-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	45	.30	*b* .31	.308	*b* .31¾	.30	.34¾	.....	.301	.....	.332	.....	.316	.333	**.285**	.295	47
48	2-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	78	.33¼	*b* .34	.342	*b* .355	.333	.38	.....	.333	.....	.368	.....	.35	.369	**.315**	.325	48
49	2-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	28	.39	*b* .39	.39	*b* .40	.38	.44	.....	.381	.....	.422	.....	.401	.423	**.362**	.375	49
50	2¼-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	47	.40	*b* .41	.41	*b* .42	.398	.46	.....	.398	.....	.44	.....	.419	.441	**.377**	.39	50
51	2¼-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	10	.46	*b* .48	.476	*b* .49	.463	.53¼	.....	.46¼	.....	.51	.....	.487	.513	**.439**	.455	51
52	2⅜-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	27	.42	*b* .44	.433	*b* .445	.42½	.48¼	.....	.422	.....	.46	.....	.444	.468	**.40**	.415	52
53	2¼-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	22	.495	*b* .51	.508	*b* .52¼	.495	.565	.....	.357	.....	.548	.....	.521	.549	**.47**	.485	53
54	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do...	21	.62	*b* .65	.65	*b* .66	.625	.71⅜	.....	.625	.....	.69	.....	.658	.693	**.593**	.615	54
55	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do...	7	.83	*b* .85	.852	*b* .90	.83	.945	.....	.82½	.....	.917	.....	.872	.918	**.785**	.815	55

a Per dozen only.

b Only.

c Buffalo.

d Japanned handles, 10 cents per dozen less.

e 8 by 16, single beam.
f 8 by 22, single beam.
g 8 by 16, double beam.
h 8 by 22, double beam.
} Chicago Scale Company's standard goods.

i Chicago Scale Company's standard goods.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank Gould.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.*	Charles T. Boynton.				John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Charles G. Dennison.	Roy C. Martin.	Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							Points of delivery.													
			Chicago.			St. Louis.	St. Paul.	Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City.		Chicago.											St. Louis.		
	Shears, trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality:																						
1	8-inch, c. s ....doz..	**32**	.....	3.50	4.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	4.48	.....	.....	.....	7.00	b3.23	4.04	.....	.....	**2.95**	3.50	.....	1
2				4.75																	4.00		2
3																					3.75		3
4	10-inch, c. s ....do...	**21**	.....	7.50	7.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.625	6.98	.....	.....	.....	8.15	b5.23	6.26	.....	.....	**4.60**	6.25	.....	4
5																					5.65		5
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:																						
6	No. 0 ....lbs..	**2,400**	.....	.....	3.55	3.63	3.70	3.74	3.96	4.00	.....	.....	3.71	.037935	.....	.....	.....	3.74	3.69	3.60	**3.40**	.....	6
7	No. 1 ....do...	**5,450**	.....	.....	3.55	3.63	3.70	3.74	3.96	4.00	.....	.....	3.71	.037935	.....	.....	.....	3.74	3.69	3.60	**3.40**	.....	7
8	No. 2 ....do...	**7,700**	.....	.....	3.30	3.38	3.45	3.49	3.71	3.75	.....	.....	3.46	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	8
9	No. 3 ....do...	**7,600**	.....	.....	3.30	3.38	3.45	3.49	3.71	3.75	.....	.....	3.46	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	9
10	No. 4 ....do...	**5,100**	.....	.....	3.30	3.38	3.45	3.49	3.71	3.75	.....	.....	3.46	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	10
11	No. 5 ....do...	**2,450**	.....	.....	3.30	3.38	3.45	3.49	3.71	3.75	.....	.....	3.46	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	11
12	No. 6 ....do...	**1,200**	.....	.....	3.30	3.38	3.45	3.49	3.71	3.75	.....	.....	3.46	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	12
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:																						
13	No. 2 ....do...	**200**	.....	.....	.....	3.63	3.70	3.74	3.96	4.25	.....	.....	3.71	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	13
14	No. 3 ....do...	**150**	.....	.....	.....	3.63	3.70	3.74	3.96	4.25	.....	.....	3.71	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	14
15	No. 4 ....do...	**50**	.....	.....	.....	3.63	3.70	3.74	3.96	4.25	.....	.....	3.71	.035584	.....	.....	.....	3.49	3.44	**3.35**	3.40	.....	15
16	Shovels, fire, hand ....doz..	**44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	a. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	3.25	.....	16
17												a. 30								.50	.67		17
18												a. 40								.70	.82		18
19												a. 46								1.00	1.04		19
20												a. 60								1.20			20
21																				4.50			21
22	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames, doz	**11**	**.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	.....	a. 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.15	1.00	.....	22
23																				.98			23
24	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch ...No..	**60**	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25⅔	a. 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.255**	.76	.....	24
25											a. 58									.30	.49		25
26											a. 64										.31		26
27											a1.03										.25		27
28	Spoke pointers, adjustable ....do...	**24**	.....	.30	c**4.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33⅓	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.405	.40	.48	.....	28
29					c7.45																.38		29
30																					.55		30
31	Springs, door, spiral, heavy ....doz..	**38**	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.26**	.95	.....	31
32																				.95	.80		32
33																					.69		33
34																					.49		34
35																					.55		35
36																					.65		36
	Squares:																						
37	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch ....No..	**32**	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16⅔	a. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.14⅓**	.14	.....	37
38											a. 37										.14		38
39	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide...do...	**92**	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	a. 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	1.00	.....	39
40				.65							a. 77									**.54**	.75		40
41																					.745		41
42																					.53		42
43	Try, 4½-inch ....do...	**22**	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	a. 105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	.09	.....	43
44																					**.08**		44
45	Try and miter, 7⅛ inch ....do...	**29**	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21⅔	a. 275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.195**	.28	.....	45
46	Try, 10-inch ....do...	**23**	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16⅔	a. 205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.16**	.32	.....	46
47	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long..doz..	**141**	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.035**	.045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.045	.....	47
	Steel, cast:																						
48	Bar, ¾ by 1 inch ....lbs..	**220**	.....	.....	d**4.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.....	.07¾	.....	.....	.072	48
49	Octagon, ⅜-inch ....do...	**125**	.....	.....	d**5.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.08¾	.....	.....	.082	49
50	Octagon, ½-inch ....do...	**405**	.....	.....	d**5.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.072	50
51	Octagon, ⅝-inch ....do...	**740**	.....	.....	d**4.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.....	.07¾	.....	.....	.072	51
52	Octagon, ¾-inch ....do...	**1,310**	.....	.....	d**4.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.....	.07¾	.....	.....	.072	52
53	Octagon, 1-inch ....do...	**745**	.....	.....	d**4.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.....	.07¾	.....	.....	.072	53
54	Octagon, 1¼-inch ....do...	**150**	.....	.....	d**4.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.....	.07¾	.....	.....	.072	54

*All bids of F. K. Maus are for Only. c Per dozen. d Per hundredweight.

a Only. b Full nickel, $1 per dozen more.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement af March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Frank H. Tuthill.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Frank Gould.	Robert M. Fair.	Roy C. Martin.	Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.	H. L. Judd & Co.	James W. Soper.	Albert H. Morley.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					Points of delivery,												
			Chicago.					Chicago.				St. Louis.	Chicago.					New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Steel, cast, square:																			
1	⅜-inch lbs.	**100**	.....	*a* **5.85**	.085	.....	.....	.09	.082	.08¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	½-inch do.	**100**	.....	*a* **5.35**	.08	.....	.....	.075	.077	.08¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	⅝-inch do.	**250**	.....	*a* **4.85**	.075	.....	.....	.05¾	.072	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	¾-inch do.	**325**	.....	*a* **4.85**	.075	.....	.....	.05¾	.072	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	1-inch do.	**280**	.....	*a* **4.85**	.075	.....	.....	.05¾	.072	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	1¼-inch do.	**470**	.....	*a* **4.85**	.075	.....	.....	.05¾	.072	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	2-inch do.	**235**	.....	*a* **4.85**	.075	.....	.....	.05¾	.072	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Steel, plow:																			
8	½ by 3 inches do.	**70**	.....	*a* 3.15	.03½	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	**.03**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	½ by 4 inches do.	**200**	.....	*a* 3.15	.03½	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	**.03**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	½ by 5 inches do.	**500**	.....	*a* 3.30	.03½	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	**.0315**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	½ by 6 inches do.	**800**	.....	*a* 3.30	.03½	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	**.0315**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	Steel, spring:																			
12	¼ by 1 inch do.	**125**	.....	*a* 3.55	.03¾	.....	**.03**	.03¾	.....	.0375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	¼ by 1½ inches do.	**300**	.....	*a* 3.35	.03¾	.....	**.03**	.03¾	.....	.0365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	¼ by 1⅝ inches do.	**650**	.....	*a* 3.35	.03¾	.....	**.03**	.03¾	.....	.0365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	¼ by 1¾ inches do.	**650**	.....	*a* 3.35	.03¾	.....	**.03**	.03¾	.....	.0365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	¼ by 2 inches do.	**1,375**	.....	*a* 3.35	.03¾	.....	**.03**	.03¾	.....	.0365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle No.	**43**	.82	.....	.....	*b* .805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Stocks and dies, blacksmith's	.....	.....	*b* 4.40	4.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.68**	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	To cut 1 inch to ¾ inch, L. H., and 1 inch to ⅛ inch, R. H., 6 taps and 3 dies each No.	**13**	.....	*b* **3.80**	.....	.....	.....	3.85	.....	4.50	4.25	4.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	To cut ½ inch to ⅜ inch, L. H., and ¼ inch to ¼ inch, R. H., 6 taps and 3 dies each No.	**16**	.....	1.82	2.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21								1.89	.....	2.25	2.12	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Swage blocks, blacksmith's, per pound do.	**3**	.....	**.025**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M M.	**60**	.40	.....	.36	.39	.....	.02¾	.....	.02¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:							.....	.....	.....	.35	**.34**	.....	.34	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	
24	4-ounce doz. papers.	**115**	.135	.19	.12	.....	.....	.13	.....	.225	.10	.115	.11¼	**.081**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17¼	24
25	6-ounce do.	**149**	.162	.25	.144	.....	.....	.155	.....	.27	.12	.14	.135	**.09¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21¾	25
26	8-ounce do.	**187**	.198	.30	.176	.....	.....	.19	.....	.33	.14	.17	.165	**.119**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26¼	26
27	10-ounce do.	**139**	.234	.34	.208	.....	.....	.225	.....	.39	.18	.20	.195	**.14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30¾	27
28	12-ounce do.	**101**	.27	.39	.24	.....	.....	.25¾	.....	.45	.20	.23	.225	**.162**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35¼	28
29	Tape measures, 75-foot, leather case No.	**46**	.44	.....	.975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.47¼	.....	29
30											.53	**.37**								30
31												.54								31
32	Tire shrinkers do.	**6**	.....	4.50	7.50	.....	.....	5.50	.....	4.80	.....	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33				4.90						**5.22**		6.25								33
34										7.69										34
35										4.95										35
36										9.35										36
	Toe calks, steel:																			
37	No. 1 lbs.	**850**	.06	4.90	.054	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.04¼	.0495	.0555	.....	.....	.055	.05	.....	.....	.....	37
38										.04¾										38
39	No. 2 do.	**1,130**	.06	4.90	.054	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.04¼	.0495	.0555	.....	.....	.055	.05	.....	.....	.....	39
40										.04¾										40
41	No. 3 do.	**830**	.06	4.90	.054	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.04¼	.0495	.0555	.....	.....	.055	.05	.....	.....	.....	41
42										.04¾										42
	Trowels:																			
43	Brick, 10½-inch No.	**73**	.55	.....	.27	*b* .68	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.29¾**	.415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.355	.....	43
44												.29								44
45	Plastering, 10½-inch do.	**48**	.69	.....	.40⅓	*b* .68	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.29**	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.335	.....	45
46												.325								46

a Per hundredweight, only. *b* Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.*	Charles T. Boynton.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Tuyères (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....No..	**17**	.....	..47	.....
	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, per pound:				
2	6-inch jaw.....do...	**14**	12.00	7.80	.....
3	4½-inch jaw.....do...	**4**	6.00	4.49	.....
4	Vises, carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw.....do...	**17**	3.00	2.87	.....
5	Vise, gunsmith's parallel filers, 4-inch jaw.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....
6					
7					
	Washers, iron:				
8	For ¼-inch bolt.....lbs..	**189**	.07	*a* 6.70	.....
9	For 5/16-inch bolt.....do...	**193**	.06	*a* 5.90	.....
10	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do...	**383**	.05½	*a* 5.00	.....
11	For ½-inch bolt.....do...	**652**	.04	*a* 3.70	.....
12	For ¾-inch bolt.....do...	**603**	.035	*a* 3.30	.....
13	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	**389**	.035	*a* 3.30	.....
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:				
14	5-pound.....No..	**8**	.04¾	*b* .0427	.....
15					
16	6-pound.....do...	**101**	.04¾	*b* .0427	.....
17					
18	7-pound.....do...	**30**	.04¾	*b* .0427	.....
19					
20	Well wheels, 10-inch.....do...	**75**	.20	.....	.....
21					
	Wire, annealed:				
22	No. 16 gauge.....lbs..	**645**	.....	.....	*c* 3.89
23	No. 20 gauge.....do...	**110**	.....	.....	*c* 5.21
24	No. 24 gauge.....do...	**80**	.....	.....	*c* 6.26
	Wire, bright, iron:				
25	No. 3 gauge.....do...	**120**	.....	.....	*c* 3.43
26	No. 6 gauge.....do...	**40**	.....	.....	*c* 3.38
27	No. 7 gauge.....do...	**40**	.....	.....	*c* 3.38
28	No. 8 gauge.....do...	**150**	.....	.....	*c* 3.38
29	No. 9 gauge.....do...	**125**	.....	.....	*c* 3.38
30	No. 10 gauge.....do...	**755**	.....	.....	*c* 3.45
31	No. 11 gauge.....do...	**30**	.....	.....	*c* 3.45
32	No. 12 gauge.....do...	**177**	.....	.....	*c* 3.61
33	No. 14 gauge.....do...	**80**	.....	.....	*c* 3.92
34	No. 16 gauge.....do...	**40**	.....	.....	*c* 4.40
35	No. 18 gauge.....do...	**50**	.....	.....	*c* 5.02
36	Wire cloth, for screens, painted.....sq. ft..	**31,828**	.....	.....	.....

Charles T. Boynton.	John C. Koch.	Robt. M. Fair.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	James W. Soper.	Albert H. Morly.	Charles A. Kimbark.	H. B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
St. Louis.	St. Paul.	Sioux City, Kansas City, and Omaha.	Chicago.			New York or Chicago.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.50	.45	**.41**	1
.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	10.90	10.95	.....	**7.15**	7.62	9.50	2
.....	.....	.....	5.18	.....	5.70	5.74	.....	**3.90**	4.53	5.05	3
.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	2.90	2.68	.....	2.75	**2.25**	1.90	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.79**	.....	.....	5.00	6.06	5
										6.45	6
										7.50	7
.....	.....	.....	.065	.073	.06¾	.....	.06	.068	.07	**.055**	8
.....	.....	.....	.055	.065	.05¾	.....	.05½	.06	.06⅛	**.05**	9
.....	.....	.....	.05	.056	.05¼	.....	.049	.051	.05½	**.0425**	10
.....	.....	.....	**.037**	.043	.04	.....	.038	.038	.0395	.0375	11
.....	.....	.....	.03½	.039	.034	.....	**.032**	.034	.035	.0325	12
.....	.....	.....	.03¼	.039	.034	.....	**.032**	.034	.035	.0325	13
.....	.....	.....	.0415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¼	.0395	.0825	14
										.039	15
.....	.....	.....	.0415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¼	.0395	.0825	16
										.039	17
.....	.....	.....	.0415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¼	.0395	.0825	18
										.039	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.165**	.17	20
										.23	21
c 3.95	*c* 4.04	*c* 4.15	.0395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.0385**	.....	22
c 5.32	*c* 5.36	*c* 5.48	.055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.0485**	.....	23
c 6.37	*c* 6.41	*c* 6.53	.07¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06¼**	.....	24
c 3.54	*c* 3.53	*c* 3.65	.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.035**	.....	25
c 3.49	*c* 3.53	*c* 3.65	**.035**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.....	26
c 3.49	*c* 3.53	*c* 3.65	**.035**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.....	27
c 3.49	*c* 3.53	*c* 3.65	**.035**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.....	28
c 3.49	*c* 3.53	*c* 3.65	**.035**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.....	29
c 3.56	*c* 3.60	*c* 3.72	**.035**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.036	.....	30
c 3.56	*c* 3.60	*c* 3.72	**.035**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.036	.....	31
c 3.72	*c* 3.76	*c* 3.88	**.03¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03¾	.....	32
c 4.03	*c* 4.07	*c* 4.19	**.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	33
c 4.51	*c* 4.55	*c* 4.67	**.045**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.045	.....	34
c 5.13	*c* 5.17	*c* 5.29	**.05½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05¼	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.01¾	*d* **1.475**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0149	.015	36

*All bids of F. K. Maus are for only. *a* Per 100 pounds, only. *b* Per pound, only.

c Per 100 pounds in carload lots, in less quantities car load freight allowed. *d* Per 100 square feet.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erwin Foerster.	Frederick K. Maus.	Charles T. Boynton.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	I. L. Ellwood.	Charles G. Dennison.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Aldert D. Sanders.	Crane Company.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Points of delivery.												
			Chicago.			Chicago.								St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
1	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized: For hog fence; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required ....lbs..	**11,800**	.....	.....	4.14	4.20	4.29	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.055**	.04	.....	.....	.....	1
2	For cattle fence; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required ....lbs..	**289,800**	.....	.....	4.14	4.20	4.29	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.055**	.04	.....	.....	.....	2
3									*d* .26									3
4									*d* .22									4
5									*d* .30									5
6									*d* .28									6
7	Wire-fence staples, 1½ inch, steel, galvanized, pounds	**15,100**	.....	.....	4.09	4.15	4.24	4.35	*d* .23									7
8	Wire-fence stretchers....No..	**214**	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.08	.....	.....	**4.01**	.04	.....	.....	.....	8
9			.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	**.335**	.40	.....	.....	.....	9
														.52				
10	Wrenches, screw, black: 8-inch....do...	**115**	.21	*a* 2.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11			.42			.30	*c* .42	.....	.....	.24	.30	.225	**.17**½	.34	.....	.....	.....	11
12													.39½	.26				12
13	10-inch....do...	**160**	.25	*a* 2.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.205	.....	.....	.....	13
14			.50			.24	*c* .50	.....	.....	.285	.35	.27	**.20**⅝	.415	.....	.....	.....	14
15													.45	.315				15
16	12-inch....do...	**95**	.29	*a* 3.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.245	.....	.....	.....	16
17			.58			.27¾	*c* .58	.....	.....	.33	.41	.315	.23½	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	17
18													.525	.37				18
19	15-inch....do...	**76**	.50	*a* 5.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	19
20			1.00			.475	*c* 1.00	.....	.....	.57	.66	.54	.40⅜	**.82**	.....	.....	.....	20
21	*Additional articles.*												.90	.63				21
														.485				
22	Iron, galvanized sheet, No. 26, 28 inches..lbs..	**300**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Iron, round edge, ⅛ by 1½ inches....do...	**5,000**	.....	*b* 2.50	.....	.0405	.....	.....	*e* 4.35	.....	.....	.....	**.039**	*b* 4.50	.....	.....	.....	23
	Plumbers', steam and gas fitters' tools, fittings, and supplies.					.024	.....	.....	.....	*b* 2.60	.....	**2.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Blast furnace, combination, hot blast, complete, with fire pot....No..	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25										4.50	.....	.....	6.00	.....	**2.78**	.....	.....	25
26	Cement, gas fitter's, in 5-pound packages, pounds	**78**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel:										.09½	.....	.....	.....	*f* **.30**	.05	.....	
27	To cut ⅛ to 1 inch....No..	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.05**	1.23	.....	.80	.....	1.16	.96½	.....	27
28	To cut ⅛ to 2 inches....do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.40**	1.65	.....	1.20	.....	1.54	1.28½	.....	28
	Ladles, melting:																	
29	4-inch....do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.40	.....	.....	.09	**.19**	.....	.....	29
30	8-inch....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	4.25	.....	.....	.....	**1.15**	.....	.....	30
	Pliers, gas:																	
31	6-inch....do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.18¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	**.145**	.20	.225	.16½	.....	31
32	12-inch....do...	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	.....	**.30**	.32	.42	.26⅝	.....	32
	Ratchet, sleeve:																	
33	Handle 10 inches long....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.75**	2.60	.....	.....	3.49	4.00	3.31	4.20	33
34	Handle 17 inches long....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.70**	4.65	.....	.....	6.20	7.15	5.98	7.60	34
	Reamers, pipe:																	
35	¼-inch....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	**.27**	.375	.30½	.25	35
36	⅜-inch....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	.....	**.36**	.49	.41	.37	36
37	1-inch....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.56	.....	.....	**.45**	.61	.51	.48	37
38	1¼-inch....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.....	**.54**	.73	.61	.55	38
39	1½-inch....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.83	.....	.....	**.66**	.90	.75	.69	39
40	2-inch....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.13	.....	.....	**.90**	1.21	1.01	1.25	40

a Per dozen, only. *b* Per hundredweight. *c* Only.

d Woven wire fence, per lineal rod, 301,600 pounds, more or less.
e Per hundredweight, only. *f* Per package.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert D. Sanders.	Crane Company.	John C. Koch.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	James B. Clow & Sons.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	James W. Soper.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Delivered in—										
			Chicago.					St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	
	Stocks and dies (solid):												
1	½ to 1 inch.....No..	**14**	**3.07**	2.565	....	3.10	4.15	4.50	....	....	3.67	....	1
2	1¼ to 2 inch.....do...	**7**	**4.05**	3.42	....	3.90	5.50	6.00	....	....	4.85	....	2
	Taps, pipe:												
3	⅛-inch.....do...	**9**	.38	.30¼	....	.....	.35	.25	....	....	**.27**	....	3
4	¼-inch.....do...	**8**	.50	.41	....	.....	.46	.37	....	....	**.36**	....	4
5	⅜-inch.....do...	**7**	.62	.51	....	.....	.56	.46	....	....	**.45**	....	5
6	½-inch.....do...	**7**	.74	.61	....	.....	.68	.55	....	....	**.54**	....	6
7	⅝-inch.....do...	**7**	.90	.75	....	.....	.83	.69	....	....	**.66**	....	7
8	2-inch.....do...	**6**	1.26	1.01	....	.....	1.13	1.25	....	....	**.90**	....	8
9	Vise, pipe, malleable iron, to hold ⅛ to 2 inch pipe.....No..	**11**	1.92	1.52	....	**1.70**	2.40	2.25	....	....	1.54	....	9
10											1.70		10
11											6.30		11
	Wrenches, pipe:												
12	8-inch.....do...	**18**	.92	.86	.80	.....	.80	1.00	.78	.76	**.74**	....	12
13										.76	.78		13
14										.59	.57		14
15	18-inch.....do...	**37**	1.83	1.71	1.60	.....	1.60	2.00	1.55	1.52	**1.48**	....	15
16										1.52	1.55		16
17										1.17	1.15		17
	Pipe fittings.												
	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, for iron pipe:												
18	⅛-inch.....No..	**48**	.52	**.37⅜**	....	.....	.52	....	....	....	.....	.52	18
19	¼-inch.....do...	**64**	.76	**.57⅜**	....	.....	.83	....	....	....	.....	.80	19
20	1-inch.....do...	**26**	1.14	**.865**	....	.....	1.18	....	....	....	.....	1.20	20
	Bibbs, lever handles, plain, finished, for lead pipe:												
21	¼-inch.....No..	**2**	**.44**	.....	....	.....	.46	....	....	....	.....	.47	21
22	¼-inch.....do...	**4**	**.70**	.....	....	.....	.73	....	....	....	.....	.75	22
23	1-inch.....do...	**2**	**1.05**	.....	....	.....	1.10	....	....	....	.....	1.10	23
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, for iron pipe:												
24	¼-inch.....No..	**103**	.35	**.325**	....	.....	.35	....	....	....	.....	.42	24
25	¼-inch.....do...	**150**	.59	**.50**	....	.....	.54	....	....	....	.....	.64	25
26	1-inch.....do...	**34**	1.08	**.925**	....	.....	.98	....	....	....	.....	1.20	26
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, for lead pipe:												
27	¼-inch.....No..	**12**	**.33**	.....	....	.....	.32	....	....	....	.....	.35	27
28	¼-inch.....do...	**9**	**.53**	.....	....	.....	.48	....	....	....	.....	.60	28
29	1-inch.....do...	**10**	**.99**	.....	....	.....	.91	....	....	....	.....	1.10	29
	Boiler elbows, with unions, malleable iron, bent, male:												
30	¼-inch.....No..	**14**	**.145**	.....	....	.....	.20	....	....	....	.....	....	30
31	¼-inch.....do...	**12**	.145	**.12**	....	.....	.23	....	....	....	.....	....	31
32	1-inch.....do...	**2**	.145	**.12**	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	32
	Boiler couplings, with unions, malleable iron, straight, male:												
33	¼-inch.....No..	**8**	**.145**	.....	....	.....	.20	....	....	....	.....	....	33
34	¼-inch.....do...	**20**	.145	**.12**	....	.....	.23	....	....	....	.....	....	34
35	1-inch.....do...	**8**	.145	**.12**	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	35

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert D. Sanders.	Crane Company.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Number.
			Delivered in—			
			Chicago			
	Bushings, malleable iron:					
1	⅛ by ¼ inch.....No..	**280**	.01¾	**.0120**	.01⅝	1
2	¼ by 1 inch.....do...	**353**	.02	**.0143**	.01⅞	2
3	1 by 1¼ inches.....do...	**350**	.025	**.0167**	.022	3
4	1¼ by 1½ inches.....do...	**268**	.03	**.0214**	.028	4
5	1½ by 2 inches.....do...	**150**	.04¾	**.0333**	.04¼	5
	Caps, malleable iron, black:					
6	⅛-inch.....do...	**98**	.01	**.009**	.01⅜	6
7	¼-inch.....do...	**95**	.01⅝	**.0144**	.02⅛	7
8	⅜-inch.....do...	**82**	.02½	**.0216**	.03⅛	8
9	½-inch.....do...	**87**	.04⅛	**.0288**	.04⅛	9
10	¾-inch.....do...	**36**	.055	**.0432**	.06¼	10
11	2-inch.....do...	**42**	.07	**.0576**	.08¼	11
	Caps, malleable iron, galvanized:					
12	⅛-inch.....do...	**20**	.01⅝	**.0144**	.025	12
13	¼-inch.....do...	**41**	.025	**.0216**	.03⅛	13
14	⅜-inch.....do...	**58**	.035	**.0306**	.045	14
15	½-inch.....do...	**27**	.06⅜	**.0432**	.065	15
16	¾-inch.....do...	**26**	.08⅜	**.0684**	.10	16
17	2-inch.....do...	**24**	.105	**.0936**	.135	17
	Couplings, wrought iron:					
18	⅛-inch.....do...	**121**	.025	.0189	**.01⅞**	18
19	¼-inch.....do...	**158**	.03¼	.027	**.02⅝**	19
20	⅜-inch.....do...	**137**	.04¼	.0351	**.035**	20
21	½-inch.....do...	**77**	.06½	.0459	**.045**	21
22	¾-inch.....do...	**68**	.07½	.0567	**.055**	22
23	2-inch.....do...	**70**	.105	.0756	**.07¼**	23
	Couplings, wrought iron, galvanized:					
24	⅛-inch.....do...	**9**	.03¾	**.0270**	.03	24
25	¼-inch.....do...	**145**	.04¼	.0351	**.035**	25
26	⅜-inch.....do...	**122**	.06¾	.0486	**.04¾**	26
27	½-inch.....do...	**39**	.09½	.0675	**.065**	27
28	¾-inch.....do...	**44**	.12	.0864	**.08½**	28
29	2-inch.....do...	**52**	.15	.108	**.10¼**	29
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, black:					
30	⅛-inch.....do...	**42**	.02⅜	**.0144**	.02½	30
31	¼-inch.....do...	**60**	.035	**.0216**	.03½	31
32	⅜-inch.....do...	**66**	.04½	**.0288**	.04⅜	32
33	½-inch.....do...	**54**	.055	**.045**	.06¾	33
34	¾-inch.....do...	**44**	**.06**½	.0648	.09½	34
35	2-inch.....do...	**44**	.10⅝	**.0936**	.14	35
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized:					
36	⅛-inch.....do...	**12**	.03¾	**.018**	.035	36
37	¼-inch.....do...	**31**	.04⅜	**.0306**	.04¾	37
38	⅜-inch.....do...	**27**	.06½	**.045**	.07	38
39	½-inch.....do...	**24**	.08⅜	**.063**	.09¼	39
40	¾-inch.....do...	**8**	.105	**.099**	.15	40
41	2-inch.....do...	**4**	.16⅝	**.135**	.21	41

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert D. Sanders.	Crane Co.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Number.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Crosses, malleable iron, black:					
1	⅛-inch ..... No..	**18**	.03	**.0216**	.035	1
2	¾-inch ..... do...	**24**	.05	**.036**	.055	2
3	1-inch ..... do...	**20**	.06⅜	**.054**	.08	3
4	1¼-inch ..... do...	**14**	.08²⁄₅	**.072**	.10¾	4
5	1½-inch ..... do...	**12**	.11	**.108**	.16	5
6	2-inch ..... do...	**12**	**.165**	.18	.26	6
	Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized:					
7	⅛-inch ..... do...	**3**	.03⅘	**.0306**	.07	7
8	¾-inch ..... do...	**23**	.075	**.045**	.07	8
9	1-inch ..... do...	**22**	.09⅜	**.081**	.115	9
10	1¼-inch ..... do...	**9**	.12⅜	**.108**	.16	10
11	1½-inch ..... do...	**3**	.19	**.162**	.26	11
12	2-inch ..... do...	**13**	.275	**.27**	.39	12
	Elbows, malleable iron, black:					
13	⅛-inch ..... do...	**293**	.02⅛	**.018**	.02¾	13
14	¾-inch ..... do...	**329**	.02⅘	**.027**	.04	14
15	1-inch ..... do...	**331**	.04½	**.0396**	.05⅜	15
16	1¼-inch ..... do...	**259**	.04⅜	**.045**	.065	16
17	1½-inch ..... do...	**197**	.07¼	**.063**	.09	17
18	2-inch ..... do...	**197**	.09⅝	**.09**	.13¾	18
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized:					
19	⅛-inch ..... do...	**94**	.03⅘	**.0252**	.03⅝	19
20	¾-inch ..... do...	**293**	.04½	**.036**	.05⅛	20
21	1-inch ..... do...	**233**	.06⅓	**.0576**	.08⅛	21
22	1¼-inch ..... do...	**164**	.07⅜	**.072**	.11⅝	22
23	1½-inch ..... do...	**139**	.11½	**.108**	.16	23
24	2-inch ..... do...	**143**	**.15¼**	.162	.22⅞	24
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, black:					
25	⅛-inch ..... do...	**5**	.03½	**.0216**	.03¼	25
26	¾-inch ..... do...	**9**	.035	**.0306**	.05	26
27	1-inch ..... do...	**15**	.05	**.045**	.07	27
28	1¼-inch ..... do...	**20**	.055	**.054**	.08	28
29	1½-inch ..... do...	**15**	.08⅜	**.072**	.115	29
30	2-inch ..... do...	**14**	**.11**	.117	.16	30
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized:					
31	⅛-inch ..... do...	**2**	.08²⁄₅	**.0288**	.035	31
32	¾-inch ..... do...	**9**	.10⅘	**.0414**	.065	32
33	1-inch ..... do...	**14**	.18	**.063**	.11	33
34	1¼-inch ..... do...	**18**	.24	**.081**	.13	34
35	1½-inch ..... do...	**6**	.36	**.1188**	.205	35
36	2-inch ..... do...	**6**	.54	**.189**	.21	36
	Elbows, malleable iron, black, side outlet:					
37	⅛-inch ..... do...	**12**	.03	**.018**	.02¾	37
38	¾-inch ..... do...	**18**	.035	**.0324**	.045	38
39	1-inch ..... do...	**17**	**.05⅛**	.054	.08	39
40	1¼-inch ..... do...	**2**	.08²⁄₅	**.081**	.12	40
41	1½-inch ..... do...	**2**	.11⅜	**.108**	.15	41
42	2-inch ..... do...	**2**	**.15¼**	.18	.25	42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert D. Sanders.	Crane Co.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized, side outlet:						
1	¼-inch ..... No..	**18**	.03¾	**.027**	.055	.....	1
2	⅜-inch ..... do...	**48**	.05	**.045**	.09	.....	2
3	1-inch ..... do...	**30**	.07⅜	**.0756**	.16	.....	3
4	1¼-inch ..... do...	**24**	.12⅝	**.117**	.24	.....	4
5	1½-inch ..... do...	**26**	.17⅚	**.153**	.30	.....	5
6	2-inch ..... do...	**18**	.25	**.243**	.50	.....	6
	Gas-service cocks, brass, female:						
7	¾-inch ..... do...	**28**	.315	**.26¼**	.355	.....	7
8	1-inch ..... do...	**15**	.41¼	**.34⅛**	.45	.....	8
9	1½-inch ..... do...	**16**	.615	**.51⅓**	.67	.....	9
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black:						
10	¼-inch ..... do...	**143**	.01¾	**.0123**	.01¾	.....	10
11	⅜-inch ..... do...	**179**	.02⅛	**.0148**	.02	.....	11
12	1-inch ..... do...	**133**	.02¾	**.0196**	.02¾	.....	12
13	1¼-inch ..... do...	**137**	.03⅜	**.027**	.03⅜	.....	13
14	1½-inch ..... do...	**80**	.045	**.0327**	.04½	.....	14
15	2-inch ..... do...	**55**	.06	**.0442**	.05¾	.....	15
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized:						
16	¼-inch ..... No..	**48**	.02½	**.0148**	.02	.....	16
17	⅜-inch ..... do...	**156**	.02¾	**.0196**	.02¾	.....	17
18	1-inch ..... do...	**124**	.03¾	**.027**	.03⅜	.....	18
19	1¼-inch ..... do...	**79**	.05⅜	**.0418**	.055	.....	19
20	1½-inch ..... do...	**67**	.07	**.0516**	.06¾	.....	20
21	2-inch ..... do...	**71**	.09	**.0664**	.08¾	.....	21
	Pipe, wrought iron, black:						
22	¼-inch ..... feet..	**1,065**	.05⅜	**.04413**	*a* 4.57	.....	22
23	⅜-inch ..... do...	**1,750**	.07½	**.05095**	*a* 5.38	.....	23
24	1-inch ..... do...	**3,016**	.09	**.07062**	*a* 7.42	.....	24
25	1¼-inch ..... do...	**1,165**	.12½	**.0963**	*a* 10.24	.....	25
26	1½-inch ..... do...	**1,025**	.13¾	**.11556**	*a* 12.30	.....	26
27	2-inch ..... do...	**2,000**	.19¾	**.15408**	*a* 16.39	.....	27
	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized:						
28	¼-inch ..... do...	**1,220**	.07½	**.05678**	*a* 5.97	.....	28
29	⅜-inch ..... do...	**4,096**	.08¾	**.0682**	*a* 7.27	.....	29
30	1-inch ..... do...	**2,146**	.12¼	.09537	*a* **8.13**	.....	30
31	1¼-inch ..... do...	**1,146**	.16⅝	**.13005**	*a* 13.85	.....	31
32	1½-inch ..... do...	**448**	.20½	**.15606**	*a* 16.62	.....	32
33	2-inch ..... do...	**2,990**	.265	**.20808**	*a* 22.27	.....	33
	Pipe, lead, per pound:						
34	¼-inch ..... do...	**130**	.06	.....	.0555	**.052**	34
35	⅜-inch ..... do...	**65**	.06	.....	.0555	**.052**	35
36	1-inch ..... do...	**40**	.06	.....	.0555	**.052**	36
37	1¼-inch ..... do...	**125**	.06	.....	.0555	**.052**	37
38	1½-inch ..... do...	**20**	.06	.....	.0555	**.052**	38
39	2-inch ..... do...	**40**	.06	.....	.0555	**.052**	39
	Plugs, cast iron, black:						
40	¼-inch ..... No..	**66**	.00¾	**.0048**	.00¾	.....	40
41	⅜-inch ..... do...	**106**	.01	**.0071**	.01	.....	41
42	1-inch ..... do...	**92**	.01⅛	**.0095**	.01⅛	.....	42
43	1¼-inch ..... do...	**76**	.01⅜	**.0119**	.01⅜	.....	43
44	1½-inch ..... do...	**77**	.02⅛	**.0167**	.02½	.....	44
45	2-inch ..... do...	**75**	.03½	**.0238**	.03½	.....	45

a Per 100 feet.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in bold type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert D. Sanders.	Crane Company.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Plugs, cast iron, galvanized:						
1	⅛-inch ..... No..	**65**	.01¾	**.0095**	.01⅛	.....	1
2	¼-inch ..... do...	**117**	.025	**.0143**	.02	.....	2
3	⅜-inch ..... do...	**84**	.02¾	**.0190**	.03	.....	3
4	½-inch ..... do...	**32**	.035	**.0238**	.03⅛	.....	4
5	¾-inch ..... do...	**39**	.04½	**.0334**	.045	.....	5
6	1-inch ..... do...	**40**	.06⅜	**.0476**	.06⅔	.....	6
	Reducers, malleable iron, black:						
7	⅛ by ¼ inch ..... do...	**117**	.01¾	**.018**	.02⅜	.....	7
8	¼ by ⅜ inch ..... do...	**129**	.03⅜	**.0288**	.04⅛	.....	8
9	⅜ by ½ inches ..... do...	**90**	**.03**$\frac{31}{32}$	.036	.05½	.....	9
10	½ by ¾ inches ..... do...	**106**	**.04**$\frac{15}{16}$	.0504	.07⅓	.....	10
11	¾ by 1 inches ..... do...	**75**	**.06**$\frac{1}{16}$	.081	.12	.....	11
	Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized:						
12	⅛ by ¼ inch ..... do...	**93**	**.025**	.027	.04	.....	12
13	¼ by ⅜ inch ..... do...	**133**	.05	**.045**	.065	.....	13
14	⅜ by ½ inches ..... do...	**111**	**.055**	.063	.09	.....	14
15	½ by ¾ inches ..... do...	**99**	**.06**$\frac{1}{16}$	.081	.105	.....	15
16	¾ by 1 inches ..... do...	**98**	**.105**	.135	.19	.....	16
	Stopcocks, brass, steam:						
17	¾-inch ..... do...	**54**	.515	**.3876**	.49	.50	17
18	1-inch ..... do...	**41**	.70$\frac{7}{8}$	**.5358**	.685	.70	18
19	1¼-inch ..... do...	**23**	1.13$\frac{1}{8}$	**.8436**	1.09	1.09	19
20	1½-inch ..... do...	**24**	1.52	**1.11**	1.42	1.45	20
21	2-inch ..... do...	**23**	2.165	**1.664**	2.11	2.20	21
22	Straps, tinned, for ¼, ⅜, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch pipe ..... doz..	**20**	.05	**.09¾**	*a*.125	.....	22
23			.06				23
24			.11				24
25			.12				25
26			.18				26
27			.20				27
	Tees, malleable iron, black:						
28	⅛-inch ..... No..	**128**	.02¾	**.0198**	.03	.....	28
29	¼-inch ..... do...	**178**	.035	**.027**	.03⅜	.....	29
30	⅜-inch ..... do...	**172**	.05⅛	**.045**	.065	.....	30
31	½-inch ..... do...	**110**	.06⅞	**.054**	.08	.....	31
32	¾-inch ..... do...	**88**	.08⅜	**.081**	.115	.....	32
33	1-inch ..... do...	**62**	.13⅜	**.108**	.16	.....	33
	Tees, malleable iron, galvanized:						
34	⅛-inch ..... do...	**82**	.035	**.0288**	.045	.....	34
35	¼-inch ..... do...	**194**	.05	**.036**	.05¼	.....	35
36	⅜-inch ..... do...	**176**	.075	**.0684**	.09¾	.....	36
37	½-inch ..... do...	**101**	.10⅜	**.09**	.12¾	.....	37
38	¾-inch ..... do...	**80**	.135	**.126**	.18	.....	38
39	1-inch ..... do...	**94**	.21	**.18**	.255	.....	39
	Tees, four-way, malleable iron, black:						
40	¼-inch ..... do...	**12**	.03	**.0252**	.04	.....	40
41	⅜-inch ..... do...	**24**	.035	**.036**	.06	.....	41
42	½-inch ..... do...	**28**	.08$\frac{2}{3}$	**.063**	.09	.....	42
43	¾-inch ..... do...	**12**	.10½	**.09**	.13½	.....	43
44	1-inch ..... do...	**12**	**.11**$\frac{25}{32}$	.144	.21	.....	44
45	2-inch ..... do...	**12**	**.16**$\frac{5}{8}$	.225	.40	.....	45
	Tees, four-way, malleable iron, galvanized:						
46	¼-inch ..... No...	**6**	.10	**.036**	.08	.....	46
47	⅜-inch ..... do...	**20**	.15	**.054**	.12	.....	47
48	½-inch ..... do...	**14**	.23	**.09**	.18	.....	48
49	¾-inch ..... do...	**6**	.33	**.126**	.26⅔	.....	49

a Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert D. Sanders.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Crane Company.		Number.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	Tees, four-way, malleable iron, galvanized:							
1	1½-inch.....No..	**1**	.60	.42	.....	**.198**	.....	1
2	2-inch.....do...	**6**	.80	.80	.....	**.315**	.....	2
	Valves, gate, high pressure:							
3	¼-inch.....do...	**70**	.42⅛	2.63	.57	.52	.....	3
4			.39			**.32**		4
5	¾-inch.....do...	**104**	.56¾	3.13	.77	.70	.....	5
6			.535			**.43**		6
7	1-inch.....do...	**94**	.81	5.00	1.10	.90	.....	7
8			.75			**.62**		8
9	1¼-inch.....do...	**65**	1.14	6.00	1.55	1.30	.....	9
10			1.05			**.86**		10
11	1½-inch.....do...	**37**	1.62	7.25	2.20	1.70	.....	11
12			1.50			**1.23**		12
13	2-inch.....do...	**57**	2.44	11.50	3.30	2.50	.....	13
14			2.26			**1.85**		14
	Valves, globe, high pressure:							
15	¼-inch.....do...	**43**	**.34⅛**	.68	.67	*b* .48	*e* .505	15
16						*c* .43	*f* .285	16
17						*d* .54		17
18	¾-inch.....do...	**121**	**.43⅓**	1.08	.85	*b* .66	*e* .665	18
19						*c* .585	*f* .36	19
20						*d* .71½		20
21	1-inch.....do...	**131**	**.625**	1.35	1.47	*b* .84	*e* .93	21
22						*c* .745	*f* .51⅓	22
23						*d* 1.00		23
24	1¼-inch.....do...	**44**	**.865**	2.00	1.74	*b* 1.20	*e* 1.33	24
25						*c* 1.065	*f* .72	25
26						*d* 1.43		26
27	1½-inch.....do...	**40**	**1.20**	2.70	2.32	*b* 1.65	*e* 1.86¼	27
28						*c* 1.465	*f* 1.00	28
29						*d* 2.00		29
30	2-inch.....do...	**48**	**1.82**	3.97	3.57	*b* 2.40	*e* 2.92¾	30
31						*c* 2.13	*f* 1.51	31
32						*d* 3.14		32
	Additional articles.							
33	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized, 3-inch.....feet..	**880**	.65⅘	*h* **35.29**	.....	*g* .43629	.....	33

b Copper disc, No. 10.
c Comp. disc, No. 10⅛.
d Hard metal, No. 4.
e Union bonnet, No. 120 M.
f Union bonnet, No. 1 standard.
g Steel.
h Per 100 square feet.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert D. Sanders.	New York Belting and Packing Co.	Crane Company.	John C. Koch.	Bullard & Gormley.	Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Co.	Empire Rubber Manufacturing Co.	Wilbur T. Tate.	William D. Allen.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Manhattan Supply Co.	M. M. Buck, Manufacturing Co.	Albert H. Morley.	Harry B. Lyford.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.					All points.	Chicago.					St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	Hose goods.																	
1	Couplings, hose: ¾-inch ..... No..	**135**	.10	.....	.064	.....	*a* .075				*e* .07	.065	.079	.....	.....	*f* **.055**	.06	1
2	1¼-inch ..... do...	**23**	.33	.....	.25	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	*e* **.25**	.30	.34	.....	.....	.....	.255	2
3	1½-inch ..... do...	**12**	.43	.....	.35	.....	.....	*b* 3.00	.....	.....	*e* **.35**	.42	.47	.....	.....	.....	.35	3
4	2-inch ..... do...	**21**	.75	.....	.60	.....	.....	*b* 4.20	.....	.....	*e* **.60**	.71	.90	.....	.....	.....	.60	4
5	2½-inch ..... do...	**6**	1.30	.....	1.20	.....	.....	*b* 7.20	.....	.....	*e* **1.20**	1.45	1.95	.....	.....	.....	1.12	5
	Hose straps:							*b* 14.40	.....	.....				.....	.....	.....		
6	For ¾-inch hose ..... doz..	**14**	.06	.....	.12	.....	.075	.07	.....	.....	.05	.095	.....	.....	.....	**.21**	.035	6
7	For 1¼-inch hose ..... do...	**1**	.12	.....	.27	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.75	.13	.....	.....	.....	**.70**	.....	7
8	For 1½-inch hose ..... do...	**6**	.36	.....	.33	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.90	.35	.....	.....	.....	**.85**	.....	8
9	For 2-inch hose ..... do...	**9**	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	1.20	.50	.....	.....	.....	**1.15**	.....	9
10	For 2½-inch hose ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	**2.10**	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	Hose strap fasteners:																	
11	⅛ to 1 inch ..... No..	**3**	.20	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	1¼ to 2½ inches ..... do...	**1**	.20	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.15**	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Hose, rubber, garden, ¾-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings ..... feet..	**5,100**	.085	.095	.....	.065	.....	*c* .105	.065	.10½	.06	.....	.0798	.125	.06⅝	.065	.095	13
14			.07	.085				*c* .085	.08	.08¾				.08	.07⅞	.075	.075	14
15			.08	.075				*c* .085	.09	.075				.06			.0675	15
16				.065				*c* **.075**	.095	.07½				.092			.10	16
17								*c* .065	.11	.055								17
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined: In lengths of 50 feet, with necessary coupling—																	
18	1¼-inch ..... feet..	**730**	.20	.18	.....	.....	.....	*d* .155	.145	.20	.145	.....	.153	.15	.....	.....	.19	18
19										**.16**								19
20	1½-inch ..... do...	**400**	.24	.20	.....	.....	.....	*d* .17	.16	.23	.16	.....	.173	.17	.....	.....	.205	20
21										**.18**								21
22	2-inch ..... do...	**2,150**	.28	.26	.....	.....	.....	*d* .20	.195	.28	.195	.....	.214	.21	.....	.....	.25	22
23										**.21**								23
24	2½-inch ..... do...	**204**	.32	.29	.....	.....	.....	*d* .23	.24	.50	.24	.....	.257	.243	.....	.....	.31	24
25				.50						**.35**	.34							25
26											.49							26
	Nozzles, hose, screw:																	
27	¾-inch ..... No..	**65**	.22	.....	.10	.25	*a* .23	*b* 3.30	.....	.....	**.20**	.14	.23	.....	.....	.25	.19	27
28			.25															28
29			.50															29
30	1¼-inch ..... do...	**3**	.50	.....	.30	.....	.....	*b* 6.00	.....	.....	**.50**	.21	.75	.....	.....	.....	.49	30
31			.60															31
32			1.08															32
33	1½-inch ..... do...	**3**	.60	.....	.45	.....	.....	*b* 7.20	.....	.....	**.65**	.49	.90	.....	.....	.....	.63	33
34			.75															34
35			2.16															35
36	2-inch ..... do...	**8**	.95	.....	.66	.....	.....	*b* 11.25	.....	.....	**.95**	.70	1.60	.....	.....	.....	1.10	36
37			1.10															37
38			3.10															38
39	2½-inch ..... do...	**2**	2.00	.....	.93	.....	.....	*b* 21.50	.....	.....	**1.88**	.91	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40			2.10															40
41			5.40															41

a Only quantity called for.

b Per dozen. *c* Per foot, coupled with nickel-plated couplings.
d Per foot, coupled with automatic brass couplings in 50-foot lengths. *e* Per pair.
f Also bids .07 on the ¾-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Number.	Medical supplies.	Quantity awarded.	H. K. Mulford Co.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	MEDICINES.				
	Acids:				
1	Acetic, c. p., in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	**592**	.....	.01⅛	**.00⅞**
2	Arsenious, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	**41**	.....	.07½	**.02**¼
3	Benzoic, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	**92**	.....	.06	**.04**⅛
4	Boracic, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	**3,032**	.....	.02	**.01**⅛
5	Carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**3,127**	.....	.025	.02
6					
7					
8					
9	Citric, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**760**	.....	.03½	**.02**⅞
10	Gallic, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	**124**	.....	.05½	.05
11	Hydrocyanic, dilute, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles....do...	**93**	.....	.11	**.055**
12	Hydrochloric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles....do...	**1,232**	.....	.02	**.015**
13	Nitric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles....do...	**468**	.....	.02½	**.01**⅛
14	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles....do...	**904**	.....	.01⅜	.01⅜
15	Salicylic, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**604**	.....	.04¾	.035
16	Sulphuric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles....do...	**436**	.....	.02	**.015**
17	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles..lbs..	**57**	.....	.52	.46
18	Tannic, pure, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	**380**	.....	.06¾	.06
19	Tartaric, powdered, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**64**	.....	.415	**.38**
	Fluid extracts:				
20	Berberis aquifolium, in 16-ounce bottles....do...	**53**	.43	.....	.36
21	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles....ozs..	**344**	.15	.....	.03½
22	Buchu, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**195**	.75	.....	.69
23	Cannabis Indica, in 4-ounce bottles....ozs..	**152**	.18	.....	.05
24	Cascara Sagrada, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**329**	.45	.....	.36
25	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 4-ounce bottles....ozs..	**472**	.16	.....	.03¾
26	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**181**	.63	.....	.43
27	Colchicum seed, in 4-ounce bottles....ozs..	**116**	.16	.....	.04⅛
28	Ergot, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**1,600**	.70	.....	.06
29	Ginger, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**285**	.70	.....	.62
30	Hamamelis, in 1-pound bottles....do...	**177**	.45	.....	.30
31	Hyoscyamus, in 4-ounce bottles....ozs..	**234**	.18	.....	.03¾
32	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**875**	.275	.....	.26
33	Jaborandi, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**196**	.38	.....	.02¾
34	Licorice, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**576**	.35	.....	.23
35	Poke root, in 1-pound bottles....do...	**46**	.37	.....	.37
36	Rhubarb, in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	**660**	.35	.....	.04
37	Sarsaparilla, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**636**	.40	.....	.35
38	Seneca, in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	**1,028**	.50	.....	.055
39	Senna, in 1-pound bottles....lbs...	**124**	.55	.....	.36
40	Stillingia, in 1-pound bottles....do...	**112**	.40	.....	.34
41	Taraxacum, in 1-pound bottles....do...	**152**	.43	.....	.40
42	Valerian, in 1-pound bottles....do...	**79**	.54	.....	.49
43	Viburnum, in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	**1,954**	.30	.....	.03⅛
44	Wild cherry, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**358**	.46	.....	.36
	Solid extracts:				
45	Belladonna, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars....ozs..	**36**	.....	.....	.12
46	Cannabis Indica, in 1-ounce jars....do...	**21**	.....	.....	.21
47	Colocynth, compound, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles..do...	**80**	.....	.....	.11
48	Gentian, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars....do...	**27**	.....	.....	.05¾
49	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, U. S. P., in 1-ounce jars....do...	**22**	.....	.....	.12
50	Licorice, in paper....do...	**2,222**	.....	.....	**.01**¼
51	Nux vomica, alcoholic, powdered, U. S. P., in 1-ounce bottles....ozs..	**36**	.....	.....	.14

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Josiah K. Lilly.	Charles P. Noyes.	Schieffelin & Co.	Phineas Rudisch.	Edwin Lee Strong.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Humiston, Keeling & Co.	George H. Mercer.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	Chicago.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.02	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.06	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04⅛	.....	.06	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.03⅛	.....	.1¾	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	*a*.02⅜	**.01**⅞	.....	.02¾	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	*b*.02½					6
			c.02½					7
			d.02⅜					8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.03½	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.045**	.....	.09	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.06⅛	.....	.095	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.01⅝	.....	.03	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.03	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.01**⅛	.....	.01⅜	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.03**	.....	.05	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.01⅝	.....	.03	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.43**	.60	.59	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.065	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	.41	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.40	.69	.46	.....	.55	**.58**	.....	.58	20
.047	.04⅝	.035	.....	.04	**.04**	.....	.045	21
.80	.91	.87	.....	.65	**.87**	.....	.72	22
.06	.07	.05	.....	.05	**.04**¼	.....	.055	23
.28	.55	.43	.....	.40	**1.60**	.....	.95	24
.04⅜	.055	.05⅛	.....	.03¼	**.035**	.....	.04	25
.60	.64	.66	.....	.55	**.60**	.....	.76	26
.05	.....	.03	.....	.035	**.04**	.....	.05	27
.06	.055	.08	.....	.06	**.07**	.....	.10	28
.72	.79	.65	.....	.70	**.70**	.....	.70	29
.34	.51	.39	.....	.38	**.28**	.....	.41	30
.04	.055	.04¼	.....	.035	**.04**	.....	.05	31
.29	.35	.26	.....	.26	**.31**	.....	.31	32
.03¼	.05	.04	.....	.03¾	**.035**	.....	.05	33
.25	.50	.37	.....	.27	**.285**	.....	.25	34
.45	.63	.47	.....	.38	**.41**	.....	.46	35
.04	.04⅘	.045	.....	.04	**.045**	.....	.05	36
.40	.75	.425	.....	.41	**.43**	.....	.43	37
.06	.06	.06⅞	.....	.04⅜	**.04**⅜	.....	.065	38
.45	.66	.52	.....	.37	**.37**	.....	.44	39
.39	.63	.44	.....	.33	**.34**	.....	.40	40
.40	.63	.465	.....	.36	**.34**	.....	.35	41
.54	.75	.59	.....	.54	**.54**	.....	.56	42
.035	.05	.03⅜	.....	.03	**.035**	.....	.05	43
.54	.78	.54	.....	.40	**.41**	.....	.40	44
.14	.....	.125	.....	.....	**.155**	.....	.....	45
.31	.....	.18¾	.....	.....	**.22**⅜	.....	.....	46
.085	.....	.08	.....	.....	**.08**½	.....	.....	47
.105	.....	.085	.....	.....	**.08**½	.....	.....	48
.20	.....	.135	.....	.....	**.10**½	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.16	.....	.14	.....	.....	**.12**	.....	.....	51

a Chicago delivery, glass stoppers; *b* New York delivery, glass stoppers. *c* Chicago delivery, cork stoppers; *d* New York delivery, cork stoppers.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	H. K. Mulford Co.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Josiah K. Lilly.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	MEDICINES—continued.					
	Hypodermic tablets:					
1	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain in tubes of 25 ..... tubes..	**106**	.06	.....	.065	**.05**
2	Atropia, sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in tubes of 25, tubes	**193**	.06	.....	.04	**.02$\frac{1}{2}$**
3	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain, in tubes of 25, tubes	**333**	.09	.....	.075	**.075**
4	Morphia, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, atrophine, $\frac{1}{150}$ grain, in tubes of 25 ..... tubes..	**587**	.09	.....	.04	**.059**
5	Morphia, sulphate, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain each, in tubes of 25 ..... tubes..	**414**	.06	.....	.04	**.037**
6	Nitroglycerine, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in tubes of 25..do...	**227**	.05	.....	.03	**.02$\frac{1}{2}$**
7	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain in tubes of 25 ..... tubes..	**120**	.12	.....	.12	**.11$\frac{3}{8}$**
	Oils:					
8	Anise, in 1-ounce bottles ..... oz..	**100**	.....	.13	.12$\frac{1}{4}$	.....
9	Castor, cold-pressed, in 32-ounce bottles, bottles	**1,502**	.....	.37	.35	.....
10	Cinnamon (cassia), in 2-ounce bottles..... oz..	**187**	.....	.09	**.07$\frac{1}{2}$**	.....
11	Cloves, in 2-ounce bottles ..... do...	**567**	.....	.06$\frac{1}{4}$	.055	.....
12	Cod-liver, in 1-pint bottles ..... bottles..	**3,355**	.....	.20	.13	.....
13	Croton, 1-ounce bottles..... oz..	**46**	.....	.10	**.08**	.....
14	Cubebs, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do...	**272**	.....	.075	**.05**	.....
15	Lemon, in 4-ounce bottles..... do...	**165**	.....	.07$\frac{3}{4}$	**.05$\frac{3}{4}$**	.....
16	Linseed, raw, in pint bottles..... bottles..	**763**	.....	.15	**.125**	.....
17	Male fern, ethereal, in 2-ounce bottles..... oz..	**144**	.....	.19	**.11**	.....
18	Olive, in 1-pint bottles..... bottles..	**1,613**	.....	.20	**.12**	.....
19	Origanum, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**336**	.....	.30	.23	.....
20	Peppermint, in 4-ounce bottles..... oz..	**542**	.....	.07$\frac{3}{4}$	**.065**	.....
21	Sandalwood, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do...	**372**	*a* 90	.17	.26	.....
22	Sassafras, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	**240**	.....	.415	.375	.....
23	Turpentine, in 32-ounce bottles..... bottles..	**1,094**	.....	.25	**.21**	.....
	Pills:					
24	Aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100..... bottles..	**221**	.....	.....	.075	**.08$\frac{4}{5}$**
25	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles	**191**	.....	.....	.07$\frac{3}{4}$	**.08$\frac{4}{5}$**
26	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles	**168**	.....	.....	.07$\frac{3}{4}$	**.09**
27	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, 1 grain) in bottles of 100 each, bottles	**299**	.....	.....	.145	.157
28	Comp. cathartic, U. S. P., in bottles of 500, bottles	**544**	.....	.....	.305	**.315**
29	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles	**384**	.....	.....	.07	**.08$\frac{1}{5}$**
30	Mercury (green iodide), $\frac{1}{8}$ grain each, in bottles of 100..... bottles..	**688**	.....	.....	.05$\frac{3}{4}$	.08
31	Sulphate of quinine (compressed tablets, 3 grains each), in bottles of 100 ..... bottles..	**1,467**	.34	.....	.27	.30$\frac{3}{8}$
	Tinctures:					
32	Aconite, rad., U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles...oz..	**1,240**	.19	.....	.02$\frac{1}{2}$	.03
33	Arnica, U. S. P., in 32-ounce bottles..bottles..	**515**	.55	.....	.50	.60
34	Belladonna, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles....oz..	**612**	.12	.....	**.01$\frac{7}{8}$**	.03
35	Cannabis indica, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles, ounces	**260**	.20	.....	.03	.035
36	Cantharides, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles...oz..	**356**	.23	.....	.03	.04$\frac{1}{4}$
37	Digitalis, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles..... do...	**1,032**	.09	.....	**.01$\frac{7}{8}$**	.03
38	Gelsemium, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles...do...	**476**	.09	.....	.02$\frac{1}{4}$	.03

a Per box.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Schieffelin & Co.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Edwin Lee Strong.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Humiston, Keeling & Co.	George H. Mercer.	Charles P. Noyes.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago or New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.			
.065	.....	.065	.075	.....	.....	.....	1
.035	.....	.03	.03$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	2
.08	.....	.085	.08	.....	.....	.....	3
.075	.....	.06$\frac{1}{4}$	.065	.....	.....	.....	4
.04	.....	.04	.04	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.03$\frac{1}{2}$	.03$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	6
.12	.....	.13	.15	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	**.12**	.....	.17	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	**.305**	.....	.34$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.085	.....	.08$\frac{5}{8}$	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	**.04$\frac{3}{4}$**	.....	.065	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	**.125**	.15	.21	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.09	.....	.10	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.06	.....	.07	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.07	.....	.08	.....	.....	15
.....	.195	.12$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.165	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.15	.....	.185	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.12$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.155	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	**.225**	.....	.22	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.08	.....	.09	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	**.10$\frac{7}{8}$**	.195	.25	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	**.37**	.....	.44	.....	.....	22
.....	.265	.235	.....	.24	.....	.....	23
.08	.....	.095	.095	.13	.10	.....	24
.08	.....	.095	.09	.16	.10	.....	25
.08	.....	.09$\frac{7}{8}$	.095	.17	.10	.....	26
.15	.....	.17	**.15**	.22	.18	.....	27
.47	.....	.335	.43	.58	.37	.....	28
.065	.....	.08	.085	.12	.09	.....	29
.07	.....	.065	**.07**	.....	.09	.....	30
.27	.....	.27	**.30**	.16	.29	.....	31
.025	.....	**.02$\frac{1}{2}$**	.03	.02$\frac{3}{4}$	.035	.03$\frac{3}{4}$	32
.52	.....	**.40**	.52	.45	.54	.56$\frac{1}{2}$	33
.02$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.019	.025	.02$\frac{3}{4}$	.035	.03	34
.03$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	**.02$\frac{7}{8}$**	.04$\frac{1}{4}$	.025	.06	.04$\frac{1}{2}$	35
.03$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	**.03**	.03$\frac{3}{4}$	.02$\frac{3}{4}$	.04	.04	36
.02$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.019	.03$\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.03	.02$\frac{3}{4}$	37
.02$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	**.02$\frac{1}{4}$**	.04$\frac{1}{8}$	.04	.03	.03$\frac{3}{8}$	38

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	H. K. Mulford Co.	Robt. H. VanSchaack.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Josiah K. Lilly.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	MEDICINES—continued.					
	Tinctures—continued:					
39	Gentian, comp., U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles, pounds	**613**	.30	.....	.28	.35
40	Guaiac, ammoniated, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles....oz..	**692**	.22	.....	**.02⅛**	.03
41	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles ...lbs..	**269**	.73	.....	.72	.87
42	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles.....lbs..	**231**	**.33**	.....	.37¾	.50
43	Myrrh, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....oz..	**688**	.22	.....	.03	.035
44	Nux vomica, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.do...	**2,168**	.18	.....	.02¼	.03
45	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**851**	.37	.....	**.235**	.30
46	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**287**	.75	.....	.68	.77
47	Opium, U. S. P., deodorized, in 8-ounce bottles.....oz..	**1,012**	.38	.....	.045	.045
48	Veratrum viride, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles, ounces	**232**	.14	.....	**.03**	.04

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Schieffelin & Co.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Edwin Lee Strong.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Humiston, Keeling & Co.	George H. Mercer.	Charles P. Noyes.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago or New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.			
.29	.....	**.26**	.32	.30	.33	.325	39
.03	.....	.025	.03¼	.03¼	.035	.025	40
.79	.....	.69	.70	.55	.71	**.66**	41
.385	.....	.34	.43	.35	.38	.42	42
.035	.....	**.03**	.03½	.035	.035	.03⅜	43
.02¾	.....	**.02**	.02⅞	.02¾	.03	.027	44
.305	.....	.255	.32	.55	.33	.31¼	45
.66	.....	**.57**	.70	.70	.73	.78	46
.04	.....	**.04**	.05	.05	.055	.045	47
.04¼	.....	.03⅛	.04	.03	.04	.04⅜	48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	H. K. Mulford Co.	Robert H. Van Schaack.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Josiah K. Lilly.	Charles P. Noyes.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Edwin Lee Strong.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Humiston, Keeling & Co.	Number.
			Point of delivery.		Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.		Chicago.			New York.		Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	
	MEDICINES—continued.												
	Powdered:												
1	Aloes, in 8-ounce bottles ozs..	**196**	.....	.015	**.01¼**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01⅜	.....	.015	1
2	Capsicum (cayenne pepper), in 1-pound bottles lbs..	**112**	.....	.25	.225	.....	.....	.28	.18	**.20**	.....	.24	2
3	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles ozs..	**240**	.....	.25	.225	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.21**	.....	.28	3
4	Jalap, in 4-ounce bottles do...	**100**	.....	.02¾	.01⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.01¾**	.....	.035	4
5	Licorice root, in 8-ounce bottles do...	**512**	.....	.01¼	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.01**	.....	.015	5
6	Opium, in 8-ounce bottles do...	**194**	.....	.29	**.27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.30	6
7	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-ounce bottles ozs..	**750**	.....	.07¾	.06¼	.045	.....	.....	.....	**.05⅞**	.....	.....	7
8	Rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles do...	**300**	.....	.03¾	**.02⅛**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.023	.....	.03	8
	Miscellaneous:												
9	Acetanilid do...	**1,332**	.....	.01⅞	**.015**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01⅝	.....	.....	9
10	Alcohol, U. S. P., in 32-ounce bottles bottle..	**1,865**	.....	.76	.71¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.66⅞**	.....	.70	10
11	Alum, powdered, in 1-pound bottles lbs..	**260**	.....	.10	.075	.....	.....	.....	.09	**.07¼**	.....	.095	11
12	Ammonium, bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles ozs..	**662**	.....	.045	.04¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.07	12
13	Ammonium, carbonate of, hard lumps, in 8-ounce bottles do...	**1,096**	.....	.01¼	**.01 3/16**	.....	.....	.....	.01¼	.015	.....	.02	13
14	Ammonium, chloride of, pulvis, in 1 pound bottles lbs..	**236**	.....	.19	.165	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.14¾**	.....	.20	14
15	Amyl, nitrite, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25 bottle..	**40**	.....	.75	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	**.40**	.30	15
16	Antimony and potassium, tartrate of, U. S. P. (tartar emetic), 1-ounce bottles ozs..	**33**	.....	.05	**.03¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.07	16
17	Antikamia, tablets of, 5 grains each, in tins containing 1 ounce, ounces	**393**	.....	.85	**.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.835	.....	.87	17
18	Antipyrine ozs..	**141**	.....	.17	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.16**	.....	.18	18
19	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles ozs..	**2,837**	.....	.10	**.08⅜**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.10	19
20	Borax, powdered, in 1-pound bottles lbs..	**364**	.....	.15⅝	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.145	**.12**	.....	.155	20
21	Bromine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ozs..	**11**	.....	.17	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.17	21
22	Cerate, blistering, in 1-pound jars lbs..	**28**	.55	.67	.37	.....	.38⅜	.....	.....	**.33**	.....	.49	22
23	Cerate, resin, in 1-pound jars do...	**143**	.20	.44	.175	.....	.17	.....	.....	**.16**	.28	.29	23
24	Cerate, simple, in 1-pound jars do...	**189**	**.18**	.40	.27	.....	.20	.....	.....	.24	.39	.29	24
25	Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles ozs..	**1,144**	.....	.01	.00⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.007**	.....	.....	25
26	Chloral, hydrate of, granulated, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles do...	**488**	.....	.135	**.09¼**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	26
27	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles do...	**931**	.....	.215	.03	.07	.....	.....	.....	.04	**.05**	.....	27
28	Chloroform, purified, in 1-pound g. s. bottles lbs..	**349**	.....	.70	**.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.71	.....	.72	28
29	Cocculus indicus ozs..	**607**	.....	**.005**	.00 9/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.005	.....	.....	29
30	Cocoa butter, in 1-pound tins lbs..	**86**	.....	.60	.50	.....	.....	**.485**	.....	.50	.....	.58	30
31	Collodion, in 2-ounce bottles ozs..	**368**	.....	.06	.05	.....	.053	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.10	31
32	Copaiba, balsam of, in 1-pound bottles lbs..	**126**	.....	.45	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.42**	.....	.49	32
33	Copper, sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles ozs..	**469**	.....	.01⅝	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.00⅘**	.....	.015	33
34	Creosote, beechwood, in 1-ounce bottles do...	**682**	.....	.10	**.07½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.075	.....	.12	34
35	Digitalis leaves, in 1-ounce packages do...	**83**	.....	.01⅝	.015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	**.01¼**	.03	35
36	Ergotine, tablets of, 2-grain, in bottles of 100 bottles..	**176**	.24	.28	.17	.20	.....	.....	.....	.18	**.21**	.....	36
37	Ether, sulphate, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins lbs..	**186**	.....	.72	**.65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.78	37
38	Glycerin, pure, in 1-pound bottles do...	**1,485**	.22	.225	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.16**	.....	.24	38
39	Gum arabic, powdered, in 1-pound bottles do...	**91**	.....	.40	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.33**	.....	.38	39
40	Gum asafetida, in tins ozs..	**525**	.....	.02¾	**.01¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	40
41	Gum camphor, in 1-pound tins lbs..	**318**	.....	.70	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.61**	.....	.67	41
42	Hydrogen, peroxide do...	**373**	.....	.255	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	.29	42
43	Iodine, in 2-ounce g. s. bottles ozs..	**109**	.....	.29	**.24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.275	.....	.35	43
44	Iodoform, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles do...	**801**	.....	.25	**.22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.35	44
45	Iron, ammoniated, citrate of, in 8-ounce bottles do...	**224**	.....	.04½	**.03⅜**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.....	.05	45
46	Iron, pyrophosphate, in 4-ounce bottles do...	**124**	.....	.045	.03⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.03⅜**	.....	.06	46
47	Iron, reduced, in 1-ounce bottles do...	**49**	.....	.07	**.04¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.10	47
48	Iron, dried sulphate of, c. p., in 4-ounce bottles do...	**200**	.....	.015	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.01**	.....	.03	48
49	Iron and quinine, soluble citrate of, in 4-ounce bottles do...	**384**	.....	.12¾	.125	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.12¼**	.....	.15	49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Robert H. Van Shaack.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Charles P. Noyes.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	MEDICINES—continued.				
	Miscellaneous—continued.				
1	Lead, acetate of, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**96**	.15	.135	.....
2	Lithium, carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**128**	.29	**.23**	.....
3	Lycopodium, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do...	**260**	**.04**	.04¾	.....
4	Magnesia, carbonate, in 4-ounce papers ..... do...	**661**	.00¾	**.00⅝**	.....
5	Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-ounce bottles..... do...	**252**	.03⅞	.03¾	.....
6	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins..... lbs..	**3,040**	.035	.02⅝	.....
7	Mercury, ammoniated (white precipitate) ..... ozs..	**98**	.07	.06¾	.....
8	Mercury with chalk, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do...	**146**	.03½	.03	.04
9	Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 4-ounce bottles..... ozs..	**452**	.06¾	**.055**	.....
10	Mercury, pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 1-pound jars ..... lbs..	**25**	.55	.49	**.49**
11	Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 4-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**831**	.06¾	**.06⅛**	.....
12	Mercury, red oxide of, powd., in 1-ounce bottles.. do...	**177**	.095	.07⅞	.....
13	Mercury, yellow oxide of, powd., in 1-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**160**	.125	**.08⅞**	.....
14	Mercury, yellow sulph., powd., in 1-ounce bottles. do...	**25**	.125	**.075**	.....
15	Morphia, sulphate of, in ¼-ounce bottles..... do...	**46**	2.32	**2.05**	.....
16	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots.... lbs...	**342**	.64	.52	.56
17	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment) in 8-ounce pots..... ozs..	**632**	.04	**.01¾**	.03
18	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-ounce bottles.do...	**456**	.125	.03½	.02⅘
19	Pepsin, pure, in 1-ounce bottles..... do...	**310**	.35	**.285**	.....
20	Pepsin, sacch., in 4-ounce bottles ..... do...	**1,594**	.05	**.04¼**	.....
21	Petrolatum, 120° F., light colored, in 1-pound cans.lbs..	**3,141**	.12	.07	.....
22	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**32**	.27	.18	.....
23	Potassium, acetate of, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	**110**	.24	.22	.....
24	Potassium, bicarb., in 1-pound bottles ..... do...	**48**	.175	.15	.....
25	Potassium, bitartrate of, powd. (cream of tartar), in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs...	**201**	.325	.30	.....
26	Potassium, bromide of, gran., in 8-ounce bottles ..ozs..	**1,730**	.04	**.03 9/16**	.....
27	Potassium, caustic, in 1-ounce bottles ..... do...	**88**	.07	**.04**	.....
28	Potassium, chlorate of, powd., in 1-pound bottles..lbs..	**199**	.19	.16	.....
29	Potassium, iodide of, gran., in 1-pound bottles....do...	**160**	2.42	2.40	.....
30	Potassium, nitrate of (saltpeter), powd., in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**152**	.13	.105	.....
31	Potassium, permanganate of, in 2-ounce bottlos...ozs..	**183**	.035	**.02⅜**	.....
32	Potassium, and sodium tartrate (rochelle salt), powd., in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**495**	.325	.23½	.....
33	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**1,776**	.395	**.375**	.....
34	Salol, in 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle) ..... bottles..	**389**	.39	.25	.....
35	Santonine, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**42**	.30	**.255**	.....
36	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages..... lbs..	**274**	.20	**.12**	.....
37	Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**48**	.485	**.43**	.....
38	Silver, nitrate, in crystals, in 1-ounce bottles ..... do...	**42**	.465	**.41**	.....
39	Sodium, bicarbonate of, powd., in 1-pound bottles .lbs..	**324**	.08	.065	.....
40	Sodium, bromide, gran., in 8-ounce bottles..... ozs..	**1,032**	.04½	**.03⅞**	.....
41	Sodium, phosphate, in 4-ounce bottles..... do...	**1,358**	.015	**.01½**	.....
42	Sodium, salicylate, powd., in 8-ounce w. m. bottles ..... ozs..	**1,834**	.04½	**.03⅜**	.....
43	Solution of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 32-ounce g. s. bottles ..... bottles..	**918**	.27	.19	.....
44	Solution, arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-ounce bottles..... ozs..	**1,192**	.01	.00¾	.01
45	Solution iodide of arsenic and mercury (Donovan's solution), in 8-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**632**	.015	.01½	.01⅜
46	Solution subsulphate of iron, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles ..... ozs..	**268**	.03¼	**.01¾**	.....

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Edwin Lee Strong.	Humiston, Keeling & Co.	Frank M. Bell.	H. K. Mulford Co.	Irvin S. White.	Josiah K. Lilly.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Parke, Davis & Co.	George H. Mercer.	William F. Keller.	Phineas Rudisch.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.						New York.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	
.13	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.24	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.045	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.00¾	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.02	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.06	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.03	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.07	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.25	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.405	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.02¼	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.30	.50	.30	.30	.....	.25	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	19
.04¾	.05	.20	.25	.....	.05	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	20
.06	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.105	.08	21
.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18¾	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	22
.22	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.145	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.295	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.03¾	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.16	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
2.40	2.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.10	.145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.02¾	.025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.23	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.25	.67	.....	.34	.30	.28	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	34
.30	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.15	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.55	.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.50	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.06	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.055	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.05	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.02	.015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.04	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.00¾	.015	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	44
.01	.015	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.015	.....	.....	45
.07	.03	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	H. K. Mulford Co.	R. H. Van Schaack.	Irvin S. White.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Josiah K. Lilly.	Edwin Lee Strong.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	MEDICINES—continued.							
	Miscellaneous—continued:							
1	Spirits ammonia, aromatic, in 1-pound g. s. bottles....lbs..	**278**	.38	.57	.....	.37	.....	**.36**
2	Spirits ether, compound, U. S. P. (Hoffman's anodyne), in 1-pound g. s. bottles....lbs..	**139**	.45	.80	.....	.62	.....	**.60**
3	Spirits ether, nitrous, U. S. P. (sweet spirits of niter), in 1-pound g. s. bottles....lbs..	**464**	**.40**	.59	.....	.47	.....	.44
4	Spirits lavender, compound, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**125**	.40	.45	.....	.34	.....	**.30⅞**
5	Strychnia, sulphate, powd., in ⅛-ounce bottles....ozs..	**32**	.....	.90	.....	**.85**	.....	.86
6	Sulfonal, 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle), bottles....lbs..	**166**	1.60	1.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	**.925**
7	Sulphur, washed, in 1-pound bottles, pounds....lbs..	**437**	.....	.15	.....	.085	.....	**.08**
8	Sirup hypophos. lime, soda, iron, and potash, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**1,942**	.20	.40	.....	.175	.....	.16
9	Sirup iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**490**	**.25**	.435	.....	.35¼	.....	.36
10	Sirup squill, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles, pounds....lbs..	**1,530**	.18	.23	.....	.09¼	.....	**.09**
11	Sirup wild cherry, U. S. P., in 32-ounce bottles....bottles..	**1,635**	**.18**	.29	.....	.19	.....	.19
12	Tolu balsam, in 4-ounce jars....oz..	**258**	.....	.05	.....	**.03¼**	.....	.04
13	Wine colchicum, rad., in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**63**	.40	.40	.....	.245	.....	**.18**
14	Zinc, acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles..oz..	**101**	.....	.04	.....	.025	.....	**.025**
15	Zinc, oxide of, in 8-ounce bottles..do...	**1,616**	.....	.01¼	.....	.01	.....	**.01**
16	Zinc, phosphide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles, ounces....lbs..	**18**	.....	.24	.....	**.18**	.....	.20
17	Zinc, sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles.oz..	**644**	.....	.00⅞	.....	.00¾	.....	**.00⅝**
	INSTRUMENTS.							
18	Aspirators....No..	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Atomizers, C. & S., No. 5, with shield..do...	**21**	.....	.....	.....	**1.95**	.....	.....
20	Atomizers, hand....do...	**176**	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	1.00
21						.36		
22	Bedpans....do...	**68**	.....	.....	.....	*a*.55	.....	**.415**
23						*b*.70		
24						*c*.46		
25						*d*.50		
	Binder's boards:							
26	2½ by 12 inches....piece..	**222**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	4 by 17 inches....do...	**170**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Bougies, flexible, hard and soft, assorted sizes....No..	**262**	.....	.....	.....	.03¼	.....	.....
29	Breast pumps....do...	**165**	.....	.....	.....	.17	.....	**.16**
	Cases:							
30	Field, operating....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Operating (minor)....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Pocket....do...	**15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33								
34	Stomach pump and tube....do...	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85
35	Tooth, extracting....do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Catheters, flexible, g. e., assorted sizes..do...	**401**	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.035
37								
38	Cupping glasses, assorted sizes....do...	**28**	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....
39	Felt, for splints....sq. yds..	**22**	.....	.....	.....	4.40	.....	.....
40								
41								
42	Lancet, thumb....No..	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Needles:							
43	Surgical, assorted....doz..	**69**	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....
44								
45	Upholsterer's....No..	**17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Obstetrical forceps....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Small white. *b* Large white. *c* Small yellow. *d* Large yellow.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Parke, Davis & Co.	Humiston Keeling & Co.	George H. Mercer.	Charles P. Noyes.	Abram L. Hirsh.	W. R. Grady Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred Haslam.	Ferdinand D. Luchesi.	Charles Reynders.	William F. Keller.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Seabury & Johnson.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago or N. Y.	Chicago.			New York.	Chicago.		New York.			Chicago.		New York.	
.41	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.55	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.48	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.36	.42	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.81	2.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.24	.....	.25	.26¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.41	.43	.43	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.155	.22	.16	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.26	..30	.33	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.26	.....	.....	.25⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	5.40	.....	6.50	.....	5.00	**5.50**	1.85	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.75	.65	.....	.25	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	**.33**	.....	.....	.....	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	22
						1.25							23
						1.30							24
						2.25							25
.....	.....	.....	**.01½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	**.015**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.025	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	**.02⅞**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.035	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	**26.80**	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	**15.25**	.....	17.25	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	6.20	.....	7.00	.....	7.50	6.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	32
							e **5.00**						33
.....	.....	.....	**.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	**5.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	**02⅝**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	*f*.035	.035	.....	36
			h **14**							*g*.15			37
.....	.....	.....	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.00**	39
			.20										40
			.20										41
.....	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	**.21**	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	**.185**	.....	.20	.....	.22	.20	.....	.....	.205	.....	43
							.70						44
.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	2.95	.....	2.85	.....	3.00	3.50	**2.75**	.....	.....	.....	46

e No. 20, leather. *f* English. *g* Soft. *h* Soft rubber.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. R. Grady Co.	Meyer Brothers Drug Co.	Fred Haslam.	Frederick G. Luchesi.	Charles P. Noyes.	William F. Keller.	Charles Reynders.	Edwin Lee Strong.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Seabury and Johnson.	Number.
			Points of delivery.		Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.		New York.		Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.		New York.	
	INSTRUMENTS—continued.												
1	Powder blower, for larynx ..... No...	**40**	.35	.50	.37	.46	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2				*a* **.30**									2
3	Probangs ..... do...	**338**	.....	.03¼	1.00	.....	**.04**	.045	.....	.315	.....	.....	3
	Scissors:												
4	4-inch ..... do...	**39**	.....	.....	.34	.40	**.22**	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	4
5	6-inch ..... do...	**40**	.....	.....	.45	.45	.38	.....	**.26**	.....	.....	.....	5
	Speculum for the—												
6	Ear ..... do...	**14**	.48	.....	.....	.60	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Rectum ..... do...	**12**	**.72**	.....	.....	1.25	.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Vagina, bivalve ..... do...	**20**	.90	.....	.....	1.00	**.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Splints, assorted ..... doz..	**22**	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Sponge holders for throat ..... No...	**32**	.....	.....	.15	.25	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Stethoscopes, Camman's double ..... do...	**17**	.....	.....	1.20	1.25	**.90**	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	11
	Syringes:												
12	Davidson's self-injector ..... do...	**192**	.....	**1.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Ear, glass ..... doz..	**137**	.....	**.30**	.....	.....	.33	.46	.....	.30	.....	.....	13
14	Hard rubber, 8-oz ..... No..	**22**	.....	.51	.....	1.45	.....	**1.25**	.....	1.30	.....	.....	14
15	Hypodermic ..... do...	**43**	1.50	1.25	.85	.90	.90	.65	1.15	.75	**.94**	.....	15
16				.75	.75								16
17				.75									17
18	Penis, glass, in cases ..... do...	**1,246**	.....	.02	.....	.....	.02½	.035	.....	**.02**	.....	.....	18
19				.025			.025						19
20				.03			.02¾						20
21	Vagina, rubber ..... do...	**145**	.....	.35	.....	.40	.35	.35	.....	**.33**	1.12	.....	21
22				.42									22
23	Tongue depressors ..... do...	**20**	.20	.....	.....	.35	**.16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	Tourniquets:												
24	Field ..... do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Screw, with pad ..... do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	**.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	Trusses:												
26	Double ..... do...	**24**	1.25	*b* 1.30	.....	2.00	**1.20**	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	26
27				*c* .50									27
28	Single ..... do...	**44**	.70	*b* .75	.....	1.25	**.65**	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	28
29				*c* .50									29
30	Urinometers ..... do...	**26**	.35	*e* .25	.20	.30	.25	.25	.....	**.19**	.....	.....	30
31				*d* .39									31
32	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's ..... do...	**10**	1.10	.....	**1.12**	1.00	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33					.70								33
34	Uterine sounds, Sim's ..... do...	**4**	.20	.....	**.15**	.30	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ETC.												
35	Bags, rubber, 2-quart, for hot water ..... do...	**192**	.....	.61	.....	.....	.60	.48	.....	**.42**	.90	.....	35
	Bandages:												
36	Roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes ..... No..	**136**	.....	3.60	.....	**2.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	36
37	Rubber, Esmarch's ..... do...	**47**	.57	.625	.....	.60	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	Suspensory ..... do...	**324**	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.10	.10	.....	.10	.09½	.....	38
39							.13						39

a Scoop. *b* Hard rubber. *c* Elastic. *d* Graduated. *e* Plain.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Robert M. Fair.	W. R. Grady Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Frederick G. Luchesi.	Charles P. Noyes.	Seabury & Johnson.	Edwin Lee Strong.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	William F. Keller.	Phineas Rudisch.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Frank M. Bell.	Edward Morris.	The Cleveland Chocolate and Cocoa Co.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Number.
			Points of delivery.																	
			Chicago.			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.				Chicago or New York.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.			New York.	
	SURGICAL DRESSINGS—continued.																			
1	Cotton, absorbent ..... lbs..	**925**	.....	**.14**	.18	.18	.18	.16	.15	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Cotton bats ..... No..	**274**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Cotton wadding ..... sheets..	**645**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.03**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Gauze, antiseptic (bichloride), in sealed packages, yards	**1,788**	.....	.....	.105	.05	.....	**.045**	.....	.129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Ligature:																			
5	Catgut, carbolized, 3 sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles ..... bottles..	**81**	.....	.....	.40	.35	.15	.40	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Silk ..... ozs..	**41**	.....	.....	.....	**.70**	.....	.80	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Silver wire ..... do..	**12**	.....	1.90	.....	1.50	**1.20**	1.60	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Lint:																			
8	Picked ..... lbs..	**29**	.....	.....	**.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Patent ..... do..	**209**	.....	.....	**.45**	.50	.....	.48	.....	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Oakum, fine, picked ..... do..	**68**	.....	.....	**.11**	.12	.....	.16	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces ..... yds..	**187**	.....	.....	.60	.50	**.60**	.72	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials ..... doz..	**409**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Pins:																			
13	Assorted ..... paper..	**475**	**.01½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Safety, 3 sizes ..... doz..	**962**	**.02⅛**	.....	.32	.....	.04	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	Plaster:																			
15	Adhesive, 1 yard in a box ..... yds..	**141**	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.15	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Belladonna, 1 yard in a tin ..... do..	**418**	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.60	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Isinglass, 1 yard in a tin ..... do..	**212**	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.40	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Mustard, 4 yards in a tin ..... do..	**625**	.....	.....	**.12**	.....	.....	.225	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	of paris, in 5-pound tins ..... lbs..	**536**	.....	.....	.02⅝	.....	.....	.....	**.02⅛**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Porous ..... doz..	**922**	.....	.....	**.80**	.....	.....	.80	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls ..... yds..	**425**	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.24	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Rubber sheeting, white ..... do..	**223**	*a*.25	.....	.....	.....	.33¾	.....	**.31¼**	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23			*b*.325																	23
24			*c*.425																	24
25			*d*.55																	25
26	Sponges, small, in strings of 50 ..... strings..	**94**	.....	.....	*e*.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Towels ..... doz..	**68**	.40	.....	1.75	.....	.75	.....	.70	.....	**.61**	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28			**.43**				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29			.92																	29
30			.92																	30
31			1.14																	31
32	Tubes, rubber, drainage, Nos. 1 2, and 3 ..... yds..	**100**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	DISINFECTANTS.																			
33	Acids, carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfection, 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**1,508**	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	**.22**	.....	.30	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wooden boxes ..... lbs..	**1,675**	.....	.....	**.02**	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 pound impervious boxes, pounds	**3,605**	.....	.....	**.045**	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.05⅛	.....	.....	.04⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraques's, in g. s. quart bottles ..... bottles..	**567**	.....	.....	**.145**	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	.245	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Sulphur, in rolls ..... lbs..	**1,060**	.....	.....	.02⅝	.....	.....	.....	**.02⅛**	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.02⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
	HOSPITAL STORES.																			
38	Arrowroot, Bermuda ..... lbs..	**140**	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	.....	.245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31	38
39	Barley, in 1-pound packages ..... do..	**370**	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.035**	39
40	Beef extract, in ¼-pound packages ..... do..	**154**	.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.40**	1.35	1.20	.....	1.60	40
41	Cinnamon, ground, in 8-ounce w. m. bottles ..... ozs..	**400**	.....	.....	.01⅓	.....	.....	.....	**.015**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	41
42	Cocoa, in tins ..... lbs..	**344**	.....	.....	**.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.294	42
43																		.28		43
44																		.25		44

a ¾ wide. *b* ¾ wide. *c* ⅝ wide. *d* ⅝ wide. *e* 51 sponges.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank M. Bell.	Harry B. Lyford.	Robert M. Fair.	Vacuum Soap Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			New York.
	HOSPITAL STORES—continued.					
1	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages ....lbs..	**404**				
2	Flaxseed, whole ....do...	**143**				
3	Flaxseed meal, in tins ....do...	**2,537**				
4	Gelatin ....do...	**90**				
5	Ginger, ground, in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	**956**				
6	Mustard, ground, in 1-pound tins....lbs..	**361**				
7	Soap, carbolic, good quality, for medicinal use...do...	**1,655**	.0920		.0865	.10
8	Soap, castile, white....do...	**1,863**	.0724		*a*.**075**	.08
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
9	Basins, wash, hand, agate or granite ware....No..	**91**		.17		
10				**.15**		
11				.27		
12				.22		
13	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires ....do...	(*)				
14	Blowers for insect powder....do...	**295**				
15						
16	Boxes, ointment, impervious....doz..	**2,415**				
17	Boxes, powder ....do..	**1,740**				
18	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4....box..	**2,406**				
19	Corkscrews ....No..	**66**		**.17**		
20				.05		
21	Corks, velvet, best, assorted, Nos. 1 to 10 ....gross..	**1,697**				
22	Dippers, tin, quart ....No..	(*)				
23	Dispensatory of United States, edition of 1898 ..copy..	**5**				
24	Droppers, medicine....No..	**4,301**				
	Funnels:					
25	Glass, 8-ounce ....do...	**42**				
26	Tin, pint ....do...	(*)				
27	Hones....do...	**24**		.25		
28				.19		
29				**.40**		
30	Insect powder ....lbs..	**349**				
31	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, 2 sizes, hundred	**778**				
	Measures, graduated, glass:					
32	8-ounce ....No..	**43**				
33	4-ounce ....do...	**56**				
34	Minim ....do...	**71**				
	Measures, tin:					
35	Pint....do...	**19**				
36	Quart ....do...	**24**				
37	Medicine glasses, ½-ounce, graduated ....doz..	**123**				
	Mortars and pestles, Wedgwood:					
38	3-inch ....No..	**9**				
39	4-inch....do...	**10**				
40	5-inch....do...	**8**				
41	6-inch....do...	**6**				
42	7-inch....do...	**4**				
43	8-inch....do...	**14**				
44	Mortars and pestles, glass, 4-inch ....do...	**33**				

* No bid received. *a* Fresh weight, no shrinkage allowed.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

W. R. Grady Co.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Josiah K. Lilly.	Charles P. Noyes.	William F. Keller.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Phineas Rudisch.	Charles Reynders.	Abram L. Hirsh.	Joseph Bichele.	Edwin Lee Strong.	Parke, Davis & Co.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
Chicago.						New York.	Chicago or New York.	New York.		Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	
		.03⅛				.03¾					**.035**			1
		.035				.04					.04			2
		.04¼				.10					**.04**			3
		.28				.28					**.29**			4
		.01⅜				.02			.01⅛		**.01¼**			5
		.19¼				**.16**			.15⅝		.17			6
		b **.10**				.14				.25	.09			7
		.105				.09⅛					.12			8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														13
	.04	.035		.03¾	.035						.035			14
		.04												15
		.22			**.075**			.115						16
		.045		.05	.07						**.04**			17
	.035	.08	.045		.035						.035	.04⅞		18
	.06	.08		.08							.05			19
		.075												20
	.35	.375									**.19**			21
														22
		5.75									**5.00**			23
.01⅛	.01¾	.01		**.01**	.01½						.01		.01¼	24
		.09			**.08**			.08			.08			25
														26
				2.50										27
														28
														29
		.18			.20		.16		.1498		.16¾	**.19**		30
				.07										31
														32
		.20			.23						**.18**			33
		.15			.15						**.13**			34
		.07			.11			.12			.10			
								.10						35
								.12						36
				.18	.25			.24			.25			37
														38
		.15									.22			39
		.30									.34			40
		.35									.47			41
		.39									.55			42
		.49									.82			43
		.55									1.00			44
		.145			.25									

b 1-pound bars.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Robert M. Fair.	W. R. Grady Co.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
	Paper:						
1	Filtering, round, gray, 10-inch.packs..	**65**	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books.....boxes..	**40**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Wrapping.....qrs..	**1,061**	**.075**	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Percolators, glass, ¼-gallon .....No..	**8**	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Pill boxes, ⅜ paper, ⅛ turned wood...doz..	**2,312**	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
6							
	Pill tiles:						
7	6-inch.....No..	**6**	**.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8-inch.....do...	**10**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	10-inch.....do...	**12**	**.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Saddlebags, medical, convertible....do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Scales and weights, prescription ....do...	**13**	**1.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spatulas:						
12	3-inch.....do...	**67**	.15	.145	.....	.....	.....
13	6-inch.....do...	**36**	.22	.21	.....	.....	.....
14	Spirit lamps.....do...	**21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Test pellets, for urinalysis, set of, in glass bottles.....bottles..	**59**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Test tubes, 3 to 7 inches.....nest..	**84**	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thermometers:						
17	Clinical.....No..	**191**	.40	.....	.....	.27	.70
18			.75				
19	Mercurial.....do...	**51**	.14	.08½	.....	.....	.06⅔
20			.22	**.20**			
21				.60			
22	Spirit.....do...	**36**	.08	.08½	.....	.....	.06⅔
23			.10	**.20**			
24				.30			
	Thread:						
25	Linen, unbleached .....oz..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Cotton, spools, assorted.....No..	**376**	.....	.....	*a* **.0175**	.....	.....
27	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes .....gross..	**16**	**.64**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Twine, wrapping, cotton.....oz..	**1,445**	.....	**.01¼**	.....	.....	.....
	Vials:						
29	½-ounce.....doz..	**1,351**	.09⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	1-ounce.....do...	**1,988**	.108	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	2-ounce.....do...	**3,034**	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	4-ounce.....do...	**2,706**	.16½	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	6-ounce.....do...	**1,671**	.207	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Wax, white, in paper .....oz..	**313**	**.02⅔**	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Wire netting for splints, No. 4.....sq. ft..	**141**	**.055**	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No bid received.

a Per spool.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Ferdinand G. Luchesi.	Charles P. Noyes.	William F. Kellar.	George R. Barclay.	Charles Reynders.	Edwin Lee Strong.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.		
.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	1
.20	.....	.40	.....	.....	*c*.19	.32	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	**.22**	.....	4
.....	**.025**	.04¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		.02¼					6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.37	.....	8
.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.18	.15	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	12
.....	.24	.25	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	13
.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	**.10**	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.90**	.....	.....	15
.....	**.04**	.09	.....	.....	.04	.07⅜	16
.50	.45	.40	.57	.45	**.38**	.45	17
			.54				18
.15	.07	.08⅓	.08	.....	.065	.....	19
			.41				20
							21
.20	.07	.....	.23	.....	.06¾	.....	22
			.41				23
							24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	27
.....	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* **.08⅛**	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* **.09⅛**	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* **.11**	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* **.135**	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* **.175**	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*.02	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

b Offers any shape desired: Philadelphia oval; French square; round prescription. Awarded Philadelphia ovals.

c No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.

[NOTE.—Figures in black type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Quantity awarded.	Gustave A. Albrecht.	Charles F. Atkinson.	American School Furniture Co.	William J. C. Dulaney.	Werner School Book Co.	Tillotson W. Gilson.	Eugene Dietzgen Co.	American Book Co.	J. M. Olcott & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.				
	ARITHMETICS.											
1	Milne's Elements of Arithmetic .....No..	**1,463**	.....	.....	.....	.245	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	....	1
2	Milne's Standard Arithmetic .....No..	**619**	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	**.52**	....	2
3	Milne's Mental Arithmetic .....No..	**561**	.....	.....	.....	.285	.....	.....	.....	**.28**	....	3
	CHARTS.											
4	Appleton's Reading ..No..	**21**	.....	....	*e* 6.45	*g* 6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.75	4
5					*f* 6.95	*h* **6.40**						5
6	Butler's Reading .....do...	**17**	.....	3.90	3.96	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6
7					4.46	**4.25**						7
8	Wooster's Reading ...do...	**15**	*a* **6.65**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8
9	Franklin's Complete School Charts .....No..	**21**	.....	.....	.....	**10.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9
10	Franklin's Primary Language Studies, Part 1. No..	**18**	.....	.....	.....	**12.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10
11	Franklin's Natural History Studies.....No..	**19**	.....	.....	.....	**17.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	11
12	Franklin's Natural History Studies, Manual for Pupils.....No..	**132**	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	12
	DRAWING.											
13	Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack....packs..	**5,882**	.....	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	*c* 493.21	.....	....	13
14									*d* .083			14
	THE PRANG ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ART INSTRUCTION.											
	Drawing books:											
15	Third year .....doz..	**255**	.....	....	.....	**1.43**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15
16	Fourth year .....do...	**191**	.....	....	.....	**1.43**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	16
17	Fifth year .....do...	**117**	.....	....	.....	**1.43**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	17
18	Sixth year.....do...	**77**	.....	....	.....	**1.91**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	18
19	Seventh year .....do...	**54**	.....	....	.....	**1.91**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	19
20	Eighth year .....do...	**48**	.....	....	.....	**1.91**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	20
	Manual for Teachers:											
21	First year .....No..	**110**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	21
22	Second year .....do...	**108**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	22
23	Third year .....do...	**133**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	23
24	Fourth year .....do...	**62**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	24
25	Fifth year .....do...	**45**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	25
26	Sixth year.....do...	**29**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	26
27	Seventh year .....do...	**20**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	27
28	Eighth year .....do...	**21**	.....	....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	28
29	Prang's set color box, No. 1 .....No..	**2,235**	.....	....	.....	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	29
	GEOGRAPHIES.											
30	Barnes's Elementary..No..	**134**	.....	....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	**.44**	....	30
31	Frye's Primary.....do...	**293**	*b* 5.95	....	.....	**.48**	.....	.48	.....	.....	....	31
32	Redway & Hinman's Natural Elementary Geography .....No..	**644**	.....	....	.....	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	.48	....	32
33	Redway & Hinman's Natural Advanced Geography .....No..	**603**	.....	....	.....	1.01	.....	.....	.....	**1.00**	....	33
34	Werner's Introductory Geography.....No..	**156**	.....	....	.....	.46	**.44**	.....	.....	.....	....	34

a Per set. *b* Per dozen. *c* For all. *d* Per package. *e* Without stand. *f* With stand. *g* Without easel. *h* With easel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in black type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Quantity awarded.	William J. C. Dulaney.	Gustave A. Albrecht.	Tillotson W. Gilson.	Werner School Book Co.	American Book Co.	Maynard Merrill & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.			New York or Chicago.		New York.	
	GEOGRAPHICAL READERS, SUPPLEMENTARY.								
	(*The World and its People.*)								
1	Smith's Our Own Country.....No..	**146**	**.42**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Coe's Our American Neighbors....do...	**164**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Coe's Modern Europe.....do...	**172**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Smith's Life in Asia.....do...	**164**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Badlam's Views in Africa.....do...	**167**	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Kellogg's Australia and the Islands of the Sea.....No..	**189**	**.56**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Twombly's Hawaii and its People.do...	**227**	**.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Klemm's Relief Maps for Pupils' Hands, number.....	**427**	*c* **.09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	HISTORY, UNITED STATES.								
9	Mowry's First Steps in the History of the United States.....No..	**365**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Scudder's Short History .....do...	**114**	**.49**	*a* 5.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Eggleston's First Book of American History.....No..	**286**	.49	.....	.....	.....	**.48**	.....	11
12	Burton's Story of Our Country.....do...	**152**	.50	.....	.....	**.48**	.....	.....	12
13	McMaster's School History of United States.....No..	**236**	.81	*a* 9.60	.....	.....	**.80**	.....	13
14	Montgomery's Beginner's American History.....No..	**253**	**.48**	*a* 6.05	.48	.....	.....	.....	14
	LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.								
	De Garmo's Language Lesssons:								
15	Book 1.....No..	**736**	.25	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	15
16	Book 2.....do...	**618**	.34	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	.....	16
17	Bartlett's First Steps in English ...do...	**173**	**.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Metcalf's Elementary English.....do...	**400**	.33	.....	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	18
19	Metcalf's English Grammar.....do...	**228**	.49	.....	.....	.....	**.48**	.....	19
20	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English.....No..	**384**	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* **3.60**	20
	ORTHOGRAPHY.								
21	Johonnot's Sentence and Word Book, number.....	**108**	.20	.....	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	21
22	Patterson's American Word Book ..No..	**281**	.21	.....	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	22
23	Sever's Progressive Speller .....do...	**270**	**.20**	*a* 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	READERS.								
	Baldwin's School Reading by Grades:								
24	First year.....No..	**2,397**	.21	.....	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	24
25	Second year.....do...	**1,860**	.29	.....	.....	.....	**.28**	.....	25
26	Third year.....do...	**1,051**	.33	.....	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	26
27	Fourth and fifth years, combined, number.....	**601**	.49	.....	.....	.....	**.48**	.....	27
28	Werner's Primer.....No..	**903**	.25	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	28
29	Baldwin's Primer.....do...	**2,399**	.25	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	29
30	Wooster's Reading Boxes and Primer, number.....	**271**	.....	*b* **.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL.								
	(*Stepping Stones to Literature.*)								
31	A First Reader .....No..	**437**	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	A Second Reader .....do...	**376**	**.34**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	A Third Reader.....do...	**359**	**.42**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	A Fourth Reader .....do...	**287**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	A Fifth Reader .....do...	**236**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	A Sixth Reader.....do...	**140**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36

a Per dozen. *b* Per set. *c* 11 by 16.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Quantity awarded.	Gustave A. Albrecht.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Tillotson W. Gilson.	Werner School Book Co.	American Book Co.	The Morse Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.			Chicago or New York.		New York.	
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL—continued.								
1	A Seventh Reader .....No..	**120**	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	A Reader for Higher Grades ....do...	**115**	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Second to third grades.								
3	Johonnot's Cats and Dogs.....No..	**88**	.....	**.14**	.....	.....	.14	.....	3
4	Bass's Nature's Stories for Young Readers, Plant Life .....No..	**252**	*a* 2.45	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Bass's Nature's Stories for Young Readers, Animal Life .....No..	**308**	*a* **3.45**	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Beebe & Kingsley's The First Nature Reader.....No..	**209**	.....	.29	.....	**.28**	.....	.....	6
7	Ford's Nature's Byways.....do...	**189**	*a* 3.84	**.32**	.....	.....	.....	.35	7
8	Brooks's Stories of the Red Children, number	**126**	*a* 2.90	**.24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Third to fourth grades.								
9	Dana's Plants and Their Children, number	**53**	.....	.53	.....	.....	**.52**	.....	9
10	Johonnot's Feathers and Furs ...No..	**25**	.....	.25	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	10
11	Lane's Stories for Children.....do...	**164**	.....	.21	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	11
12	Spear's Leaves and Flowers.....do...	**135**	*a* **2.49**	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Andrews's Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children.....No..	**37**	*a* 5.05	**.40**	.40	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Kelly's Leaves from Nature's Story Book .....No..	**33**	*a* 3.84	*b* **.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Eggleston's Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans.....No..	**72**	.....	.33	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	15
16	Pratt's Legends of the Red Children, number	**31**	.....	.25	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	16
17	Kelly's Short Stories of Our Shy Neighbors.....No..	**39**	.....	.41	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	17
18	Eggleston's Stories of American Life and Adventure.....No..	**43**	.....	.41	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	18
19	Wright's Seaside and Wayside, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 .....No..	**81**	.20	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20			.28	**.28**					20
21			.40	**.40**					21
22			.48	**.48**					22
23	Hall's Little Flower People .....do...	**32**	.....	**.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	Fourth to fifth grades.								
24	Johonnot's Wings and Fins.....No..	**23**	*a* 3.84	.33	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	24
25	Johonnot's Claws and Hoofs ....do...	**21**	*a* 5.20	.44	.....	.....	**.43**	.....	25
26	Andrews's Seven Little Sisters ..do...	**46**	*a* 5.06	**.40**	.40	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Andrews's Each and All .....do...	**29**	*a* 5.06	**.40**	.40	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Baldwin's Fairy Stories and Fables, number	**95**	.....	.29	.....	.....	**.28**	.....	28
29	Pratt's American History Stories, 4 volumes.....sets..	**25**	*a* 3.45	*b* **1.16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Newell's From Seed to Leaf.....No..	**42**	*a* 5.00	**.40**	.48	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Newell's Flower and Fruit.....do...	**39**	*a* 8.00	.64	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	31

a Per dozen. *b* Boards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Quantity awarded.	Gustave A. Albrecht.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	American Book Co.	Werner School Book Co.	Tillotson W. Gilson.	The Morse Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.		Chicago or New York.		New York.		
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL—continued.								
	Fourth to fifth grades—Continued.								
1	The Story of Columbus (Ed. Pub. Co.)..No..	**69**	*a* 4.00	*b* **.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Our Fatherland (Ed. Pub. Co.)..do...	**25**	*a* 4.90	*b* **.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Stories of Colonial Children (Ed. Pub. Co.)..No...	**63**	*a* 3.95	*b* **.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Eggleston's A First Book in American History..No..	**23**	.....	.49	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Baldwin's Fifty Famous Stories Retold..No..	**95**	.....	.29	**.28**	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Baldwin's Old Greek Stories....do...	**73**	.....	.37	**.36**	.....	.....	.....	6
	Fifth to sixth grades.								
7	Guerber's Story of the English...No..	**98**	.....	.53	**.52**	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Guerber's Story of the Romans..do...	**78**	.....	.49	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Guerber's Story of the Chosen People..No..	**82**	.....	.49	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Johonnot's Flyers, Creepers, and Swimmers..No..	**33**	.....	.33	**.32**	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Baldwin's Primary Lessons in Physiology..No..	**366**	.....	.29	.....	**.28**	.....	.....	11
12	Pratt's The Great West..do...	**32**	*a* 2.88	*b* **.24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Pathfinder Physiology, No. 1, Child's Health Primer..No..	**308**	.....	.25	**.24**	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Pathfinder Physiology, No. 2, Young People's Physiology..No..	**278**	.....	.41	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Stickney's Robinson Crusoe.....do...	**70**	*a* 3.55	.28	.....	.....	**.28**	.....	15
16	Stickney's Swiss Family Robinson, number.....	**27**	*a* 4.55	.36	.....	.....	**.36**	.....	16
17	Ed. Pub. Co., Series of Industry, 2 volumes..sets..	**50**	*a* 3.84	*b* **.64**	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Moore's Pilgrims and Puritans...No..	**36**	*a* 6.06	.48	.....	.....	**.48**	.....	18
19	Moore's The Colony and Commonwealth..No..	**25**	*a* 6.06	.48	.....	.....	**.48**	.....	19
20	Carroll's Around the World.....do...	**62**	*c* **.33**	.40	.....	.....	.....	.40	20
21			*d* **.40**					.50	21
22	Payne's Geographical Nature Studies, number.....	**59**	.....	.21	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Guyot's Geographical Reader....No..	**80**	.....	1.29	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Monteith's Popular Science Reader, number.....	**45**	.....	.61	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Historical Reader (The Morse Co.), number.....	**40**	.....	**.55**	.....	.....	.....	.60	25
	MANUALS FOR TEACHERS.								
26	Arnold's How to Teach Reading..No..	**134**	.....	**.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Betz's Popular Gymnastics.....do...	**33**	.50	**.46**	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Betz's Light Gymnastics .....do...	**7**	.63	**.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Betz's Free Gymnastics .....do...	**10**	.63	**.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Betz's Gymnastic Tactics.....do...	**7**	.63	**.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Primer of Politeness .....do...	**32**	.....	**.59**	.....	.....	.....	.....	31

a Per dozen. *b* Boards. *c* 31 of No. 1. *d* 31 of No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	Description of articles.	Quantity awarded.	Gustave A. Albrecht.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Tillotson W. Gilson.	American Book Co.	The Morse Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.			Chicago or New York.		
	MANUALS FOR TEACHERS—continued.							
1	Songs, Games, and Rhymes (Milton Bradley Co.) ..... No..	**73**	**.90**	*a* 1.00	.....	.....	.....	1
2				*b* 1.25				2
3	Hailmann's Primary Methods ..... do...	**34**	.....	.49	.....	**.48**	.....	3
4	Voorhees's First Principles of Agriculture ..... No..	**17**	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Augsburg's Drawing Simplified ..... do...	**44**	.84	**.80**	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Cutler's Primary Manual Training ... do...	**33**	.60	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Nissen's A B C of Swedish Educational Gymnastics ..... No..	**7**	.60	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Hapgood's Progressive Lessons in Needlework ..... No..	**9**	.....	.60	*d* **.60**	.....	.....	8
9	Schwartz's Educational Manual Training ..... No..	**10**	.90	**.80**	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Hoffman's The Sloyd System of Woodworking ..... No..	**7**	.....	.81	.....	**.80**	.....	10
11	Salomon's Handbook of Sloyd ..... do...	**5**	.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Goss's Bench Work in Wood ..... do...	**5**	.60	.57	**.56**	.....	.....	12
13	Preston Smith's Easy Experiments in Physics ..... No..	**48**	*c* **4.80**	.48	.....	.....	.50	13
14	Oakley's Simple Lessons in the Study of Nature ..... No..	**69**	*c* 5.76	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Household Economy, Kitchen Garden Association ..... No..	**24**	.....	**.34**	.....	.34	.....	15
	SINGING.							
16	Graves' School Hymnary ..... No..	**85**	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Tilden's Common School Song Reader. do...	**220**	*c* 3.65	.29	**.29**	.....	.....	17
18	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1 to 6 combined, with music ..... No..	**1,851**	.....	**.67**	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Carmina for the Sunday School ..... do...	**72**	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Johnson's Songs of the Nation ..... do...	**796**	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Ripley & Tapper's Natural Short Course in Music, Book 1 ..... No..	**686**	.....	.29	.....	**.28**	.....	21
22	Ripley & Tapper's Natural Short Course in Music, Book 2 ..... No..	**593**	.....	.33	.....	**.32**	.....	22
	Natural Music Chart:							
23	Series A ..... do...	**2**	.....	3.25	.....	**3.20**	.....	23
24	Series B ..... do...	**2**	.....	3.25	.....	**3.20**	.....	24
25	Series C ..... do...	**2**	.....	3.25	.....	**3.20**	.....	25
26	Series D ..... do...	**2**	.....	3.25	.....	**3.20**	.....	26
27	Series E ..... do...	**2**	.....	3.25	.....	**3.20**	.....	27
28	Series F ..... do...	**2**	.....	3.25	.....	**3.20**	.....	28
29	Series G ..... do...	**2**	.....	3.25	.....	**3.20**	.....	29

a Paper. *b* Cloth. *c* Per dozen. *d* Teachers' edition.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	Description of articles.	Quantity awarded.	Gustave A. Albrecht.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	American Book Co.	Maynard, Merrill & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	New York.	
	PENMANSHIP.						
1	Spencerian Copy Book, Revised Edition, Common School Course, 1 to 7 .....doz..	**84**	.80	**.77**	.77	.....	1
2	Spencerian Vertical Penmanship, Common School Course, 1 to 6 .....doz..	**666**	.....	**.77**	.77	.....	2
3	Sheldon's Vertical Writing, Elementary, 1 to 4.....doz..	**283**	.60	**.59**	.....	.....	3
4	Sheldon's Vertical Writing, Grammar, 1 to 6.....doz..	**239**	.....	**.79**	.....	.....	4
5	Normal Review System. First Steps in Vertical Writing. Books A, B, C, and D ..doz..	**233**	.....	*b* **.50**	.....	.....	5
6				*c* **.60**			6
7	Normal Review System of Writing, Regular Course, 10 Nos., 1 to 10.....doz..	**225**	.....	**.80**	.....	.....	7
8	Merrill's Vertical Penmanship, 6 Nos., 1 to 6.....doz..	**434**	.....	.80	.....	**.77**	8
9	Common Sense Copy Book, 6 Nos., 1 to 10.do...	**85**	**.58**	.60	.....	.....	9
	REGISTER'S SCHOOL.						
10	Adams and Blackman's.....No..	**26**	*a* **3.25**	.30	.....	.....	10
11	Adams' Union School.....do...	**47**	*a* **3.25**	.36	.....	.....	11
12	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard....do...	**87**	.....	.49	**.48**	.....	12
13	White's New Common School .....do...	**144**	.....	.49	**.48**	.....	13
	SLATES.						
14	7 by 11 inches .....doz..	**246**	.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	14
15	8 by 12 inches.....do...	**157**	.....	**1.40**	.....	.....	15

a Per dozen. *b* A and B. *c* C and D.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Quantity awarded.	Rand, McNally & Co.		W. J. C. Dulaney.		J. M. Olcott & Co.		American School Furniture Co.	Standard School Furniture Co.	Werner School Book Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Robert M. Fair.	George R. Barclay.	Tillotson W. Gilson.	Gustave A. Albrecht.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				Chicago.				Chicago or New York.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		
			Chicago, New York, Washington.		Chicago.												
	WALL MAPS.		(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(b)									
1	Arizona ..... No..	**9**	2.67	.....	1.50	**2.60**	2.60	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	California ..... do...	**2**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**1.95**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Colorado ..... do...	**3**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**1.95**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Hemisphere (outline) ..... do...	**26**	1.50	2.50	1.80	3.00	**2.35**	1.35	1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Idaho ..... do...	**1**	4.00	.....	1.50	*p* **2.60**	3.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Indian Territory ..... do...	**5**	4.33	.....	.....	.....	**3.50**	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Kansas ..... do...	**5**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**2.10**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Minnesota ..... do...	**3**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**1.95**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Montana ..... do...	**2**	4.00	.....	1.50	*p* **2.60**	3.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Nebraska ..... do...	**1**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**2.25**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	New Mexico ..... do...	**7**	**2.33**	.....	1.50	2.60	2.60	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	North America (outline) ..... do...	**21**	1.50	2.50	1.80	3.00	**2.35**	1.35	1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	North Dakota ..... do...	**3**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**1.95**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Oklahoma ..... do...	**9**	4.33	.....	.....	.....	**3.50**	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Oregon ..... do...	**4**	2.67	.....	.....	.....	**2.60**	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	South Dakota ..... do...	**7**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**1.95**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	United States, large ..... do...	**40**	3.00	*f* **4.50**	3.50	*f* **4.50**	6.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	United States (outline) ..... do...	**12**	1.50	**2.50**	1.80	3.00	2.85	1.85	1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Utah ..... do...	**1**	1.50	**2.50**	1.50	2.60	2.60	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Washington ..... do...	**3**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**1.95**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Wisconsin ..... do...	**2**	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.60	**1.95**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	MISCELLANEOUS.																
22	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete ..... No..	**22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.74**	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Blackboard erasers ..... do...	**230**	.....	.....	.03	.....	.04	.....	*e* **.35**	*e* .40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24									*e* .28	*e* .30							24
25									*e* .27								25
26									*e* .25								26
27	Bibles, medium size ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Baldwin's Four Great Americans ..... do...	**151**	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Beebe's Four American Naval Heroes ... do...	**89**	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Burton's Four American Patriots ..... do...	**155**	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Cody's Four American Poets ..... do...	**155**	.....	.....	**.42**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Call bells ..... do...	**130**	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.075	.....	.....	32
33					1.00				.35			.45		.15			33
34					1.75									.30			34
35														.38			35
36														.75			36
37	Crayons, chalk, white, dustless ..... boxes..	**2164**	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.04¾	**.27**	.....	.....	.....	37
38	Crayons, chalk, colored, assorted ..... do...	**530**	.....	.....	**.45**	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	Dawes's How We are Governed ..... No..	**88**	.....	.....	**.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.84	39
40	Globes of the world, large ..... do...	**11**	*h* 3.60	*j* 4.50	.....	.....	*k* **5.20**	.....	*n* 4.75	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41			*j* 6.00	*k* 7.50					*o* 4.25								41
42			*k* 8.25	*l* 10.00													42
43			*m* 18.75	*m* 22.50													43
44	Globes of the world, medium ..... do...	**19**	*g* 1.80	*i* 2.50	.....	.....	2.75	.....	*n* 2.45	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45			*i* **3.50**	*i* 4.50					*o* 1.65								45

* No award.
a Prices of maps in this column are for diamond case.
b Prices of maps in this column are for common roller.
c Prices of maps in this column are in case.
d Prices of maps in this column are for full mounted on roller.
e Per dozen.
f 20 each to Rand, McNally & Co. and W. J. C. Dulaney.
g 8-inch wood stand.
h 12-inch wood stand.
i 8-inch bronze stand.
j 12-inch bronze stand.
k 12-inch full mounted.
l 18-inch bronze stand.
m 18-inch full mounted bronze stand.
n With meridian and horizon.
o Without meridian and horizon.
p Idaho and Montana.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in black type denotes rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Robert M. Fair.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
1	Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners ..... No..	**11**	.....	.....
2	Lossing's Our Country (6 vols.) ..... sets..	(*)	.....	.....
3	Ink wells ..... doz..	**134**	.....	.....
4				
5				
6	Music books, instruction for organ ..... No..	**16**	.....	.....
7	Pencils, slate, sharpened ..... hundred..	**1,614**	**.13¼**	.19
8			.095	
9	Plaster paris ..... lbs..	**151**	.....	.....
10	Slated blackboard cloth ..... sq. yards..	**969**	.....	.....
11	Slating brushes, first quality ..... No..	**95**	.....	.....
12				
13	Thermometers ..... do...	**292**	.065	.....
14			.14	
15			.07	
16			.28	
17	Wall slating, liquid ..... gals..	**79**	.....	.....
	Webster's Dictionary:			
18	Primary ..... No..	**36**	.....	.....
19	Common school ..... do...	**163**	.....	.....
20	High school ..... do...	**45**	.....	.....
21	Academic ..... do...	**226**	.....	.....
22	International Unabridged ..... do...	**37**	.....	.....
23				
	Spencerian practice paper for penmanship:			
24	Small ..... sheets..	**112,400**	.....	.....
25	Large ..... do...	**119,900**	.....	.....
26	Miss Bettes's ruling attachment for blackboards ..... No..	**19**	.....	.....

*No award.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Standard School Furniture Co.	Charles Frank Atkinson.	American School Furniture Co.	Wm. J. C. Dulaney.	James A. Bailey.	American Book Co.	J. M. Olcott & Co.	George R. Barclay.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.				New York.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	
			.81	.....	**.80**	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	c 11.00	d 8.00	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	**.15**	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.73	3
							2.25	4
							1.70	5
.....	.....	.....	**.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.095	.....	.....	.087	.....	.....	.....	.09	7
							.105	8
.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	9
.26	.242	**.22**	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	**.27**	.47	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		.20						12
.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	**.10**	.....	13
								14
								15
								16
1.66	**1.45**	.....	1.50	.....	.....	1.60	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	**.38**	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.59	.....	**.58**	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.79	.....	**.78**	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	1.21	.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	a 9.25	a 9.25	.....	f 8.50	.....	.....	22
		b 8.50	b **8.50**					23
.....	.....	.....	e **.12**	.....	e .125	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	e **.14**	.....	e .145	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	**1.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	26

a Indexed. b Plain. c Cloth.
d For all. e Per pack of 100 sheets. f Plain sheep binding.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MARCH 20, 1900,

FOR

FURNISHING SUPPLIES, ETC.,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BLANKETS.

Number.	Class No. 1. BLANKETS.	Quantity awarded.	Henry T. Kent.	William F. Pippey.	Robert M. Fair.	Richard T. Lowndes.	James Talcott.
			Delivered in—				
			New York.		Chicago or New York.	New York.	
1	48 by 76 inches, indigo-blue, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each ..... No..	**672**	1.47	*a*.**47**$\frac{13}{16}$	*a*.495	.....	.....
2	60 by 76 inches, indigo-blue, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each ..... No..	**5,476**	2.205	*a*.**47**$\frac{13}{16}$	*a*.495	.....	.....
3	48 by 76 inches, scarlet, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each ..... No..	**1,235**	1.50	*a*.48$\frac{13}{16}$	*a*.575 *a*.**618** *a*.73	.....	.....
4							
5							
6	60 by 76 inches, scarlet, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each ..... No..	**1,770**	2.25	*a*.48$\frac{13}{16}$	*a*.575 *a*.**618** *a*.73	.....	.....
7							
8							
9	48 by 76 inches, white, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each ..... No..	**170**	**1.65** 1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
10							
11	60 by 76 inches, white, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each ..... No..	**325**	**2.475** 2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
12							
	Class No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.						
	Flannel, dress:						
13	Dark-blue, 50 to 54 inch ..... yds..	**16,225**	.....	.....	*.36 *.47$\frac{1}{2}$	.45	.....
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19	Gray, 50 to 54 inch ..... do..	**9,450**	.....	.....	*.36 *.52$\frac{3}{4}$	.42	.....
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26	Flannel, red, twilled ..... do..	**3,125**	.....	.....	*.**24**$\frac{1}{8}$ *.2816 *.26$\frac{1}{8}$	.20	.....
27							
28							
29							
30							
	Drawers:						
31	Boys', knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 30, pairs	**8,330**	.....	.....	.16$\frac{2}{3}$ .14 .14	.....	.....
32							
33							
34	Men's, knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 40, pairs	**9,240**	.....	.....	.27 **.36**	.....	*b* 24.$\frac{10}{12}$
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40	Fascinators, woolen ..... doz..	**350**	.....	.....	1.75 1.80 1.85	.....	.....
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							

*Only. *a* Per pound. *b* For 3,000 pairs.

BLANKETS.

Lewis H. Caire.	Frank L. Stott.	Richard Lindner.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Louis Gimble.	Abraham Gutman.	New Britain Knitting Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	John C. Eames.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	John Wanamaker.	Barton F. Blake.	Number.
Delivered in—												
New York.			Chicago.	New York.								
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
	.525	.....	.4749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	.62	*.475	.....	13
	.575							**.4737**				14
	.675							.4690				15
	.675							.425				16
								.375				17
								.425				18
	.50	.....	.6990	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.46**	.62	*.54	.....	19
	.575		.5294					.425	.625			20
	.675		.5792					.4690				21
	.675											22
	.50											23
	.575											24
	.675											25
	.275	.....	.2993	*.19$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	*.2888	.....	26
			.2248	*.21								27
				*.33$\frac{3}{8}$								28
				*.2475								29
				*.331								30
		.19	.....	.....	*c*.19	.....	.19	.....	.22	*.175	.....	31
					c.23				.305	*.26		32
					c.265				**.275**			33
												34
		.28	.....	.....	*c*.375	.36	.27	.....	.30	*.30	.....	35
						.35			.41	*.31		36
						.27			.38	*.31		37
						.27				*.31		38
										*.33		39
										*.335		40
1.70	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1.85	1.65	*1.98	2.10	41
3.37			1.90					*1.85	**2.10**	*3.48	2.20	42
			2.00						2.90		2.00	43
			2.50						3.24		2.00	44
									3.25		1.90	45
									3.70		1.75	

*Only. *c* For goods packed in $\frac{1}{6}$-dozen boxes. If in 1-dozen boxes, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per piece less; if in papers, $\frac{1}{8}$ cent per piece less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Barton F. Blake.	Robert M. Fair.
			Delivered in—		
			Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
1	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes ..... doz..	**235**	2.00	3.05	**3.625**
2			3.00	3.375	3.25
3			2.00	3.25	**3.25**
4			3.00	3.00	1.85
5			1.60	3.50	**2.50**
6			4.00		
7	Hose: Misses', woolen, medium weight, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ ..... doz..	**170**	.....	.....	1.50
8					**1.85**
9					
10					
11					
12	Women's, woolen, medium weight, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10 ..... doz..	**400**	.....	2.00	1.80
13				2.22	1.95
14				2.10	2.10
15				1.94	
16				1.88	
17	Misses', cotton, medium weight, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ ..... doz..	**195**	.....	.....	**1.20**
18					1.25
19					1.50
20					
21					
22	Women's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10 ..... doz..	**320**	.99	.....	.80
23			1.24		.92
24			1.26		1.00
25					
26					
27	Misses', woolen, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ ... doz..	**935**	.....	.....	1.85
28					2.00
29					**2.125**
30					
31					
32	Women's, woolen, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10. doz..	**590**	.....	1.94	2.00
33				1.83	2.07
34				1.84	
35				2.10	
36	Misses', cotton, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ ... doz..	**1,650**	.....	.....	1.50
37					**1.67**
38					*g* 1.88
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44	Women's, cotton, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10. doz..	**1,355**	**1.98**	.....	1.40
45					1.77
46					1.30

* Only.
a Each; 2,904 pairs only.
b Each; 900 pairs only.
c Each; 4,500 pairs only.

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	John C. Eames.	John Wanamaker.	William W. Foulkrod.	American Hosiery Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.			Richard Lindner.
	Delivered in—							
	New York.							
1	*2.00	*2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	*2.375	*3.48						
3	*3.125	*3.98						
4	*3.15							
5	*3.70							
6								
7	2.10	*2.00	2.175	*a* .47	.....	.....	.....	.....
8		*2.00	2.175					
9		*2.20	2.10					
10		*2.20						
11		*2.20						
12	2.125	*2.00	**1.97**	*b* .51	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		*2.00	2.05					
14			2.02					
15			2.05					
16								
17	1.00	*1.60	1.05	*c* .21	.....	.....	.....	.....
18		*1.75	1.08					
19		*1.75	1.17					
20			1.44					
21			1.45					
22	.85	.....	.85	*d* .32	1.20	.....	.....	.....
23			**.88**		1.05			
24			.90					
25								
26								
27	2.10	*2.47	2.175	*e* .56	1.20	1.85	2.12	1.88
28		*2.47	2.175		1.30	1.95	2.22	
29					1.40	2.05	2.32	
30					1.50	2.15	2.42	
31					1.60	2.25	2.52	
32	**2.15**	*2.00	1.84	.....	2.05	.....	.....	2.08
33		*2.00	1.95		2.10			
34			2.09		2.15			
35					2.12			
36	1.45	*1.60	1.17	*f* .24	.82	1.17	1.25	1.45
37		*1.75	1.30		.87	1.22	1.30	
38		*1.75	1.38		.92	1.15	1.35	
39			1.50		.97	1.22	1.40	
40					1.02	1.27	.95	
41					1.02	1.32	.98	
42					1.07	1.37		
43					1.12	1.20		
44	*2.375	.....	.....	.....	1.30	1.27	.....	.....
45								
46								

d Each; 8,184 pairs only.
e Each; 1,752 pairs only.
f Each; 1,056 pairs only.
g 400 dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry H. Lippert.	Charles Porter.	Richard Lindner.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Barton F. Blake.	Edward Barnes.
			Delivered in—					
			Chicago or New York.	New York.				
1	Linsey, plaid.....yds..	**31,470**	.....	.1164	.....	.....	.....	.....
2				.11				
3				.1030				
4	Mittens:							
5	Men's, woolen, assorted sizes...doz..	**375**	1.90	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	.....
6			2.00			2.00	1.76	
7			2.125			2.00	1.54	
8			2.25			2.10	**1.93**	
9						2.25		
10						2.15		
11	Boys', woolen, assorted sizes ...do...	**456**	1.75	.....	.....	1.20	1.65	.....
12			1.85			1.55	1.76	
13			1.90			1.75	1.77	
14						1.67		
15						1.87		
16	Girls', woolen, assorted sizes ...do...	**538**	.....	.....	1.26	1.20	1.175	1.70
17						1.40	1.30	1.15
18						1.50		1.40
19						1.67		1.40
20								1.50
21								**1.65**
22								
23	Pants: Ladies', knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 36.pairs..	**6,065**	.....	.....	**.125**	.....	.....	.....
24					.16			
25								
26	Misses', knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 30.pairs..	**5,330**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32	Shawls, about ⅘, black mixed and brown mixed, high colored and tartan plaid, number.....	**6,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38	Skirts, balmoral .....No..	**9,575**	**.545**	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....
39			.525			.63		
40						.69		
41								
42								
43	Socks: Boys', woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....doz..	**757**	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44			1.85					
45			2.00					
46								
47								
48	Men's, woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz..	**990**	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.625	.....
49			2.125				1.66	
50			2.40				1.77	
51							1.90	
52							2.00	
53							2.00	

*Only. *a* For 1,800 only. *b* For 2,400 only.

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

George F. Vietor.	John G. Carruth.	Robert M. Fair.	Manhattan Supply Co.	John Wanamaker.	Richard T. Lowndes.	William F. Pippey.	Augustus F. Libby.	Louis Gimbel.	James C. Birdsall.	Louis H. Caire.	William W. Foulkrod.	American Hosiery Co.	Number.
Delivered in—													
N. Y., Chic., St. L., or Carlisle.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.										
.1011	.0977	.101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.0962	.0925	.098											2
		.094											3
		.099											4
.....	.....	1.45	1.30	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		1.58	1.50										6
		1.72	2.10										7
		1.80											8
													9
													10
.....	.....	1.10	1.00	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		1.12	**1.15**	1.40									12
		1.47	1.40										13
			1.70										14
													15
.....	.....	1.45	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
		1.49		1.65									17
		1.62											18
		1.58											19
		1.60											20
		1.96											21
		1.35											22
.....	.....	.15	.15	*.155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
		.16	.19										24
		.15											25
.....	.....	.16⅔	.13	*.135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
		.20	**.11½**										27
			.12										28
			.195										29
			.15										30
			.14										31
.....	.....	1.10	.....	3.05	.....	.....	**1.48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
		1.30		3.05			1.575						33
		1.55		3.05			1.71						34
		1.65		3.825									35
		1.80		3.825									36
				3.825									37
.....	.....	*a*.40	.....	.....	.69	.807	.....	*.825	.549	.....	.....	.....	38
		b.45						*.78					39
		.525						*.78					40
		c.625											41
		.675											42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45	1.48	.....	43
										1.44	1.47		44
										1.53	1.575		45
										1.54	1.57		46
										1.55	1.60		47
.....	.....	**1.65**	1.90	*1.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.66	1.95	*d*.38	48
		1.72		*1.63						1.62	2.00		49
				*2.00						1.76	1.81		50
				*2.00						1.77	1.79		51
										1.78			52
													53

c For 1,200 only. *d* 3,940 pairs only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry T. Kent.	James Talcott.	Richard Lindner.	Nathaniel Whiteside.
			Delivered in—			
			New York.			Chicago.
1	Socks:					
	Boys,' cotton, heavy, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9, dozen	**1,175**			.59	
2					.66	
3	Men's, cotton, heavy, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..doz..	**945**			.77	.87
4					.82	.77
5						
6						
7	Men's, cotton, medium weight, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..doz..	**645**			.55	.67
8					.585	
9						
10						
11						
	Undershirts:					
12	Boys,' light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 30 ..No..	**7,640**			.20	
13						
14						
15	Men's, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 38 ..No..	**9,045**	.225	*a*.24$\frac{19}{12}$	.28	
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
	Vests:					
21	Ladies,' knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 38 ..No..	**8,645**			**.125**	
22					.16	
23					.165	
24						
25	Misses,' knit, light for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 30 ..No..	**5,010**				
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
	Yarn:					
32	Assorted colors, 3-ply ..lbs..	**990**				.525
33	Gray, 3-ply ..do...	**324**				.525
34	*Additional articles.*					
	Vests, merino, for winter:					
35	Children's ..No..	**132**				
36						
37	Ladies,' assorted sizes, 32 to 38 ..do...	**804**				
38						
39						
	Undershirts, merino:					
40	For boys, assorted sizes, 24 to 30 ..do...	**72**				
41						
42						
43						
44	For men, assorted sizes, 32 to 38 ..do...	**720**				
45						
46						
	Pants, merino:					
47	For children ..do...	**108**				
48						
49	For ladies, assorted sizes, 32 to 36 ..do...	**612**				
50						
51						

* Only. *a* For 3,000.

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Barton F. Blake.	Abraham Gutman.	James C. Birdsall.	William W. Foulkrod.	New Britain Knitting Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Eames.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	John Wanamaker.	American Hosiery Co.	Number.
Delivered in—											
New York.						New York or Chicago.	New York.				
			.605								1
			.60								2
			.78			.7614	.75	.65	*.79	*e*.16	3
			.755			**.8820**		.72			4
			.89								5
			.84								6
.63			**.63**			.54	.95		*.79	*f*.22	7
.635			.62			.69					8
.65			.635								9
.645			.675								10
			.65								11
	b.**185**				.19	.16⅔		.22	*.175		12
	b.23					.14		.305	*.26		13
	b.265					.14		.275			14
	b.375			.36	.27	**.27**		.30	*.30		15
				.35		.36		.41	*.31		16
				.27				.38	*.31		17
				.27					*.31		18
									*.33		19
									*.335		20
						.15	*d*.08	.15	*.135		21
						.16		.165			22
						.15					23
						.125					24
						.16⅔		.13	*.135		25
						.20		.11½			26
						.08		.12			27
						.10		.195			28
								.15			29
								.125			30
								.12½			31
		.494				.57					32
		.46				*c*.**57**					33
		.49				.57					34
						.18			*.**17**		35
						.17					36
						.35	.29		*.37		37
						.38					38
						.38					39
						.18	.19		*.23		40
						.18					41
						.17					42
						.17					43
				.60		.22			*.43		44
						.38					45
						.34					46
						.18			*.**17**		47
						.17					48
						.35	.29		*.37		49
						.38					50
						.38					51

b Bid 19 cents for goods packed in ¼-dozen boxes; packed in 1-dozen boxes, ¼ per piece less; packed in papers, ⅛ per piece less.
c Black mixed. *d* For sizes 4, 5, and 6 only. *e* 15,732 pairs only. *f* 8,784 pairs only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity awarded.	Henry S. Patterson.	John Wanamaker.	Frank L. Palmer.	Henry Heidelberg.	Harvey W. Hall.	Joseph N. Damon.
			Delivered in—					
			New York.					
1	Apron check, 30-inch, sample required of at least 1 linear yard.....yds..	**130,150**	.06					
2			.07					
3								
4								
5	Bed comforts, warranted fast colors, 64 x 64, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton, to weigh 7¼ to 7¾ pounds each, to average not less than 7½ pounds .....No..	**6,865**	.....	**1.17**	1.23	.....	.....	1.18
6				1.175				
7				1.21				
8				1.24				
	Bedspreads, white:							
9	Single.....do...	**710**	.....	.525	.....	.....	.....	.....
10				.57				
11				.60				
12				.63				
13				.70				
14				.77				
15	Double.....do...	**1,300**	.....	.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
16				.685				
17				.745				
18				.79				
19				.85				
20				.875				
21	Bedticking, blue and white stripe ..yds..	**2,865**	.....	*.0919	.....	.....	.08	.....
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27	Cambric, colored.....do...	**9,190**	.....	*.0386	.....	.....	.....	.....
28				*.0398				
29								
30								
31								
32								
33	Canton flannel, brown, heavy .....do...	**107,000**	.....	*.067	.....	.....	.....	.....
34				*.074				
35				*.078				
36								
37								
38								
39	Canvas, tailor's, unbleached .....do...	**4,350**	.....	*.0655	.....	.095	.....	.....
40				*.067				
41				*.072				
42				*.0895				
43				*.098				
44				*.112				
45	Cheviot, cotton.....do...	**17,240**	.....	*.0709	.....	.....	.....	.....
46								
47								

*Only.

COTTON GOODS.

Richard Lindner.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Barton F. Blake.	Louis Gimbel.	George F. Vietor.	Thomas G. Hood.	The Manhattan Supply Co.		John C. Eames.	Robert M. Fair.	J. Howard Sweetser.	Number.
Delivered in—												
New York.		Chicago.	New York.		New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Carlisle.	New York.				New York or Chicago.	New York.	
.....	.06199	b.0674	.....	.....	.0745	c.0673	.....	.....	.0662	.0631	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c.0673	.....	.....	.0570	.0656	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.0649**	.0534	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0631	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.225	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.81	.....	.675	.70	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.48	.53	.....	9
.....	.....	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	.54	**.62**	.....	10
.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.66	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.95	.....	.72	.72	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.72	.44	.....	15
.98	.....	.75	.82	.....	.....	.....	.90	.....	.80	.55	.....	16
.....	.....	.775	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.82	.575	.....	17
.....	.....	.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.87	**.645**	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.725	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	.....	20
.....	.....	.0774	.....	.0949	.....	.....	.04¾	.07¼	.0675	.0922	.0835	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.0959	.....	.....	.06¼	.09	.0825	**.0825**	.0740	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.0980	.....	.....	.06½	.06¾	.1025	.085	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.1026	.....	.....	.07¼	.07¾	.....	.0583	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.1162	.....	.....	.05¼	.08	.....	.0656	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.1188	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.0777	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03⅝	**.0365**	.0390	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03⅞	.035	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.07499	.0578	.....	.0648	.....	.....	.0697	.....	.0687	.0777	.0725	33
.....	.....	.0604	.....	.0729	.....	.....	.0797	.....	.0549	.0874	.0715	34
.....	.....	.0709	.....	.0788	.....	.....	.0847	.....	.0662	.0703	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.0864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0684	.0764	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.0999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0922	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.0680**	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.13¼	.....	.....	.04¾	.07¼	.0632	.06⅝	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06¼	.09	.0715	**.07⅛**	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.065	.06¾	.0725	.081	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07¼	.07½	.0770	.08⅝	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05¼	.08	.....	.09⅜	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.0624	.....	.....	.....	.0673	.....	.....	.0572	.0570	.0590	45
.....	.....	.0649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0625	**.0656**	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0649	.....	.....	47

b Only, 40,000 yards.

c 50,000 yards only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John Wanamaker.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	
			Delivered in—				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.		
1	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium, Nos. 10 to 18 ..... lbs..	**750**	*.325	a.276	**c.25⅝**	d.51	g.70
2				a.281	**c.267**	d.52	g.70
3				a.2862	**c.27**	d.53	g.70
4				a.297	**c.277**	d.55	g.70
5				a.324	**c.27⅝**	d.56	h.60
6				b.324		e.62	h.61
7				b.2994		e.63	h.63
8				b.34		e.65	h.65
9				b.351		e 67	i.71
10						f.56	i.72
11						f.57	i.74
12						f.59	i.76
13						f.61	
14	Cotton bats, full net weight ..... do...	**780**	.075	.07¾	.....	.....	.....
15				.08⅞			
16				.12			
17	Crash, linen, brown, washed ..... yds..	**36,650**	*.07¼	.07	.....	.....	.....
18			***.08¾**	.08¼			
19			l.09¼				
20			*.08¾				
21			m.095				
22			*.08¼				
23							
24							
25	Denims, blue, equal to standard sample; sample required of at least 1 linear yard ..... yds..	**17,225**	.1155	.1024	.....	.1047	.....
26							
27							
28							
	Drilling:						
29	Indigo-blue ..... do...	**7,570**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30							
31	Slate, or corset jeans ..... do...	**22,350**	.0499	.0549	.....	.....	.....
32			.0683				
33							
34	Duck, or piqué, printed ..... do...	**37,700**	**.07¼**	.075	.....	.....	.....
35				.08			
36				.10			
37				.105			
38							
39							
40	Haircloth ..... do...	**1,015**	.155	.....	.....	r.14	s.15
41						r.15	s.16
42						r.21	s.22
43						r.19	s.20
44	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. Staple and fancy dress patterns desired. No unsalable or bad styles ..... yds..	**105,555**	.042	.0475	.....	.....	.....
45			.0495	u.0475			
46			.0528	.0525			
47				v.0590			

*Only. *a* White. *b* Colored. *c* White—colors 5 cents per pound more (awarded both white and colors). *d* White. *e* Navy blue, scarlet and white. *f* Slate. *g* Fast black. *h* Silk drab, seal brown, blue and white, brown and white. *i* Cardinal, less 40 and 50 per cent on these prices. *j* White. *k* Assorted colors. *l* 14,400 yards only.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Robert M. Fair.	William W. Foulkrod.	Richard Lindner.	Louis Gimbel.	Thomas G. Hood.	Rowland A. Robbins.	J. Howard Sweetser.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.	John C. Eames.	Howard P. Sweetser.	George F. Vietor.	Number.
Delivered in—											
New York.										New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Carlisle.	
j.285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
j.29											2
j.295											3
j.305											4
j.31											5
k.335											6
k.34											7
k.35											8
k.36											9
											10
											11
											12
											13
.065	.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.07¾	**.08¾**										15
.09¼	.09¼								•		16
.0765	.....	n.0948	.09¾	o.095	·11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.0775		n.1048	.10¾	p.095	.12						18
.08085		n.1060		q.095	.114						19
.0837				o.096	.09						20
.1134					.09¼						21
					.09¼						22
					.095						23
					.10						24
.0971	.....	.....	.0891	.1093	.....	.0998	.0835	.0842	.....	.....	25
.0947			.0999	.1023		.1045	.0885	.0890			26
.0971							.0935	.0965			27
.0971							.0949	.1050			28
.08	.....	.....	.0972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0820	.....	.....	29
.0773			.0999					.0820			30
.0510	.....	.....	.....	.0473	.....	.0550	.....	.0437	.....	.....	31
.0437								.0520			32
.0631								.0550			33
.05¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0798	.....	.0685	.....	.....	34
								.06¾			35
								.07¼			36
								.075			37
								.05¼			38
								.05¼			39
.22	.....	.....	.12¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.1110**	.....	.....	40
											41
											42
											43
.052	.....	t.0766	.....	.....	.....	.0498	.0523	.05¼	.0519	.0462	44
								.04⅝		.0485	45
										.0467	46
										.0592	47

n 12,000 yards only. *n* 30,000 yards only. *o* 25,000 yards only. *p* 12,000 yards only. *q* 4,000 yards only. *r* Gray. *s* Black. *t* 40,000 yards assorted. *u* 50,000 yards. *v* 75,000 yards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 20, 1899, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John Wanamaker.	United States Trading Co.	Herman Heidelberg.	Richard Lindner.
			Delivered in—			
			New York.			
	Handkerchiefs:					
1	¾, T. B. hemmed, white linen ..... doz..	**2,290**	.....	.....	.....	.68
2						.79
3						.91
4						
5						
6						
7	Hemmed, white linen, ladies' size ..... do...	**2,008**	.....	.....	.....	.57
8						.54
9						.49
10						
11	Lining, Oxford melton, not under 15-cent grade, for body linings of coats ..... yds..	**3,270**	*.125	.....	.144	.....
12			*.145			
13			*.155			
14						
15						
16						
17	Linen, table, 62-inch, washed damask, red border ..... yds..	**17,530**	*.44	**.43¼**	.....	.54
18			*.44⅜			
19			*.455			
20			*.46¼			
21			*.47			
22	Mosquito bar, blue, white, and pink ..... do...	**6,650**	.0465	.....	.....	.....
23						
24						
25	Oilcloth, table, ¾, light color ..... do...	**12,110**	.17	.....	.....	.....
26			.17			
27			.17			
28			.17			
29			.17			
30	Sateen, black, 36-inch, for body linings of uniform coats, not under 18-cent grade ..... yds..	**6,635**	*.153	.....	.....	.....
31			*.169			
32			*.18			
33						
34						
35	Silesia, black or slate, 36-inch ..... do...	**9,910**	*.0814	.....	.....	.....
36			*.0814			
37			*.087			
38			*.087			
39						
40						
41	Sheeting, ¼, bleached, standard .. .. do...	**56,100**	*.0788	.....	.....	.....
42			*.0709			
43			*.0801			
44			*.07			
45						
46						

* Only.
a 400 dozen only.
b 1,440 dozen only.
c 600 dozen only.
d 800 dozen only.
e 1,600 yards only.
f 3,000 yards only.
g 5,000 yards only.
h 7,000 yards only.
i 8,000 yards only.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Barton F. Blake.	Louis Gimble.	William W. Foulkrod.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Eames.	Thomas G. Hood.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.
	Delivered in—								
	Chicago.	New York.				New York or Chicago.	New York.		
1	1.035	*a*.99⅜	.....	.....	1.10	**.80**	.....	.....	.....
2		*b*.87⅝			1.20	.875			
3		*c*1.20			1.40	1.125			
4		*c*1.32			1.25				
5					1.44				
6					1.50				
7	.72	*d*.79⅜	.....	.....	.77	*k* **.45**	.....	.....	.....
8		*d*.685			.95	*l* **.50**			
9					.90	*m* **.65**			
10					.96				
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.175**	.35	.....	.....
12							.41		
13							.60		
14							.425		
15							.235		
16							.21¼		
17	.425	*e*.45	.525	*g*.46	*j*.52	.4259	.....	.....	.....
18	.465	*f*.475		*h*.465	*j*.49	.4525			
19	.475	*f*.41		*i*.525					
20									
21									
22	.0394	.....	.....	.....	*q*.049	.0360	*n* **.0349**	.....	.....
23	.0419					.0385	*o* **.0380**		
24	.0444					.0415	*p* **.0409**		
25	.155	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.145**	.15	.....	.....
26	.15⅞						.149		
27	.15⅞								
28	.14⅞								
29	.14								
30	.....	.....	.17⅛	.....	.175	.11⅜	.1595	.1749	.....
31			.18¼		**.185**	.14⅜	.1760		
32			.20⅜		.15	.18⅛	.1870		
33					.155				
34					.165				
35	.....	.....	.08⅞	.....	.08⅜	.10¼	.0770	**.0823**	.....
36			.08⅞			.095	.0797	**.0823**	
37			.08⅜			.08⅜	.0852	.0748	
38			.08⅜				.0880	.0748	
39								.0798	
40								.0798	
41	.0724	.....	.0648	.....	.0822	.0691	.0587	.0673	.0749
42			.0729		.0720	.0753	.0675	.0699	
43			.0787			.0747	.07		
44			.0797			.0762	.0758		
45						.0703			
46						**.0704**			

j Add 2 cents per yard for red borders. Deliveries: 1,000 yards in 8 weeks, and at rate of 1,000 yards each week until completion.
k Bid is for 1,102 dozen only; awarded 103 dozen.
l Bid is for 830 dozen only.
m Bid is for 1,075 dozen only.
n White.
o Blue.
p Pink.
q If in 66 to 68 inch, ⅛ cent higher.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 20, 1899, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James W. Lane.	Henry S. Patterson.	John Wanamaker.	Herman Heidelberg.
			Delivered in—			
			New York or Chicago.	New York.		
1	Sheeting:					
2	¼, brown, standard, heavy.....yds..	**128,675**	.0524	.0580	*.0598	.....
3			.0611		*.0624	
4			.0549		*.0541	
5			.0519			
6	⅝, brown, standard, heavy.....do...	**64,950**	.....	.....	*.1209	.....
7					*.16	
8						
9						
10						
11	Shirting, calico, 64 by 64.....do...	**29,200**	.....	.....	*.0403	.....
12						
13						
	Sleeve lining, twilled, 40-inch:					
14	For cassimere coats, not under 12-cent grade .....yds..	**3,300**	.....	.....	*.12½	.115
15					*.125	.145
16						
17						
18						
19						
20	For jean coats, not under 8-cent grade .....yds..	**1,125**	.....	.....	.....	.10¼
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27	Wadding, cotton, slate color .....do...	**250**	.....	.....	.24	.....
28						
29						
	Warp, cotton, loom:					
30	Blue.....lbs..	**655**	.....	.....	*.19	.....
31						
32	White.....do...	**825**	.....	.....	*.17	.....
33						
34	White crossbar (for aprons).....yds..	**18,350**	.....	.....	.0495	.....
35					.0536	
36					.0577	
37						
38	Wigan, black .....do...	**2,500**	.....	.....	*.05¼	.....
	Additional articles.					
39	Seersucker.....do...	**3,000**	.....	.....	*.09	.....
40	Sheeting, 10/4 bleached, standard.....do...	**100**	.....	.....	*.2695	.....
41						
42						
43	Canvas, for dressmaker's use.....do...	(a)	.....	.....	*.14½	.....
44	Duck, 8-ounce.....do...	**100**	.....	.....	*.095	.....
45						
46						

a No award. *Only.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Francis S. Bryant.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Louis Gimbel.	Edward Barnes.	Thomas G. Hood.	Manhattan Supply Co.	John C. Eames.	Robert M. Fair.	Number.
	Delivered in—									
	New York.		Chicago.	New York.					New York or Chicago.	
1	.05¾	.0624	.0499	.0567	.....	.0594	.0569	.0520	.0571	1
2				.0648				.0520	.0545	2
3				.0642				.0568	.0570	3
4				.0702					.0559	4
5				.0748					**.05½**	5
6	.....	.1149	.1299	.1584	.....	.1588	.1467	.1360	**.1067**	6
7				.1580		.1147		.1137	.1128	7
8								.1150	.1128	8
9								.1050	.1310	9
10									.1451	10
11	.....	.....	.0384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04⅛	**.034**	11
12									.04165	12
13									.0335	13
14	.....	.....	.....	.14¼	.....	.1249	.135	.12	.1095	14
15						.1349	.145	.1375	**.12½**	15
16							.155	.1485	.13⅛	16
17							.115	.1595		17
18							.115	.1705		18
19								.1980		19
20	.....	.....	.....	.10¼	.....	.0895	.12	.0852	.09⅜	20
21						.0962	.085	.0907	.08⅞	21
22							.085	.0962	**.08⅞**	22
23							.095	.1017	.10⅜	23
24							.11	.1045		24
25							.11	.1155		25
26								.1182		26
27	.....	.....	.16	.....	**.23¾**	.....	.....	.....	.155	27
28									.18	28
29									.205	29
30	.....	.....	.185	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.15	30
31			.18							31
32	.....	.....	.165	.....	.....	.....	.175	.....	.13	32
33			.16							33
34	.....	.....	.065	.....	.....	.....	.0585	.....	.0525	34
35			.07						.0550	35
36			.095						.0575	36
37			.10						**.0605**	37
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.055	.05	38
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.081**	39
40	.....	.....	.2049	.2160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1941	40
41				.2475					.21	41
42									**.24¼**	42
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	43
44	.....	.....	**.0749**	.0945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0874	44
45									.085	45
46									.0728	46

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing clothing, etc.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLASS No. 4.

CLOTHING.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	John F. Praeger.	Herman Heidelberg.	John Wanamaker.	Christian Schepflin.	William F. Pippey.	Edward P. McFetridge.	Max Ernst.	Robert M. Fair.	John L. Maher.	John C. Evans.	Bay State Clothing Co.	Frank Mann.	Leopold Shenerman.	John L. Dudley.	Number.
			Delivered in—		Delivered in—												
			New York.		New York.			New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.				All points.	New York.	
	Piece goods.																
	Cassimere:																
1	All wool, cadet-gray, equal to standard sample.....yds..	**3,260**	1.90	1.99	.....	.....	1.337	.....	.....	1.86	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	1.86	1
2										**1.98**							2
3										2.08							3
4										1.65							4
5	Or Kersey, all wool, dark-blue, equal to standard sample, yards.....	**2,875**	2.18	1.875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.48	.....	2.10	1.65	.....	1.65	.....	5
6			2.10									2.50					6
7			1.80									**1.98**					7
8												1.80					8
9	All wool, light-steel, equal to standard sample.....yds..	**935**	1.55	1.48	a1.455	.....	1.337	1.299	.....	1.235	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.42	.....	9
10			**1.55**					1.22					1.58				10
11	All wool, dark-steel, equal to standard sample.....yds..	**7,575**	1.55	1.48	a1.455	.....	1.337	1.299	.....	1.235	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.42	.....	11
12			**1.55**					1.22					1.58				12
13	All wool filling, Oxford, equal to standard sample.....yds..	**6,060**	.....	.....	a.275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	**.28**	.....	.....	13
	Cassimere, all wool filling.																
	Coats, men's, Oxford, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining:																
14	Quilted, 38 to 46.....No..	**640**	.....	**2.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.57	2.80	2.92	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....	14
15										3.30							15
16	Not quilted, 38 to 46.....do...	**460**	.....	**2.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	2.77	2.85	.....	2.43	.....	.....	.....	16
17										2.98							17
	Pants, boys':																
18	Long, Oxford, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys 6 to 10 years.....pairs..	**840**	.....	.87	.....	.92	.....	.....	.90	**.725**	.....	.....	.89	.....	.....	.....	18
19										1.035							19
20	Knee; same as preceding in every particular.....do...	**1,270**	.....	.50	.....	.57	.....	.....	.....	.585	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	20
21										.77							21
22	Long, Oxford; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, 6 to 10 years.....pairs..	**220**	.....	.80	.....	.87	.....	.....	.....	**.64**	.....	.....	.845	.....	.....	.....	22
23										.98							23
24	Knee; same as preceding in every particular.....do...	**415**	.....	.45	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	24
25										.65							25
26	Oxford, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	**3,634**	.....	1.15	.....	1.20	.....	.....	1.23	**.97**	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	26
27										1.34							27
28	Oxford; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, for boys 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	**860**	.....	1.05	.....	1.12	.....	.....	1.12	**.725**	.....	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	28
29										1.265							29
	Pants, men's:																
30	Oxford, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	**1,770**	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.35**	1.39	1.59	.....	1.55	.....	.....	.....	30
31										1.585							31
32	Oxford; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	**510**	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.25**	1.25	1.47	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	32
33										1.475							33

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Herman Heidelberg.	Christian Schepflin.	Max Ernst.	Robert M. Fair.	Adolph Nathan.	John L. Maher.	The Bay State Clothing Co.	The Lange & Walsh Mfg. Co.	Number.
			Delivered in—								
			New York.			New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.			
	Suits, boys':										
1	Jacket and long pants, Oxford, for boys 6 to 10 years ..... No..	1,325	2.20 2.28	2.15	2.36	2.17 3.10	.....	.....	**2.20**	.....	1 2
2											
3	Jacket and knee pants, Oxford, for boys 6 to 10 years ..... do...	1,865	1.85 1.93	1.90	.....	2.02 2.915	.....	.....	**1.98**	.....	3 4
4											
5	Coat, pants, and vest, quilted cotton lining, Oxford, for boys 11 to 18 years ... do...	3,490	3.35 **3.45**	3.75	3.92	3.52 4.74	.....	.....	3.65	.....	5 6
6											
7	Coat, pants, and vest, quilted cotton lining, Oxford, for large boys 19 to 24 years. do...	915	3.98 **4.125**	4.25	4.33	4.30 5.19	.....	.....	4.20	.....	7 8
8											
9	Vests, men's, Oxford, body lining, not quilted, no collar, 6 buttons, vegetable ivory, 38 to 46 ..... No..	1,075	.74	.....	**.72**	.88 .825	.....	.92	.85	.....	9 10
10											
	Satinet.										
11	Coats, men's, Oxford (cloth full 12¼ ounces to the yard, all wool filling), s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, not quilted, 38 to 46 ..... No..	560	2.37	2.20	2.37 2.37	2.73 2.75	.....	2.49	**2.40**	.....	11 12
12											
	Overcoats:										
13	Boys', Oxford (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all wool filling), d. b. sack, body lining, quilted, 5 black buttons, vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reenforced at bottom and under arms, for boys 10 to 18 years ..... No..	1,420	**3.35**	3.70	.....	4.20 4.10	4.00	.....	3.60	.....	13 14
14											
15	Youths', Oxford (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all wool filling), d. b. sack, 19 to 24 years; same as preceding in every particular ..... No..	510	**3.74**	.....	.....	4.77 4.63	4.52	.....	3.97	.....	15 16
16											
17	Men's, Oxford (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all wool filling), d. b. sack, body lining, quilted, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reenforced at bottom and under arms, 38 to 46 ..... No..	935	**4.26**	.....	.....	5.03 5.20	4.83	.....	4.65	.....	17 18
18											
19	Pants, men's, Oxford (cloth full 12¼ ounces to the yard, all wool filling), lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam ..... prs..	955	1.39	1.30	**1.34**	1.35 1.64	.....	1.58	1.45	.....	19 20
20											
21	Vests, men's, Oxford (cloth full 12½ ounce to the yard, all wool filling), body lining, not quilted, no collar, 6 buttons, vegetable ivory, 38 to 46 ..... No..	635	.75	.78	**.72**	.86 .80	.....	.92	.80	.....	21 22
22											
	Police uniforms.										
23	Coats, men's, dark-blue beaver, s. b. sack: Straight front, blouse military collar, 5 gilt eagle buttons, body lining, quilted, 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, red cloth piping down front and at cuffs, at shoulder 2 gilt eagle buttons on strap; sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, officers' ..... No..	90	7.90	.....	7.44	6.70 8.50	.....	8.09 7.74	7.42	**7.89** 7.77	23 24
24											
25	Assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, French breast ..... No..	60	7.85	.....	7.62	7.20 8.55	.....	7.98 7.49	7.52	**7.66** 7.54	25 26
26											
	Coats, men's, dark-blue Kersey, s. b. sack:										
27	Straight front, blouse military collar, 5 gilt eagle buttons, 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, body lining, quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates' ..... No..	760	5.93	.....	6.99	5.79 7.29	.....	6.59 7.88 7.18	5.99	5.58 **6.45** 6.99	27 28 29
28											
29											
30	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, French breast, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates' ..... No..	515	5.65	.....	7.49	6.07 6.91	.....	6.29 7.68 7.49	5.93	5.27 **6.20** 6.78	30 31 32
31											
32											

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Lange and Walsh Manufacturing Co.	Herman Heidelberg.	Max Ernst.
			Delivered in—		
			New York.		
	Police uniforms—Continued.				
1	Pants, men's, dark-blue beaver, to match coats: Lined with good brown muslin, seat and crotch taped, canvas bottoms, metal buttons, sewed on, red cloth piping down outside seams, to match officers' coats, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers.....pairs..	90	**4.61**	4.50	3.80
2			4.54		
3	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.....No..	57	**4.50**	4.40	3.69
4			4.42		
5	Pants, men's, dark-blue kersey: Lined with good brown muslin, seat and crotch taped, metal buttons, sewed on, sky-blue piping down outside seams, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates', pairs	795	3.44	3.65	3.96
6			**4.10**		
7			4.51		
8	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	490	3.33	3.55	3.85
9			**3.98**		
10			4.40		
11	Vests, men's: Dark-blue beaver; to match coats, s. b., straight military collar, seven gilt eagle buttons, body lining, not quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.....No..	120	**1.85**	2.35	1.69
12			1.82		
13	S. b. dark-blue kersey, straight military collar, seven gilt eagle buttons, body lining, not quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	1,035	1.48	1.625	1.80
14			**1.65**		
15			1.76		
	Duck, 10-ounce.				
	Coats:				
16	Boys', dark-brown duck, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, five patent buttons, riveted on, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, 10 to 18 years, number	280			
17					
18					
19					
20					
21	Men's, same description as preceding, 38 to 46.....No..	1,100			
22					
23					
24					
25					
	Overcoats:				
26	Boys', dark-brown duck, d. b. sack, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, storm collar, circular breast pocket, five patent riveted buttons, 10 to 18 years, number	255			
27					
28					
29					
30					
31	Men's, dark-brown duck, d. b. sack, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, storm collar, circular breast pocket, five patent riveted buttons, 38 to 46..No..	250			
32					
33					
34					
35					

CLOTHING—Continued.

Robert M. Fair.	John L. Maher.	The Bay State Clothing Co.	James K. Burnham.	The Duck Brand Co.	Samuel T. Mosser.	Benjamin F. Marx.	Benjamin Greenwald.	John I. McDonald.	Max Lowenstein.	Tom J. Landrum.	Number.
Delivered in—											
New York or Chicago.	New York.		All points.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago or Kansas City.	New York.		
											1
3.73	4.59	3.90									2
4.16	4.29										
											3
3.54	4.54	3.82									4
4.09	4.24										
											5
3.42	3.54	3.82									6
3.93	4.59										7
	4.24										
											8
3.23	3.48	3.76									9
3.85	4.54										10
	4.19										
											11
1.74	2.29	2.25									12
2.27	2.19										
											13
1.50	1.88	2.13									14
1.73	2.25										15
	2.09										
											16
.825			1.265	1.00	.80	1.30	1.03		1.06	.85	17
1.05			1.39¾				1.05		1.10		18
							1.07		1.14		19
							1.11		1.16		20
							1.10				21
1.16			1.425	1.15	1.05	1.40	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.10	22
			1.575		1.12		1.15	1.20	1.19	1.20	23
			1.495				1.17	1.25	1.23		24
			1.675				1.21		1.25		25
							1.20				
											26
1.84			1.475	1.75		1.65	1.41		1.39		27
			1.675				1.47		1.42		28
							1.48		**1.47**		29
							1.52		1.50		30
							1.50				
											31
2.52			1.875	2.10		2.10	1.94	2.15	1.91	1.85	32
1.74			1.99				1.96	2.30	1.96	2.00	33
							2.00	2.45	**2.04**		34
							2.06		2.07		35
							2.05				

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James C. Burnham.	Samuel T. Mosser.	Robert M. Fair.	Benjamin F. Marx.	John I. McDonald.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.	Louis Eisendrath.	Max Lowenstein.	Tom J. Landrum	Frank Wallach.	Number.
			Delivered in—			Delivered in—								
			All points.	Chicago or St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City.	Chicago or Kansas City.	New York.						
	Duck, 10-ounce—Continued.													
1	Pants:													
	Boys', dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons, 10 to 18 years.....pairs..	**410**	**.70**	.67	.735	.78	.....	.80	.....	.....	.79	.75	.....	1
2			.76		.835			.82			.82			2
3								.84			.85			3
4								.86			**.86**			4
5								.87						5
6	Men's, dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons, 30 to 34 waist, 29 to 34 inseam .....pairs..	**1,100**	**.825**	.75	.85	.93	.94	.89	.....	.845	.89	.90	.....	6
7			.90		.96		.97	.90		.80	.92			7
8								.91			.94			8
9								.93			.96			9
10								.95						10
11	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), lined, dark-brown duck, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	**65**	2.65	.....	1.97	2.60	.....	2.18	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	11
12			2.25					2.22			2.21			12
13								2.26			2.29			13
14								2.33			2.33			14
15								**2.32**						15
16	Vests, men's, dark-brown duck, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, six patent buttons, riveted on, no collar, 38 to 46.....No..	**590**	.605	.50	.50	.64	.....	.54	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	16
17			.55					**.55**			.55			17
18								.56			.57			18
19								.57			**.59**			19
20								.58						20
	Overalls.													
21	Overalls:													
	Boys', 10 to 18 years, blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on, to be delivered in bundles of ten ..pairs..	**7,375**	.30	*a*.37	.31¾	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	.27	21
22			.295		.33				.28				.28	22
23			.315						.29				.29	23
24			.285						.30				.295	24
25			**.305**						.31				.30	25
26			.29¾						.32					26
27			.31¾											27
28			.32¾											28
29	Men's, blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, to be delivered in bundles of ten .....pairs..	**3,695**	.35	*a*.44	**.39**	.....	.....	.....	.2975	.....	.....	.....	.31	29
30			.345	*a*.42	.40				.33				.325	30
31			.36¾						.34				.33	31
32			.33¾						.355				.335	32
33			.35¾										.35	33
34			.35½											34
35			.375											35
36			.38¼											36

a Only.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Lange and Walsh Manufacturing Co.	Herman Heidelberg.	Robert M. Fair.	The Bay State Clothing Co.	Max Ernst.	Moritz Loth.	Number.
			Delivered in—						
			New York.		New York or Chicago.	New York.			
	Cassimere.								
	Suits, uniform:								
1	Jacket and long pants, dark-blue, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years ..... No..	**85**	**4.77**	5.70	4.00	5.98	.....	.....	1
2			5.42		5.94				2
3			5.89						3
4	Same as above, but with knee pants..... do...	**220**	**4.23**	5.10	3.69	4.49	.....	.....	4
5			4.87		5.20				5
6			5.29						6
7	Coats, pants, and vests, dark-blue, lined, for boys 11 to 18 years..... do...	**455**	**7.21**	7.95	6.91	7.98	6.75	.....	7
8			8.36		8.84				8
9			9.09						9
10	Coats, pants, and vests, dark-blue, lined, for large boys, 19 to 24 years..... do...	**240**	**8.60**	9.35	8.20	8.97	.....	.....	10
11			10.04		10.33				11
12			10.96						12
13	Jacket and long pants, cadet gray, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years..... do...	**80**	**5.62**	5.90	4.27	5.96	.....	.....	13
14					4.71				14
15					5.70				15
16	Same as preceding, but with knee pants, etc..... do...	**100**	**4.94**	5.25	3.95	4.46	.....	.....	16
17					4.27				17
18					4.95				18
19	Coat, pants, and vest, cadet gray, lined, for boys 11 to 18 years..... do...	**275**	8.47	**8.20**	7.38	7.96	.....	.....	19
20					8.19				20
21					8.525				21
22	Coat, pants, and vest, cadet gray, lined, for large boys, 19 to 24 years..... do...	**180**	10.14	**9.75**	8.76	8.95	.....	.....	22
23					9.71				23
24					9.85				24
25	Jacket and long pants, light-steel color, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years..... do...	**475**	**5.07**	5.30	3.62	5.56	.....	.....	25
26			4.74	5.00	4.27				26
27					5.63				27
28	Same as above, but with knee pants..... do...	**1,045**	**4.48**	4.85	3.36	4.20	.....	.....	28
29			4.29	4.55	3.95				29
30					4.93				30
31	Coat, pants, and vest, light-steel color, lined, for boys 11 to 18 years..... do...	**2,100**	**7.49**	7.45	6.20	6.87	.....	.....	31
32			7.16	7.10	7.39				32
33					8.47				33
34	Coat, pants, and vest, light-steel color, lined, for large boys, 19 to 24 years..... do...	**395**	**8.98**	8.60	7.30	8.34	.....	.....	34
35			8.55	8.20	8.72				35
36					9.85				36
	Suits, boys:								
37	Jacket and long pants, dark-steel color, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years..... do...	**637**	**4.86**	5.07	3.46	4.98	.....	3.85	37
38			4.52	4.80	4.11			• 4.00	38
39					5.48				39
40	Same as above, but with knee pants..... do...	**1,455**	**4.22**	4.60	3.17	4.10	.....	3.50	40
41			4.02	4.35	3.77			3.65	41
42					4.785				42
43	Coat, pants, and vest, dark-steel color, lined, for boys 11 to 18 years..... do...	**3,190**	**7.11**	7.20	5.95	6.99	.....	.....	43
44			6.77	6.80	7.14				44
45					8.34				45
46	Coat, pants, and vest, dark-steel color, lined, for large boys, 19 to 24 years..... do...	**885**	**8.58**	8.40	7.08	8.31	.....	.....	46
47			8.15	7.90	8.50				47
48					9.68				48

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Morris Rossenwasser.
			Delivered in—	
			New York.	
	Shirts.			
	Shirts, woven cotton cheviot:			
1	Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 14½ inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches .....No..	**4,820**	.....	.27
2				.28 4/12
3				.30
4				.37 11/12
5				
6				
7	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches .....No..	**3,940**	.....	.31 8/12
8				.33 9/12
9				.34 6/12
10				.42 7/12
11				
12				
	Shirts, hickory:			
13	Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 14½ inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches .....No..	**7,550**	.34	.27 7/8
14				.29
15				.31 10/12
16				.39 1/12
17				
18				
19	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	**8,885**	.38	.33 7/12
20				.35 11/12
21				.36 8/12
22				.46 1/12
23				
24				
25	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 14½ inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches .....No..	**3,360**	.....	.85 10/12
26				.89 5/12
27				.94
28				1.04 3/12
29				.91 2/12
30				.94 1/12
31				.99 8/12
32				1.10 7/12

CLOTHING—Continued.

Jacob Dreyfuss & Son.	John Wanamaker.	James K. Burnham.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Eames.	Frank Wallach.				Louis Leudrath.	Number.
Delivered in—										
New York.		All points.	New York or Chicago.	New York.						
						(a)	(b)	(c)		
.....	.28	.23	.23	.275	.24	.23	.....	.....	.....	1
	.30	**.25**	.25		.245	.235				2
		.275	.25		.25	.23¾				3
		.23	.26¾		.255	.24				4
		.26			.26	.24¾				5
		.23			.275	.26¼				6
.33	.335	.30	.28	.315	.295	.285	.....	.....	.....	7
	.35	**.315**	.30		.30	.29				8
		.33⅓	.29¾		.305	.29½				9
		.28	.32		.31	.29¾				10
		.32			.32	.31				11
		.28			.325	.31¼				12
.....	.33	.275	.255	.29	.245	.225	.235	.24	.....	13
		.26	.27		.25	.23	.23¾	.24		14
		.23	.275		.26	.24	.25	.26		15
		.25	.29		.265	.24	.245	.255		16
		.275			.27	.245	.25¾	.26¼		17
					.285	.255	.26¾	.275		18
.....	.365	.33⅓	.31	.33⅓	.315	.28¾	.30	.30¾	.....	19
		.32	.33		.32	.29	.30	.30¼		20
		.30	.32		.33	.295	.31	.32		21
		.315	.35		.335	.29¾	.31¼	.31¾		22
		.33⅓			.34	.305	.32	.32¾		23
					.355	.31¼	.33	.335		24
.....	.63	1.00	.825	.905	.84	.75	.....	.....	.74	25
	.62	1.00	.86		1.005	.58			.81	26
		.975	.89		.85					27
		.95	**.93**		.995					28
		1.05			.81					29
		.775			.93					30
		.74			.815					31
					.935					32

a Prices in this column are for shirts made of material A.
b Prices in this column are for shirts made of material B.
c Prices in this column are for shirts made of material C.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rowland A. Robbins.	John T. Praeger.	Morris Rossenwasser.
			Delivered in—		
			New York.		
	Shirts:				
1	Gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches, number.....No..	**3,625**	.....	.....	1.07 1.12 5/12 1.16 5/12 1.27 1/12 1.14 5/12 1.19 7/12 1.24 1/12 1.37 1/12
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9	Oxford melton, boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 14½ inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No..	**1,440**	.....	.....	.49 1/12 .52 5/12 .56 7/12 .68 1/12
10					
11					
12					
13	Oxford melton, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	**1,425**	.....	.....	.60 11/12 .60 5/12 .69 3/12 .82 1/12
14					
15					
16					
17	Fancy flannel, boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 14½ inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No..	**5,395**	.41 .52 .58	.....	.47 10/12 .50 4/12 .52 4/12 .58 7/12
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27	Fancy flannel, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	**5,365**	.45 .58 .64 .67	.....	.59 7/12 .62 1/12 .63 1/12 .69 5/12 .72 3/12 .74 4/12 .76 4/12 .82 5/12
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36	*Additional articles.*				
37	Kersey, sky blue, 22-ounce.....yds..	**1,200**	.....	1.25 1.15	.....
38					

CLOTHING—Continued.

Herman Heidelberg.	Jacob Dreyfus & Son.	John Wanamaker.	Decatur M. Sawyer.	James K. Burnham.	William F. Pippey.	George Campbell.	Robert M. Fair.	John I. McDonald.	John C. Eames.	The Bay State Clothing Co.	Louis Eisendrath.	Leopold Shennerman.	Frank Wallach.		Number.
Delivered in—															
New York.				All points.	New York.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago or Kansas City.	New York.			All points.	New York.		
.....	.....	.75	.....	1.20	.....	.....	1.045	a1.20	1.145	.....	.96	.....	1.125	b.975	1
		.74		1.20			1.08				1.04	.....	1.23	b1.075	2
				1.15			1.15						**1.09**		3
				1.12			1.19						1.21		4
				1.275									1.02		5
				.90									1.125		6
													1.05		7
													1.17		8
.....	.....	.68	.....	.53	.....	.....	.365	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	9
				.575			.39						.65		10
				.63			.51								11
							.54								12
.....	.60	.77	.....	.70	.....	.....	.445	.....	.705	.....	.....	.....	.715	.....	13
				.73			.47						.785		14
				.775			**.65**								15
							.675								16
.....	.....	.39	.....	.60	.....	.....	.465	.....	.49¾	.....	.....	.....	.455	.....	17
		.765		.575			.49						.485		18
				.59			.525						**.575**		19
				.55			.555						.665		20
				.525									.55		21
				.49									.58		22
													.64		23
													.75		24
													.45		25
													.50		26
.....	.65	.44	.....	.775	.....	.....	.57	.....	.585	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	27
		.81		.75			.60						.64		28
				.70			.67						**.75**		29
				.675			.70						.82		30
				.63									.675		31
				.59									.71		32
													.85		33
													.945		34
													.575		35
													.625		36
1.375	.....	.....	1.15	.....	1.277	1.24	1.55	.....	.....	1.30	.....	1.65	.....	.....	37
1.475							**1.775**								38

a For 480 only.

b Made of material A.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HATS AND CAPS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantity awarded.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Randall P. Barron.	Simonson & Pachner.	
			Delivered in—			
			New York.			
	Caps:					
1	Boys', dark colors, assorted sizes.....No..	**3,060**	.....	.27	.35	.....
2				.28	.35	
3				.29	.35	
4				.30	.35	
5				.265	.35	
6				.275		
7	Men's, dark colors, assorted sizes.....No..	**1,365**	.....	.29	*a*.375	*a*.375
8				.30	*a*.375	*a*.375
9				.32	*a*.35	*a*.375
10				.325	*a*.375	*a*.35
11				.315	*a*.375	
12				.31	*a*.375	
	Caps, military:					
13	Cadet gray, boys' and men's, assorted sizes, trimmed with gilt eagle buttons and red worsted braid, to match uniform suits.....No..	**1,850**	.50	.....	.....	.....
14	Dark blue, boys' and men's, assorted sizes, trimmed with gilt eagle buttons and red worsted braid, to match uniform suits.....No..	**1,825**	.48	.....	.....	.....
16						
17	Light steel, boys' and men's, assorted sizes, trimmed with gilt eagle buttons and red worsted braid, to match uniform suits.....No..	**2,500**	.47	.....	.....	.....
18						
19	Caps, cloth, dark color, assorted sizes, for small girls.....No..	**2,300**	.....	.24	.30	.....
20				.25	.30	
21				.28	.30	
22				.315	.30	
23				.275	.30	
24				.245	.30	
25					.30	
26						
	Hats:					
27	Boys' fur, dark colors, assorted sizes.....No..	**7,955**	.....	.56	.....	.....
28				.62		
29						
30	Men's, fur, dark colors, assorted sizes.....No..	**4,457**	.....	.60	.....	.....
31				.74		
32						
33						
34						
35						

a Nos. 1 to 10 in boys' sizes 2½ cents each less.

HATS AND CAPS.

John Wanamaker.	Herman Heidelberg.	John E. McLaughlin.	William F. Pippey.	Henry Stauf.	David Lustig.	Joseph Miller.	John J. Connolly.	Arthur B. Waring.	Barton F. Blake.	Ferry & Napier.	Gustave Hirshberg.	Number.
Delivered in—												
New York.												
.....	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		.34										2
		.34										3
												4
												5
												6
.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
		.36										8
		.36										9
												10
												11
												12
.41	.50	.....	.537	.57	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
			.537	.58								14
.43	.50	.....	.537	.54	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
				.57								16
.45	.50	.....	.537	.57	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
				58								18
.21	.....	.....	.....	.28	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	19
				.29	.26						.27	20
				.31	.26							21
				.33	**.28**							22
				.30								23
				.35								24
				.34								25
				.36								26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.53	**.53**	.59	.60	.....	27
							.53	.57	.58	.60		28
							.54	.53	.57	.63		29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.57	**.57**	.61	.60	.....	30
							.57		.62	.65		31
									.63	.70		32
									.61	.70		33
									.62	.70		34
									.63			35

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HATS AND CAPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantity awarded.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Philip Weber.	Randall P. Barron.	John Wanamaker.
			Delivered in—			
			New York.			
	Hats:					
1	Men's, fur, black, police, assorted sizes . ....No..	**1,260**	.....	.....	.75	.....
2					.77	
3					.76	
4						
5	Straw, boys', assorted sizes and colors.....do...	**4,455**	.....	.17	.25	.....
6				.21	.28	
7				.23	.33	
8				.25	.34	
9				**.27**	.37	
10					.26	
11	Straw, men's, assorted sizes and colors.....do...	**1,740**	.....	.22	.28	.....
12				.25	.29	
13				.28	.33	
14				.29	.31	
15				.32	.33	
16				.40	.40	
17	Straw, trimmed, for small girls, assorted sizes and colors. .....No..	**3,330**	.....	.17	.25	.91
18				.19	.26	.90
19				.21	.27	.55
20				.23	.28	
21				.25	.30	
22				.29	.33	
23	Straw, trimmed, sailor, for large girls, two colors, light and dark.....No..	**2,835**	.....	.27	.24	.32
24				.32	.28	.28
25				.33	.30	
26				.37	.32	
27				**.40**	.33	
28				.44		
29	Felt, trimmed, sailor, dark color, assorted sizes, for large girls .....No..	**2,050**	.53	.....	.60	.....
30			.51		.61	
31			.49		**.59**	
32			.49			
33			.49			
34			.49			
35			.49			

HATS AND CAPS—Continued.

Joseph Miller.	John J. Connolly.	Robert W. Jameson.	Arthur B. Waring.	William A. Van Orden.	Henry Stauf.	Barton F. Blake.	Ferry & Napier.	Number.
Delivered in—								
New York.								
.68	.73	.....	**.73**	.....	.....	.75	.65	1
						.74	.74	2
						.73	.80	3
							.95	4
								5
.....	.....	.17	.....	.22	.25	.....	.....	6
		.21		.24	.25			7
		.23		.24				8
		.25		.29				9
		.27		.31				10
								11
.....	.....	.22	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	12
		.24		.27				13
		.27		.28				14
		.30		.30				15
		.32		.31				16
		.37		.40				17
.....	.....	.19	.....	.23	.25	.....	.....	18
		.21		.23	.26			19
		.23		.25	.27			20
		.25		.27	.27			21
		.26		.28	.28			22
		.28		**.31**	.30			23
.....	.....	.27	.....	.27	.27	.....	.....	24
		.29		.31	.29			25
		.31		.32	.29			26
		.36		.36	.30			27
		.40		.40	.31			28
		.44		.44	.31			29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
								31
								32
								33
								34
								35

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity awarded.	John Wanamaker.	Herman Heidelberg.	William E. Hughes.	Richard Lindner.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.	Edward Barnes.	Isaac E. Hirsh.	William F. Keller.	Manhattan Supply Co.	William W. Foulkrod.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Eames.	Number.
			Delivered in—				Delivered in—									
			New York.				Chicago.	New York.						New York or Chicago.	New York.	
	Braid:															
1	Dress, black ..... yds..	**25,155**	*.0094	.....	.....	.....	.00875	a 1.155	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.009	.0104	1
2			*.0077				.0102	a .715						.016	.0123	2
3														**.0086**		3
4														.0068		4
5	Red, worsted, ¼-inch ..... do...	**20,000**	*.0042	.....	.....	.....	.00486	a .795	.....	.....	.....	.008	.....	.0041	.04⅜	5
6												.007		**.0039**		6
7												.009		.00285		7
8												.01				8
	Brushes.															
9	Hair ..... doz..	**665**	1.92	.....	2.06	.....	1.80	.....	2.29	.....	2.00	1.97	.....	1.50	1.875	9
10			2.33		1.50		1.80		2 35		2 00	2.57		2.10	2.025	10
11			2.75		1.50		2.06		2.30		1.75	2.67		**2.10**	3.875	11
12			3.30		1.87		2.30		2.30		4.00	2.77		1.69	3.975	12
13			3.63		3.00		2.30		2.35		3.75	2.87		1.83	4.125	13
14			4.12		2.75		2.65		2.87			3.27		2.10	4.375	14
15					2.37											15
16	Tooth ..... do...	**765**	.86	.....	.....	.79	.65	.....	.....	.....	.75	.60	.....	.825	c .995	16
17							.65				.75	.70		**1.22**	d 1.975	17
18							.83				.85	.77		.66⅔	e 1.275	18
19							.90				1.20	.80		1.20	e 1.525	19
20							.95				1.75	.96		1.20	e 1.375	20
21											1.75	1.09		1.20	e .715	21
	Buttons:															
22	Coat, black, vegetable ivory, 30-line .... gross..	**465**	*.735	.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.582	**.51**	.....	22
23			*.73													23
24	Coat, gilt, eagle, 30-line ..... do...	**220**	*1.92	2.60	.....	.....	1.85	.....	2.40	.....	.....	3.45	.....	2.40	1.95	24
25			***2.46**	2.00								2.55			2.85	25
26															2.85	26
27	Dress, vegetable ivory ..... do...	**1,360**	*.35	.....	.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	b .22	**.30**	.....	27
28														.27		28
29	Dress, smoked pearl, 26 to 28 line ..... do...	**780**	***.84**	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.85	.....	.80	.75	.74	.88	29
30			***.95**				1.05			.95		.98	.80	.83	1.07	30
31												.90	.75	.70		31
32												1.00	.80	.79		32
33	Overcoat, black, vegetable ivory, 40 and 50 line ..... gross..	**120**	*1.42	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.164	1.09	.....	33
34			*2.10				.40							**1.84**		34
35			*1.40													35
36			*2.08													36
37	Pants, metal, suspender ..... do...	**1,645**	*.033	.....	.....	.....	.065	.....	.02⅘	.....	.....	.045	.....	.03	.035	37
38									.06⅓			.08		.064	.07¼	38
39														.064		39
40														**.07**		40
41	Pants, metal, fly ..... do...	**765**	*.029	.....	.....	.....	.055	.....	.02⅔	.....	.....	.04	.....	.025	.03	41
42									.05⅔			.07		.055	.065	42
43														.055		43
44														**.06¼**		44
45	Shirt, agate ..... do...	**2,430**	*.034	.....	.....	.....	.035	.....	.0305	.....	.....	.039	.....	.037	.035	45
46														**.031**		46
47	Vest ..... do...	**360**	*.525	.50	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.436	**.385**	.....	47
48			*.525											.60		48
49														.325		49
50														.24		50
51	Vest, gilt, eagle, 24-line ..... do...	**150**	*1.20	1.70	.....	.....	1.25	.....	1.50	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.49	1.20	51
52			***1.20**	1.25								1.57			1.75	52
53															1.75	53

*Only.

a Per 144 yards. b For 950 gross only. c 600 dozen only. d 300 dozen only. e 120 dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John Wanamaker.	Lewis A. Tate.	Charles B. Sellers.	James W. Wallace.
			Delivered in—			
			New York.			
1	Buttons, youths', agate ..... gross..	**2,475**	*a* .048	.....	.....	.....
2	Combs:					
3	Coarse, boys', strong, dressing ..... doz..	**985**	.60	.....	.....	.....
4			.46			
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10	Coarse and fine, girls', strong, dressing ..... do..	**695**	.53	.....	.....	.....
11			.55			
12			.69			
13						
14						
15						
16						
17	Fine ..... do..	**1,135**	.41	.....	.....	.....
18			.37			
19			.26			
20			.33			
21						
22						
23						
24	Cord, elastic ..... yds..	**7,400**	*a* .015	.....	.....	.....
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30	Cotton maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid ..... lbs..	**325**	*a* .20	.....	.....	.....
31	Gilling twine, 3-cord:					
32	No. 30 ..... do..	**2**	*a* .85	.....	.....	**.79**
33	No. 35 ..... do..	**705**	*a* .90	.....	.....	**.89**
34	No. 40 ..... do..	**2**	*a* 1.00	.....	.....	**.95**
35	Gloves, buck: Boys', No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat ..... pairs..	**2,180**	.....	.34	.38	.....
36				.40	.40	
37					.45	
38					.46	
39					.49	
40	Men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat ..... pairs..	**2,800**	.675	.575	.50	.....
41				.65	.52	
42				.75	.57	
43				.85	.575	
44					.625	
45					.85	

a Only. *b* Per 144 yards. *c* Per gross.

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Richard Lindner.	Edward H. Estabrooks.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Edward Barnes.	Edward C. Decker.	William F. Keller.	William W. Foulkrod.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Eames.
	Delivered in—									
	New York.		Chicago.	New York.					New York or Chicago.	New York.
1	.....	.....	**.075**	.06⅔	.....	.....	.....	.075	.084	.06¼
2								.085		
3	.53	.....	.51	.43¾	.....	.75	.51¼	.58	.68⅓	.395
4	.46		.63	**.48**		.80	.395	.68	.78	.455
5			.70	.48¾		.75	.....	.84	.75	.495
6			.70	.525		1.80	.....	.40	.85	.555
7				.65		1.00	.....	.45	.67	.825
8				.48		.75	.....	.50	.70	
9				.40			.....	.55		
10	.79	.....	.52	.67	.....	.75	.64	.75	.78	.525
11			.69	.525		1.00	.47	.85	**.70**	.595
12			.69	.61		.68	.47	1.23	.86	.695
13				.61		1.25	.51¼	.59	.67	.595
14				.695		1.50	.60	.69	.80	.695
15				.525		2.00	.....	.79	.57	.795
16								.82		
17	.37	.....	.27	.27	.....	.38	.28	.34	.47	.295
18			.38	.29		.65	.30	.40	.50	.315
19			.37	.31		.75	.32	.64	.375	.355
20			.43			.96	.....	.60	.50	.375
21			.45			.38	.....	1.20	.545	
22								.32	**.40**	
23								.37		
24	.....	*b* .74	.0¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	*c* .78	.00¾
25			.0¾					.006	*c* .78	
26								.007	*c* .88	
27									*c* .88	
28									*c* **.58**	
29									*c* **.58**	
30	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	.185	.....
31									**.185**	
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.78
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.94	.....	.90
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.95
35	.....	.....	.395	.....	.55	.....	.....	.35	.38	.....
36			.395		.60			.44	**.42**	
37					.49					
38										
39										
40	.....	.....	.46	.....	.59	.....	.....	.67	.46	.....
41			.46		.65			.60	.44	
42			.50		.53			.70	**.65**	
43			.545					.82	.67	
44			.545					.90	.68	
45			.71							

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John Wanamaker. Delivered in— New York.	John Wanamaker. Delivered in— Chicago.	Nathaniel H. Whiteside. Delivered in— Chicago.
1	Hooks and eyes ..... gross..	**665**	*a* .046		.04½
2			*a* .044		.06½
3			*a* .047		.065
4					.125
5					
6					
7	Hooks and eyes, pants ..... do....	**160**	*a* .11		.105
8					.13
9					
10					
11	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal ..... doz..	**295**	1.83¾		.....
12			1.26		
	Needles:				
13	Assorted sizes, Sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10.. hundred..	**2,650**	*a* .03¾		.055
14					
15					
16					
17					
18	Darning, medium sizes ..... gross..	**115**	*a* .13		.18
19					
20					
21					
22	Glover's ..... hundred..	**122**	*a* .285		.21
23					
24	Knitting, common, medium sizes..... gross..	**16**	*a* .33		.35
25					
26					
27					
28	Sack ..... doz..	**50**	*a* .17		.12
29					
30					
31					
32					
33	Paper, toilet ..... packs..	**29,435**	*a* .055		.....
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
	Pins:				
39	Brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 ..... do....	**925**	*c* .245		.24
40			*a* .28		.27
41			*a* .315		.30
42					
43					
44					
45	Hat, girls' ..... doz..	**654**	*a* .02		.025
46					.03
47					.035
48					.035
49					.25
50					.06½

a Only.

NOTIONS—Continued.

Martin L. Horn. Delivered in— All points.	Edward Barnes. New York.	Manhattan Supply Co. New York.	William W. Foulkrod. New York.	Robert M. Fair. New York or Chicago.	John C. Eames. New York.	U. S. Trading Co. New York.	A. P. W. Paper Co. New York or Chicago.	Number.
		.05		.035	.045			1
		.085		**.03¾**	.055			2
				.07	.065			3
				.08	.045			4
				.04	.065			5
				.04½	.075			6
				.125	.11			7
				.12	.13			8
				.075	.15			9
					.20			10
	1.79		1.77¾	**1.775**				11
				1.10				12
.064		.40		*b* **.48**	.05			13
		.62		*b* **.48**	.075			14
		.80			.075			15
		1.00			.105			16
		.64			.105			17
		b 1.10		**.14**	.15			18
					.18			19
					.17			20
					.22			21
.18		2.25		**.25**	.25			22
		2.60						23
		.24		.45	.40			24
		.70		**.375**	.40			25
				.375	.40			26
				.375				27
				.09	.06			28
				.075	.065			29
				.06¼	.07			30
					.09			31
					.10			32
		.044		.056	.04¾	.044	.05	33
		.047		.039	.05½		.041	34
		.05¼		**.032**	.06		.036	35
		.035		.029	.06¼		.033	36
		.039			.06¾		.031	37
		.04¼					.028	38
	.29⅜	.31		**.28**	.2205			39
	.26¼	.435		**.25**	.25⅛			40
	.23	.28		**.22**	.2835			41
		.395						42
		.24						43
		.355						44
	c **.225**	*d* .29		.02½	.02			45
				.01⅞	.02½			46
				.04	.03			47
								48
								49
								50

b Per 1,000. *c* Per gross. *d* Per dozen cards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John Wanamaker.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.	Nathaniel B. Whiteside.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert M. Fair.	John C. Eames.	Jonathan Nathan.	James Austin.	John Richard Thomas.	Martin L. Horn.	William W. Foulkrod.	Number.
			Delivered in—			Delivered in—									
			New York.		Chicago.	New York.		New York or Chicago.	New York.			All points.		New York.	
1	Pins:														1
2	Hair, wire ..... gross..	**380**	*a*.08	.....	*d*.72	*e*.0962	*j*.36	***e*.10**	.065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3					*d*.75		*j*.21		.04						3
4					*d*1.44		*j*.24								4
5					*d*1.80		*k*.10								5
6	Safety, assorted, 1, 1⅛, and 2 inch ..... do...	**487**	*b*.21	.....	.18	*f*.1⅝	.18	*h*.16	.145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7			*b*.254		.22	*g*.1⅞	.21	*m*.20	.175						7
8			*b*.295		.25	*h*.2⅛	.20	*n*.23	.205						8
9			*b*.19		.15	*f*.1⅝	.25	*f*.27	.12						9
10			*b*.228		.19	*g*.225	.24	*h*.32	.209						10
11			*b*.267		.22	*h*.2⅛	.29	*n*.38	.24⅛						11
12						*i*.24⅜		***f*.21**							12
13								***h*.24**							13
14								***n*.28**							14
15								*f*.21							15
16								*h*.24							16
17	Ribbon, assorted colors, ½, 1, and 2 inch ..... yds..	**27,550**	.033	*c*.22	.018			*n*.28							17
18			.06	*c*.40	.03	.....	*l*.03	***.015***	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19			.125	*c*.50	.063		*l*.029	***.025***	.03						19
20			.03	*c*.625	.02¾		*l*.02¼	.03½	.04						20
21			.05	*c*.825	.045		*f*.05	***.05¼***	.06						21
22			.10	*c*.98	.094		*f*.055								22
23				*c*.20			*f*.035								23
24				*c*.35			*h*.105								24
25				*c*.44			*h*.10								25
26				*c*.69			*h*.085								26
27				*c*.83											27
28	Scissors, buttonhole ..... No..	**245**	.18	.....	.185	.....	.22	***w*4.00**	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29			.29				.40		.24						29
30			.37				.20								30
31	Silk, sewing: Scarlet, 50-yard spools ..... doz..	**310**	*b*.30	.37	.29¼	.245	.38	.325	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	***.299***	31
32			*b*.30	.29		.335									32
33	Black, 50-yard spools ..... do...	**665**	*b*.30	.37	.29¼	.245	.38	.325	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	***.299***	33
34				.29		.335									34
35	Spool cotton, best of standard 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab ..... doz..	**11,080**	.....	*o*.3936	.4609	.....	.4108	.46	***.3805***	.4043	.3808	.39385	.3808	.....	35
36				*o*.3936				.50	***.3805***						36
37				*p*.44				.50	***.3805***						37
38				*q*.33				.50							38
39				*q*.35											39
40				*r*.31											40
41				*r*.33											41
42				*s*.29											42
43				*s*.31											43
44				*t*.28											44
45				*t*.30											45
46				*u*.27											46
47				*u*.28											47
48				*v*.26											48
49				*v*.28											49

a Bundle of 16 papers, only.
b Only.
c Price per piece of 9 meters, .025, .035, .04, .045, .09¼ per yard.
d Per gross papers.
e Per package.
f 1 inch.
g 1⅛ inch.
h 2 inch.
i Average price.
j Per dozen cabinets.
k Per pound.
l ⅛ inch.
m 2½ inch.
n 3 inch.
o Nos. 40 to 50, white only.
p Nos. 20 to 34, white only.
q No. 20, 3-cord, white, black, and drab, per dozen.
r No. 24, 3-cord, white, black, and drab, per dozen.
s No. 30, 3-cord, white, black, and drab, per dozen.
t No. 36, 3-cord, white, black, and drab, per dozen.
u No. 40, 3-cord, white, black, and drab, per dozen.
v No. 50, 3-cord, white, black, and drab, per dozen.
w Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 20, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John Wanamaker.	James W. Wallace.	Edward J. H. Estabrooks.
			Delivered in—		
			New York.		
	Suspenders:				
1	Boys' ..... pairs..	**7,600**	.06⅞	.....	.06
2			.075		.07
3			.075		.08
4					
5	Men's ..... do...	**11,075**	.11⅛	.....	.08
6			.11⅛		.09
7			.12½		.10
8			.12⅝		.105
9	Tape measures, medium ..... doz..	**65**	.19¾	.....	.....
10					
11					
12					
13					
14	Tape, white, cotton, ⅜ to ⅛ inch widths ....doz. pieces..	**2,943**	*a* .126	.....	*f* .173
15			*a* .144		*f* .154
16			*a* .18		*f* .135
17					
18	Tape, elastic:				
19	¾-inch, assorted colors ..... yds..	**16,000**	*a* .02	.....	*g* 6.60
20					
21					
22					
23	½-inch, assorted colors ..... do...	**5,800**	.....	.....	*g* 3.48
24					
25					
26	Thimbles: Closed, steel or aluminum ..... doz..	**585**	*a* .06¼	.....	.....
27			*a* .05¼		
28					
29					
30					
31					
32	Open, steel or aluminum ..... do...	**105**	*a* .06¼	.....	.....
33					
34					
35	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ⅜ dark blue, ¼ whitey brown, standard Nos ..... lbs..	**210**	*a* .75	*b* **.69**	.....
36			*a* .82	*c* **.79**	
37			*a* .95	*d* **.89**	
38					
39					
40					
41	Twist, buttonhole silk, No. 8, 2-oz. spools ..... ozs..	**625**	*a* .47¼	.....	.499
42					
43	Twine, sack ..... lbs..	**410**	*a* .24	.....	.....
44					
45	*Additional articles.*				
46	Buckles, pants and vest ..... gross..	**12**	.15	.....	.....
47					
48	Twist, machine silk, E. & D ..... lbs..	**20**	*a* 4.25	.....	*e* .49
49					
50					

a Only. *b* No. 30. *c* No. 35. *d* No. 40. *e* Per ounce.

NOTIONS—Continued.

Nathaniel H. Whiteside.	Barton F. Blake.	Edward Barnes.	William W. Foulkrod.	John C. Eames.	Manhattan Supply Co.		Robert M. Fair.		Number.
Delivered in—									
Chicago.	New York.						New York or Chicago.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.05⅔	.065	.085	.065	.06	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.07¾	.07	.08¼	.07	.055	2
					.08	.09	**.065**	.07	3
					.075				4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.12	.125	.125	.11	5
				.145	.13	.08	11	.12	6
				.15	.14	.14¼	.125	.105	7
				.16	.10		.12	**.10**	8
.10	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.23	.....	9
.25				.50			.20		10
.47							**.22**		11
.425							.22		12
							.305		13
.085	.077	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	**.071**	.....	14
.10	.088			.16			**.081**		15
.11⅛	.1098			.18			.091		16
.125				.20			**.102**		17
.14							.112		18
.02	.....	.01¾	.....	.03	.035	.03½	**.025**	.03	19
.025		.02			.03	.02¾	.03	.03½	20
.03							.02⅝	.03⅝	21
.035									22
.02	.....	**.02**	.....	*i* .025	.025	.....	.02⅙	.....	23
.025		.02¼			.03				24
					.02¾				25
.035	.....	**.04¼**	.....	.05	.05	.....	.05	.....	26
.06¼				.125	.06¼		.05		27
.05¾					.10		.15		28
.125					.055		.15		29
.15					.06		.04⅜		30
.18¾									31
.15	.....	.....	.....	.065	.05	.....	**.10⅜**	.....	32
.18¾				.125	.06¼		.105		33
					.10		.11		34
.9993	.....	.....	.....	.75	.80	1.03	.....	.....	35
1.1103				.82	.85	1.17			36
1.2585				.95	.99	1.27			37
				.75					38
				.82					39
				.95					40
h .63	.....	.....	.441	.....	.495	.....	.....	.....	41
h .63			**.41**						42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.165	.....	.13⅜	**.18½**	43
					.21		.14⅛	.255	44
							.15⅞		45
.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.07**	.....	46
							.175		47
5.29	.....	.....	5.17	7.00	.....	.....	**4.25**	.....	48
5.29				7.00			**4.25**		49
5.90									50

f Pieces to contain 4 yards. *g* Per 144 yards. *h* Per spool. *i* For black and white only.

SUPPLIES

FOR THE

PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES,

AWARDED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 10, 1900.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas E. Chadbourne.	Rufus P. Jennings.	Edward Pond.	Henry Mohr.	Ernest R. Folger.	Hugh M. Johns.
			Delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
1	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness, to weigh not less than 35 pounds nor more than 50 pounds each, thoroughly cured, well smoked, and well dried out before being packed; sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates. No boar or stag meat will be received.....lbs..	**62,870**	.....	.....	10⅜	.1045	.....	.....
2	Barley, pearl, about No. 3, delivered in strong, merchantable single sacks of about 100 pounds net each.....lbs..	**450**	.....	.0349	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Beans (about one-half pink, balance white) good merchantable quality, sound and clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.lbs..	**118,470**	.....	.0299	.....	.....	.....	**.0228**
4				.0324				
5	Coffee, milled, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare.....lbs..	**51,145**	.....	.1049	.....	.....	.0936	.....
6				.0874			.0985	
7								
8								
9								
10								
11	Corn meal must be of good quality, steam-dried, and either yellow or white, as required, and delivered in double sacks, cotton covered with burlap. Samples of not less than 10 pounds must be submitted .....lbs..	**33,000**	.....	.0174	.....	.....	.....	.....
12								
13	Cracked wheat, packed in double sacks of about 100 pounds net each, cotton covered with burlap .....lbs..	**17,250**	.....	.0199	.....	.....	.....	.....
14								
15								
16	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each .....lbs..	**31,600**	**.02¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0280
17								.0380
18	Hominy, good, merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.....lbs..	**8,900**	.....	.0209	.....	.....	.....	.....
19				.0209				

a Quantity called for only.
c 100,000 pounds pink, 2.49–2.39; 100,000 pounds white, 2.49–2.39.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Andrew R. Patrick.	Gerhard Muller.	James McCullough.	Daniel Roth.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Pacific Coast Biscuit Co.	Pennell Suydam Co.	John F. English.	Simon Erlanger.	Frank H. Carroll.	Albert L. Ehrman.	Thomas H. Haskins.	Max J. Brandenstein.	William F. Mau.	Guittard Manufacturing Co.	William Haas.	Wilson D. Dennett.	Number.
Delivered in San Francisco, Cal.																	
.....	.....	*a*.10	.1040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*.10375	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.0349**	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.0293	.....	.....	.0294	*c*.249	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03⅝	.....	3
				.0293			.0312	*c*.239		.0263					.03⅛		4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.115	.097	.11¾	.....	.14	.115	.....	5
										.105	.10			.125	.10¼		6
										.08⅞				.115	.10⅛		7
														.105	**.09⅝**		8
															.09¾		9
															.09¼		10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.0180	.....	**.01685**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01925	.....	.01¾	.....	11
				.0185											.01¾		12
1.75	.....	.....	.....	.01¾	.....	**.01625**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02¼	.....	.0180	.....	13
1.75																	14
1.75																	15
.....	.0275	.....	.....	.0283	.03¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
																	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.019**	.....	.01925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0252	.....	.0195	.....	18
													.0278				19

b 63,000 pounds only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—CONTINUED.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Edward Pond.	Rufus P. Jennings.	Henry Mohr.	Ernest R. Folger.	Hugh M. Johns.	Thomas H. Dowling.	George F. Volkman.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds net each, packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.....lbs..	**19,700**	.09¾		.0970				
2									
3	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped .....bbls..	**22**			17.65				
4	Rolled oats, good quality, in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in trade cases of 72 pounds to the case.....lbs..	**37,200**		.0409					
5									
6	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one of gunny.....lbs..	**27,200**		**.0381**			*b*.0389		
7							*c*.0429		
8							*d*.0512		
9									
10									
11									
12	Salt, coarse, delivered in good double gunnies .....lbs..	**16,400**		.0022					
13									
14	Salt, fine, fit for table use, put up in small bags, delivered in good double gunnies, lbs	**72,000**		**.00494**					
15									
16	Sugar, to be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny...lbs..	**210,000**		*a* **.0509**					
17	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification .....lbs..	**4,950**				.285	.26¾	.29	.285
18							.295		.29
19							.30¼		
20									
21									

a 105,000 pounds each to R. P. Jennings and William Haas.
b 27,200 pounds only.
c 10,000 pounds only.
d 20,000 pounds only.
e 20,000 pounds only, in tins hermetically sealed.
f Per case .0361 and .0388 per pound.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—CONTINUED.

Guittard Mfg. Co.	Daniel Roth.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Dodge, Sweeney & Co.	Pennell Suydam Co.	Tillman & Bendell.	Frank H. Carroll.	Albert L. Ehrman.	Isadore Lievre.	Wilson D. Dennett.	Max J. Brandenstein.	Gustave Wormser.	William F. Man.	Samuel Foster.	William Haas.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.															
	.0940					.09175			*e*.09575						1
						.0905			*e*.09475						2
	18.70								**15.77**						3
		.03⅛		.032			.04¾					*f*2.60		.03⅜	4
		.0315					.035					*f*2.80			5
		.0403			.055		.04⅛			.03⅜	.0397	.05115		.045	6
		.0380								.04½	.0447	.0459		.04⅛	7
		.0432								.04⅞	.0460			.05¼	8
										.04	.04725				9
										.05¾	.0480				10
											.0414				11
			.325										**.002375**		12
			.245										.00225		13
			1.10										.0065		14
			.80										.0055		15
		.05186					.051875				.0513			*a* **.0509**	16
.40		.2847			.265		.30	.27		**.2795**		*g*.2839		.295	17
.38		.2803					.29			.2825		*h*.294		.31	18
.36		.2787					.28			.2845		*i*.33¾			19
.32												*j*.275			20
.30												*k*.45			21

g For all.
h For 2,280 pounds.
i For 2,850 pounds.
j For 1,250 pounds.
k For 1,013 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Rufus P. Jennings.	Charles W. Pike.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred B. Dallam.	Ernest R. Folger.	Hugh M. Johns.	Wakefield Baker.	Ivory F. Littlefield.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
1	Allspice, ground, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	**84**	.165	.....	.....	.....	.19	.1499	.....	.....
2			.135				.175			
3							.17			
4							.155			
5	Apples, dried, crop of 1900, packed in double bags, cotton covered with burlap.....lbs..	**42,420**	.0399	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.045	.....	.....
6			.0649							
7	Baking powder, standard quality, in ½ and ⅛ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each, pounds	**7,450**	.265	.....	.....	.....	.21	.27	.....	.....
8			.22				.19	.225		
9			.24					.245		
10			.19					.195		
11										
12	Bath brick .....doz..	**33**	.....	.....	.36	.37	.....	.....	.37	.....
13	Beeswax.....lbs..	**79**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.27**
14	Boxes bluing .....doz..	**236**	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15										
16	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..lbs..	**540**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Cassia, ground, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	**125**	.235	.....	.....	.....	.21	.1499	.....	.....
18			.215				*a*.**18**			
19							.19			
20							*c*.**16**			
21	Cloves, ground, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	**104**	**.165**	.....	.....	.....	.19	.1489	.....	.....
22			**.135**				.17			
23							.17			
24							.15			
25	Cocoa, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins, pounds	**1,485**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.285	.....	.....
26										
27	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages .....lbs..	**1,450**	.0399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	.....
28										
29	Cream tartar, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	**89**	*a*.**20**	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.....	.....
30			*c*.**17**				.23	.18		
31							.28			
32							.21			
33	Ginger, ground, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	**245**	.16	.....	.....	.....	.15	.1489	.....	.....
34			.13				.13			
35							.13			
36							.11			
37	Hops, fresh, pressed.....lbs..	**550**	.075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Half pound. *b* Quarter pound. *c* 1 pound.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

GROCERIES.

Jacob Levi, jr.	Henry Cahen.	Tillman & Bendel.	Albert L. Ehrman.	David J. Guggenhime.	Isaac L. Houser.	Isadore Lievre.	Thomas H. Haskins.	Abe Rosenberg.	Gustave Wormser.	William F. Mau.	Guittard Manufacturing Co.	William Haas.	Samuel Foster.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.														
.17¾	.....	.225	.19	.....	.....	.29	*a*.**20**	.....	.....	.225	.....	.....	.....	1
.145		.16				.16	*c*.**18**			.175				2
						.225								3
						.14								4
.0468	.0436	.....	.06⅞	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	.05	.0464	.....	.....	.06⅜	.....	5
	.06		.045	.06								.04⅞		6
.278	.....	.195	.275	.....	*a*.20	.....	.19	.....	.....	.315	.26	.49	.295	7
.233		.185	.23		*a*.**19**		.18			.2890	.24	.46	.34	8
.25⅛					*b*.21					.265	.20		.27	9
.1995					*b*.**20**					.235	.18		.30	10
											.15			11
.44	.....	.....	**.355**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
				.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.495	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	14
							.40							15
.12½	.....	**.125**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.25	.....	.22	.24	.....	.25	.44	.33	.....	.....	.315	.....	.....	.....	17
.23						.20	.31			.29				18
						.375								19
						.175								20
.18	.....	.17	.175	.....	.....	.29	.205	.....	.....	.225	.....	.....	.....	21
.145						.16	.185			.175				22
						.225								23
						.14								24
a.**2820**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28¾	.....	.285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
a.2478														26
.03⅞	.....	.05⅞	**.03¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.069	27
		.04												28
.215	.....	.215	.21	.....	.....	.28	.26	.....	.....	.2685	.....	.....	.....	29
.18¼						.19	.24			.225				30
						.27								31
						.18								32
.17¼	.....	.135	.17	.....	.20	*a*.235	.18	.....	.....	.2012	.....	.....	.....	33
.14						*a*.**14**	.16			.161				34
						c.175								35
						c.**12**								36
.0530	.....	.....	.07¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0749	.....	.06	.....	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rufus P. Jennings.	Fred B. Dallam.	Ernest P. Folger.	Hugh M. Johns.	Andrew R. Patrick.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Tillman & Bendel.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Lye, concentrated.....doz..	**630**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c*.06⅜	**.43**	.....
2							*c*.03½		
3	Matches, full count, 100 in box..gross..	**350**	.....	**.23**	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....
4				.225					
5	Mustard, ground, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	**190**	***b*.13**	.....	.20	.1499	.....	.14	.12
6			***a*.11**		.15			.12	
7					.18				
8					.13				
9	Peaches, dried, crop of 1900, packed in double bags, cotton covered with burlap.....lbs..	**43,800**	.0599	.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.0615	.....
10						.055			
11									
12									
13	Pepper, black, ground, in ⅛ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	**715**	.18	.....	.19	.1490	.....	.19	.20
14			.16		.18			.17	.15
15					.17				
16					.16				
17									
18	Prunes, dried, crop of 1900, packed in double bags, cotton covered with burlap.....lbs..	**40,500**	.0449	.....	.....	.03	.....	.0327	.....
19			.0499			.0370		.0302	
20			**.0299**						
	Sirup:								
21	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons (sample of one-half gallon required).....galls..	**1,325**	.305	.....	.....	.21	.....	.315	.....
22	In 5-gallon 1 C tin cans, cased (sample of one-half gallon required).....galls..	**11,250**	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3727	.....

a 1 pound. *b* Half pound. *c* Per ca[se].

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Albert L. Ehrman.	Isaac L. Houser.	Isadore Lievre.	Thomas H. Haskins.	William F. Mau.	William Haas.	Charles W. Pike.	Henry Cahen.	David Guggenhime.	Abe Rosenberg.	Gustave Wormser.	Guittard Manufacturing Co.	Edward F. Baxter.	Samuel Foster.	Long Syrup and Refining Co.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.															
.435	.....	.....	.....	.49	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
															3
															4
.14	.21	.26	.20	.175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		.14	.18	.15											6
		.21													7
		.115													8
.05⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05⅞	.07¼	.0710	.06	.06¼	.0654	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
						.065	.0720		**.05⅝**	.0624					10
							.0650		.05¼						11
							.0615								12
.19	.225	.25	.20	.2245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	13
		***b*.15**	.18	.205							.18				14
		.22									.15				15
		***a*.125**									.12				16
											.09				17
.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.04⅜	.0330	.03	.03½	.0374	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.03⅞					.03	.04¼	.0390	.03¼	.02⅝	.0355					19
.035						.03¾	.0360	.04							20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	**.30**	.32	*d*.29¾	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.41	.....	**.355**	.375	*e*.0353	22

d Only. *e* Only, per case.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rufus P. Jennings.	Ernest P. Folger.	Hugh M. Johns.	Andrew R. Patrick.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Tillman & Bendel.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	Soap:							
1	Laundry, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished. To be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net ..... lbs..	**110,000**	.0275	.....	.....	.....	.0282	.....
2							*d*.**0270**	
3								
4	Toilet, "Ivory" or equal ....do...	**14,700**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0621	.....
5							.06⅛	
	Soda:							
6	Standard quality, in ½ and 1 pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs..	**1,115**	*a*.**06½**	.085	.....	.....	.07¼	.035
7			*b*.**05½**	.065			.05¾	
8	Washing ..... do...	**10,350**	*c*.**745**	.....	.....	.....	.0098	.....
9	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each ..... lbs..	**5,250**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0478	.05
10	Tomatoes, 3-pound cans..... do...	**1,175**	1.10	.....	.89½	1.04	1.025	.....
	Vinegar:							
11	In barrels..... gals..	**750**	.14	.....	.055	.....	.....	.20
12			.19					
13			.07					
14	In kegs ..... do...	**460**	.18	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
15			.23					
16			.11					

GROCERIES—Continued.

Albert L. Ehrman.	Thomas H. Haskins.	William F. Man.	William Haas.	Charles W. Pike.	Gustave Wormser.	Henry Morgenthau.	Samuel Foster.	Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works.	John F. English.	Frank H. Carroll.	Patrick T. Hurley.	George D. Lucy.	Thomas P. Sullivan.	Charles R. Petersen.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											Phœnix School.	San Francisco, Cal.			
.03⅛	.....	.....	.0299	.....	.0286	.0433	.033	.....	.....	.03⅜	*f*.**0375**	.03275	.03	.0259	1
						.0293						.0249			2
						.0276									3
.08	.....	.....	.05⅞	.....	.....	.0680	.063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.**0583**	4
.06¼			.06⅜			.0615									5
.07	.065	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
		.06¼													7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.04⅞	.....	.**04¼**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	**1.03**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e*.**14**	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
															12
															13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e*.**20**	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
															15
															16

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	Maurice Block.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred B. Dallam.
	Bowls:				
17	Pint, white enamel ware ..... doz..	**96**	.....	.....	.....
18					
19					
20	Quart, white enamel ware ..... do...	**95**	.....	.....	.....
21					
22					
23					
24					
	Burners, lamp:				
25	Heavy, No. 1..... do...	**5**	.54	.48	.49
26	Heavy, No. 2..... do...	**67**	.75	.68	.72
27	Chambers, with covers, ironstone, or white enamel ware ..... no..	**160**	**.60**	.....	.....
28					
	Crocks:				
29	1-gallon, with covers ..... do...	**105**	**.20**	.....	.....
30	2-gallon, with covers ..... do...	**118**	**.40**	.....	.....
31	3-gallon, with covers ..... do...	**131**	**.60**	.....	.....
32	Cruets, vinegar ..... doz..	**8**	**.90**	.....	.....
	Cups:				
33	Coffee, white enamel ware..... do..	**140**	.....	.....	.....
34					
35					
36					
37	Tea, white enamel ware..... do...	**86**	.....	.....	.....
38					
39					
40					

a In half pounds.
b In 1 pound.
c Per 100 pounds.
d 100,000 pounds awarded.

CROCKERY AND LAMPS

Henry Seller.	Harry Unna.	A. B. C. Dohrman.	William R. Wheeler.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Charles F. Tay.	
					1.00	17
2.25	2.80	1.85	1.60	.....	2.00	18
2.40	2.37				1.90	19
	g 1.49					
2.85	3.60	2.10	**2.25**	2.35	2.75	20
2.85	3.12			2.35	2.60	21
3.15	1.89					22
3.15						23
3.30						24
.....	**.47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	**.65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
h.75	.54	.65	.87	.64	.75	27
h.85	.60	.76			.65	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
1.95	2.20	1.75	**1.76**	1.98	1.90	33
2.10	1.75				1.45	34
2.40	1.44					35
2.40						36
1.95	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.75	37
2.10	1.62				**1.45**	38
2.40	1.44					39
2.40						40

e Pure apple.
f 10,000 pounds awarded for Phœnix School, to be delivered there.
g 65 dozen only.
h 160 only, a set.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	Maurice Block.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred B. Dallam.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	A. B. C. Dohrman.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Charles F. Tay.	Emile Boesch.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Dishes:															
1	Meat, 14-inch, white enamel ware.....No..	**280**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	*a* .46	**.42**	.48	.....	.49	.52	.....	1
2									*a* .46					.40		2
3	Meat, 16-inch, white enamel ware .....do...	**79**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.73	.54	.56	.59	.....	.59	.63	.....	3
4									**.54**					.46		4
5	Vegetable, white enamel ware, with covers.....No..	**460**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.83	*b* 1.50	.....	**.90**	.....	.69	1.18	.....	5
6								1.11					.96	.95		6
7								1.40								7
	Globes:															
8	Lantern, tubular, safety .....doz..	**25**	.64	.....	.59	.59	.64	.62	.....	.....	**.52**	.59	.....	.....	.....	8
9	For tubular street lamps .....No..	**110**	**.39**	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Lamp shades:															
10	Metal, for Mammoth Rochester lamp....No..	**8**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Paper, with wire rims .....doz..	**11**	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12			.50				.....	.68								12
13	Porcelain, for students' lamps .....No..	**222**	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount:															
14	Heavy, metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete .....No..	**210**	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete...No..	**170**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	Lamps:															
16	Students', 1-burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete.....No..	**66**	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.50**	16
17	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete .....No..	**30**	**.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	17
18															.45	18
19	Rochester (Mammoth), hanging, with burner and chimney, complete .....No..	**75**	*d* **2.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* **2.70**	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20											2.40					20
21	Street, tubular, globe, with burners, complete .....No..	**80**	3.60	.....	.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.15**	21
	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner:															
22	No. 1, extra heavy .....doz..	**34**	.63	.....	.59	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23			**.72**					.67								23
24	No. 2, extra heavy .....do...	**309**	.81	.....	.77	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25			**.96**					.80								25
26								.99								26
	Lamp chimneys:															
27	For students' lamps .....do...	**111**	**.41**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	For Rochester lamps (Mammoth) .....do...	**92**	**1.65**	.....	1.75	.....	.....	1.56	.....	1.60	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29			1.93					2.10		1.90						29
	Lamp wicks:															
30	No. 0, boiled .....do...	**35**	.02	.....	.02	**.014**	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31								.015								31
32	No. 1, boiled .....do...	**55**	.025	.02	.025	**.017**	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33								.025								33
34	No. 2, boiled .....do...	**188**	.03½	**.02½**	.035	.024	.....	.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35								.04								35
36	For students' lamps, boiled.....do...	**66**	.14	.....	.....	**.11**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	For tubular street lamps, boiled.....do...	**75**	**.05**	.....	.....	.054	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38								.06								38

a 280 only. *b* Per set. *c* Awarded 35. *d* Awarded 40.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Maurice Block.	Fred B. Dallam.	Wakefield Baker.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
1	Lamp wicks for Rochester lamps (Mammoth) .....doz..	**50**	.58	.58	.55
2					
3	Lanterns, tubular, safety .....No..	**96**	.43	.43	**.35**
4	Pepper sprinklers, glass.....doz..	**51**	**.35**	.....	.....
	Pitchers:				
5	Pint, white enamel ware.....No..	**195**	.....	.....	.....
6					
7					
8	Quart, white enamel ware.....do...	*a* **175**	.....	.....	.....
9					
10	Sirup, glass, pint, metal top.....doz..	**45**	1.90	.....	.....
11			**1.80**		
12	Water, 2-quart, white enamel ware.....No..	*c* **105**	.....	.....	.....
13					
14					
15	Water, 3-quart, white enamel ware.....do...	**312**	.....	.....	.....
16					
17					
18	Washbowl, white enamel ware.....do...	**143**	.....	.....	.....
19					
20					
	Plates:				
21	Breakfast, white enamel ware.....doz..	**83**	.....	.....	.....
22					
23					
24	Dinner, white enamel ware .....do...	**130**	.....	.....	.....
25					
26					
27	Sauce, white enamel ware.....do...	**145**	.....	.....	.....
28					
29	Soup, white enamel ware .....do...	**40**	.....	.....	.....
30					
31					
32					
33	Reflectors, for bracket lamps, 7-inch .....No..	**76**	.16	.....	.....
34	Salt sprinklers, glass.....doz..	**56**	**.35**	.....	.....
	Saucers:				
35	Coffee, white enamel ware .....do...	*b* **155**	.....	.....	.....
36					
37	Tea, white enamel ware.....do...	**85**	.....	.....	.....
38					
39	Tumblers.....do...	**208**	**.27**	.27	.....
40	Washbowls, white enamel ware.....No..	**130**	.....	.....	.....
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					

a Awarded for quart pitcher, 175, at 45 cents, to A. B. C. Dohrman.
b Awarded for coffee saucer, 155 dozen, at $1.34, to W. R. Wheeler.
c Awarded for 2-quart pitcher, 105 dozen, at 61 cents, to W. R. Wheeler.
d See 2-quart pitcher below.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Andrew Carrigan.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	A. B. C. Dohrman.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Charles F. Tay.	Emile Boesch.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.....	**.52**	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	.70								2
.42	.44	.....	.....	.43	.43	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.65	.55	.....	**.43**	.....	.47	.50	.....	5
		.55					.43		6
							.43		7
.....	.74	.63	(*d*)	.52	.....	.53	.56	.....	8
	.58	.63					.50		9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
									11
.....	.83	.70	*a* **.45**	*c* **.61**	.....	.63	.73	.....	12
	.64	.70					.62		13
		.78							14
.....	.94	.78	.51	**.72**	.....	.73	.82	.....	15
	.78	.94					.75		16
		.94							17
.....	1.14	.76	.....	1.75	.....	1.25	.99	.....	18
	.60	1.25							19
	.74								20
.....	2.80	1.80	1.82	2.57	.....	1.80	2.45	.....	21
	2.00	2.10					**1.90**		22
	1.26								23
.....	3.20	2.40	2.00	2.40	.....	2.25	2.80	.....	24
	2.25	2.70					**2.13**		25
	1.62	3.00							26
.....	1.60	1.65	.....	2.24	.....	1.20	**1.75**	.....	27
	1.25						1.77		28
.....	3.00	2.40	2.00	**2.88**	.....	2.50	3.15	.....	29
		2.70		3.22			2.15		30
		2.85							31
		3.30							32
.....	.....	.....	**.155**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	33
.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	1.52	1.65	1.40	1.48	.....	1.30	1.45	.....	35
	1.08						1.10		36
.....	1.68	1.65	.....	*b* **1.34**	.....	1.20	1.32	.....	37
	.90						**1.12**		38
.....	.275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.40	.31	.20	.31	.....	.42	.27	.....	40
	.29	.35	.225				.34		41
	.225	.43	**.25**				.22		42
	.25	.46							43
	.28	.55							44
		.50							45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William A. Schrock.	Hamilton Page.	Adriane Merle.	Ralph L. Lilienthal.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred B. Dallam.	John Hoey.	Wakefield Baker.	Joseph Fredericks & Co.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	A. B. C. Dohrman.	Louis E. Lake.	William R. Wheeler.	William N. Van Laak.	Esreal Levison.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.												
	Baskets:																		
1	Clothes, large.....No..	**332**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 8.80	.75	.....	.....	.....	.625	.....	.70	.79	.....	.....	.85	1
2							*a* 7.90	**.67**				.68						.95	2
3												.78							3
4	Measuring, ½-bushel.....do...	**35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* **2.90**	.24	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	4
5							*a* 2.40												5
6	Measuring, 1-bushel.....do...	**78**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 8.70	.52	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.79	.....	.....	.65	6
7							*a* 5.40					**.64**			.49				7
8												.625							8
	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame:																		
9	Double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress.....No..	**98**	**6.00**	8.10	5.75	9.48	.....	.....	10.10	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress.....No..	**560**	**6.00**	7.00	5.75	8.43	.....	.....	8.90	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round:																		
11	15-inch, packed in cases .....do...	**37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.15	.....	**.14**	.....	.165	.....	.15	.....	.15	.....	.....	11
12	18-inch, packed in cases .....do...	**58**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.....	**.20**	.....	.25	.....	.23	.....	.33	.....	.....	12
13								.25				.33							13
14	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of one dozen required.....doz..	**335**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.68**	2.75	.....	2.75	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.69	.....	*c*.25	2.65	14
15								2.64		2.65		3.00					*c*.25	2.75	15
16												3.00					*c*.22		16
17																	*c*.20		17
18	Brooms, whisk .....do...	**77**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.86	1.25	.....	1.80	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....	.08	18
19								.90				1.90						.10	19
20								**.85**				.90							20
	Brushes:																		
21	Dust .....do...	**69**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.58**	4.20	.....	2.50	.....	1.95	2.60	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.25	21
22								3.49				2.90						.34	22
23								1.79				3.90							23
24	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch .....do...	**70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	*b* 1.17	.....	1.25	.....	1.84	.....	.....	1.39	.77	.....	.....	24
25								*b* 1.12				1.56				**1.55**			25
26												1.50				1.78			26
27	Shoe, dauber.....do...	**73**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	1.49	.....	1.25	.....	.43	.....	.....	1.29	.....	.....	.....	27
28								1.00				.53							28
29												**.85**							29
30												1.44							30
31	Shoe, polishing.....do...	**85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	3.85	.....	2.65	.....	**1.92**	2.00	.....	3.45	.....	.....	.....	31
32								2.10				1.20	2.75		4.39				32
33								1.50				2.08							33
34	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do...	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.54	1.85	.....	1.32	.....	1.90	1.35	.....	1.49	1.43	.....	.....	34
35								1.55				**.91**	1.80						35
36								1.10				1.00							36
37												2.53							37
38	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong.....No..	**45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.50	.....	.37	.....	**.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39												.48							39

a Per dozen. *b* Same without handles, less 10 cents per dozen. *c* Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William A. Schrock.	Hamilton Page.	Henry W. Frank.	Joseph Fredericks & Co.	Fred B. Dallam.	Louis Feldman, jr.	George E. Butler.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	Harry Unna.	Charles F. Weber.	Charles M. Wiggin.	Henry Seller.	Charles E. Miller.	Esrael Levison.	William R. Wheeler.	A. B. C. Dohrman.	George H. Fuller.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.												
1	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over two in each crate .....No..	**134**	4.75	**3.65**	3.73	3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2			2.35																		2
	Chairs:																				
3	Reed-seat, close-woven .....doz..	**31**	.....	9.80	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.60	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4					9.25							9.60	**8.35**								4
5					9.50								8.28								5
6					10.00								9.24								6
7													8.88								7
8													9.84								8
9	Wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back .....doz..	**116**	.....	7.38	6.74	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, revolving.....No..	**61**	.....	3.65	3.49	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.23**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11													3.43								11
12	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons.....No..	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.24	.....	.....	**3.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever .....No..	**65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.70**	.....	1.88	2.92	2.76	3.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14									2.85		2.20	2.92									14
15									2.85		3.00										15
16									3.10												16
	Clotheslines:																				
17	Galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....feet..	**13,400**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.28	.....	.24	.....	.30	.....	.....	.25	.22	.20	.....	.....	.....	17
18								**.20**		.21		.19					.25				18
19	Rope .....No..	**27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.15	.....	.055	.....	.....	.....	**.0795**	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20												.07									20
21												.10									21
22	Clothespins.....gross..	**309**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.125	.....	.14	.....	**12¼**	.....	.....	.20	.14	.15	.60	.14	.....	22
23							.38														23
24	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	**8**	.....	*a*14.00	.....	*b*12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.20	24
	Desks, school, with seats, double:																				
25	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old .....No..	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.92**	25
26	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old .....No..	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.84**	26
27	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old .....No..	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.76**	27
28	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old .....No..	**47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.69**	28
29	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old .....No..	**19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.64**	29
30	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old .....No..	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60	4.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.59**	30
	Desks, school, back seats for, double:																				
31	No. 1.....No..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.42**	31
32	No. 2.....do..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	4.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.34**	32
33	No. 3.....do..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.27**	33
34	No. 4.....do..	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.24**	34
35	No. 5.....do..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.20**	35
	Desks, school, with seats, single:																				
36	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old .....No..	**48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.92**	36
37	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old .....No..	**58**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.84**	37
38	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old .....No..	**133**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.95	4.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.76**	38
39	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old .....No..	**128**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.95	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.69**	39
40	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old .....No..	**108**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.70	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.64**	40
41	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old .....No..	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.70	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.59**	41

a Office desk.

b Awarded for teacher's desk; 25 number.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George H. Fuller.	Charles F. Weber.	Charles M. Wiggin.	John A. Clover.	Ralph L. Lilienthal.	Fred B. Dallam.	Louis Feldman, jr.	John Hoey.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Desks, school, back seats for, single:									
1	No. 1.....No..	**4**	**3.42**	3.40	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	No. 2.....do...	**10**	**3.34**	3.40	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	No. 3.....do...	**24**	**3.27**	3.40	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	No. 4.....do...	**27**	**3.24**	3.40	3.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	No. 5.....do...	**16**	**3.20**	3.40	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	(*a*)	*a* 12.50	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7				12.75						
	Handles:									
8	Hammer, 16-inch ...doz..	**21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Hatchet.....do...	**16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....
10	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch, dozen.....	**11**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	.....	.....
	Machines, sewing:									
11	"Family," with cover and accessories....No..	**38**	.....	15.40	.....	**16.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12				19.80						
13	Tailors', with attachments.....No..	**5**	.....	22.90	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mattresses:									
14	Double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle.....No..	**262**	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.15	.....	.....	4.40
15							3.98			3.99
16										3.84
17	Single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle.....No..	**780**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.55	.....	.....	3.80
18							3.45			3.44
19										3.32
	Measures:									
20	1-peck, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased...No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....
21	½-bushel, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased.....No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....
22	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches.....No..	**127**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23										
24										
25	Mopsticks.....doz..	**125**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.86	.....
26								1.10		
27								.95		
28	Pails, wood, painted, 3 iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern.....No..	**32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 5.52	**5.90**	.....
29								*b* 5.00		
30								*b* 3.95		
31	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 20 in each bundle.No..	**1,070**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85
32										.70
33										.55
34										
35										
36										
37	Rolling-pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handles ..No..	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*. 80	10	.....

*No award. *a* Twenty-five office desks at $12.50 awarded in lieu of this item to Jos. Fredericks & Co.
b Per dozen.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Wakefield Baker.	Henry W. Frank.	Harry J. Moore.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Joseph Fredericks & Co.	Harry Unna.	Fred Klopstock.	A. B. C. Dohrman.	Louis E. Lake.	Charles E. Miller.	Ernael Levenson.	Leonard H. McRoskey.	William R. Wheeler.	William A. Schrock.	Hamilton Page.	Number.
To be deliverered in San Francisco, Cal.																
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.42	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.35	.....	.....	.36	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.15	.....	.....	1.20	1.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
16.70	.....	.....	*c* 16.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
																12
24.00	.....	.....	*c* **21.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
																14
.....	.....	4.98	.....	.....	3.00	4.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	15
		4.77				4.49						**3.25**				16
		3.85										3.75				17
.....	.....	4.08	.....	.....	2.50	4.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	18
		3.89				3.90						**2.85**				19
		3.15										3.25				20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	**1.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	2.00															24
	2.50															25
.70	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.90	.....	.88	.89	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
						.98		1.00	.99							27
						.98		1.03								28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
						.57										30
.....	.85	1.07	.....	.....	.65	1.32	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.65	.74	31
	.75	.69				1.05	1.03					**.85**		.55		32
	.85	.57				.75	.98					.95		.50		33
		.59					.76					1.05				34
							.59					1.15				35
												1.25				36
.055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	37

c Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William A. Schrock.	Hamilton Page.	Harry C. Bennett.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred B. Dallam.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry W. Frank.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Joseph Fredericks & Co.	Harry Unna.	Charles F. Weber.	Henry Seller.	A. B. C. Dohrman.	Louis E. Lake.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Esrael Levenson.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.																		
	Rope, manila:																				
1	⅜-inch ..... lbs..	**1,230**	.....	.....	.15⅜	.1494	.....	**.13¾**	.....	.....	.16⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1545	.....	1
2	½-inch ..... do..	**1,465**	.....	.....	.14⅞	.1474	.....	**.13½**	.....	.....	.15⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1495	.....	2
3	⅝-inch ..... do..	**1,155**	.....	.....	.14⅞	.1474	.....	**.13¼**	.....	.....	.15⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1495	.....	3
4	¾-inch ..... do..	**1,320**	.....	.....	.14⅞	.1474	.....	**.13**	.....	.....	.15⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1495	.....	4
5	1-inch ..... do..	**1,460**	.....	.....	.14⅞	.1475	.....	**.14¼**	.....	.....	.15⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1495	.....	5
6	1¼-inch ..... do..	**720**	.....	.....	.14⅞	.1495	.....	**.14¼**	.....	.....	.15⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1495	.....	6
7	Sash cord ..... do..	**280**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.228	.11	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	7
8	Stools, wood ..... doz..	**104**	.....	4.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.98	.....	.....	6.50	.....	**4.78**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by ⅜ inch each side of bundle ..... No..	**472**	.....	.....	.....	.16⅔	*b* **2.98**	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.191	.....	*c*.25	*e*.28	.197	.18	.....	.21	9
10							*b* 2.44	.25					.206			*e*.225		.20		.23	10
11							*b* 1.90						.262			*e*.19		.20			11
12													.192			*e*.15⅓		.34			12
13	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate ..... No..	**122**	2.00	**2.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Washing machines, extra heavy (bids on light machines will not be considered) ..... No..	**131**	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	.....	.....	14
15							2.95	3.40					*d* 3.60								15
16								**3.65**													16
17								3.20													17
18	Washtubs, 3 hoops, in nests of the 3 largest sizes ..... No..	**26**	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.00	**.80**	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	*a* 1.62	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.99	.....	.....	*a* 3.15	18
19							.70						*a* 2.89							*a* 1.90	19
20							.53														20
	Wringers, clothes:																				
21	No. 1, large ..... do..	**91**	.....	.....	.....	1.25	2.60	2.20	.....	*c* 2.35	.....	.....	1.79	.....	3.15	*c* 3.00	.....	1.05	2.39	.....	21
22						3.20	2.40						**2.09**			*c* 2.50					22
23																*c* 2.25					23
24	No. 2, "Family" ..... do..	**15**	.....	.....	.....	1.14	1.90	1.10	.....	*c* 1.20	.....	.....	**1.17**	.....	1.50	*c* 1.75	.....	2.55	1.45	.....	24
25							1.80						1.49			*c* 1.25					25
26							1.30									*c* 1.125					26
27							1.15														27

a Per nest. *b* Per dozen. *c* Only. *d* 30 only. *e* 200 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence W. Purrington.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred B. Dallam.	Albert Frank.	Wakefield Baker.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Harry Unna.	Frank M. Gilham.	Louis E. Lake.	Edward H. Horton.	Charles E. Miller.	William A. Van Laak.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.													
	Awl hafts, patent:															
1	Pegging ..... doz..	**3 3/12**	1.00			.75	**.40**	.60						.43		1
2	Sewing ..... do...	**2 3/12**	1.50			.75	**.40**	.75	1.50		2.50			.43		2
3						1.25		1.25								3
	Awls, patent:															
4	Pegging, assorted ..... do...	**27**	.08			**.08**	.035	.08						.033		4
5	Sewing, assorted ..... do...	**38**	.18			.175	.035	.15	.20					**.05**		5
	Awls:															
6	Round, with handle ..... do...	**2**	.40			**.50**	.45	2.25	2.25		3.00			.42		6
7	Saddlers', assorted ..... do...	**23**	.18				.06	**.20**	.20		.25			.075		7
	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, X. C., 2½ inch:															
8	Jointed ..... do...	**15**						.66	**.64**		.70		.65			8
9													.70			9
10	Stiff ..... do...	**3**						.66	**.64**		.70					10
11	Blacking, shoe ..... boxes..	**2,815**		.035	.036	.035	**.035**			.02½						11
12							.03¾			.03						12
13										.03⅜						13
14										.04⅓						14
15	Blankets, horse ..... No..	**50**						1.20			.90		**.94**			15
16								1.10			1.30		1.04			16
17											1.75					17
18											2.00					18
19	Boottree ..... do...	**1**	**3.25**													19
20	Bridles, riding ..... doz..	**22**						12.00	8.50		7.50		9.25			20
21								12.00	10.45		9.00		**10.25**			21
22								12.00	11.90		12.00		10.25			22
23													11.25			23
24	Bristles ..... oz..	**33**	.85			**1.25**		.90								24
25						1.00										25
26						.75										26
27	Brooms, stable ..... No..	**158**		.39	.29		**.39**	.28		.315		.59			.29	27
28								.55		.29					.27	28
29															.25	29
30															.225	30
31	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... do...	**105**		.325	*a* 3.49		.25	**.40**	.275	.33⅓	.50		.31	.42		31
32							.25		.40	.52						32
33	Buckles, breast strap, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1¼-inch ..... doz..	**9 4/12**						**.72**	.74		.85		.75			33
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X. C.:															
34	⅜-inch ..... gross..	**3**						.76	.90		1.25		**.74**			34
35	½-inch ..... do...	**3**						1.02	1.20		1.35		**.95**			35
36	⅝-inch ..... do...	**4**						**1.23**	1.40		1.50		1.24			36
37	1-inch ..... do...	**3**						1.48	1.75		2.00		**1.44**			37
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:															
38	¾-inch ..... gross..	**1**						**.74**	.85		.75					38
39	⅞-inch ..... do...	**1**						1.05	1.15		**1.00**					39
40	1-inch ..... do...	**2**						1.30	1.45		**1.25**					40
41	1¼-inch ..... do...	**1**						**2.10**	2.40		2.40					41
42	1½-inch ..... do...	**2 2/12**						**2.55**	2.90		3.00					42
43	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch ..... gross..	**2 6/12**						**1.70**	2.90		2.00					43
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:															
44	⅝-inch ..... gross..	**1 6/12**						**.59**	.65		.65					44
45	¾-inch ..... do...	**2 6/12**						**.73**	.78		.80					45
46	⅞-inch ..... do...	**4 6/12**						**.85**	.90		.90					46
47	1-inch ..... do...	**3 6/12**						1.03	1.00		**1.00**					47
48	1¼-inch ..... do...	**4 6/12**						**1.36**	1.48		1.50					48
49	1¾-inch ..... do...	**2**						**2.14**	2.25		2.50					49
50	2-inch ..... do...	**3 2/12**						**2.45**	2.70		3.00					50

a Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Frank M. Gilham.	Edward H. Horton.	Clarence W. Purrington.	Albert Frank.	Wakefield Baker.	Fred B. Dallam.	Harry Unna.	Charles E. Miller.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	Buckles, trace:													
1	1¾-inch, 2-loop, Champion, X. C.....doz. pairs..	**7**	1.00	.99	1.10	**.95**								1
2	2-inch, 3-loop, Champion, X. C.....do...	**7**	1.25	**1.09**	1.40	1.20								2
	Burnishers:													
3	Heel, plain.....No..	**4**					**.40**							3
4	Shank.....do...	**1**					**.75**							4
5	Cement, shoe, 2-oz.....doz..	**12**					1.75	**1.60**						5
6								2.00						6
7	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0.....No..	(*b*)			.20				.10					7
8	Channel cutters.....do...	**11**	1.25	.85	.90		**.50**							8
9	Channel openers.....do...	**2**					**.25**							9
10	Cinchas.....do...	**46**	.20	.29	.35	.28								10
11				.44	.50	**.40**								11
12					.75	.45								12
13					.65									13
14	Clamps, sewing, knee.....No..	**9**					**.50**							14
15	Clips, hame, japanned.....doz..	**10**		.50	**.25**	.54								15
16	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron.....do...	**8**	.24	.24	.23	**.21**								16
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:													
17	1½-inch.....do...	**2**	**.26**	.29	.30									17
18	1⅝-inch.....do...	**1**	**.33**	.34	.35									18
19	1¾-inch.....do...	**5**	.39	.39	.45									19
20	2-inch.....do...	**9**	.47	.44	.50	**.36**								20
	Collars, horses:					**.43**								
21	17 to 19 inches, by half inch.....No..	**240**	1.00	1.04	1.75									21
22				**1.29**	2.00	11.90								22
23				1.88	2.34	15.00								23
24				2.08										24
25	19¼ to 21 inches, by half inch.....do...	**101**	1.00	1.12	1.85									25
26				**1.38**	2.10	11.90								26
27				1.96	2.44	15.00								27
28				2.16										28
29	21⅛ to 24 inches, by half inch.....do...	**22**	1.00	1.29	2.25									29
30				**1.63**	2.50	12.90								30
31				2.66	2.90	16.00								31
32				2.88										32
33	Collars, mules, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inch.....do...	**132**	1.00	1.04	1.20									33
34				**1.29**		11.90								34
35				1.88		15.00								35
36				2.08										36
37	Collices, sizes 4 to 12.....do...	**8**					**.25**							37
38	Crimping boards, boys'.....pairs..	(*)												38
39	Crimping screws.....No..	**12**					**.40**							39
40	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....doz..	**11**$^{8}/_{12}$	1.28		1.65				.80	**1.20**	1.27	1.26		40
41					1.75				1.50	1.10	1.15	1.62		41
42	Cutters, peg, regular.....No..	(*a*)					*a*.50							42
43	Dressing, shoe.....doz..	**25**					.70	.75		.88	.72		**.70**	43
44										.79	.76			44
45										.75	.89			45

*No bid received on this item.

a No award, sample not satisfactory; not a peg cutter.

b No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence H. Purrington.	Albert Frank.	Jacob J. Liebold.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Frank M. Gilham.	Edward H. Horton.	Alexander J. Cook.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	Harry Unna.	Charles E. Miller.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
1	Eyelets, black, B, long ..... M..	**28**	.20	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Eyelet hooks, black ..... do...	**16**	.70	**.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Eyelet sets, hand ..... No..	**4**	**.50**	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Halters ..... do...	**100**	.....	.....	.60	.79	.70	.80	*c* **9.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5			.....	.....	.70	.69	.75	.75	*c* 10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Hair, gray goat ..... lbs..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Hames, Concord, size 18 by 20 inches, wood, high top, clip and breast ring ..... pairs..	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.64	.70	**.625**	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Harness, double, complete:														
8	With breeching, Concord hames ..... sets..	**111**	.....	.....	27.50	26.90	21.98	28.77	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9						24.40	22.55		**23.50**						9
10							23.98		25.75						10
11									26.25						11
12	Without breeching, Concord hames .. do...	**82**	.....	.....	23.00	21.90	16.98	23.77	17.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13						19.90	17.55		**18.25**						13
14							18.98		20.00						14
15									20.50						15
16	Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames ..... sets..	**167**	.....	.....	13.50	10.40	11.21	11.90	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17						9.90	*b* **11.88**		12.50						17
18							13.21		13.50						18
19									14.00						19
20									15.75						20
21									16.25						21
22	Hooks, hames ..... doz..	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.40	.50	.50	**.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23							.50	.88	.80						23
24							1.25								24
25	Ink, burnishing (quarts) ..... doz..	**16**	2.75	**2.00**	.....	*d* 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Jacks, low arm, for lasting and pegging .. No..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	Knives:														
27	Cutting ..... doz..	**1** 3/12	**1.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Gauge ..... do...	**1**	*a* 1.25	.....	.....	**10.40**	11.90	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Head, large size ..... do...	3/12	.....	.....	.....	9.00	6.00	**6.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Round, large size ..... do...	**1** 1/12	.....	.....	.....	**13.50**	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Shoe, square point, No. 3 ..... do...	**9** 6/12	1.00	1.00	.....	1.10	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.90	**.78**	.....	.85	31
32	Skiving, regular ..... do...	**1**	2.00	**1.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33				1.90											33
34	Straight, shoemaker's ..... do...	**2** 6/12	1.00	.....	.....	**1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	Laces, shoe:														
35	Leather, 36-inch ..... gross..	**121**	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.39	.....	.....	2.00	.....	35
36				**1.50**			.....	.....	.....	1.69	.....	.....	2.12	.....	36
37							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.53	.....	37
38							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.93	.....	38
39	Tubular, 36-inch, black, extra heavy .. do...	**207**	**.75**	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	.....	.....	2.15	.....	39
40				.70			.....	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41							.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Lamp, kit ..... No..	**9**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	Last hooks ..... do...	**2**	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	Laster, shank, crab ..... do...	**4**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	Lasts:														
45	Boys', assorted, 1 to 5 ..... pairs..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46	Men's, assorted, 6 to 10 ..... do...	**29**	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
47	Misses', assorted, 13 to 2 ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48	Women's, assorted, 3 to 8 ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48

* No bid received.

a Each, sample submitted with the bid is not a guage knife.

b With wide backband add 35 cents per set.

c Per dozen.

d Dozen quarts.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence W. Purrington.	Pioneer Belting Co.	Alexander J. Cook.	Jacob J. Liebold.	Henry E. Bothin.	Albert Frank.	Wakefield Baker.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Frank M. Gilham.	Anton Metten.	Charles E. Miller.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
1	Lasts, lap, iron, 3 sizes.....No..	**20**	**.35**												1
	Leather:														
2	Dongola, kid .....lbs..	**34**			2.95			**.83**							2
3					2.25										3
4	Calfskin.....do...	**872**	.625		**.55**			.64		.65	.69		.54		4
5								.89							5
6	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side).....do...	**5,450**	.32½		.3330	.28⅝		.31¼		**.32**					6
7						.30									7
8	Kip (about 5-pound sides) .....do...	**710**	.575		**.4250**			.54		.45			.405		8
9	Lace, per pound.....sides..	**43**	.44	.50	.64			.53	.57	.53	.35	.65		**.22**	9
10					.50¾										10
11	Sole, hemlock .....lbs..	**360**			.26			**.24¾**							11
12	Sole, oak.....do...	**3,645**	.305		**.2965**	.26		.2874							12
13			.285			.27									13
14	Lining, shoe .....yds..	(a)													14
15	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 8.....doz..	**42**								**.05**		.05			15
16	Nails, saddle.....lbs..	**14**										**.35**			16
	Nails, iron:														
17	⅝—14.....lbs..	**62**					**.06**	.05	.045						17
18	Swede, ⅝—16 .....do...	(*)							.14						18
19	Swede, ⅜—16 .....do...	(*)							.14						19
20	⅜—14 .....do...	**45**					**.06**	.05	.14						20
21	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch.....gross..	(*)								1.50		1.25			21
22	Paste, Austrian.....lbs..	**58**						**.25**							22
	Pegs, shoe:														
23	3—14.....gals..	(*)						.25							23
24	4—12 .....do...	**3**	**.20**					.25							24
25	5—12 .....do...	**9**	**.20**					.25							25
26	6—11 .....do...	**3**	**.20**					.25							26
27	7—10 .....do...	**2**	**.20**					.25							27
28	Pincers, lasting, steel, No. 4.....No..	**6**	**.75**												28
29	Planes, edge, sizes 4 to 12 .....do...	**3**	**1.75**												29
	Punches:														
30	Hand, oval, Nos. 1 to 14.....do...	**2**							.40			**.50**			30
31	Spring, harness, 6, 7, and 8 tube .....do...	(*)							.45			.75		.52	31
	Rasps:														
32	Peg (or peg break).....do...	**4**	**.50**						.60						32
33	Shoe, 8-inch regular .....do...	**18**	**.18**					.25	.18					.18	33
34	Shoe, 10-inch regular .....do...	**27**	**.21**					.30	.23					.22	34
35	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ⅞-inch .....lb..	(a)													35
	Rings:														
36	Halter .....doz..	**16**								.15	.16	**.13**			36
37	Harness, malleable iron, X. C., ¾-inch...do...	**13**								.06	**.05**	.06			37

a No bid received. * No award; sample not satisfactory.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Frank M. Gilham.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:				
1	$\frac{7}{8}$-inch ..... doz..	7	.07	**.06**	.07
2	1-inch ..... do...	7	.09	**.07**	.09
3	$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ..... do...	9	.11	**.10**	.105
4	$1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do...	7	.16	**.15**	.15
5	$1\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do...	23	.20	.20	**.18**
	Rosettes, nickel plate:				
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do...	9	**.20**	.....	.30
7	2-inch ..... do...	6	**.26**	.25	.30
8	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood ..... No..	17	.45	.40	**.35**
9	Saddles ..... do...	9	8.00 7.00	**9.40** 10.50 12.00	11.90
10					
11					
12	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet ..... doz..	$1\frac{6}{12}$	.....	.....	.....
	Slides, breast-strap:				
13	$1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, japanned ..... do...	8	.36	.35	.40
14	$1\frac{3}{4}$-inch, japanned ..... do...	6	.49	.40	.50
15	2-inch, japanned ..... do...	5	.74	.75	1.00
	Snaps, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:				
16	$\frac{7}{8}$-inch ..... gross..	$3\frac{6}{12}$	2.40	2.20	2.35
17					
18	1-inch ..... do...	$2\frac{3}{12}$	2.60	2.25	2.50
19					
20	$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ..... do...	2	4.25	3.90	4.10
21					
22	Staples, hame, with burrs ..... doz..	12	.21	**.18**	.25
23	Stands, counter, regular, 4 lasts ..... No..	5	.....	.....	.....
	Sticks:				
24	Long ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....
25	Shoulder ..... do...	3	.....	.....	.....
26	Size ..... do...	3	.....	.....	.....
27	Stirrups, wood, 5-inch ..... pairs..	(*a*)	.12	.25	.15
28	Stitching horses ..... No..	3	3.00	**2.75**	3.00
29	Stones, sand ..... do...	(*b*)	.....	.....	.....
	Stretchers:				
30	Instep ..... do...	4	.....	.....	.....
31	Toe ..... do...	6	.....	.....	.....
32	Surcingles ..... do...	34	**.19** .14	.12 .20	.125 .25
33					
	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loop:				
34	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... doz..	3	**.15**	.15	.15
35	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do...	3	**.15**	.15	.15
36	Tacks, shoe, 1, 2, and 3 ounce ..... oz..	520	.....	.....	.....
37					
38					
	Terrets, band, X. C.:				
39	$1\frac{1}{8}$-inch ..... doz..	2	**.56**	.50	.60
40	$1\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... do...	3	**.60**	.60	.75
	Thread:				
41	Shoe, Barbour's, No. 3 ..... lbs..	71	1.03	1.08	1.00
42	Linen, spools, black, machine, Nos. 40 and 50 ..... doz..	23	2.75 2.90	3.00	.90
43					
44	Tools, claw ..... No..	6	.23	.15	**.125**
45	Trace carriers, X. C ..... doz..	2	**.34**	.85	.75
46	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C ..... No..	6	.32	.37	.35
	Wax:				
47	Saddler's ..... lbs..	30	.15	.35	**.08**
48	Shoemaker's, small ball, per 100 balls .balls..	1,575	.70	.48	.75
49	Wheels, box, with slide ..... No..	1	.....	.....	.....
50	Winkers, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather, dozen	$3\frac{6}{12}$	1.70	.....	1.75

*No bid received. *a* No award; sample not satisfactory. *b* No award; no sample.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Wakefield Baker.	Edward H. Horton.	Albert Frank.	Charles E. Miller.	Clarence W. Purrington.	Henry E. Bothin.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
						10
						11
.....	.....	**6.00**	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	**.33**	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	**.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	**.66**	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2.10	2.10 2.90	.....	**2.02**	.....	.....	16
2.30	2.30 3.00	.....	**2.15**	.....	.....	17
3.70	3.65 5.00	.....	**3.50**	.....	.....	18
.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.50	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.75**	.....	29
.....	.125 .249	.....	.....	**.75**	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	*c*.175 .15 .15	.....	.17	**.01**	33
						34
						35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	**1.00**	1.10	.....	1.10	.....	38
.....	**2.64** 3.15	3.00 3.50	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	**.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.35	.....	**.50**	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	45
.....	**1.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
						47
						48
						49
						50

c Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Fred. B. Dallam.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	Thomas R. Hayes.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	Harry Unna.	Charles O. Hooker.	John D. Sibley.	Charles E. Miller.	Richard N. Nason.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch, No.	**22**			.68	*b*.62							**.58**		1
2	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case), doz.	**352**			.65		.65		.80	.88			**.65**	.845	2
3					.80				.70	.88				.845	3
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2⅛-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen, No.	**305**		.24	**.22**										4
5	Corn planters, hand, do.	**4**			**.60**							.65			5
6	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes, packed in cases, No.	**29**			**2.50**										6
7	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, 5-inch blade, with wheel, No.	**12**			**3.25**						2.85	3.00			7
8	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles, No.	**14**			**.90**	*b*.90							.82		8
9													.75		9
10	Drills, grain, 2-horse, do.	**2**			**49.00**						64.00	54.00			10
	Forks, hay, c. s.:														
11	3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases, dozen	**23**			6.75	**6.90**							6.95		11
12	4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases, dozen	**35**			7.10	7.25							**7.00**		12
	Forks, manure, c. s.:														
13	4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases, dozen	**15**			6.50	**6.25**							6.45		13
14	5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases, doz.	**7**$\frac{3}{12}$			9.50	**9.00**							9.45		14
	Handles:														
15	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, "extra," turned (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases, dozen	**318**		1.12	**1.70**	1.90		1.58					1.85		15
16					1.25										16
17					1.10										17
18	Hay fork, 5½-foot (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases, doz.	**5**			2.64	2.70							**2.52**		18
19	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases, doz.	**65**		1.27	1.55	1.60		1.60					**1.47**		19
20	Plow, left-hand, straight, ⅜ by 2½ inches by 5 feet, doz.	**14**	*a*2.16		**2.50**										20
21	Plow, right-hand, double bend, for mold board, ⅜ by 2½ inches by 5 feet, doz.	**13**	2.50		**3.00**										21
22	Shovel, long, do.	**14**			2.00	**2.05**							1.875		22
23	Spade, D, do.	**3**$\frac{6}{12}$			2.85	2.85							**2.725**		23
24	Harrows, 60 teeth, ½ by 8 inches, steel, with draw-bar and clevises, No.	**34**			**10.47**						10.90	11.50			24
	Hose:														
25	Garden, solid shank, c. s., 6-inch, doz.	**47**			4.10	4.15							**3.98**		25
26	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2, do.	**50**			**5.85**	5.75							5.95		26
	Knives:														
27	Corn, do.	**4**$\frac{6}{12}$			2.45	**2.25**							2.40		27
28	Hay, do.	**2**$\frac{1}{12}$			8.40	**8.25**							8.30		28
29	Lawn mowers, hand, 14-inch, No.	**16**			2.34	6.80							**2.275**		29
30						*b*3.25									30
31	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke, complete, with two dozen extra sections, No.	**10**			**38.00**						39.90	50.00			31
32	Mattocks, ax, c. s., doz.	**19**			**7.35**	7.25		7.15					7.40		32
33	Oxbow keys, 2-inch, do.	**2**			*c*.55								**.72**		33
34	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds, number	**292**			**.51**	*b*.50		.58					.55		34

a Wrong in length. *b* Only. *c* Too small.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Charles O. Hooker.	John D. Sibley.	Edward D. Flint.	William R. Wheeler.	Andrew Carrigan.	Charles O. Hooper.	Charles E. Miller.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Plows, with extra share:											
1	8-inch, c. s., 1-horse ..... No..	**207**	5.43	4.60	4.60							1
2			**4.50**		3.25							2
3	10-inch, c. s., 2-horse ..... do...	**46**	6.85	6.34	6.30							3
4			5.25		**4.50**							4
5	12-inch, c. s., 2-horse ..... do...	**36**	**7.25**	7.65	7.40							5
6			6.75		5.80							6
7	14-inch, c. s., 2-horse ..... No..	**32**	8.25	9.40	**8.20**							7
8			7.50		6.65							8
9	Plows, "breaker," 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share ..... No..	**3**	**12.40**	.....	12.75							9
10	Plows, shovel, double ..... do...	**4**	**2.49**	3.00	.....							10
	Plow beams:											
11	For 8-inch plow, 5 feet long ..... do...	**107**	**1.15**	.....	.....	.76						11
12	For 10-inch plow, 5½ feet long ..... do...	**18**	**1.25**	.....	.....	.99						12
13	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long ..... do...	**31**	**1.50**	.....	.....	1.11						13
14	For 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long ..... do...	**29**	**2.00**	.....	.....	1.63						14
15	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6½ feet long ..... do...	**14**	**2.50**	.....	.....	1.75						15
16	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long ..... do...	**24**	**2.75**	.....	.....	2.00						16
	Pumps, iron, with cylinder attached:											
17	Lift, hand, fitted for 1¼-inch pipe ..... do...	**32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18						.....	1.10					18
19	Lift and force, hand, fitted for 1¼-inch pipe ..... do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	Rakes:											
20	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth ..... do...	**5**	16.50	22.00	**15.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21				25.00		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22				18.00		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23				21.00		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows ..... doz..	**7**	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....	**2.15**	.....	24
25	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... do...	**62**	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	**2.00**	.....	25
26	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied ..... No..	**30**	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	**.87**	.....	26
	Scythes:											
27	Brush, packed in cases ..... doz..	**4 8/12**	8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.50**	.....	8.60	.....	27
28	Grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases .... do...	**28**	9.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.00**	.....	9.15	.....	28
29	Weed, packed in cases ..... do...	**2 8/12**	8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.50**	.....	8.55	.....	29
30	Scythe snaths ..... do...	**28**	7.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.15	.....	**6.90**	.....	30
31	Scythestones ..... do...	**29**	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	**.30**	.....	31
32	Seed drill and cultivator, for garden use ..... No..	**6**	**6.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon ..... do...	**1**	**12.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Shovels, coal, D handle ..... do...	**45**	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35	.....	1.20	.....	34
35	Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:									**.80**		35
36	Long-handled, No. 2, round point ..... No..	**1,390**	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69	.....	**.66**	.58	36
37			.75									37
38	Short-handled, No. 2, square point ..... do...	**105**	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69	.....	**.66**	.....	38
39			.75									39
40	Sickles, No. 3, grain ..... do...	**618**	**.26**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.....	.28	.....	40
	Spades, steel, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:											
41	Long-handled, No. 3 ..... No..	**125**	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	.....	41
42	D-handled, No. 3 ..... do...	**46**	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	.....	42
43	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..... do...	**48**	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.76	.....	**.72**	.....	43
44	Twine, binder ..... lbs..	**425**	**.12½**	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45			.11									45
	Wheelbarrows, garden:											
46	All iron ..... No..	**66**	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.85**	.....	46
47	Wood ..... do...	**12**	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.50**	.....	47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Saul Magner.	Edward D. Flint.	Fred B. Dallam.	Wakefield Baker.	Lawrence E. Van Winkle.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	Harry Unna.	Charles M. Yates.	Richard N. Nason.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.										
1	Borax ..... lbs..	**345**	.....	.....	.095	.....	.07¼	.075	**.07¼**	.....	.07¼	.09¼	1
	Brushes:												
2	Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch ..... No..	**40**	*a* 15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	1.88	2.35	*a* 12.00	2
3			*a* 26.00						.78	1.26	**1.24**		3
4			*a* 12.00										4
5			*a* 5.76										5
6	Marking, bristle, assorted ..... doz..	**10 4/12**	.28	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	*a*.32	.35	**.21¾**	.45	6
7			.23										7
	Brushes, paint, round, all bristles, full size:												
8	No. 1/0 ..... No..	**33**	*a* 5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.45**	.44	.39	*a* 4.90	8
9			*a* 6.00							.40			9
10										.29			10
11										.21			11
12	No. 2/0 ..... do...	**31**	*a* **7.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69	.68	.625	*a* 6.80	12
13			*a* 9.75							.61			13
14										.45			14
15										.28			15
16	No. 5/0 ..... do...	**33**	*a* 11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.02	.99	.91	*a* 10.60	16
17			*a* 13.60							**.89**			17
18										.64			18
19										.39			19
20	No. 8/0 ..... do...	**39**	*a* 21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.40	**1.29**	*a* 15.00	20
21										1.31			21
22										1.07			22
23										.67			23
	Brushes, paint, all Chinese bristles, flat:												
24	3-inch ..... do..	**75**	.27	*a* 2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.21**	.12	.25	2.20	24
25			.23						.33	.245	.44		25
26	4-inch ..... do...	**141**	.45	*a* 3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.37	.17	.47	4.50	26
27			**.35**						.56	.42	.88		27
	Brushes:												
28	All bristles, sash tools, No. 6 ..... do...	**83**	.15	*a* 1.30	.....	*a* .81	.....	.....	**.12**	.09	.095	*a* .75	28
29			.13						.21		.085		29
30			.09										30
31	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ..... do...	**78**	1.20	*a* 2.25	.....	*a* 1.90	.33	.....	.14	.12	**.37**	.....	31
32			.55	*a* 4.25					.41	.15	.28		32
33			.40							.28	.52		33
34			1.10							.43			34
35	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle ..... No..	**72**	.23	.....	.....	*a* 2.45	.....	.....	.50	.45	1.21	.....	35
36			.26			*a* 2.80				**.52**	.57		36
37			.56							.69	.41		37
38										.34			38
39	Coal tar ..... gals..	**205**	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16		.155	**.16**	39

a Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Ivory F. Littlefield.		James A. Malarkey.		Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.					
	Glass, window, single thick:			*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	
1	8 by 10 ..... boxes..	**7**	3.37	**2.45**	3.40	2.695	4.17	1
2	9 by 12..... do...	**3**	3.37	**2.45**	3.40	2.695	4.17	2
3	9 by 16..... do...	**2**	4.00	**2.45**	3.40	2.695	4.17	3
4	9 by 18..... do...	**2**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	4
5	10 by 12..... do...	**31**	3.37	**2.45**	3.40	2.695	4.17	5
6	10 by 14..... do...	**18**	3.37	**2.45**	3.40	2.695	4.17	6
7	10 by 16..... do...	**26**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	7
8	10 by 18..... do...	**5**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	8
9	10 by 20..... do...	**2**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	9
10	10 by 24..... do...	**4**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	10
11	12 by 14..... do...	**24**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	11
12	12 by 16..... do...	**35**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	12
13	12 by 18..... do...	**17**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	13
14	12 by 20..... do...	**8**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	14
15	12 by 22..... do...	**5**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	15
16	12 by 24..... do...	**1**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	16
17	12 by 30..... do...	**2**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	17
18	12 by 32..... do...	**3**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	18
19	12 by 36..... do...	**3**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	19
20	12 by 38 ..... box..	**1**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	20
21	14 by 16 ..... boxes..	**7**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	21
22	14 by 18..... do...	**14**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	22
23	14 by 20..... do...	**3**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	23
24	14 by 22..... do...	**4**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	24
25	14 by 26..... do...	**7**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	25
26	14 by 28..... do...	**2**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	26
27	14 by 30..... do...	**2**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	27
28	14 by 32..... do...	**10**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	28
29	14 by 34 ..... box..	**1**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	29
30	14 by 36 ..... boxes..	**14**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	30
31	14 by 42..... do...	**3**	4.75	3.90	5.10	**3.75**	4.83	31
32	15 by 18..... do...	**4**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	32
33	15 by 26 ..... box..	**1**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	33
34	15 by 28 ..... boxes..	**4**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	34
35	15 by 32..... do...	**4**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	35
36	15 by 34..... do...	**2**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	36
37	15 by 36..... do...	**16**	4.60	3.50	4.60	**3.44**	5.60	37
38	15 by 40..... do...	**5**	4.60	3.90	5.10	**3.75**	4.83	38
39	16 by 18..... do...	**7**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	39
40	16 by 20..... do...	**3**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	40
41	16 by 22..... do...	**2**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	41
42	16 by 24..... do...	**4**	4.00	**2.79**	4.12	3.16	5.13	42
43	16 by 26..... do...	**4**	4.25	3.40	4.50	**3.35**	5.60	43

a All bids for glass in this column are for single thick.
b All bids for glass in this column are for double thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Ivory F. Littlefield.		James A. Malarkey.		Wakefield Baker.	Charles M. Yates.	Richard Nason.	Saul Magner.	Harry Unna.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.										
				a	*b*	*a*	*b*						
	Glass, window, double thick:												
1	16 by 36.....boxes..	**8**	5.85	3.50	4.60	3.44	**4.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1
2	16 by 42.....do...	**3**	6.15	3.90	5.10	3.75	**4.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2
3	16 by 44.....do...	**5**	6.15	3.90	5.10	3.75	**4.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3
4	18 by 30.....do...	**3**	5.50	3.40	4.50	3.35	**4.21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4
5	18 by 36.....do...	**7**	5.85	3.50	4.60	3.44	**4.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5
6	18 by 42.....do...	**2**	6.15	3.90	5.10	3.75	**4.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6
7	20 by 24.....do...	**2**	5.50	3.40	4.50	3.35	**4.21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7
8	22 by 30.....do...	**2**	5.85	3.50	4.60	3.44	**4.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	8
9	24 by 32.....box..	**1**	6.15	3.90	5.10	3.75	**4.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9
10	24 by 34.....boxes..	**5**	6.15	3.90	5.10	3.75	**4.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	10
11	24 by 36.....do...	**5**	6.15	3.90	5.10	3.75	**4.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	11
12	26 by 32.....box..	**1**	6.15	3.90	5.10	3.75	**4.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	12
13	26 by 36.....boxes..	**3**	7.10	4.30	5.70	4.25	**5.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	13
14	26 by 40.....do...	**2**	7.10	4.30	5.70	4.25	**5.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	14
15	28 by 34.....do...	**3**	7.10	4.30	5.70	4.25	**5.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	15
16	28 by 40.....do...	**2**	7.10	4.30	5.70	4.25	**5.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	16
17	Glaziers' glass cutters .....No..	**20**	.10	3.75	....	.....	.....	**3.00**	.....	.....	.....	...	17
	Glue:												
18	Cabinetmakers' .....lbs..	**260**	.08½	.09	....	.....	.....	.075	**.08½**	.105	.....	...	18
19			.14						.109				19
20	Liquid, prepared, in cans, cased.....qts..	**166**	.53	.49	....	.....	.....	.49	.49	.64	**.43**	.56	20
21										.64			21
22	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5 gal. cans, cased .....gals..	**134**	1.40	1.00	....	.....	.....	.....	**1.59**	.925	1.10	...	22
23									1.37				23
24	Japan, house painters', in cans, cased.....gals..	**105**	.60	.45	....	.....	.....	.....	.84	**.375**	.35	...	24
25			.85						.38¾		.45	...	25
	Lampblack:												
26	In 1-pound papers .....lbs..	**122**	.10	.07	....	.....	.....	.....	**.07**	.08¾	.....	...	26
27									.085				27
28	Pure, in oil, good strength.....lbs..	**130**	.14¾	**.115**	....	.....	.....	.....	.11¾	.11	.14	...	28

a All bids for glass in this column are for single thick.
b All bids for glass in this column are for double thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Saul Magner.	John A. Clover.	Fred B. Dallam.	Thomas R. Hayes.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
1	Lead: Red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box.....lbs..	**1,150**	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	White, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs..	**22,800**	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Oakum.....do...	**20**	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Oil: Harness, in cans, cased.....gals..	**52**	.45	.....	.....	.....	1.10
5							
6	Kerosene, water-white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.....gals..	**19,550**	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Lard, good quality, in cans, cased, gallons.....	**770**	.60	.70	.....	.....	.....
8	Linseed, boiled, pure, in cans, cased, gallons.....	**2,100**	.81	.77	.....	.....	.....
9							
10	Linseed, raw, pure, in cans, cased, gallons.....	**345**	.79	.76	.....	.....	.....
11							
12	Lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased .....gals..	**480**	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
14							
15							
16	Sewing machine.....bots..	**880**	.035	.....	*a*.40	.03¼	.....
17						.05	
	Paints, etc.						
	Chrome green:						
18	Dry .....lbs..	**165**	.07	.08	.....	.....	.....
19							
20	In oil.....do...	**215**	.14¾	.14	.....	.....	.....
21							
	Chrome yellow:						
22	Dry.....do...	**130**	.095	.08	.....	.....	.....
23							
24	In oil.....do...	**288**	.155	.17	.....	.....	.....
25	English vermilion, in oil.....do...	**95**	.97	.76	.....	.....	.....
26	Ivory, drop black, in oil .....do...	**165**	.14¾	.14	.....	.....	.....
27	Indian red, in japan .....do...	**60**	**22½**	.24	.....	.....	.....
	Ocher, French yellow:						
28	Dry.....do...	**420**	.02¾	.03⅜	.....	.....	.....
29							
30	In oil, for tinting.....do...	**360**	.08	.055	.....	.....	.....
31	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting ....do...	**132**	.31	.36	.....	.....	.....
32							
33	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in cans, cased, gallons.....	**1,635**	.48	.46	.....	.....	.....
34							
	Sienna:						
35	Burnt, in oil, for tinting.....lbs..	**137**	.11½	.12	.....	.....	.....
36	Raw, in oil, for tinting.....do...	**82**	.11½	.12	.....	.....	.....
37	Venetian red, for tinting .....do...	**230**	.08	.085	.....	.....	.....
38	Paper, building .....do...	**2,550**	.03⅜	.....	.....	.033	.....
39			**.03½**				
40			.03⅝				
41			.13				

a Per dozen.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

William S. Miller.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles M. Yates.	Isadore Lievre.	Richard N. Nason.	Charles F. Tay.	James R. Malarkey.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.06¾	6.23	.....	**.064**	.....	.07	.....	.....	1
.06¾	**6.23**	.....	.064	.....	.07	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.046	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	3
.31	*b*.**30**	.....	.44	.....	.365	.....	.....	4
.40	*c*.**35**							5
.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19¼	.....	.....	6
.....	.63	.....	**.62**	.....	.65	.....	.....	7
.77	.78	.....	**.71**	.....	.79	.....	.....	8
.86					.79			9
.76	.76	.....	**.70**	.....	.78	.....	.....	10
.85					.78			11
.14½	*b*.15	.....	**.12¾**	.....	.125	.....	.....	12
.23¼								13
.13								14
.22								15
.03	.03	.....	.....	.02¾	.03¾	.....	.....	16
				.03				17
	.075	.....	**.07¾**	.....	.095	.....	.....	18
.....	.09							19
.....	.10	.....	**.11**	.....	.115	.....	.....	20
								21
.....	.075	.....	.09¼	.....	.07¼	.....	.....	22
	.10							23
.....	.145	.....	**.125**	.....	.14¼	.....	.....	24
.....	**.70**	.....	.79	.....	.90	.....	.....	25
.....	**.12**	.....	.11	.....	.115	.....	.....	26
.....	.23	.....	.18¾	.....	.20	.....	.....	27
.....	.039	.....	.035	.....	.04	.....	.....	28
			.02¾					29
.....	**.06**	.....	.06	.....	.08¾	.....	.....	30
.....	**.24**	.....	.33	.....	.33	.....	.....	31
					.195			32
.....	**.41**	.....	.47	.....	.49	.....	.....	33
			.57					34
.....	**.105**	.....	.08	.....	.09¾	.....	.....	35
.....	**.105**	.....	.08	.....	.09¾	.....	.....	36
.....	.05¾	.....	**.07¾**	.....	.08	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.074	.....	.....	.....	.075	38
								39
								40
								41

b 5-gallon cans.

c 1-gallon cans.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued—AND CLASS 15.	Quantity awarded.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Saul Magner.	Fred B. Dallam.	William S. Miller.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles M. Yates.	Richard N. Nason.	Charles F. Tay.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	Charles E. Miller.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Esrael Levenson.	John C. Schieck.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.												
1	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped..lbs...	**900**	**.025**	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.03¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Pitch.....do...	**70**	**.02**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do...	**1,445**	**.03**	.03	.....	.....	.03	.....	.024	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Resin, common.....do...	**45**	.01	.....	.....	.....	.025	.....	.024	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Stain, oak.....gals..	**43**	.85	1.35	.....	.....	.72	.02	.01¾	.025	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....do...	**815**	.72	.63	.....	.72	**.64**	.....	**.59**	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7						.81		.....	.635	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased .....lbs..	**171**	.11¼	.115	.....	.....	**.095**	.....	.07	.08¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Varnish, coach, good quality, for interior use, gallons.....	**75**	.95	**.95**	.....	.....	1.15	.....	1.07	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10				1.10					1.17											10
11	Varnish, wagon, heavy durable body:																			11
12	In 1-gallon cans, cased.....gals..	**96**	1.90	1.70	.....	.....	2.10	.....	1.40	**2.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13			1.45	2.30					1.77											13
14	In 5-gallon cans, cased.....do...	**5**	1.80	1.60	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.35	**2.27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Whiting, extra, gilder's bolted.....lbs..	**1,100**	1.35 .015	2.20 **.01¼**	.....	.....	.01¼	.....	1.72 .01¼	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

CLASS No. 15—TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

CLASS No. 15.—TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

16	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.....No..	**300**	.....	.....	**.84**	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.82	.....	.....	.87	.....	.89	16
17					1.09			1.10						.88						17
18								1.20												18
19	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.....No..	**950**	.....	.....	.25¾	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.29	.26	.25	.30	.37	.....	.30	.29	.....	19
20					**.185**			.33												20
21								.58												21
22	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....doz..	**4**	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.58**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23								.66												23
24								.72												24
	Cans:																			
25	Kerosene, 1-gallon, common top .....do...	**17**	.....	.....	1.49	.....	.....	1.58	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	25
26					**1.39**			2.10			1.60									26
27	Milk, all steel, 32-quart.....No..	**14**	.....	.....	**1.85**	.....	.....	1.96	.....	.....	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	Coffee boilers, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:																			
28	2-quart, full size, riveted .....No..	**175**	.....	.....	.07¼	.....	.....	.085	.....	.....	**.12**	.....	.....	.075	.10	.....	.16	.....	.....	28
29								.12						.19			.08			29
30	4-quart, full size .....do...	**326**	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.125	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	.11	.14	.....	.20	.....	.....	30
31								.17						.25			.11			31
32	6-quart, full size .....do...	**130**	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	.155	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	.....	.15	.35	.....	.30	.....	.....	32
33								.32						.31			.18			33
	Coffee mills:																			
34	Iron hopper box.....do...	**61**	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.33¾	.....	.....	.....	.26	.30	.....	.....	.33	.42	.....	.....	34
35								.41								**.21**				35
36	Side, No. 1.....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	.45	**.37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds, number	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**19.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

TIN AND STAMPED WARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 15. TIN AND STAMPED WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Fred B. Dallam.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	Wakefield Baker.	William R. Wheeler.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
1	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:									1
2	Pint.....doz..	**80**	.44	.42	.50	.....	.40	**.44**	.45	2
3					.55		.60			3
4	Quart.....do...	**35**	.89	.....	.65	.....	.44	.92	**.55**	4
5	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....do...	**30**	.....	.41	.....	.....	**1.00**	1.00	.64	5
				.63						
6	Funnels, full size, plain tin:									6
7	1-quart.....do...	**8 2/12**	.40	.36	.....	.....	**.34**	.40	.37	7
	2-quart.....do...	**1 6/12**	.60	.58	.....	.....	.52	.60	**1.20**	
8	Kettles, wrought-steel hollow ware:									8
9	8-quart.....No..	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	.....	**.75**	9
10	12-quart.....do...	**31**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.40**	.....	.94	10
	14-quart.....do...	**33**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	.....	1.15	
11	Pails, water, heavy tin:									11
12	10-quart, retinned.....do...	**395**	.25	.165	.35	.....	**.22**	.....	.29	12
13				.37						13
14	14-quart, retinned.....do...	**225**		.42						14
15			.29	.22	.45	.....	**.34**	.....	.35	15
16				.40						16
				.45						
17	Pans, bake, sheet-iron:									17
18	12 by 19.....do...	**87**	.49	**.17**	.20	.....	.17	.....	.17	18
	15 by 20.....do...	**111**	.....	**.22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	
19	Pans, dish, IX stamped tin, retinned:									19
20	12-quart, full size.....do...	**435**	**.22**	.18	.30	.....	.245	.25	.23	20
21				.22						21
22	18-quart.....do...	**285**	.26	.26	.37	.....	**.29**	.35	.34	22
				.33	.44					
23	Pans:									23
24	Dust, japanned, heavy.....doz..	**52**	.54	.66	.85	.....	.60	1.65	**.64**	24
25							.83			25
26	Fry, No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom.....No..	**84**	.....	.13	.15	.15	.075	.12	.10	26
27				.20	.25		.12		.24	27
28							**.13**			28
							.22			
29	Pans, tin, stamped tin, retinned:									29
30	1-quart.....doz..	**8**	.40	.52	.....	.....	.26	**.50**	.47	30
31			.58	.63			.44			31
32	2-quart.....do...	**16**	.54	.71	.75	.....	.38	.70	**.68**	32
33			.75	.83			.54			33
34	4-quart.....do...	**21**	**.95**	1.12	1.15	.....	.60	1.05	1.07	34
35			1.02	1.05			.80			35
36				.88						36
37	6-quart.....do...	**30**	**1.29**	1.37	1.50	.....	.79	1.30	1.45	37
38			1.25	1.43	1.80		1.42			38
39				1.10			.95			39
40	8-quart.....do...	**23**	**1.44**	1.76	1.65	.....	.90	1.65	1.60	40
41			1.60	1.60	2.00		1.58			41
				1.26			1.20			
42	Plates, stamped tin:									42
43	9-inch, baking, deep, jelly.....do...	**29**	**.34**	.36	.50	.....	.55	.40	.37	43
44	9-inch, pie.....do...	**71**	**.27**	.29	.35	.....	.29	.30	.28	44
				.36						

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

TIN AND STAMPED WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. TIN AND STAMPED WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Fred. B. Dallam.	Wakefield Baker.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	Scoops, grocer's, hand:			
1	No. 20 ..... No..	**44**	.10	.....
2	No. 40 ..... do...	**46**	.16	.....
	Shears, tinner's:			
3	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's ..... do...	**1**	.....	.....
4	Hand, No. 7 ..... do...	**11**	.....	1.40
5	Hand, No. 9 ..... do...	**6**	.....	**.85**
6	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs..	**425**	.....	.195
	Soldering irons, per pair:			
7	1½ pounds each ..... pairs..	**9**	.....	**.72**
8	2 pounds each ..... do...	**4**	.....	**.96**
	Spoons:			
9	Basting, tinned iron, heavy ..... doz..	**31**	.....	.40
10				
11				
12				
13	Table, tinned iron, heavy ..... do...	**195**	.....	.24
14				
15				
16	Tea, tinned iron, heavy ..... do...	**390**	.....	.12
17				
18				
	Strainers:			
19	Milk, IX tin, 12-inch ..... No..	**50**	.....	.....
20	Vegetable, steel, large size ..... do...	**45**	.....	.....
21				
22				
23				
24	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom ..... do...	**51**	.....	.....
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:			
25	10 by 14 inches ..... box..	**1**	.....	.....
26				
27	12 by 12 inches ..... do...	**1**	.....	.....
28	14 by 14 inches ..... do...	**1**	.....	.....
29	14 by 20 inches ..... boxes..	**7**	.....	.....
30				
	Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright:			
31	10 by 14 inches ..... do...	**7**	.....	.....
32	12 by 12 inches ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....
33	14 by 14 inches ..... do...	**4**	.....	.....
34	14 by 20 inches ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....
35	12 by 24 inches ..... do...	**5**	.....	.....
36	Tin, sheet, 14 by 60 inches, boiler, IX, charcoal, bright ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....
37	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches .... doz..	**60**	**.84**	.....
38			.97	
	Washtubs, galvanized iron:			
39	19½ inches in diameter by 10¼ inches deep, inside measure, with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... No..	**100**	.43	**.42**
40	21½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measure, with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... No..	**125**	.49	**.49**
41	23½ inches in diameter by 10¼ inches deep, inside measure, with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... No..	**300**	.56	**.56**
42	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 ..... lbs..	**4,400**	.....	.....

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

TIN AND STAMPED WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Charles F. Tay.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Irwin Ayers.	Esrael Levenson.	John C. Schieck.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.												
.....	.....	**.11**	.18	.11	.....	**.10**	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.17	.26	**.17**	.....	.16	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	.....	**3.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.62	**1.24**	1.75	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.94	*a*.79	1.30	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.194	.....	.....	.20	**.185**	.19	.195	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.74	.75	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.98	1.00	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.34	.90	.45	.27	**.60**	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
		.42	1.05	.54			.43					10
		.66										11
		.81										12
.24	.....	.29	.40	.10	**.23**	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		.67										14
		.105										15
.12	.....	.15	.12	.05	**.115**	.05	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
		.34	.20									17
		.05										18
.....	.....	.....	.16	.10	.....	.....	**.11**	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
		.12										21
		.08										22
		.105										23
.....	.....	**.24**	.....	.21	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	8.95	.....	.....	6.50	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
				6.25								26
.....	9.45	.....	.....	**6.75**	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	12.05	.....	.....	**9.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	8.70	.....	.....	6.50	.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
				6.25								30
.....	10.70	.....	.....	**8.00**	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	11.10	.....	.....	**8.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	14.75	.....	.....	**12.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	10.40	.....	.....	**8.00**	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	**10.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* **14.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	1.12	1.15	.46	.....	.97	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
		.87	1.35	.62								38
.....	.....	.44	.55	.49	.....	.50	.42	.43	.43	.46	.....	39
.....	.....	.51	.60	.58	.....	.55	.49	.50	.50	.55	.....	40
.....	.....	.59	.70	.67	.....	.62	.57	.58	.57	.63	.....	41
.....	.0895	.....	.....	**8.35**	.....	.089	.095	.....	.....	.....	9.95	42

a No sample.

b Box of 56 sheets.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC. [All stoves to be well crated.]	Quantity awarded.	Fred B. Dallam.	Irwin Ayres.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	William R. Wheeler.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	John C. Schieck.	Charles F. Tay.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace:											
1	20 gallons actual capacity, number	1					**14.00**		16.00	15.00		1
2	40 gallons actual capacity, number	2					25.00		**22.00**			2
3	90 gallons actual capacity, number	1					60.00		**56.00**			3
	Coal scuttles, galvanized:											
4	16-inch....No..	**104**	**.235**	.59	.26	.33	.25	.25		.24		4
5	20-inch....do...	**34**					**.37**			.37		5
	Dampers, stovepipe:											
6	6-inch....do...	**316**	.07		**.055**	.10	.06	.065	.06	.07		6
7			.07									7
8	7-inch....do...	**19**	.10				**.09**	.09		.10		8
	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:											
9	Size, 6-inch....No..	**455**			.07	.13	.06	**.06**	.095	.30		9
10							.08		.065			10
11	Size, 7-inch....do...	**89**					**.20**		.11	.34		11
	Furnaces:											
12	For 40-gallon portable caldron....No..	**2**					17.00		**14.00**			12
13	For 90-gallon portable caldron....No..	**1**					45.00		**41.00**			13
	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep patterns:											
14	10 inches diameter inside, crated....No..	**50**				.60	.60	.60		**.55**		14
15	15 inches diameter inside, crated....No..	**17**					1.50	**1.40**				15
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:											
16	6-inch....joints..	**2,706**			.115	.15	.14	.13	.125	.16		16
17							.135		**.115**			17
18							.13¾					18
19	7-inch....do...	**255**					.18	.20	**.14**	.185		19
20							.18		.165			20
21	Polish, stove....doz..	**62**	.29				.25				**.32**	21
22							.47					22
23							.315					23
24							.66					24
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:											
25	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds....No..	**44**			a5.25		5.90	5.90	**5.45**	5.75		25
26	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds....No..				a6.30		7.00	7.00	6.45	6.75		26
27		**36**							**6.20**			27
28	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds....No..	**31**			a7.15		8.00	8.00	**7.65**	7.75		28
29	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds....No..	**24**			a9.50		10.25	10.25	9.45	**10.00**		29
30									11.45			30

a Crating and packing, 40 cents extra.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seller.	William R. Wheeler.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	John C. Schieck.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Stoves, cooking, coal:								
1	7-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; oven not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture*.....No..	1	.....	.....	16.00	**15.00**	16.50	.....	1
2	9-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture*.....No..	5	.....	.....	31.00	**29.00**	26.00	.....	2
	Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete:								
3	6-inch; length of wood 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture,* number	13	.....	.....	17.00	15.75	**13.50**	16.50	3
4	7-inch; length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture,* number	14	.....	*a* 25.00	20.00	17.94	**17.45**	19.25	4
5	8-inch; length of wood 24 inches; ovens not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture,* number	105	.....	*a* 28.00	**22.50**	23.00	21.45	23.00	5
6	9-inch; length of wood 26 inches; ovens not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture, number	9	.....	.....	27.50	**24.40**	24.00	26.25	6
	Stoves, heating, coal:								
7	14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....No..	52	*b* 9.75	.....	10.00	**8.94**	9.25	10.00	7
8							8.25		8
9							9.50		9
10	16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.....No..	16	*b* 12.50	.....	12.50	11.88	**11.45**	12.25	10
	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron:								
11	32-inch, with outside rods ....No..	5	*c* 15.00	.....	.....	**13.00**	.....	14.50	11
12	37-inch, with outside rods....do...	2	.....	.....	.....	**13.50**	.....	14.75	12
	Stoves, heating:								
13	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.....No..	4	.....	.....	.....	26.00	**22.95**	.....	13
14	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.....No..	2	.....	.....	.....	**27.00**	25.00	28.50	14
	Stoves, coal, laundry, for heating irons, as follows:								
15	Stoves for 28 irons.....No..	1	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	**25.00**	15
16	Stoves for 38 irons .....do...	(†)	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	16

* Furniture for 8-inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper bottom, 8-inch, 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12, 1 round pan, stamped, each 1½ and 3 quarts; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

a Iron and tin furniture. *b* With foot rails, 75 cents extra; crating and packing, 40 cents extra.
c Crating and packing, 40 cents extra. † No award (2 called for).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Pioneer Belting Co.	Alex. Heins.	Cornelius H. Chase.	James A. Snook.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Bower Rubber Co.	Charles F. Weber.	Gorham Rubber Co.	Charles E. Miller.	Aubrey T. Dunbar.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', 4½-inch, square head ....No..	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	a **1.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....	1
	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound:														
2	140 pounds....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.084**	a .10¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.895	.....	2
3	200 pounds....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.084**	a .10¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.895	.....	3
	Augers, c. s., cut with nut:														
4	1-inch....do...	**107**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	a **.33**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	4
5	1¼-inch....do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43	a **.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.41	.....	5
6	1½-inch....do...	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	a **.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.52	.....	6
7	2-inch....do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.76	a **.73**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	.....	7
8	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut ⅜ to 1 inch ....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	a **1.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	8
9	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel....doz..	**201**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.25**	8.40	7.95	.....	.....	.....	8.32	.....	9
10							7.00	7.95							10
11							6.00								11
12	Axes, c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head...No..	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.87**	a 1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	12
13	Axes, c. s., hunters', inserted or overlaid steel, handled ..do...	**86**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.38**	a .42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	13
14	Babbitt metal, medium quality....lbs..	**315**	.125	.....	.....	.12	.055	.....	.105	.....	.....	.....	**.095**	.....	14
	Bellows, blacksmiths':														
15	36-inch, standard....No..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20	a 21.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.18**	.....	15
16							10.90								16
17	38-inch, standard....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	a 22.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.95**	.....	17
18							12.00								18
19	42-inch, standard....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	a 25.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	**14.65**	.....	19
	Bells:														
20	Cow, wrought....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	a **.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Hand, No. 8, polished....do...	**13**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	a .60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	21
	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging:														
22	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	**17.50**	.....	.....	.....	22
23											36.50				23
24	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**45.00**	.....	.....	.....	49.75	.....	.....	.....	24
	Belting, leather:														
25	1¼-inch....feet..	**80**	.08	**.08**	.085	9.35	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	1¾-inch....do...	**80**	.095	.10	.10	9.35	**.08¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	2-inch....do...	**190**	.115	.12	.12	13.20	**.10½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	2½-inch....do...	**80**	.148	.14	.15½	16.70	**.11¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	3-inch....do...	**70**	.18	**.17**	.19	21.60	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	3½-inch....do...	**28**	.215	**.20**	.225	24.30	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	4-inch....do...	**170**	.245	.23	.26	27.90	**.215**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	5-inch....do...	**400**	.31	.30	.41	35.32	**.275**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	6-inch....do...	**200**	.375	.36	.50	43.10	**.33¼**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	Belting, rubber:														
34	3-ply, 3-inch....do...	**60**	.....	.....	.09	7.50	.074	.....	.....	.09	.....	.105	**.0698**	.09	34
35												.125			35
36	3-ply, 4-inch....do...	**150**	.....	.....	.12	9.90	.097	.....	.....	.12	.....	.14	**.0913**	.125	36
37												.16			37
38	3-ply, 6-inch....do...	**445**	.....	.....	.18	15.10	.148	.....	.....	.19	.....	.21	**.1397**	.18	38
39												.25			39
40	4-ply, 10-inch....do...	**50**	.....	.....	.385	31.20	.305	.....	.....	.36	.....	.43	**.2874**	.39	40
41												.50			41
42	4-ply, 12-inch....do...	**150**	.....	.....	.47	37.80	.37	.....	.....	.46	.....	.52	**.3493**	.43	42
43												.62			43

a This bid is for only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Charles E. Miller.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jenning's pattern, extension lip:							
1	¼-inch ..... doz..	**8**	.....	1.47	**1.43**	2.00	1.46	1
2	5/16-inch ..... do...	**8**	.....	1.68	**1.62**	2.24	1.67	2
3	⅜-inch ..... do...	**9**	.....	1.89	**1.81**	2.48	1.85	3
4	7/16-inch ..... do...	**6**	.....	2.14	**2.09**	2.72	2.10	4
5	½-inch ..... do...	**11**	.....	2.35	**2.28**	2.96	2.34	5
6	9/16-inch ..... do...	**5**	.....	2.54	**2.47**	3.20	2.58	6
7	⅝-inch ..... do...	**7**	.....	2.78	**2.66**	3.57	2.75	7
8	11/16-inch ..... do...	**4**	.....	3.01	**2.90**	3.92	2.93	8
9	¾-inch ..... do...	**7**	.....	3.22	**3.14**	4.16	3.17	9
10	13/16-inch ..... do...	**3**	.....	3.53	**3.42**	4.52	3.45	10
11	⅞-inch ..... do...	**5**	.....	3.80	**3.71**	4.88	3.86	11
12	1-inch ..... do...	**5**	.....	4.35	**4.28**	5.84	4.36	12
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal:							
13	For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ⅜ inch by 32ds...sets..	**36**	.....	**2.00**	.....	.....	2.25	13
14	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds.....sets..	**11**	.....	**2.25**	.....	.....	2.50	14
15	Bits, gimlet, double cut, or German pattern, assorted, ⅛ to ⅜ inch..doz..	**10**	.....	**.65**	.75	.....	.70	15
16	Bolt cutters.....no..	**7**	.....	3.00	*a* 3.40	.....	**4.50**	16
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:							
17	¼ by 1 .....No..	**800**	.60	**.30**	*a*.35	.399	.37	17
18	¼ by 1½.....do...	**1,500**	.58	**.30**	*a*.35	.399	.37	18
19	¼ by 2.....do...	**1,775**	.62	**.325**	*a*.40	.43	.40	19
20	¼ by 2½.....do...	**1,675**	.65	**.35**	*a*.45	.44	.42	20
21	¼ by 3.....do...	**1,275**	.67	**.375**	*a*.48	.48	.45	21
22	¼ by 3½.....do...	**1,275**	.77	**.40**	*a*.50	.52	.47	22
23	¼ by 4.....do...	**1,000**	.83	**.42**	*a*.53	.55	.51	23
24	¼ by 4½.....do...	**550**	.88	**.44**	*a*.56	.57	.54	24
25	¼ by 5.....do...	**550**	.90	**.47**	*a*.60	.60	.57	25
26	¼ by 1½.....do...	**900**	.89	**.40**	*a*.60	.595	.52	26
27	¼ by 2.....do...	**1,500**	.88	**.40**	*a*.60	.595	.52	27
28	¼ by 2½.....do...	**1,750**	.94	**.45**	*a*.63	.64	.60	28
29	¼ by 3.....do...	**2,150**	1.05	**.49**	*a*.70	.68	.65	29
30	¼ by 4.....do...	**2,125**	1.20	**.56**	*a*.80	.80	.76	30
31	¼ by 5.....do...	**1,425**	1.38	**.63**	*a*.92	.92	.85	31
32	¼ by 6.....do...	**1,150**	1.55	**.72**	*a*1.02	1.04	.97	32
33	¼ by 7.....do...	**950**	1.74	**.79**	*a*1.12	1.15	1.08	33
34	¼ by 8.....do...	**1,075**	1.86	**.96**	*a*1.24	1.24	1.18	34
35	¼ by 9.....do...	**900**	2.04	**1.04**	*a*1.35	1.36	1.30	35
36	⅜ by 4.....do...	**925**	2.04	**1.02**	*a*1.33	1.35	1.27	36
37	⅜ by 5.....do...	**600**	2.28	**1.14**	*a*1.48	1.51	1.42	37
38	⅜ by 6.....do...	**910**	2.52	**1.26**	*a*1.63	1.67	1.55	38
39	⅜ by 7.....do...	**350**	2.76	**1.38**	*a*1.80	1.83	1.70	39
40	⅜ by 8.....do...	**1,060**	3.00	**1.50**	*a*1.96	1.98	1.87	40
41	⅜ by 9.....do...	**450**	3.24	**1.62**	*a*2.12	2.15	2.02	41
42	½ by 10.....do...	**1,010**	3.48	**1.74**	*a*2.28	2.30	2.10	42
43	½ by 11.....do...	**500**	3.72	**1.86**	*a*2.43	2.46	2.30	43
44	½ by 12.....do...	**1,060**	3.96	**1.98**	*a*2.60	2.62	2.45	44

a This bid is for only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Charles E. Miller.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:							
1	5-inch ..... doz..	**6**	.....	.05	.70	.....	**.80**	1
2	8-inch ..... do...	**10**	.....	**1.08**	1.21	.....	**1.75**	2
3	Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10-inch ..... doz..	**3**	.....	.14	1.82	.....	**2.72**	3
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:							
4	¼ by 1 ..... No..	**150**	1.02	**.45**	*a*.75	.59	.57	4
5	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	**250**	1.00	**.45**	.75	.59	.57	5
6	¼ by 2 ..... do...	**500**	1.06	**.47**	.78	.62	.59	6
7	¼ by 2½ ..... do...	**325**	1.10	**.49**	.80	.63	.62	7
8	¼ by 3 ..... do...	**300**	1.16	**.52**	.85	.66	.66	8
9	¼ by 3½ ..... do...	**225**	1.20	**.64**	.89	.69	.67	9
10	5/16 by 1 ..... do...	**200**	1.19	**.53**	.88	.69	.67	10
11	5/16 by 1½ ..... do...	**675**	1.18	**.53**	.88	.69	.67	11
12	5/16 by 2 ..... do...	**1,000**	1.24	**.56**	.93	.74	.71	12
13	5/16 by 2½ ..... do...	**525**	1.32	**.60**	.99	.77	.75	13
14	5/16 by 3 ..... do...	**800**	1.40	**.63**	1.04	.81	.79	14
15	5/16 by 3½ ..... do...	**550**	1.48	**.66**	1.09	.86	.84	15
16	5/16 by 4 ..... do...	**875**	1.56	**.69**	1.15	.90	.86	16
17	5/16 by 4½ ..... do...	**350**	1.63	**.73**	1.20	.94	.92	17
18	5/16 by 5 ..... do...	**650**	1.68	**.76**	1.23	.98	.95	18
19	⅜ by 2 ..... do...	**450**	1.50	**.69**	1.13	.90	.86	19
20	⅜ by 2½ ..... do...	**450**	1.03	**.73**	1.18	.94	.91	20
21	⅜ by 3 ..... do...	**500**	1.73	**.77**	1.27	.98	.97	21
22	⅜ by 3½ ..... do...	**450**	1.80	**.81**	1.34	1.05	1.01	22
23	⅜ by 4 ..... do...	**762**	1.92	**.86**	1.40	1.12	1.07	23
24	⅜ by 4½ ..... do...	**200**	2.01	**.90**	1.48	1.17	1.12	24
25	⅜ by 5 ..... do...	**362**	2.01	**.94**	1.56	1.22	1.18	25
26	⅜ by 5½ ..... do...	**200**	2.20	**.99**	1.62	1.29	1.25	26
27	⅜ by 6 ..... do...	**400**	2.30	**1.03**	1.70	1.33	1.30	27
28	⅜ by 6½ ..... do...	**200**	2.40	**1.07**	1.78	1.39	1.34	28
29	⅜ by 7 ..... do...	**250**	2.46	**1.12**	1.85	1.45	1.40	29
30	⅜ by 7½ ..... do...	**200**	2.59	**1.16**	1.94	1.50	1.45	30
31	⅜ by 8 ..... do...	**650**	2.68	**1.20**	1.98	1.56	1.52	31
32	7/16 by 3 ..... do...	**225**	2.02	**.91**	1.48	1.18	1.16	32
33	7/16 by 3½ ..... do...	**200**	2.16	**.96**	1.59	1.28	1.23	33
34	7/16 by 4 ..... do...	**75**	2.28	**1.02**	1.67	1.33	1.30	34
35	7/16 by 4½ ..... do...	**200**	2.40	**1.07**	1.76	1.39	1.36	35
36	7/16 by 5 ..... do...	**50**	2.52	**1.12**	1.84	1.45	1.44	36
37	7/16 by 6 ..... do...	**50**	2.76	**1.23**	1.98	1.60	1.56	37
38	7/16 by 7 ..... do...	**100**	3.00	**1.34**	2.22	1.74	1.71	38
39	½ by 3½ ..... do...	**300**	2.78	**1.24**	2.04	1.61	1.57	39
40	½ by 4 ..... do...	**400**	2.94	**1.31**	2.18	1.72	1.65	40
41	½ by 4½ ..... do...	**325**	3.06	**1.39**	2.27	1.81	1.75	41
42	½ by 5 ..... do...	**250**	3.24	**1.45**	2.40	1.88	1.84	42
43	½ by 5½ ..... do...	**50**	3.40	**1.52**	2.51	1.99	1.92	43
44	½ by 6 ..... do...	**375**	3.60	**1.59**	2.63	2.08	2.02	44
45	½ by 7 ..... do...	**75**	3.87	**1.74**	2.87	2.26	2.20	45
46	½ by 8 ..... do...	**275**	4.20	**1.88**	3.12	2.44	2.38	46
47	½ by 10 ..... do...	**112**	4.80	**2.16**	3.58	2.78	2.70	47

a All the following bids of A. Carrigan are for only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Charles E. Miller.	Henry C. Bennett.	Thomas R. Hayes.	Harry Unna.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	Bolts, tire, per 100:										
1	$\frac{3}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$.....No..	**600**	.30	.24	*a*.25	.235	**.205**	.....	.....	.....	1
2	$\frac{3}{16}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do...	**1,200**	.32	.26	*a*.27	.255	**.215**	.....	.....	.....	2
3	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2.....do...	**1,300**	.35	.28	*a*.30	.275	**.245**	.....	.....	.....	3
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**875**	.50	.38	*a*.40	.375	**.315**	.....	.....	.....	4
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2.....do...	**1,375**	.49	.42	*a*.45	.40	**.39**	.....	.....	.....	5
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$.....do...	**1,125**	.50	.46	*a*.50	.44	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	6
7	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3.....do...	**700**	.55	.50	*a*.54	.49	**.42**	.....	.....	.....	7
8	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2.....do...	**650**	.60	.59	*a*.60	.585	**.49**	.....	.....	.....	8
9	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**500**	.65	.64	*a*.70	.63	**.55**	.....	.....	.....	9
10	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 3.....do...	**600**	.71	.70	*a*.76	.69	**.58**	.....	.....	.....	10
11	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do...	**325**	.78	.76	*a*.82	.75	**.63**	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Bolts, window spring, cast-brass bolt, screw socket, doz.....	**36**	.....	.50	**.54**	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No.....	**47**	.....	.72	*a*.71	.....	**.74**	.....	.....	.....	13
	Brads, steel, wire:										
14	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....lbs..	**65**	.....	.13	.17	.....	**.0990**	.....	.....	.....	14
15	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch.....do...	**86**	.....	.08	.11	.....	**.0684**	.....	.....	.....	15
16	1-inch.....do...	**133**	.....	**.05**	.09	.....	.0540	.....	.....	.....	16
17	$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch.....do...	**100**	.....	**.04$\frac{3}{4}$**	.09	.....	.0522	.....	.....	.....	17
18	$1\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....do...	**98**	.....	**.045**	.09	.....	.0522	.....	.....	.....	18
	Butts, brass, narrow:										
19	$1\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....doz. prs..	**15**	.....	**.20**	.22	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	19
20	2-inch.....do...	**30**	.....	**.33**	.41	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	20
21	$2\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....do...	**27**	.....	**.58**	.65	.....	.66	.....	.....	.....	21
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:										
22	$2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches.....doz. prs..	**18**	.....	**.54**	.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do...	**8**	.....	**.75**	.83	.....	.82	.....	.....	.....	23
24	3 by 3 inches.....do...	**21**	.....	**.82**	.90	.....	.90	.65	.....	.....	24
25	$3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches.....do...	**10**	.....	**1.10**	1.22	.....	1.15	.....	.....	.....	25
26	$3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do...	**17**	.....	**1.21**	1.33	.....	1.26	.....	.....	.....	26
27	4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do...	**12**	.....	**1.49**	1.67	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	27
28	4 by 4 inches.....do...	**21**	.....	**1.55**	1.72	.....	1.75	1.05	.....	.....	28
29	$4\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do...	**12**	.....	**1.88**	2.05	.....	1.95	.....	.....	.....	29
	Calipers:										
30	Outside, 8-inch .....No..	**10**	.....	.44	*a*.**40**	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Inside, 8-inch .....do...	**10**	.....	.44	*a*.**40**	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Cards, cattle .....do...	**19**	.....	.12	*a*.**10**	.....	.11	.....	.09	.05	32
33	Catches, iron, cupboard ...do...	**162**	.....	.045	*a*.**04**	.04	.05	.....	.....	.....	33
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:										
34	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch .....No..	**31**	.....	**.04$\frac{1}{4}$**	.....	.....	.075	.....	.....	.....	34
35	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch.....do...	**22**	.....	**.04**	.....	.....	.065	.....	.....	.....	35

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry C. Bennett.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Charles H. Horton.	Charles E. Miller.	Harry Unna.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Chains, trace:											
1	No. 2, 6¼ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.....pairs..	**73**	.....	**.32**	.....	.....	.50	.54	.575	.49	....	1
2	43 inches long, with hook and swivel.....pairs..	**90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	**.48**	.....	.....	....	2
3	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors.....gross..	**15**	.....	**.72**	.90	.....	....	.....	.....	.85	....	3
4					.80							4
5					1.00							5
6	Chalk lines, medium size..doz..	**20**	.....	**.15**	.55	.....	....	.....	.....	.21	....	6
7					.36							7
	Chisels, c. s.:											
8	Cold, octagon, ⅜ by 6 inches, No	**32**	.....	.11	*b*. **105**	.....	....	.....	.....	.12	....	8
9	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled.....No..	**12**	.....	.95	*b* **.93**	.....	....	.....	.....	.95	....	9
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:											
10	¼-inch.....No..	**41**	*a* **2.39**	.23	*b*. 21	.....	....	.....	.....	.23	....	10
11	⅜-inch .....do..	**29**	*a* **2.39**	.23	*b*. 21	.....	....	.....	.....	.23	....	11
12	½-inch .....do..	**40**	*a* **2.58**	.25	*b*. 24	.....	....	.....	.....	.26	....	12
13	¾-inch .....do..	**48**	*a* **2.89**	.31	*b*. 29	.....	....	.....	.....	.32	....	13
14	1-inch .....do..	**46**	*a* **3.25**	.34	*b*. 32	.....	....	.....	.....	.35	....	14
15	1¼-inch .....do..	**22**	*a* **3.47**	.36	*b*. 34	.....	....	.....	.....	.38	....	15
16	1½-inch .....do..	**24**	*a* **3.75**	.39	*b*. 37	.....	....	.....	.....	.42	....	16
17	2-inch .....do..	**26**	*a* **3.97**	.44	*b*. 42	.....	....	.....	.....	.46	....	17
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:											
18	¼-inch .....No..	**4**	.....	.34	*b* **.32**	.....	....	.....	.....	.36	....	18
19	⅜-inch .....do..	**6**	.....	.34	*b* **.32**	.....	....	.....	.....	.36	....	19
20	½-inch .....do..	**6**	.....	.34	*b* **.32**	.....	....	.....	.....	.36	....	20
21	¾-inch .....do..	**6**	.....	.39	*b* **.37**	.....	....	.....	.....	.41	....	21
22	1-inch .....do..	**6**	.....	.45	*b* **.42**	.....	....	.....	.....	.43	....	22
23	1¼-inch .....do..	**6**	.....	.50	*b* **.47**	.....	....	.....	.....	.49	....	23
24	1½-inch .....do..	**6**	.....	.56	*b* **.53**	.....	....	.....	.....	.56	....	24
25	2-inch .....do..	**19**	.....	.74	*b* **.70**	.....	....	.....	.....	.73	....	25
26	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 10 inches .....No..	**18**	.....	**.65**	*b*. 70	.....	....	.....	.....	.70	....	26
27	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch, No	**4**	.....	**1.65**	*b* 1.83	.....	....	.....	.....	1.85	....	27
28	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound.....No..	**10**	.....	**.055**	*b*. 06	.....	....	.....	.....	.06	....	28
	Dividers, c. s., wing:											
29	6 inches long .....do...	**5**	.....	**.15**	*b*. 19	.....	....	.....	.....	.19	....	29
30	10 inches long .....do...	**26**	.....	**.27**	*b*. 32	.....	....	.....	.....	.33	....	30
	Drill, blacksmith's:											
31	Horizontal.....do...	**1**	.....	**1.85**	*b* 2.07	.....	....	.....	.....	2.10	....	31
32	Vertical .....do...	**6**	.....	**7.15**	*b* 7.65	.....	....	.....	.....	6.00	....	32
33	Drills, breast.....do...	**2**	.....	**2.10**	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2.25	....	33
	Faucets:											
34	Brass, racking, ¼-inch, loose key.....No..	**2**	.....	**.33**	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.52	....	34
35	Wood, cork lined, No. 2, No	**6**	.....	**.02**	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.30	.07	35
36											.05	36
	Files, flat:											
37	Bastard, 10-inch .....doz..	**15**	.....	1.26	1.65	1.38	....	.....	.....	.....	....	37
38				**1.40**								38
39	Bastard, 12-inch .....do...	**21**	.....	**1.94**	2.40	1.92	....	.....	.....	1.44	....	39
40				1.75								40
41	Wood, 12-inch.....do...	**7**	.....	**1.94**	4.42	1.92	....	.....	.....	2.01	....	41
42				1.75								42
43	Wood, 14-inch.....do...	**7**	.....	**2.66**	5.84	2.63	....	.....	.....	.....	....	43
44				2.40								44

a Per dozen. *b* Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Charles E. Miller.	Wm. R. Wheeler.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	Files, half-round, bastard:							
1	10-inch ....doz..	8	**1.82**	2.15	1.80	1.89	.....	1
2			1.64					2
3	12-inch ....do...	14	**2.36**	2.78	2.33	2.48	.....	3
4			2.13					4
	Files, mill-saw:							
5	8-inch ....do...	40	**.86**	.99	.84	.91	.....	5
6			.78					6
7	10-inch ....do...	37	**1.12**	1.29	1.10	1.15	.....	7
8			1.01					8
9	12-inch ....do...	32	**1.50**	1.75	1.48	1.54	.....	9
10			1.35					10
11	14-inch ....do...	23	**2.14**	2.50	2.12	2.24	.....	11
12			1.93					12
	Files, round, bastard:							
13	6-inch ....do...	12	**.70**	1.13	.68	.73	.....	13
14			.63					14
15	8-inch ....do...	6	**.86**	.99	.84	.91	.....	15
16			.78					16
17	10-inch ....do...	6	**1.12**	1.29	1.10	1.17	.....	17
18			1.01					18
19	12-inch ....do...	5	**1.50**	1.75	1.48	1.54	.....	19
20			1.35					20
21	14-inch ....do...	1 2/12	**2.14**	2.50	2.12	2.22	.....	21
22			1.93					22
23	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch ....do...	5	**2.04**	2.40	2.02	2.14	.....	23
24			1.84					24
	Files, slim, taper, saw:							
25	3-inch ....do...	28	**.42**	.50	.40	.44	.....	25
26			.38					26
27	3½-inch ....do...	14	**.42**	.50	.40	.45	.....	27
28			.38					28
29	4-inch ....do...	33	**.44**	.52	.42	.46	.....	29
30			.40					30
31	4½-inch ....do...	19	**.46**	.54	.44	.48	.....	31
32			.42					32
33	5-inch ....do...	39	**.50**	.58	.48	.52	.....	33
34			.45					34
35	6-inch ....do...	46	**.62**	.70	.60	.66	.....	35
36			.56					36
37	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, per pound..pairs..	97	**.037**	.045	.....	.0445	.045	37
38	Gates, molasses, 2-iron....No..	2	.30	a1.40	.....	1.50	.13	38
39				**a.30**				39
	Gauges:							
40	Marking, brass mounted ....do...	37	.25	a**.23**	.....	.30	.....	40
41	Mortise, screw slide ....do...	30	.55	a**.50**	.....	.60	.....	41
42	Gluepots, No. 1, porcelain lined ....do...	14	.52	a**.48**	.....	.55	.....	42
	Gouges, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:							
43	⅛-inch....No..	17	.40	a**.37**	.....	.42	.....	43
44	¼-inch ....do...	21	.46	a**.44**	.....	.48	.....	44
45	⅜-inch ....do...	9	.53	a**.50**	.....	.55	.....	45
46	½-inch ....do...	9	.56	a**.53**	.....	.58	.....	46
47	⅝-inch ....do...	8	.50	a**.56**	.....	.58	.....	47
48	1-inch ....do...	26	.63	a**.60**	.....	.65	.....	48

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry C. Bennett.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Charles E. Miller.	Harry Unna.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Grindstones, per pound, weighing:								
1	50 pounds ..... No..	**35**	.....	.02 1/2	a **.02**	.....	.0205	.....	1
2	100 pounds ..... do...	**21**	.....	.02 1/2	a **.02**	.....	.0205	.....	2
3	150 pounds ..... do...	**1**	.....	.02 1/2	a **.02**	.....	.0205	.....	3
4	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy, number	**57**	.....	.43	a.40	.49 .65	**.42**	.....	4 5
6	Hair clippers, good quality ..... No..	**88**	.60	.55	a.51	.....	**.49**	.....	6
7	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adz-eye, forged, No. 1 1/2 ..... No..	**395**	.....	.50 .38 .30	a.52	.31	.52 **.37**	.....	7 8 9
	Hammers, farrier's:								
10	Shoeing, c. s. ..... do...	**42**	.....	.40	a **.43**	.....	.42	.....	10
11	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2 1/2 pounds ..... No..	**9**	.....	**1.35**	a1.42	.....	1.39	.....	11
	Hammers, machinist's, ball peen:								
12	1 1/2-pound ..... No..	**11**	.....	**.52**	a.58	.....	.64	.....	12
13	2 1/4-pound ..... do...	**19**	.....	**.63**	a.70	.....	.71	.....	13
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:								
14	1 1/2-pound ..... do...	**23**	.....	**.30**	a.38	.....	.36	.....	14
15	1 3/4-pound ..... do...	**6**	.....	**.33**	a.40	.....	.40	.....	15
16	1 7/8-pound ..... do...	**12**	.....	**.37**	a.44	.....	.42	.....	16
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:								
17	2-pound ..... No..	**12**	.....	**.50**	a.58	.....	.56	.....	17
18	3-pound ..... do...	**5**	.....	**.60**	a.67	.....	.66	.....	18
19	6-pound ..... do...	**4**	.....	**.54**	a.65	.....	.64	.....	19
20	8-pound ..... do...	**33**	.....	**.72**	a.87	.....	.88	.....	20
21	10-pound ..... do...	**13**	.....	**.90**	a1.07	.....	1.06	.....	21
	Hammers, mason's, ax finish, solid c. s.:								
22	5-pound ..... No..	**14**	.....	**.63**	a.73	.....	.69	.....	22
23	8-pound ..... do...	**10**	.....	**.96**	a1.07	.....	1.10	.....	23
24	12-pound ..... do...	**3**	.....	**1.40**	a1.64	.....	1.65	.....	24
25	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron ..... No..	**50**	.....	.11	a.08	.....	.12	**.07**	25
	Hatchets, c. s.:								
26	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled .... No..	**39**	.....	.93	a.92		**.825**	.....	26
27	Lathing, 2-inch blade ..... do...	**56**	.....	.45	a.47	.....	**.40**	.....	27
28	Shingling, No. 2 ..... do...	**161**	.....	.45	a.50	.....	**.425**	.31	28
	Hinge hasps:								
29	6-inch ..... doz..	**25**	.....	**.65**	.73	.....	.72	.....	29
30	10-inch ..... do...	**20**	.....	**1.26**	1.38	.....	1.34	.....	30
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:								
31	8-inch ..... doz. pairs..	**9**	.....	**2.40**	2.53	.....	2.50	.....	31
32	10-inch ..... do...	**9**	.....	**3.00**	3.27	.....	3.15	.....	32
33	12-inch ..... do...	**12**	.....	**4.60**	5.05	.....	4.85	.....	33
	Hinges, heavy, strap:								
	8-inch ..... do...	**17**	.....	1.72	**1.68**	.....	1.75	.....	34
35	10-inch ..... do...	**12**	.....	2.70	**2.60**	.....	2.72	.....	35
36	12-inch ..... do...	**10**	.....	3.70	**3.60**	.....	3.68	.....	36
	Hinges, light, strap:								
37	6-inch ..... do...	**36**	.....	.90	**.86**	.....	.92	.....	37
38	8-inch ..... do...	**16**	.....	1.22	**1.20**	.....	1.25	.....	38
39	10-inch ..... do...	**12**	.....	1.68	**1.65**	.....	1.70	.....	39
40	12-inch ..... do...	**4**	.....	2.46	**2.40**	.....	2.45	.....	40
	Hinges, light, T:								
41	6-inch ..... do...	**24**	.....	.77	**.74**	.....	.76	.....	41
42	8-inch ..... do...	**19**	.....	.96	**.94**	.....	.95	.....	42
43	10-inch ..... do...	**7**	.....	1.41	**1.38**	.....	1.40	.....	43
44	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy ..... doz..	**330**	.....	.25	.16 .25	.....	**.24**	.....	44 45

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	Iron band, per 100 pounds:						
1	1/16 by 3/4 ....lbs..	**550**	4.30	3.85	4.10	**3.43**	1
2	1/16 by 1 ....do...	**300**	4.03	3.55	3.80	**3.23**	2
3	1/16 by 1 1/4 ....do...	**400**	3.73	3.45	3.70	**3.18**	3
4	1/16 by 1 1/2 ....do...	**1,075**	3.85	3.35	3.60	**3.18**	4
5	1/16 by 1 3/4 ....do...	**750**	3.85	3.35	3.60	**3.18**	5
6	1/16 by 2 ....do...	**550**	3.85	3.35	3.60	**3.18**	6
7	1/16 by 3 ....do...	**525**	3.85	3.35	3.60	**3.18**	7
8	3/16 by 1 ....do...	**100**	3.95	3.45	3.70	**3.18**	8
9	3/16 by 2 ....do...	**275**	3.65	3.15	3.40	**3.13**	9
10	3/16 by 3 ....do...	**250**	3.65	3.15	3.40	**3.13**	10
11	3/16 by 3 1/2 ....do...	**200**	3.65	3.15	3.40	**3.13**	11
12	Iron, boiler, 1/4-inch, per 100 pounds ...do...	**100**	6.00	6.00	**5.00**	5.50	12
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:						
13	1/4 by 1/2 ....do...	**150**	3.75	.....	3.50	**3.18**	13
14	1/4 by 3/4 ....do...	**150**	3.25	**2.75**	3.00	2.93	14
15	1/4 by 1 ....do...	**1,250**	3.05	**2.55**	2.80	2.83	15
16	1/4 by 1 1/4 ....do...	**600**	3.05	**2.55**	2.80	2.83	16
17	1/4 by 1 1/2 ....do...	**800**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	17
18	1/4 by 1 3/4 ....do...	**175**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	18
19	1/4 by 2 ....do...	**550**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	19
20	1/4 by 2 1/2 ....do...	**100**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	20
21	1/4 by 4 ....do...	**50**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	21
22	5/16 by 2 ....do...	**500**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	22
23	5/16 by 2 1/2 ....do...	**100**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	23
24	5/16 by 2 3/4 ....do...	**100**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	24
25	5/16 by 3 1/2 ....do...	**50**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	25
26	3/8 by 1/2 ....do...	**250**	3.80	.....	3.40	**3.13**	26
27	3/8 by 6/8 ....do...	**50**	3.24	**2.75**	3.00	2.93	27
28	3/8 by 3/4 ....do...	**350**	3.14	**2.65**	2.90	2.88	28
29	3/8 by 1 ....do...	**850**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	29
30	3/8 by 1 1/4 ....do...	**750**	2.84	**2.35**	2.60	2.73	30
31	3/8 by 1 1/2 ....do...	**1,225**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	31
32	3/8 by 2 ....do...	**1,600**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	32
33	3/8 by 2 1/2 ....do...	**100**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	33
34	3/8 by 3 ....do...	**375**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	34
35	3/8 by 3 1/2 ....do...	**300**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	35
36	7/16 by 1 1/2 ....do...	**200**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	36
37	7/16 by 1 3/4 ....do...	**100**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	37
38	1/2 by 3/4 ....do...	**50**	3.15	**2.65**	2.90	2.88	38
39	1/2 by 1 ....do...	**1,200**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	39
40	1/2 by 1 1/2 ....do...	**1,650**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	40

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	William R. Wheeler.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:									
1	⅛ by 1¾ ....lbs..	**450**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	1
2	⅛ by 2 ....do...	**1,200**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	2
3	⅛ by 2½ ....do...	**100**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	3
4	⅛ by 2¾ ....do...	**300**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	4
5	⅛ by 1¼ ....do...	**800**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	5
6	⅛ by 2 ....do...	**1,550**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	6
7	⅛ by 2½ ....do...	**1,700**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	7
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:									
8	⅝-inch ....lbs..	**100**	**2.95**	3.15	3.40	3.13	.....	.....	.....	8
9	¾-inch ....do...	**325**	**2.95**	2.95	3.20	3.03	.....	.....	.....	9
10	⅞-inch ....do...	**50**	2.90	**2.75**	3.00	2.93	.....	.....	.....	10
11	1-inch ....do...	**125**	3.25	**2.75**	3.00	2.93	.....	.....	.....	11
12	1¼-inch ....do...	**100**	3.25	**2.75**	3.00	2.93	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Iron, hoop, 1½-inch, per 100 pounds....lbs..	**50**	6.00	3.75	3.50	**2.73**	.....	.....	.....	13
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:									
14	⅛ by ¾ ....lbs..	**150**	.....	**4.40**	4.75	4.68	.....	.....	.....	14
15	⅛ by 1 ....do...	**200**	.....	.....	4.75	**4.68**	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Iron, Juniata sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25, per 100 pounds ....lbs..	**470**	8.00	.....	6.50	5.98	**.05⅝**	.....	.....	16
17	Iron, oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted, per 100 pounds, pounds....	**150**	5.00	.....	**4.50**	7.48	.....	.....	.....	17
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:									
18	¼-inch....lbs..	**625**	3.65	3.15	3.40	**3.13**	.....	.....	.....	18
19	5/16-inch ....do...	**525**	**2.45**	2.95	3.20	3.03	.....	.....	.....	19
20	⅜-inch ....do...	**1,800**	3.25	**2.75**	3.00	2.93	.....	.....	.....	20
21	7/16-inch ....do...	**950**	3.15	**2.65**	2.90	2.88	.....	.....	.....	21
22	½-inch ....do...	**2,800**	3.03	**2.55**	2.80	2.83	.....	.....	.....	22
23	9/16-inch ....do...	**550**	3.05	**2.55**	2.80	2.83	.....	.....	.....	23
24	⅝-inch ....do...	**1,950**	2.92	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	.....	.....	.....	24
25	¾-inch ....do...	**2,110**	2.92	**2.35**	2.60	2.73	.....	.....	.....	25
26	⅞-inch ....do...	**1,100**	2.92	**2.35**	2.60	2.73	.....	.....	.....	26
27	1-inch ....do...	**1,700**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	27
28	1¼-inch ....do...	**400**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	28
29	1½-inch ....do...	**400**	2.73	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	29
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:									
30	1/16-inch thick....lbs..	**500**	10.00	5.00	4.00	4.48	.....	**.03¾**	.04	30
31	⅛-inch thick ....do...	**50**	8.00	5.00	**3.75**	3.98	.....	.....	.....	31
32	No. 26 ....do...	**200**	7.50	.....	**4.50**	4.98	.....	.04¼	.04⅛	32
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:									
33	¼-inch....lbs..	**400**	3.05	**2.55**	2.80	2.83	.....	.....	.....	33
34	⅝-inch ....do...	**500**	2.94	**2.45**	2.70	2.78	.....	.....	.....	34
35	¾-inch ....do...	**325**	2.94	**2.35**	2.60	2.73	.....	.....	.....	35
36	1-inch ....do...	**200**	2.74	**2.25**	2.50	2.68	.....	.....	.....	36
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:									
37	⅜ by 1 inch....lbs..	**900**	5.20	.....	**4.70**	4.90	.....	.....	.....	37
38	⅜ by 1¼ inches ....do...	**650**	5.10	**4.10**	4.60	4.80	.....	.....	.....	38
39	½ by 2 inches ....do...	**500**	5.00	**4.00**	4.50	4.70	.....	.....	.....	39
40	1 by 1 inch ....do...	**650**	4.99	.....	**4.50**	4.70	.....	.....	.....	40

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Maurice Block.	Henry C. Bennett.	Wakefield Baker.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.....pairs..	**2,375**	.115	.....	.115
2					
3	Knives:				
4	Butcher, 8-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster, dozen.....	**22**	2.25	.....	2.25
5	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair..pairs..	**45**	.75	.....	1.00
6	Chopping, iron handles.....No..	**54**	.....	.....	.09
7					
8					
9	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do...	**21**	.....	.....	.59
10	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do...	**41**	.....	.....	.65
11	Horseshoeing.....do...	**38**	.....	.....	**.29**
12	Putty.....do...	**64**	.....	.....	**.12**
13	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster, number.....	**14**	.....	.....	**.12**
14	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....doz..	**13**	.....	.....	.48
15	Lead, in pigs.....lbs..	**260**	.....	.....	.055
	Locks:				
16	Closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....doz..	(*)	.....	.....	1.75
17					1.45
18	Drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....do..	**10**	.....	.....	2.50
19					1.50
	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:				
20	Rim, 4-inch.....do...	**44**	.....	2.12	2.05
21				2.12	
22	Rim, 4½-inch.....do...	**24**	.....	3.50	4.25
23	Rim, 5-inch.....do...	**17**	.....	4.80	6.00
24	Rim, 6-inch.....do...	**13**	.....	6.50	7.50
25	Mortise, 3½-inch .....do...	**24**	.....	.....	3.25
26					4.00
27	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order..doz..	**35**	.....	.....	1.50
28					2.00
29					6.50
30					3.50
31					
32					
33					
34	Locks, sash .....do...	**49**	.....	.42	.33
35					
36	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches, number.....	**27**	.....	.....	**.125**
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:				
37	3d, lath .....lbs..	**1,600**	.....	.....	**3.45**
38	3d, steel.....do...	**1,900**	.....	.....	**3.40**
39	4d, steel.....do...	**2,400**	.....	.....	**3.25**
40	6d, steel.....do...	**4,300**	.....	.....	**3.15**
41	8d, steel.....do...	**10,700**	.....	.....	**3.05**
42	10d, steel.....do...	**9,000**	.....	.....	**3.00**
43	12d, steel.....do...	**4,300**	.....	.....	**3.00**
44	20d, steel.....do...	**8,000**	.....	.....	**2.95**
45	30d, steel.....do...	**3,300**	.....	.....	**2.95**
46	40d, steel.....do...	**4,800**	.....	.....	**2.95**
47	60d, steel.....do...	**4,000**	.....	.....	**2.95**

*No award; samples not satisfactory.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	Harry Unna.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Chas. F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
.085	.....	.....	.06¾	.....	.09	.....	1
			.12		**.11**		2
			.16				3
2.20	.....	.....	2.75	.....	2.25	.....	4
.63	.....	.....	.70	.....	**.60**	.....	5
.12	.....	.....	.09	.09	.07	.....	6
.16				**.08**[sic]	.11		7
.10							8
.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.55**	.....	9
.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	10
.27	.29	.....	.....	.....	.29	.....	11
.....	.....	1.35	.14	.....	.12	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	13
.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.45**	.....	14
.....	.069	.....	.....	.05	**.0495**	.055	15
3.35	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.59	.....	16
							17
a .75	1.20	.....	.....	.....	**.98**	.....	18
							19
2.25	3.10	.....	.....	.....	**2.00**	.....	20
							21
4.60	**3.50**	.....	.....	.....	4.25	.....	22
6.35	**3.95**	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	23
7.87	**5.70**	.....	.....	.....	7.60	.....	24
4.30	**3.10**	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	25
							26
2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.43	.....	27
2.65					**3.49**		28
5.50					1.84		29
2.50					2.34		30
7.10							31
6.00							32
4.50							33
.35	.35	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.....	34
	.45						35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.14	.....	36
3.48	3.48	.....	.....	.....	3.475	.....	37
3.43	3.43	.....	.....	.....	3.425	.....	38
3.28	3.28	.....	.....	.....	3.275	.....	39
3.18	3.18	.....	.....	.....	3.175	.....	40
3.08	3.08	.....	.....	.....	3.075	.....	41
3.03	3.03	.....	.....	.....	3.025	.....	42
3.03	3.03	.....	.....	.....	3.025	.....	43
2.98	2.98	.....	.....	.....	2.975	.....	44
2.98	2.98	.....	.....	.....	2.975	.....	45
2.98	2.98	.....	.....	.....	2.975	.....	46
2.98	2.98	.....	.....	.....	2.975	.....	47

a With 1 key only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William H. Standart.	Cornelius H. Chase.	Henry C. Bennett.	Henry E. Bothin.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	Harry Unna.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Charles M. Yates.	Aubrey T. Dunbar.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Nails, wire, fence, per 100 pounds:															
1	8d steel ..... lbs ..	**2,100**					**3.05**	3.08	3.08				3.075			1
2	10d steel ..... do...	**2,000**					**3.00**	3.08	3.03				3.025			2
3	12d steel ..... do...	**1,000**					**3.00**	3.03	3.03				3.025			3
	Nails, wire, finishing, per 100 pounds:															
4	6d steel ..... do...	**1,800**					**3.40**	3.43	3.43				3.425			4
5	8d steel ..... do...	**2,300**					**3.30**	3.33	3.33				3.325			5
6	10d steel ..... do...	**1,800**					**3.20**	3.23	3.23				3.225			6
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:															
7	No. 6 ..... do...	**500**	10.45				**.09¼**	.13	11.70				11.175			7
8													11.93			8
9	No. 7 ..... do...	**500**	9.90				**.09¼**	.12¼	11.30				10.375			9
10													11.93			10
11	No. 8 ..... do...	**450**	9.35			.10	**.09¼**	.11¾	10.15				9.975			11
12													11.93			12
13	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5, per 100 pounds ..... do...	**100**	12.10				**.09¼**	.145	13.10				9.975			13
14													11.93			14
	Nuts, iron, square:															
15	For ¼-inch bolt ..... do...	**15**					**.089**	.10	.10				.105			15
16	For $\frac{9}{32}$-inch bolt ..... do...	**21**					**.079**		.085							16
17	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do...	**138**					**.054**	.07	.07				.065			17
18	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do...	**225**					**.049**	.057	.057				.052			18
19	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do...	**245**					**.046**	.055	.055				.05			19
20	For ½-inch bolt ..... lbs..	**255**					**.044**	.054	.054				.049			20
21	Oilers, zinc, medium size ..... No..	**150**					.075	*a*.06			.08	.065	.055			21
22											.09	**.08**				22
23											.11					23
24											.14					24
25	Oilstones, Washita ..... do...	**47**					.35	.33					**.30**			25
26	Packing, hemp ..... lbs..	**110**		.12			**.11**						.145		.17	26
	Packing, rubber:															
27	$\frac{1}{16}$-inch ..... do...	**105**		.15			.11						**.13**		.15	27
28	⅛-inch ..... do...	**165**		.15			.11						**.12**		.15	28
29	$\frac{3}{16}$-inch ..... do...	**35**		.15			.11						**.12**		.15	29
30	¼-inch ..... do...	**25**		.15			.11						**.12**		.15	30
31	Packing yarn (cotton waste) ..... do...	**555**					**.06¾**									31
	Paper (assorted), per quire:															
32	Emery ..... qrs..	**109**					**.15**	.18	.29	.18			.189			32
33	Sand ..... do...	**189**					**.085**	.10	.14¾	.125			.13	.16		33
34	Pencils, carpenter's ..... doz..	**88**					.25				.18		**.135**			34
35	Pinchers, blacksmith's shoeing ..... No..	**15**					.55	*a*.45					**.47**			35
36	Pinking irons, 1-inch ..... doz..	$\frac{3}{12}$					**.50**				.75		.56			36
	Planes:															
37	Block, 6-inch, knuckle joint ..... No..	**42**			.71		.72	*a*.68					**.70**			37
38	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms ..... do...	**25**			1.05		1.35	*a* **1.24**					1.30			38
	Planes, hollow and round, c. s.:															
39	1-inch ..... pairs..	**10**					.83	**.81**					.85			39
40	1¼-inch ..... do...	**3**					.83	**.81**					.85			40
41	1⅛-inch ..... do...	**4**					.98	**.95**					.98			41
	Planes:															
42	Jack, adjustable, wood bottoms ..... No..	**49**			.85		1.16	*a* **1.13**					1.15			42
43	Jointer's, double-iron, c. s ..... do...	**18**					.86	*a*.**83**					.85			43
44	Match, ¾-inch, plated ..... pairs..	**3**					**1.08**	1.05					1.10			44
45	Match, 1-inch, plated ..... do...	**6**					**1.08**	1.05					1.10			45
46	Plow, beech wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle ..... No..	**3**					4.70	*a* **4.55**								46
	Planes, skew-rabbet:															
47	½-inch ..... do...	**2**					.44	*a*.**42**					.45			47
48	1-inch ..... do...	**4**					.44	*a*.**42**					.45			48
49	1½-inch ..... do...	**5**					.52	*a*•**49**					.52			49
50	Planes, smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms, number	**50**			.72		.95	*a*.**90**					1.10			50

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	Thomas R. Hayes.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Frank M. Gilham.	William R. Wheeler.	Edward H. Horton.	Charles E. Miller.	Charles F. Tay.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Pliers, c. s., heavy:													
1	Flat-nose, 7-inch ..... No..	**43**	.....	.30	a **.27**	.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.30	.42	.....	1
2	Round-nose, 7-inch ..... do...	**17**	.....	.30	a **.27**	.....	.....	.....	.375	.....	.30	.42	.....	2
3	End-cutting, 10-inch ..... do...	**28**	.....	.90	a **.87**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	.90	.....	3
	Punches:													
4	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..... doz..	**9**	.....	.60	.625	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	4
5	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes..... do...	$\frac{3}{12}$	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	5
	Rasps, horses:													
6	12-inch ..... No..	**46**	.68	**.22**	a .30	.....	3.78	.....	.....	.....	3.53	.....	.....	6
7				.20										7
8	14-inch..... do...	**135**	.75	**.29**	a .42	.....	4.98	.....	.....	.....	4.82	.....	.....	8
9				.26										9
	Rasps, wood:													
10	Flat, 12-inch ..... do...	**35**	.....	**.29**	a .31	.....	4.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11				.26										11
12	Flat, 14-inch ..... do...	**45**	.....	**.39**	a .96	.....	6.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13				.36										13
14	Half-round, 12-inch..... do...	**17**	.....	**.31**	a .35	.....	5.18	.....	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....	14
15				.28										15
16	Half-round, 14-inch..... do...	**30**	.....	**.41**	a .46	.....	6.93	.....	.....	.....	5.18	.....	.....	16
17				.37										17
	Rivet sets:													
18	No. 2 ..... do...	**8**	.....	.14	.....	**.11**	.....	.....	.23	.....	.30	.24	.....	18
19	No. 3 ..... do...	**13**	.....	.13	.....	**.12**	.....	.....	.20	.....	.17	.19	.....	19
20	No. 7 ..... do...	**7**	.....	**.11**	.....	.13	.....	.....	.125	.....	.11	.12	.....	20
	Rivets and burrs, copper:													
21	$\frac{1}{4}$-inch, No. 8 ..... lbs..	**19**	.....	**.244**	.27	.27	.265	.27	.....	.....	.2480	.....	.....	21
22	$\frac{1}{4}$-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**20**	.....	**.284**	.32	.32	.295	.319	.....	.....	.2880	.....	.....	22
23	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch, No. 8. ..... do...	**55**	.....	**.244**	.27	.27	.245	.27	.....	.275	.2480	.....	.....	23
24	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch, No. 12..... do...	**26**	.....	**.284**	.32	.32	.295	.319	.....	.33	.2880	.....	.....	24
25	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch, No. 8. ..... do...	**63**	.....	**.244**	.27	.27	.245	.27	.....	.275	.2480	.....	.....	25
26	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch, No. 12..... do...	**50**	.....	**.284**	.32	.32	.295	.319	.....	.33	.2880	.....	.....	26
27	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch, No. 8. ..... do...	**40**	.....	**.244**	.27	.27	.245	.27	.....	.275	.2480	.....	.....	27
28	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch, No. 12..... do...	**40**	.....	**.284**	.32	.32	.295	.....	.....	.33	.2880	.....	.....	28
29	1-inch, No. 8. ..... do...	**37**	.....	**.244**	.27	.27	.245	.....	.....	.275	.2480	.....	.....	29
30	1-inch, No. 12..... do...	**18**	.....	**.284**	.32	.32	.295	.....	.....	.....	.2880	.....	.....	30
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat head:													
31	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch..... do...	**19**	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch..... do...	**12**	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch..... do...	**2**	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	1-inch..... do...	**30**	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	Rivets, iron, flat head:													
35	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 1 inch ..... do...	**42**	.....	.10	**.085**	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2 inches ..... do...	**50**	.....	.09	**.085**	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 4 inches ..... do...	**12**	.....	.09	**.085**	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1 inch ..... do...	**17**	.....	.10	**.08**$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1$\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do...	**75**	.....	.10	**.08**$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches ..... do...	**75**	.....	**.07**	.08$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2$\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do...	**63**	.....	**.07**	.08$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches ..... do...	**75**	.....	**.07**	.08$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3$\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do...	**45**	.....	**.07**	.08$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 inches ..... do...	**65**	.....	**.07**	.08$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:													
45	10 ounces ..... M...	**21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	**.135**	.....	.14	.14	.13	45
46	12 ounces ..... do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	**.145**	.....	.155	.16	.15	46
47	16 ounces ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	**.168**	.....	.185	.19	.18	47
48	24 ounces ..... do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	**.21**	.....	.24	.25	.22	48
49	32 ounces ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	**.27**	.....	.31	.33	.30	49

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in large type donate rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry C. Bennett.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Harry Unna.	Charles E. Miller.	William Rennie.	George A. Rigg.	Frank M. Greenwood.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass bound....No..	**200**	.....	**.18**	*a*.25	.24	.23	.25	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Saw clamps, 9-inch jaw.....do...	**10**	.....	**.47**	*a*.52	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	2
	Saw-sets:											
3	For crosscut saws .....do...	**6**	.....	**.85**	*a*.90	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	3
4	For hand saws .....do...	**20**	.48	**.45**	*a*.55	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	4
	Saws:											
5	Back (or tenon), 12-inch.....do...	**25**	.....	**.90**	*a*1.03	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Bracket .....do...	**11**	.....	**.95**	*a*1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade .....do...	**86**	.....	.60	*a*.70	.....	.41	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	7
	Saws, circular:											
8	26-inch, crosscut .....do...	**3**	.....	**7.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	26-inch, rip.....do...	**1**	.....	**7.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	30-inch, crosscut .....do...	**3**	.....	**9.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	Saws, crosscut, with handles:											
11	5-foot.....do...	**33**	.....	1.60	1.65	.....	.....	**1.50**	.....	.....	.....	11
12	6-foot.....do...	**68**	.....	1.90	1.92	.....	.....	**1.77**	.....	.....	.....	12
	Saws:											
13	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 10 points to the inch.....do...	**148**	.....	**1.09**	*a*1.13	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	13
14				.94								14
15	Keyhole, 12-inch compass.....do...	**41**	.....	.14	*a*.**16**	.....	.12	.18	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Meat, butcher's, bow, 20-inch.....do...	**22**	.....	.65	*a*.73	.....	.....	**.72**	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....do...	**28**	.....	**1.40**	*a*1.40	.....	.....	1.15	.....	.....	.....	17
18				1.20								18
	Scales:											
19	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces.....No..	**2**	.....	**2.75**	.....	.....	.....	2.79	3.25	.....	9.50	19
20	Counter, 62 pounds.....do...	**3**	.....	**4.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	7.20	4.75	20
21	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, standard platform.....do...	**3**	.....	**80.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	92.00	98.00	21
	Scales, platform:											
22	Counter, 240-pound .....do...	**3**	.....	**5.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.70	8.30	5.00	22
23	1,000-pound, drop-lever, on wheels.....do...	**5**	.....	**19.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	23.00	32.50	23
24	1,500-pound, drop-lever, on wheels.....do...	**3**	.....	**25.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	31.00	37.50	24
25	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c.s., full size, good quality..doz..	**27**	.....	2.40	3.85	3.48	.....	**2.25**	.....	.....	.....	25
	Screw-drivers, steel blade:											
26	6-inch.....No..	**64**	.....	.10	*a*.**09**	.....	.05	.15	.....	.....	.....	26
27	8-inch .....do...	**22**	.....	.14	*a*.**12**	.....	.07	.18	.....	.....	.....	27
28	10-inch .....do...	**23**	.....	.19	*a*.**17**	.....	.08	.20	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1¼-inch.....do...	**23**	.....	.53	*a*.**49**	.....	.....	.52	.....	.....	.....	29
	Screws, wood, iron:											
30	⅛-inch, No. 4.....gross .	**20**	.10¾	.12	**.09**	.12	.....	.61	.....	.....	.....	30
31	⅛-inch, No. 5 .....do...	**16**	.115	.12	**.10**	.12	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	31
32	5/32-inch, No. 5 .....do...	**25**	.115	.13	**.10**	.13	.....	.64	.....	.....	.....	32
33	5/32-inch, No. 6 .....do...	**18**	.12⅓	.14	**.11**	.14	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	33
34	3/16-inch, No. 7 .....do...	**44**	.14	.15	**.13**	.16	.....	.79	.....	.....	.....	34
35	¾-inch, No. 8 .....do...	**66**	.15	.16	**.15**	.17	.....	.86	.....	.....	.....	35
36	7/32-inch, No. 8 .....do...	**60**	**.15¾**	.17	.16	.18	.....	.89	.....	.....	.....	36
37	¼-inch, No. 9 .....do...	**72**	**.16¼**	.18	.17	.19	.....	.91	.....	.....	.....	37
38	1-inch, No. 9 .....do...	**90**	**.18**	.20	.18	.205	.....	.995	.....	.....	.....	38
39	1-inch, No. 10.....do...	**81**	.20	.22	**.19**	.225	.....	1.12	.....	.....	.....	39
40	1⅛-inch, No. 10.....do...	**89**	.215	.23	**.20**	.235	.....	1.16	.....	.....	.....	40
41	1⅛-inch, No. 11.....do...	**50**	.22½	.24	**.22**	.255	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	41
42	1¼-inch, No. 11.....do...	**44**	**.24**	.26	.24	.275	.....	1.36	.....	.....	.....	42
43	1⅜-inch, No. 12.....do...	**40**	.265	.29	**.26**	.30	.....	1.51	.....	.....	.....	43
44	1⅜-inch, No. 12.....do...	**27**	**.29**	.32	.29	.33	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	44
45	1½-inch, No. 13.....do...	**7**	.32	.35	**.31**	.36	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	45
46	2-inch, No. 13.....do...	**9**	**.35**	.38	.35	.40	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	46
47	2-inch, No. 14.....do...	**4**	.40	.42	**.39**	.455	.....	2.30	.....	.....	.....	47
48	2¼-inch, No. 14.....do...	**3**	**.42**	.46	.42	.475	.....	2.43	.....	.....	.....	48

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Henry C. Bennett.	James A. Snook.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Henry E. Bothin.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	Harry Unna.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	Screws, wood, iron:												
1	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... gross..	**2**	.....	**.49**	.....	.55	.....	.53	.50	.....	.....	2.81	1
2	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	**3**	.....	.53	.....	.60	.....	.57	**.52**	.....	.....	3.00	2
3	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do...	**8**	.....	**.65**	.....	.75	.....	.72	.67	.....	.....	3.85	3
4	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do...	**3**	.....	**.87**	.....	1.00	.....	.95	.90	.....	.....	5.10	4
	Shears, c. s., trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality:												
5	8-inch ..... doz..	**9**	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	4.75	5.60	.....	.....	**4.48**	5
6	10-inch ..... do...	**8 4/12**	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	7.45	9.75	.....	.....	**7.18**	6
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:												
7	No. 0 ..... lbs..	**1,200**	4.85	.....	4.49	4.48	.....	**4.19**	4.25	.....	.....	4.225	7
8					4.62								8
9	No. 1 ..... do...	**1,950**	4.85	.....	4.49	4.48	.....	**4.19**	4.25	.....	.....	4.225	9
10					4.62								10
11	No. 2 ..... do...	**2,725**	4.59	.....	4.24	4.48	.....	**3.94**	4.25	.....	.....	3.975	11
12					4.37								12
13	No. 3 ..... do...	**3,325**	4.59	.....	4.24	4.48	.....	**3.94**	4.25	.....	.....	3.975	13
14					4.37								14
15	No. 4 ..... do...	**1,975**	4.59	.....	4.24	4.48	.....	**3.94**	4.25	.....	.....	3.975	15
16					4.37								16
17	No. 5 ..... do...	**275**	4.75	.....	4.24	4.48	.....	**3.94**	4.25	.....	.....	3.975	17
18					4.37								18
19	No. 6 ..... do...	**100**	4.75	.....	4.24	4.48	.....	**3.94**	4.25	.....	.....	3.975	19
20					4.37								20
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:												
21	No. 2 ..... do...	**400**	5.75	.....	.....	5.48	.....	4.19	4.25	.....	.....	**3.975**	21
22	No. 3 ..... do...	**400**	5.75	.....	.....	5.48	.....	**4.19**	4.25	.....	.....	.....	22
23	No. 4 ..... do...	**100**	5.75	.....	.....	5.48	.....	4.19	4.25	.....	.....	**3.975**	23
24	Shoes, ox, No. 2, per 100 pounds ..... do...	**100**	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06**	*c* 5.00	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle ..... doz..	**27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.71**	.....	.....	25
26	Sieves, iron, wire, 18-mesh, tin frames ..... do...	**3 4/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	1.26	**1.30**	.....	26
27	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch ..... No..	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	*a* **.66**	.....	.....	.68	27
28	Spoke pointers, adjustable ..... do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	*a* **.67**	.....	.....	.70	28
29	Springs, door, spiral, heavy ..... doz..	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	2.00	.....	.....	**2.10**	29
	Squares:												
30	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch ..... No..	**28**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	*a* .23	.....	.....	**.25**	30
31	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide ..... do...	**60**	.....	*b* **8.25**	.....	.....	.....	.73	*a* .70	.....	.....	.75	31
32	Panel, 15-inch ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Try, 4½-inch ..... do...	**16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	*a* **.11**	.....	.....	.12	33
34	Try and miter, 7⅛-inch ..... do...	**27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	*a* **.30**	.....	.....	.32	34
35	Try, 10-inch ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.26**	*a* .24	.....	.....	.26	35
36	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long ..... doz..	**105**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	**.05**	.....	.....	.055	36
	Steel, cast, bar:												
37	⅜ by 3 inch ..... lbs..	**50**	.10	.....	.0870	.0880	.09	.....	**.085**	.....	.....	.....	37
38	⅜ by 4 inch ..... do...	**70**	.10	.....	.0870	.0880	.09	.....	**.085**	.....	.....	.....	38
39	½ by 1 inch ..... do...	**165**	.10	.....	.0770	.0780	.09	.....	**.075**	.....	.....	.....	39
	Steel, cast, octagon:												
40	⅜-inch ..... do...	**150**	.15	.....	.0870	.0880	.09	.....	**.085**	.....	.....	.....	40
41	½-inch ..... do...	**260**	.15	.....	.0820	.0830	.085	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.....	41
42	⅝-inch ..... do...	**185**	.12	.....	.0770	.0780	.08	.....	**.075**	.....	.....	.....	42
43	¾-inch ..... do...	**640**	.10	.....	.0770	.0780	.08	.08	**.075**	.....	.....	.....	43
44	⅞-inch ..... do...	**250**	.10	.....	.0770	.0780	.08	.08	**.075**	.....	.....	.....	44
45	1-inch ..... do...	**730**	.10	.....	.0770	.0780	.08	.08	**.075**	.....	.....	.....	45
46	1¼-inch ..... do...	**200**	.10	.....	.0770	.0780	.08	.....	**.075**	.....	.....	.....	46

* No awards; no sample. *b* Per dozen. *a* Only. *c* 50 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward D. Flint.	Henry C. Bennett.	James A. Snook.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Steel, cast, square:				
1	⅛-inch ..... lbs..	**100**	.15	.....	.0820
2	¾-inch ..... do...	**50**	.10	.....	.0770
3	1-inch ..... do...	**300**	.0998	.....	.0770
4	1¼-inch ..... do...	**550**	.0998	.....	.0770
5	2-inch ..... do...	**220**	.10	.....	.0770
	Steel, plow:				
6	¼ by 3 inches ..... do...	**70**	.0548	.....	.....
7	¼ by 4 inches ..... do...	**50**	.0549	.....	.....
8	¼ by 5 inches ..... do...	**100**	.0549	.....	.....
	Steel, spring:				
9	¼ by 1 inch ..... do...	**385**	.0540	.....	.....
10	¼ by 1½ inches ..... do...	**400**	.0540	.....	.....
11	¼ by 1⅝ inches ..... do...	**250**	.0540	.....	.....
12	¼ by 2 inches ..... do...	**100**	.0540	.....	.....
13	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle ..... No..	**16**	.....	.....	.....
	Stocks and dies, blacksmiths':				
14	To cut 1 inch to ¾ inch, L. H., and 1 inch to ⅛ inch, R. H., 6 taps and 3 dies each ..... No..	**10**	.....	.....	.....
15	To cut ⅛ inch to ⅜ inch, L. H., and ⅛ inch to ¼ inch, R. H., 6 taps and 3 dies each ..... No..	**9**	.....	.....	.....
16	Swage block, blacksmith's, per pound ..... do...	**1**	.06	.....	.....
17	Tacks, iron wire, brass head, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M ..... M..	**28**	.....	.....	.....
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:				
18	4-ounce ..... doz. papers..	**36**	.....	.....	.....
19	6-ounce ..... do...	**47**	.....	.18	.....
20	8-ounce ..... do...	**71**	.....	.22	.....
21	10-ounce ..... do...	**64**	.....	.26	.....
22	12-ounce ..... do...	**34**	.....	.....	.....
23	Tape measures, 75-foot, leather case ..... No..	**17**	.....	.....	.....
24					
25	Tire shrinkers ..... do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....
	Toe calks, steel:				
26	No. 1 ..... lbs..	**130**	.....	.....	.....
27	No. 2 ..... do...	**280**	.....	.....	.....
28	No. 3 ..... do...	**165**	.....	.....	.....
	Trowels:				
29	Brick, 10½-inch ..... No..	**39**	.....	.....	.....
30	Plastering, 10½-inch ..... do...	**10**	.....	*b* **6.45**	.....
31	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy ..... No..	**6**	1.00	.....	.....
	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, per pound:				
32	6-inch jaw ..... do...	**6**	.14	.....	.....
33	4½-inch jaw ..... do...	**2**	.14	.....	.....
34	Vises, carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw ..... do...	**7**	.....	.....	.....
35	Vise, gunsmith's, parallel filers, 4-inch jaw ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....
	Washers, iron:				
36	For ½-inch bolt ..... lbs..	**45**	.20	.09	.....
37	For ⅝-inch bolt ..... do...	**45**	.15	.0790	.....
38	For ¾-inch bolt ..... do...	**62**	.14	.07	.....
39	For ½-inch bolt ..... do...	**115**	.10	.05⅜	.....
40	For ⅞-inch bolt ..... do...	**95**	.10	.05½	.....
41	For 1-inch bolt ..... do...	**80**	.10	.05¼	.....

* No award; no sample.

b Per dozen.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Henry E. Bothin.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Charles E. Miller.	Harry Unna.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
.085	.....	**.08**	.0830	.....	.....	1
.08	.....	**.075**	.0780	.....	.....	2
.08	.....	**.075**	.0780	.....	.....	3
.08	.....	**.075**	.0780	.....	.....	4
.08	.....	**.075**	.0780	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	**.03¾**	.0398	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	**.03⅜**	.0398	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	**.03¾**	.0398	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	**.04¼**	.0468	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	**.04⅜**	.0448	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	**.04½**	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	**.04½**	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.77	*a* .87	.....	**.80**	.....	13
.....	**4.90**	*a* 4.50	.....	5.35	.....	14
.....	**2.55**	.....	.....	2.65	.....	15
.....	.05	*a* **.045**	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.53	.49	.....	.47	**.43**	17
.15	.135	.17	.....	**.135**	.15	18
.18	.16½	.20	.....	**.162**	.18	19
.22	**.19¾**	.25	.....	.198	.22	20
.26	.23½	.31	.....	**.234**	.26	21
.30	**.27**	.33	.....	.27	.30	22
.....	.57	*a* .92	.....	.58	.....	23
		a **.54**				24
.....	16.00	.....	.....	**19.90**	.....	25
.....	.06	.05¾	5.98	**.057**	.....	26
.....	.06	.05¾	5.98	**.057**	.....	27
.....	.06	.05¾	5.98	**.057**	.....	28
.....	.64	*a* .65	.....	**.60**	.....	29
.....	.75	*a* .80	.....	.72	.....	30
.....	.47	*a* 1.35	1.00	**.80**	.....	31
.....	**.11**	*a* .132	.....	.12¾	.....	32
.....	**.11**	*a* .15	.....	.13¼	.....	33
.....	**2.80**	*a* 4.70	.....	3.25	.....	34
.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	**.077**	.092	9.20	.0798	.....	36
.....	**.069**	.084	8.40	.0698	.....	37
.....	**.06**	.075	7.50	.0610	.....	38
.....	**.047**	.062	6.20	.0505	.....	39
.....	**.043**	.058	5.80	.0462	.....	40
.....	**.043**	.058	5.80	.0462	.....	41

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	William R. Wheeler.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Wedges, woodchopper's, solid steel, per pound:				
1	5-pound ..... No..	**14**	**.06**	*a* .06¼	.....
2	6-pound ..... do...	**90**	**.06**	*a* .06¼	.....
3	7-pound ..... do...	**44**	**.06**	*a* .06¼	.....
4	Well wheels, 10-inch ..... do...	**62**	.45	*a* **.40**	.....
	Wire, annealed:				
5	No. 16 gauge ..... lbs..	**295**	**.038**	.....	.058
6	No. 20 gauge ..... do...	**55**	**.08**	.....	.08
7	No. 24 gauge ..... do...	**50**	**.10**	.....	.10
	Wire, bright, iron:				
8	No. 3 gauge ..... do...	**45**	**.045**	.....	.05
9	No. 6 gauge ..... do...	**15**	**.045**	.....	.06¼
10	No. 7 gauge ..... do...	**20**	.06	.....	.06¼
11	No. 8 gauge ..... do...	**15**	**.045**	.....	.06¼
12	No. 9 gauge ..... do...	**10**	.06	.....	.06¼
13	No. 10 gauge ..... do...	**35**	**.036**	.....	.06¼
14	No. 11 gauge ..... do...	**10**	**.036**	.....	.065
15	No. 12 gauge ..... do...	**215**	**.03¾**	.....	.065
16	No. 16 gauge ..... do...	**20**	**.045**	.....	.08
17	No. 18 gauge ..... do...	**5**	.10	.....	.08¼
18	Wire cloth for screens, painted ..... sq. ft..	**14,900**	1.60	.016	.....
	Wire, two points, barbed, galvanized:				
19	For hog fence; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches ..... lbs..	**4,300**	3.55	3.675	.....
20			3.65		
21			**4.05**		
22	For cattle fence; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches ..... lbs..	**97,500**	3.55	3.675	.....
23			3.65		
24			**4.05**		
25	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized .... do...	**4,800**	**3.55**	3.675	.....
26	Wire-fence stretchers ..... No..	**42**	.40	.....	.....
	Wrenches, screw, black:				
27	8-inch ..... do...	**44**	**.28**	.26	.30
28	10-inch ..... do...	**19**	**.31**	.31	.36
29	12-inch ..... do...	**27**	**.38**	.36	.42
30	15-inch ..... do...	**25**	**.65**	.62	.72
	Plumber's, steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies.				
31	Blast furnace, combination, hot blast, complete with fire pot ..... No..	**4**	.....	.....	**4.00**
32					5.50
33	Cement, gas fitter's, in 5-pound packages ..... lbs..	**60**	.....	.....	**.08**
	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel:				
34	To cut ⅛ to 1 inch ..... No..	**3**	1.12	1.12	**1.08**
35	To cut ⅛ to 2 inches ..... do...	**4**	1.52	1.50	1.44
	Ladles, melting:				
36	4-inch ..... do...	**2**	.14	.10	**.09**
37	8-inch ..... do...	(*)	.50	1.75	.....
	Pliers, gas:				
38	6-inch ..... do...	**5**	**.16**	.....	.26
39	12-inch ..... do...	**4**	.34	.....	.....

* No award; no samples.

a Only.

under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Charles E. Miller.	Charles F. Tay.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Henry C. Bennett.	Harry Unna.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
.06¼	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	1
.06¼	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	2
.06¼	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	3
.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
b **1.425**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
						20
						21
3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
						23
						24
3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.28	.....	.50	3.10	.26	.....	27
.34	.....	.60	3.66	.31	.....	28
.39	.....	.70	4.58	.37	.....	29
.68	.....	1.20	7.93	.61	.....	30
.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
						32
.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
1.12	1.20	.....	.....	.....	1.15	34
1.38	1.50	.....	.....	.....	1.45	35
.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.18	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

b Per 100 feet.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in **large type** denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Andrew Carrigan.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Charles F. Tay.	L. E. Van Winkle.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Ratchets, sleeve, handles:									
1	10 inches long.....No..	**3**	**3.50**	a 6.30	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	1
2	17 inches long.....do...	**2**	**5.40**	a 11.40	.....	6.40	.....	.....	.....	2
	Reamer, pipe:									
3	⅛-inch .....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**.41**	.....	.....	.....	3
4	1¼-inch .....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**1.02**	.....	.....	.....	4
5	2-inch .....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**1.39**	.....	.....	.....	5
	Stocks and dies (solid):									
6	¼ to 1 inch.....do...	**5**	4.00	a 3.97	**3.60**	4.18	4.40	4.50	.....	6
7	1¼ to 2 inch.....do...	**4**	5.50	a 5.39	**4.80**	5.55	5.90	6.00	.....	7
	Taps, pipe:									
8	⅛-inch .....do...	**4**	**.28**	a .32	.34	.41	.35	.33	.....	8
9	¼-inch .....do...	**5**	**.37**	a .49	.46	.67	.48	.45	.....	9
10	⅜-inch .....do...	**7**	**.48**	a .53	.55	.81	.60	.56	.....	10
11	½-inch .....do...	**4**	**.57**	a .64	.67	.90	.74	.66	.....	11
12	¾-inch .....do...	**3**	**.74**	a .79	.84	1.02	.90	.82	.....	12
13	2-inch .....do...	**3**	**.99**	a 1.06	1.13	1.39	1.05	1.10	.....	13
14	Vise, pipe, malleable iron, to hold ⅛ to 2 inch pipe..No..	**6**	2.25	a 2.90	.....	.29	**2.25**	2.90	.....	14
	Wrenches, pipe:									
15	8-inch .....do...	**9**	.95	a .90	.86	.92	1.00	**.90**	.....	15
16	18-inch .....do...	**23**	1.88	a 1.80	1.74	1.84	1.05	**1.80**	.....	16
	Pipe fittings.									
	Bibbs, lever, handle, plain, finished, for iron pipe:									
17	⅛-inch .....No..	**12**	.43	a .45	**.42**	.51	.....	.45	.70	17
18						.51				18
19	¼-inch .....do...	**71**	.65	a .70	**.64**	.78	.....	.70	1.12	19
20						.78				20
21	1-inch .....do...	**7**	.93	a 1.05	**.97**	1.17	.....	1.05	1.69	21
22						1.17				22
	Bibbs, lever, handle, plain, finished, for lead:									
23	¼-inch .....No..	**4**	.60	a 1.65	**.60**	.....	.....	.70	1.04	23
24										24
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, for iron pipe:									
25	⅛-inch .....No..	**16**	.34	a **.33**	.34	.39	.....	.38	.56	25
26						.39				26
27	¼-inch .....do...	**88**	.52	a .51	.52	.44	.....	.55	.86	27
28						**.44**				28
29	1-inch .....do...	**54**	1.38	a **.89**	.97	1.11	.....	1.05	1.60	29
30						1.11				30
	Boiler elbows, with unions, malleable iron, bent, male:									
31	¾-inch.....No..	**6**	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	31
32	1-inch .....do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	32
	Boiler couplings, with unions, malleable iron, straight, male:									
33	¾-inch .....No..	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	33
34	1-inch .....do...	**9**	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	**.30**	.....	34
	Bushings malleable iron:									
35	⅛ by ¼ inch.....No..	**83**	.....	a **.01¾**	.02	.....	.....	.02	.....	35
36	¼ by 1 inch .....do...	**105**	.....	a **.021**	.02	.....	.....	.025	.....	36
37	1 by 1¼ inches .....do...	**81**	.....	a **.0245**	.025	.....	.....	.03	.....	37
38	1¼ by 1½ inches ....do...	**77**	.....	a **.03½**	.03½	.....	.....	.04	.....	38
39	1½ by 2 inches .....do...	**85**	.....	a **.049**	.05	.....	.....	.06	.....	39

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Andrew Carrigan.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	Caps, malleable, iron, black:						
1	⅛-inch .....No..	**11**	*a* **.01⅛**	.02	.01¼	.02	1
2	¼-inch .....do...	**24**	*a* **.018**	.02	.02	.025	2
3	⅜-inch .....do...	**31**	*a* **.027**	.03	.03	.03	3
4	½-inch.....do...	**21**	*a* **.036**	.04	.04	.04	4
5	¾-inch.....do...	**12**	*a* **.047**	.05	.05	.05	5
6	1-inch.....do...	**12**	*a* .072	.07	.08	**.07**	6
	Caps, malleable, iron, galvanized:						
7	¼-inch.....do...	**10**	*a* **.027**	.03	.04¼	.03	7
8	⅜-inch.....do...	**10**	*a* **.04**	.04	.06¼	.04	8
9	½-inch.....do...	**12**	*a* **.06¾**	.06¾	.08	.08	9
	Couplings, wrought iron:						
10	⅛-inch.....do...	**65**	*a* **.027**	.03	.03½	.03	10
11	¼-inch.....do...	**85**	*a* **.039**	.04	.048	.04	11
12	⅜-inch.....do...	**107**	*a* **.051**	.06	.06¼	.055	12
13	½-inch.....do...	**57**	*a* **.066**	.07	.081	.07	13
14	¾-inch.....do...	**71**	*a* **.082**	.09	.10	.09	14
15	1-inch.....do...	**45**	*a* **.109**	.12	.135	.11	15
	Couplings, wrought iron, galvanized:						
16	⅛-inch.....do...	**18**	*a* **.039**	.045	.048	.04	16
17	¼-inch.....do...	**52**	*a* **.051**	.06	.06¼	.055	17
18	⅜-inch.....do...	**62**	*a* **.07**	.08	.086	.08	18
19	½-inch.....do...	**17**	*a* **.09¾**	.11	.136	.10	19
20	¾-inch.....do...	**15**	*a* **.125**	.13	.15⅓	.14	20
21	1-inch.....do...	**34**	*a* **.156**	.17	.19⅜	.16	21
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, black:						
22	⅛-inch.....do...	**12**	.....	.03	.....	**.02**	22
23	¼-inch.....do...	**12**	.....	.04	.....	**.03**	23
24	⅜-inch.....do...	**12**	.....	.055	.....	**.04**	24
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized:						
25	¼-inch.....do...	**30**	.....	.05	.....	**.03**	25
26	⅜-inch.....do...	**24**	.....	.07	.....	**.04**	26
27	½-inch.....do...	**4**	.....	.10	.....	**.06**	27
	Crosses, malleable iron, black:						
28	⅛-inch.....do...	**6**	*a* .03⅜	.04	.04	**.03**	28
29	¼-inch.....do...	**6**	*a* .04	.04	.05	**.04**	29
30	⅜-inch.....do...	**20**	*a* .06¾	.07	.084	**.06**	30
31	½-inch.....do...	**17**	*a* **.09**	.09	.112	.10	31
32	¾-inch.....do...	**11**	*a* .135	.135	.168	**.11**	32
33	1-inch.....do...	**35**	*a* .20	.20	.252	**.20**	33
	Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized:						
34	¼-inch.....do...	**10**	*a* **.06¾**	.07	.084	.07	34
35	⅜-inch.....do...	**10**	*a* .10⅛	.10	.126	**.09**	35
	Elbows, malleable iron, black:						
36	⅛-inch.....do...	**58**	*a* .02¼	.02	.028	**.02**	36
37	¼-inch.....do...	**62**	*a* .029	**.025**	.037	.03	37
38	⅜-inch.....do...	**116**	*a* .049	**.04**	.06½	.05	38
39	½-inch.....do...	**123**	*a* .063	**.05**	.078	.07	39
40	¾-inch.....do...	**60**	*a* .083	**.07**	.10⅓	.09	40
41	1-inch.....do...	**85**	*a* .12⅜	**.11¼**	.154	.12	41
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized:						
42	⅛-inch.....do...	**37**	*a* .029	**.025**	.036	.03	42
43	¼-inch.....do...	**142**	*a* .04	**.03⅜**	.05	.04	43
44	⅜-inch.....do...	**113**	*a* .06¾	**.06**	.084	.07	44
45	½-inch.....do...	**67**	*a* .097	**.08**	.111	.10	45
46	¾-inch.....do...	**57**	*a* .126	**.11¼**	.16	.14	46
47	1-inch.....do...	**33**	*a* .198	**.18**	.246	.20	47

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Charles F. Tay.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Elbows, R. and L., malleable iron, black:								
1	¼-inch ..... No..	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.03**	.....	1
2	⅜-inch ..... do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	2
3	1-inch ..... do...	**36**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.07**	.....	3
4	1¼-inch ..... do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	.....	4
5	2-inch ..... do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.14**	.....	5
	Elbows, R. and L., malleable iron, galvanized:								
6	¾-inch ..... No..	**16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06**	.....	6
7	1-inch ..... do...	**16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.09**	.....	7
	Elbows, malleable iron, black, side outlet:								
8	¼-inch ..... No..	**6**	.....	.....	**.03**	.....	.04	.....	8
9	⅜-inch ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.04	.....	9
10	1-inch ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	.07	.....	**.05**	.....	10
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized, side outlet:								
11	¾-inch ..... No..	**21**	.....	.....	.06	.....	**.05**	.....	11
12	1-inch ..... do...	**3**	.....	.....	.09	.....	**.08**	.....	12
13	Gas service cocks, brass, female, ¾-inch ..... No..	**8**	*a*.37	.40	.....	.....	**.33**	.....	13
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black:								
14	¼-inch ..... No..	**67**	*a*.**01**⅝	.....	.02	.024	.02	.....	14
15	⅜-inch ..... do...	**70**	*a*.**0195**	.....	.02⅛	.029	.02	.....	15
16	1-inch ..... do...	**82**	*a*.**026**	.....	.03	.036	.03	.....	16
17	1¼-inch ..... do...	**75**	*a*.**035**	.....	.04	.05¼	.04	.....	17
18	1½-inch ..... do...	**47**	*a*.042	.....	.05	.06¼	**.04**	.....	18
19	2-inch ..... do...	**62**	*a*.**058**	.....	.065	.086	.06	.....	19
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized:								
20	¼-inch ..... No..	**28**	*a*.035	.....	.02¼	.028	**.02**	.....	20
21	⅜-inch ..... do...	**73**	*a*.045	.....	.03	.038	**.03**	.....	21
22	1-inch ..... do...	**96**	*a*.062	.....	.04	.05¼	**.04**	.....	22
23	1¼-inch ..... do...	**48**	*a*.094	.....	.06	.08⅛	**.06**	.....	23
24	1½-inch ..... do...	**49**	*a*.11⅜	.....	.08	.10 1/12	**.07**	.....	24
25	2-inch ..... do...	**19**	*a*.15¼	.....	.10	.13	**.09**	.....	25
	Pipe, wrought iron, black:								
26	¼-inch ..... feet..	**75**	*a*.042	.....	.04½	.0406	.045	**.04**	26
27	⅜-inch ..... do...	**275**	.0485	.....	.0487	.0469	.05	**.04**½	27
28	1-inch ..... do...	**800**	.0695	.....	.07	.0672	.07	**.065**	28
29	1¼-inch ..... do...	**900**	.095	.....	.095	.0917	.10	**.08**⅜	29
30	1½-inch ..... do...	**600**	.114	.....	.1140	.118	.12	**.10**	30
31	2-inch ..... do...	**900**	.153	.....	.15	.1467	.16	**.14**	31
	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized:								
32	¼-inch ..... feet..	**860**	.055	.....	.055	.0533	.06	**.05**	32
33	⅜-inch ..... do...	**3,000**	.0665	.....	.066	.0641	.07	**.06**	33
34	1-inch ..... do...	**2,250**	.096	.....	.095	.0920	.10	**.089**	34
35	1¼-inch ..... do...	**510**	.13	.....	.13	.1255	.14	**.12**	35
36	1½-inch ..... do...	**370**	.1565	.....	.156	.1505	.17	**.14**⅜	36
37	2-inch ..... do...	**420**	.2085	.....	.21	.2007	.22	**.21**	37
	Pipe, lead, per pound:								
38	¼-inch ..... do...	**20**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.065	**.06**	38
39	⅜-inch ..... do...	**51**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.065	**.06**	39
40	1-inch ..... do...	**22**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.065	**.06**	40
41	1¼-inch ..... do...	**50**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.065	**.06**	41
42	1½-inch ..... do...	**100**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.065	**.06**	42

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates as which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Andrew Carrigan.	Wakefield Baker.	L. E. Van Winkle.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Plugs, cast iron, black:								
1	¼-inch ..... No..	**85**	*a*.00¾	.....	.....	**.005**	.01	.01	1
2	¾-inch ..... do...	**91**	*a*.011	.....	.....	**.01**	.014	.01	2
3	1-inch ..... do...	**129**	*a*.015	.....	.....	.01	**.009**	.015	3
4	1¼-inch ..... do...	**88**	*a*.01⅞	.....	.....	**.01**½	.021	.02	4
5	1½-inch ..... do...	**78**	*a*.026	.....	.....	**.016**	.03½	.03	5
6	2-inch ..... do...	**73**	*a*.037	.....	.....	**.02**¼	.048	.04	6
	Plugs, cast iron, galvanized:								
7	¼-inch ..... do...	**30**	*a*.015	.....	.....	**.01**	.01¾	.015	7
8	¾-inch ..... do...	**71**	*a*.022	.....	.....	**.01**½	.028	.03	8
9	1-inch ..... do...	**25**	*a*.0295	.....	.....	**.02**	.038	.03	9
10	1¼-inch ..... do...	**9**	*a*.039	.....	.....	**.02**½	.048	.04	10
11	1½-inch ..... do...	**9**	*a*.05⅛	.....	.....	**.03**½	.06¾	.06	11
12	2-inch ..... do...	**15**	*a*.074	.....	.....	**.045**	.096	.08	12
	Reducers, malleable iron, black:								
13	⅜ by ¼ inch ..... do...	**74**	*a*.027	.....	.....	.03	.03⅛	**.02**	13
14	½ by 1 inch ..... do...	**92**	*a*.0315	.....	.....	.035	.04	.04	14
15	1 by 1¼ inches ..... do...	**96**	*a*.04	.....	.....	.04	.041	**.04**	15
16	1¼ by 1½ inches ..... do...	**78**	*a*.079	.....	.....	.06	.078	**.05**	16
17	1½ by 2 inches ..... do...	**84**	*a*.09	.....	.....	.09	.11⅝	**.09**	17
	Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized:								
18	½ by ¾ inch ..... do...	**59**	*a*.038	.....	.....	.04	.04¾	**.03**	18
19	¾ by 1 inch ..... do...	**85**	*a*.06	.....	.....	.06	.07½	**.05**	19
20	1 by 1¼ inches ..... do...	**69**	*a*.07⅞	.....	.....	.08	.098	**.055**	20
21	1¼ by 1½ inches ..... do...	**39**	*a*.10⅛	.....	.....	.10	.126	**.08**	21
22	1½ by 2 inches ..... do...	**29**	*a*.16⅞	.....	.....	.17	.21	**.14**	22
	Stopcocks, brass, steam:								
23	¾-inch ..... do...	**36**	*a*.63	.34	.67	.60	.66	**.33**	23
24	1-inch ..... do...	**26**	*a*.91	.45	.91	.82	.92	**.42**	24
25	1¼-inch ..... do...	**5**	*a*1.44	.67	1.45	1.30	1.44	**.63**	25
26	1½-inch ..... do...	**6**	*a*2.01	.93	1.92	1.70	1.80	**.87**	26
27	2-inch ..... do...	**4**	*a*3.37	1.50	2.90	2.55	2.84	**1.40**	27
28	Straps, tinned, for ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch pipe ..... doz...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.10	.09	**.04**	28
29								**.06**	29
30								**.08**	30
31								**.09**	31
32								**.14**	32
33								**.16**	33
	Tees, malleable iron, black:								
34	¼-inch ..... No..	**58**	*a*.029	.....	.....	.02¼	.036	**.02**	34
35	¾-inch ..... do...	**72**	*a*.036	.....	.....	**.03**	.044	.04	35
36	1-inch ..... do...	**82**	*a*.056	.....	.....	**.045**	.07	.05	36
37	1¼-inch ..... do...	**44**	*a*.07⅞	.....	.....	**.06**	.098	.08	37
38	1½-inch ..... do...	**39**	*a*.10⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.126	.10	38
39	2-inch ..... do...	**59**	*a*.146	.....	.....	**.135**	.182	.14	39

a Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Andrew Carrigan.	Wakefield Baker.	L. E. Van Winkle.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Tees, malleable iron, galvanized:								
1	⅛-inch ..... No..	**12**	*a*.038	.....	.....	**.03⅜**	.04¾	.04	1
2	¼-inch..... do...	**93**	*a*.052	.....	.....	**.045**	.066	.05	2
3	1-inch..... do...	**106**	*a*.085	.....	.....	.08	.106	**.07**	3
4	1¼-inch..... do...	**42**	*a*.12⅜	.....	.....	**.11**	.154	.13	4
5	1½-inch..... do...	**41**	*a*.15¾	.....	.....	**.145**	.196	.16	5
6	2-inch..... do...	**39**	*a*.24¾	.....	.....	.225	.30	**.22**	6
	Tees, four-way, malleable iron, black:								
7	⅛-inch ..... No..	**14**	.....	....	.....	**.03⅛**	.....	.04	7
8	¼-inch..... do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	**.045**	.....	.05	8
9	1-inch..... do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	**.07**	9
10	1¼-inch..... do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.11¼	.....	**.10**	10
11	1½-inch..... do...	**15**	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	**.16**	11
12	2-inch..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Valves, gate, high-pressure:								
13	¼-inch..... do...	**22**	*a*.52	**.43**	.....	.....	.46¾	.49	13
14	¾-inch..... do...	**32**	*a*.67	**.57**	.....	.....	.63	.66	14
15	1-inch..... do...	**46**	*a*.93	**.82**	.....	.....	.90	.83	15
16	1¼-inch..... do...	**7**	*a*1.30	**1.15**	.....	.....	1.26	1.15	16
17	1½-inch..... do...	**7**	*a*1.85	**1.65**	.....	.....	1.80	1.67	17
18	2-inch..... do...	**24**	*a*2.78	**2.47**	.....	.....	2.70	2.50	18
	Valves, globe, high-pressure:								
19	¼-inch..... do...	**23**	*a*.33	**.30**	.74	.....	.36	.32	19
20							.58		20
21	¾-inch..... do...	**88**	*a*.42	**.37**	.99	.....	.74	.41	21
22							.47		22
23	1-inch..... do...	**100**	*a*.59	**.54**	1.39	.....	1.02	.59	23
24							.67		24
25	1¼-inch..... do...	**34**	*a*.82	**.75**	2.08	.....	1.43	.82	25
26							.94		26
27	1½-inch..... do...	**22**	*a*1.14	**1.05**	2.74	.....	1.99	1.15	27
28							1.30		28
29	2-inch..... do...	**27**	*a*1.72	**1.59**	4.15	.....	3.16	1.74	29
30							1.95		30

*No bids received on this item. *a* Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 10, 1900, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Cornelius H. Chase.	Andrew Carrigan.	L. E. Van Winkle.	William R. Wheeler.	Charles E. Miller.	Aubrey T. Dunbar.	Charles F. Tay.	Bowers Rubber Co.	Gorham Rubber Co.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Hose goods.											
	Couplings, hose:											
1	¾-inch.....No..	**50**	.08	*a*.07	.08	.07	.07⅞	.09	**.06**	....	.....	1
2	1½-inch .....do...	**39**	.35	*a*.32	.33	**.29**	.32¼	.35	.....	....	.....	2
3	1½-inch .....do...	**16**	.50	*a*.45	.46	**.40**	.465	.45	.....	....	.....	3
4	2-inch .....do...	**21**	.85	*a*.87	.79	**.69**	.79	.75	.....	....	.....	4
5	2½-inch .....do...	**12**	1.70	*a*1.54	1.60	**1.39**	1.50	1.50	.....	....	.....	5
	Hose straps:											
6	For ¾-inch hose...doz..	**3**⅝	.30	.....	1.09	**.06**	.30	.30	.....	....	.....	6
7							.06					7
8	For 1¼-inch hose..do...	**4**	1.00	.....	1.19	**.86**	.....	.50	.....	....	.....	8
9	For 1½-inch hose..do...	**1**	1.20	.....	1.59	**1.05**	.....	.65	.....	....	.....	9
10	For 2-inch hose...do...	**2**	1.60	.....	.....	**1.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	Hose-strap fasteners:											
11	⅛ to 1 inch.....No..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	**.08½**	.....	.35	.....	....	.....	11
12	1¼ to 2⅛ inches....do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	....	.....	12
13	Hose, rubber, garden, ¾-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings attached .....feet..	**1,900**	.095	.12	.....	.....	.06⅛	.105	.....	.11	.06	13
14			.09¾					.125		.09	.07	14
15			.12								.09	15
16			**.105**								.12	16
17	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, 1½-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings attached .....feet..	**1,300**	.20	.....	.....	.....	.20	.20	.....	.22	.18	17
18								.27		.17	**.225**	18
19										.15		19
20												20
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings attached:											
21	1½-inch .....feet..	**100**	.225	.....	.....	.....	.22¾	.22	.....	.25	.20	21
22								.30		.20	**.25**	22
23										.17		23
24	2-inch .....do...	**950**	.27	.....	.....	.....	.274	.25	.....	.30		24
25								.35		.24	.24	25
26										.21	**.30**	26
27	2½-inch .....do...	**1,400**	.315	.....	.....	.....	.33¾	.30	.....	.70		27
28								.40		.60	.28	28
29								.65		.50	**.35**	29
30										.40		30
	Nozzles, hose, screw:											
31	¾-inch.....No..	**45**	.25	*a*.25	.25	.23	.27	.25	**.17**	....	.....	31
32	1½-inch .....do...	**26**	.75	*a*.64	.70	**.58**	.695	.70	.....	....	.....	32
33	1½-inch .....do...	**6**	1.00	*a*.80	.90	**.72**	.88	.90	.....	....	.....	33
34	2-inch .....do...	**17**	1.40	*a*1.21	1.20	**1.30**	1.36	1.50	.....	....	.....	34
35	2½-inch .....do...	**6**	2.50	*a*2.38	2.45	**2.17**	2.65	3.00	.....	....	.....	35
36			6.50									36

*No sample; no award. *a* Only.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT DATED JULY 9, 1900, FOR FURNISHING MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES REQUIRED BY THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES COMMISSION, AT MUSCOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement Commission,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Number.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	Quantity awarded.	The Missouri Tent and Awning Co.	Turner Hardware Co.	Morrison Tent and Awning Co.
			Delivered in—		
			Muscogee.	Chicago and Muscogee.	Chicago.
	Tents with flies, 12-ounce duck, with poles and pins, complete:				
1	14 by 14 feet	**21**	38.82	*a* 23.70 *b* 26.23 *q* 22.91 *r* 25.24	41.00
5	9 by 9 feet	**99**	17.80	*a* 13.31 *b* 14.52 *q* 12.76 *r* 13.97	21.00
	Tent floors:				
9	Oiled, 10-ounce duck, 14 by 14 feet, rings sewed in edges width of canvas apart	**21**	8.02	*h* 9.68 *i* 9.54	.....
12	Oiled, 10-ounce duck, 9 by 9 feet, rings sewed in edges width of canvas apart	**93**	3.48	*h* 3.96 *i* 3.89	.....
15	Horse tents, 26 by 20 feet, 12-ounce duck, with poles and pins, complete, and feed troughs	**15**	*g* 79.89	*a* 65.49 *b* 74.19 *q* 62.70 *r* 71.50	80.99
19	Buckboards, wide-track, mountain brake, with pole, duck top, canvas boot, "Studebaker Arizona" or equal	**6**	.....	*j* 75.65	.....
21	Buckboard harness with collars.....sets..	**6**	.....	.....	.....
	Whips:				
24	Blacksnakes, 7-foot	**60**	.....	.....	.....
25	For buckboards	**6**	.....	.....	.....
26	Mane brushes, wood backs, Mexican root	**30**	.....	*h* .21	.....
27	Alarm clocks, plain nickel	**12**	.....	*h* .62	.....
28	Basting forks	*12	.....	*h* .02	.....
29	Bread knives, wood handles	*12	.....	*h* .18	.....
30	Buckets, 6-quart, with lid	**36**	.....	*h* .30	.....
31	Can openers	**12**	.....	*h* .05	.....
32	Egg-beaters, revolving	**12**	.....	*h* .07	.....
33	Flour sifters "Hunter"	**12**	.....	*h* .12	.....
34	Hash knives, wood handle	**12**	.....	*h* .18	.....
35	Nutmeg graters	*12	.....	*h* .02	.....
36	Pepper boxes, japanned tin	**24**	.....	*h* .02	.....
37	Pot covers, tin	**48**	.....	*h* .04	.....

*No award; to be purchased in open market.
a Imperial 12-ounce duck, delived in Muscogee, Ind. T.
b Army 12-ounce duck, delivered in Muscogee, Ind. T.
c If 12-ounce Army duck.
d Single filling.
e Duck, double filling.
f Army duck, 12 ounce.
g Forty-five 4-section troughs, and long partition, at $4.70 each.
h Delivered at Muscogee.
q Imperial 12-ounce duck, delivered in Chicago.
r Army 12-ounce duck, delivered in Chicago.

of July 9, 1900, for furnishing miscellaneous articles required by the Five Civilized Tribes Muscogee, Ind. T.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Harry Channon.	American Tent and Awning Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	C. J. Baker.	Murray & Co.	Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Co.	Louis V. Schenck.	Winona Wagon Co.	F. Webers Sons.	Charles Friend & Son.	Albert Kulhmey.	L. Kiper & Sons.	Number.
Delivered in—												
Chicago.	Chicago or Muscogee.	Chicago.	Chicago or Muscogee.	Chicago.	Not stated.	F. o. b. St. Joseph, Mo.	F. o. b. Winona.	Chicago.				
35.26	36.00 *c* 40.00	*d* 23.00 *e* 25.30 *f* 28.00	34.00	**33.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 3
14.85	17.30 *c* 19.30	*d* 12.93 *e* 14.34 *f* 15.75	17.50	16.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 5 6 7 8
8.00	7.50	*d* 5.58 *e* 6.18 *f* 6.86	8.50	**7.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 10 11
3.55	3.75	*d* 3.77 *e* 3.88 *f* 4.22	5.00	**3.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 13 14
96.00	85.00 *c* 90.00	*d* 75.37 *e* 84.50 *f* 94.50	83.00	**84.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 16 17 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**73.15**	70.00 75.00	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**28.38** *k* 25.88			29.00	23.00	17.70	*l* 20.25 *m* 23.50 22.25	21 22 23
.....	.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	**.57** **.74**	.60	24 25
.....	.....	*n*. 65 **.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*n* 1.50	**.13**	.....	26 27
.....	.....	*n*. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	*n* 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	*n* **1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	*n*. **50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	*n*. **60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	*n*. **90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	*n* **1.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	*n*. 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	*n*. **12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	*o*. **37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	*p*. **45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

i Delivered at Chicago.
j F. o. b. Chicago.
k No collars.
l No breeching.
m Breeching.
n Per dozen.
o 10½ inch per dozen } 24 of each.
p 11½ inch per dozen }

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of July 9, 1900, for furnishing miscellaneous articles required by the Five Civilized Tribes Commission, Muscogee, Ind. T.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

Number.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Turner Hardware Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Missouri Tent and Awning Co.	Morrison Tent and Awning Co.	C. J. Baker.	F. Weber's Sons.	Charles Friend & Sons.	Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Co.	George D. Dana.	Albert Kuhlmey.	L. Kiper & Sons.	Bramhall Duparquet & Co.	M. & D. Range Co.	The Peninsular Stove Co.	Joesting & Schilling.	Number.
			Delivered in—				Delvered in—											
			Muscogee.	Chicago.	Muscogee.	Chicago.	Chicago or Muscogee.	Chicago.		Not stated.	Chicago.							
1	Tablespoons, tinned steel	**144**	.025	*a* **2.80**														1
2	Teaspoons, tinned steel	**288**	.01½	*a* **1.40**														2
3	Teakettles	**12**	.40	*y*.**38**														3
4	Axes, double bit	†30	.90	*b* 10.25														4
5	Cold chisels, ½-inch	**24**	.07	*b* **.60**														5
6	Salt boxes, japanned tin	**24**	.03	*b*.**34**														6
7	Mauls, 10-pound, with handles	**3**	.35	*y*.**20**														7
8	Mule shears	†12	.25	*b* 3.00														8
9	Wire cutters	†24	.40	*y*.90														9
	Kitchen tables:																	
10	6-foot, K. D. legs	*12																10
11	4-foot, K. D. legs	*12																11
12	3-foot, K. D. legs	*12																12
13	Wagon sheets, 10 by 13	**36**	*c* 2.05	*n* 2.53	*k* 2.10	3.50	*y* 3.00											13
14			*d* 2.51	*o* 2.70	*l* **2.53**													14
15			*e* 2.34	*p* 3.09	*m* 2.98													15
16			*f* 2.82	*q* 3.03														16
17			*g* 2.00	*r* 3.37														17
18			*h* 2.44	*s* 3.83														18
19			*i* 2.27															19
20			*j* 2.75															20
21	Water kegs, wood, 5-gallon	**24**	.65	*b* **7.20**														21
22	Wood heaters, 18-inch, sheet iron, 4 joints of pipe for each	†60	*t* 2.35								*y* 1.85							22
23	4 mule harness ....sets....	**3**	*t* 55.00					57.50	*w* 47.00	38.46		41.00	**45.50**					23
24										*w* 32.86		*w* 34.50						24
25	2 mule harness....do....	**6**	*t* 35.00					*u* 30.75	*w* 25.00	18.48		**17.80**	18.25					25
26										*w* 15.68		*w* 14.95	24.25					26
27	Double harness, medium light weight...do....	**6**	*t* 30.00					*u* 25.25	*w* 15.00	24.20		**22.30**	18.50					27
28								*v* 21.50		*w* 26.63		*w* 19.50						28
29	Pack saddles, double girth	**30**	*t* 2.50					*u* 4.30				*y* **3.54**	*y* 3.70					29
30								*v* 3.65										30
31	Paek-saddle blankets	**30**	*t* 1.00									*y*.60	*y*.**75**					31
32	Oil cans, 5-gallon, wood jacket	**12**	.45	*b* **4.80**														32
33	Ranges, steel, for wood or coal, made of sheet steel, 4 holes and griddles, top 32 by 26 inches, height 29 inches, oven 20 inches deep, 16 inches wide, 13 inches high, 2 handles on each end, about 6 inches from top, weight about 250 pounds. Six joints stovepipe with each	†15									*y* 14.60			*y* 19.00	*y* 21.29	17.60	25.00	33
34															*x* 319.00	19.98		34
35	Dish boxes, 30 inches long, 15 inches wide, 16 inches high, inside measurment ‡	*15																35
36	Mess boxes, 36 inches long, 18 inches wide, 16 inches high, inside measurement, divided into 3 equal compartments, with bread board (loose) under lid, full length and width of box‡	*15																36
37	Stationary boxes, 25 inches long, 20 inches wide, 16 inches high, inside measurement ‡	*15																37
38	Lamp boxes, 20 inches long, 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, inside measurement, with 3 compartments for 3 Rochester lamps and 6 compartments for 6 lamp chimneys ‡	*15																38

†No award; to be purchased in open market. *No bid received. *a* Per gross. *b* Per dozen. *c* 8-ounce Imperial duck at Muscogee. *d* 10-ounce Imperial duck at Muscogee. *e* 8-ounce Army duck at Muscogee. *f* 10-ounce Army duck at Muscogee. *g* 8-ounce Imperial duck at Chicago. *h* 10-ounce Imperial duck at Chicago. *i* 8-ounce Army duck at Chicago. *j* 10-ounce Army duck at Chicago. *k* 8-ounce. *l* 10-ounce. *m* 12-ounce. *n* 10-ounce single filling. *o* 10-ounce double filling. *p* 10-ounce Army duck. *q* 12-ounce single filling. *r* 12-ounce double filling. *s* 12-ounce Army duck. *t* F. o. b. Muscogee—each. *u* With breeching. *v* No breeching. *w* No collars. *x* For the lot. *y* each. ‡ All boxes to be made of 1-inch (ends to be 1¼-inches) clear well-seasoned poplar, free from blemishes, ends dovetailed, metal-bound corners, strap hinges on outside, Yale padlocks, malleable-iron drop handles.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF JUNE 5 AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1900,

FOR

FURNISHING COAL AND DRIED FRUIT

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 5, 1900, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Steinfield.	James W. Benham.	Alexander Bowie.	John Cunningham.	Samuel E. Herr.
			Tons.	*Tons.*					
1	Casa Grande (for Pima Agency, School, etc.), Ariz.	Blacksmith...	4¾	**4¾**	*d* **22.40**				
2	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.	Blacksmith...	(*A*)						
3	Moqui School (for Blue Canyon)....Ariz..	Hard	(*B*)						
4	Phoenix School ...Ariz..	Soft	100	**100**		9.50	*a* **7.15**		
5		Soft	400	**400**		6.25	*b* **4.50**		
6		Soft	500			*c* 8.50			
7	San Carlos Agency, Ariz..	Blacksmith...	4	**4**	*d* **37.60**				
8	Fort Lewis School, Colo..	Soft	1,000	**1,000**				*x* 3.74	*x* **3.50**
9	Grand Junction School, Colo.	Hard	16	**16**					
10		Soft	250	**250**					
11	Ignacio Station (f. o. b.), Colo.	Soft	20	**20**					
12	Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.	Soft	(*C*)						
13	Fort Hall School, Idaho..	Soft	300						
14			300	**300**					
15	Fort Lapwai School, Idaho	Hard	(*D*)						
16	Ross Fork (f. o. b.), for Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	Soft	100						
17			100	**100**					
18	Sac and Fox School, Iowa	Soft	150	**150**					
19		Soft	50	**50**					
20		Hard	25	**25**					
21	Sioux City (f. o. b.), Iowa		2,000						
22	Quapaw Agency, Ind. T..	Blacksmith...	6	**6**					
23		Soft	20	**20**					
24	Haskell Institute, Kans..	Soft	2,000	**2,000**					
25									
26		Blacksmith...	35	**35**					
27	Kickapoo School, Kans..	Soft	200	**200**					
28	Nadeau (for Potawatomi, etc.) .....Kans..	Soft	300						
29		Hard	30						
30		Blacksmith...	3						
31	Potawatomie School, Kans.	Soft	300	**300**					
32			300						
33	Potawatomie Agency, Kans.	Hard	30	**30**					
34	Potawatomie shops, Kans.	Blacksmith...	3	**3**					

COAL.

Melzar J. Schermerhorn.	Louis C. Jakway.	Clarence H. Mayo.	Edwin L. Carpenter.	Jacob H. Crist.	Manley E. Dudley.	Weaver Coal Co.	Ed Setterstrom.	William W. Cleland.	James J. Russell.	Jacob E. Winterscheidt.	De Witt Kuhn.	James H. Randels.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
	y 3.59												8
		10.00											9
		2.40	*e* 3.25										10
				f **3.25**									11
													12
			g 6.25										13
			e **6.50**										14
													15
			4.50										16
			e **4.75**										17
					h **3.00**								18
					z **5.50**								19
					[1] **9.00**								20
						w 5.66							21
							12.00						22
							5.00						23
								r **2.73**	*t* 3.05				24
								s 2.35	*u* 3.05				25
									v **7.00**				26
										i **4.15**			27
											j 4.70		28
											k 11.39		29
											9.50		30
p 4.80												*l* **4.65**	31
q 10.00												*o* 4.55	32
												m **12.10**	33
												n **10.42**	34

A 2 tons called for; none offered.
B 50 tons called for; none offered.
C 12 tons called for; none offered.
D 50 tons called for; none offered.
a Gallup lump, f. o. b. Phoenix, Ariz.
b Steam slack, f. o. b. Phoenix, Ariz.
c Mine run will produce 25 per cent more steam than slack coal—plenty of large lumps.
d Georges Creek Cumberland coal, sacked, f. o. b.
e Castle Gate lump. Will also deliver our new Clear Creek coal for same price as Castle Gate. This is a first-rate domestic fuel, almost free from soot, and with but little ash; but no coal in the West will stand the wagon haul as well as Castle Gate, it being much harder.
f Screened lump, soft.
g Winter-quarters lump.
h Soft Iowa nut.
i Iowa block coal.
j Leavenworth screened lump.
k Hard; any size.
l Iowa block.
m Pennsylvania hard.
n Blossburg.
o Osage City shaft.
p Centerville block.
q 30 tons Pennsylvania anthracite and 3 tons smithing.
r Leavenworth cleaned and screened lump. Mines, Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.
s Leavenworth screened nut. Mines, Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.
t Lump, Shaker, screened, Cherokee, Weir City, Pittsburg, or Frontenac.
u Lump, Shaker, screened, Cherokee, Weir City, Pittsburg, or Frontenac, egg size.
v Smithing coal, Davis Big Vein, Piedmont.
w Monongahela, W. Va., lump coal.
x Soft lump, stove size.
y Soft lump.
z Hocking Valley.
[1] Hard range.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 5, 1900, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Point of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Orville P. Nason.	Fred L. Chapman.	Weaver Coal Co.	Charles C. Pickard.	Patrick E. Byrne.
			Tons.	*Tons.*					
1	Morris School .....Minn..	Hard	80	**80**	.....	*j* **7.95**	.....	.....	*i* 8.24
2			20	**20**	.....	*k* **7.95**			
3	Pipestone School .....Minn..	Hard	20	**20**	*a* **7.75**	*d* 7.95	.....	.....	.....
4		Soft	325	**325**	*b* **4.37**				
5					*c* 4.52				
6		Blacksmith...	½	**1-2**	**9.00**				
7	St. Paul .....Minn..	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	*e* 4.65	.....	.....
8	Vermilion Lake School, Minn	Hard	275	**275**	.....	.....	.....	*f* **7.16**	*g* 7.45
9	Walker (for Red Lake Chipps.).....Minn..	Blacksmith...	3	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	White Earth, etc., Agency, Minn	Bl's and soft..	(*A*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.	Soft	800	**800**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12									
13									
14									
15									
16	Kansas City.....Mo..	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Blackfeet Agency .....Mont..	Soft	20	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18		Blacksmith...	5	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Crow Agency (on tract) and School.....Mont..	Soft	750	**750**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	For school	Soft	250	**250**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Flathead Agency.....Mont..	Blacksmith...	(*B*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Fort Shaw School .....Mont..	Soft	600	**600**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23		Hard	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24		Hard	8	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25		Blacksmith...	3	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26		Blacksmith...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Genoa (for school).....Nebr..	Soft lump.....	1,000	(*C*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Omaha (for Genoa school, Nebr	Soft lump.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Omaha (f. o. b.).....Nebr..	.....	3,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	[9] **5.25**	.....	.....

A 15 tons called for; none offered.
B 5 tons called for; none offered.
C 1,000 tons awarded to Weaver Coal Co., delivered at Omaha, Nebr., f. o. b., at $5.25.
a Hard, stove size.
b Third vein, La Salle soft lump, Marquette, Minn.
c Third vein, La Salle soft lump, La Salle County Carbon Coal Co.'s mine.
d Hard, stove.
e Monongahela, W. Va., lump coal.
f Both nut and stove.
g Best Scranton anthracite, any size.

COAL—Continued.

John P. Eaton.	Weaver Coal Co.	William C. Clark.	John C. Warner.	William R. Kennedy.	McCormick Coal Co.	Henry T. Harrison.	Joseph H. Sherburne.	Victor White.	Robert Cameron.	Dyer O. Clark.	Lester T. Sunderland.	Centerville Block Coal Co.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
	•												5
													6
													7
													8
h **12.00**													9
													10
.....	*l* 3.25	*m* 2.95	*o* 3.75	*t* **2.75**	*u* 3.25	*v* 3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		n 2.90	*p* 2.775			*w* 3.90							12
			q 2.775			*x* 3.60							13
			r 2.775										14
			s 2.45										15
	l 5.25												16
							y **12.25**						17
							22.00						18
								z **3.25**					19
								z **3.25**					20
													21
									y **6.08**				22
									[1] 18.40				23
									[2] **14.95**				24
									[3] **14.95**				25
									[4] 19.40				26
										[5] 5.25	[6] 4.00		27
											[8] 2.65	[7] 2.92	28
													29

h Blossburg smithing, in sacks.
i Bid is on all. Best Scranton anthracite, any size.
j Hard, egg.
k Hard, nut.
l F. o. b. Monongahela, W. Va., lump coal.
m Hocking Valley steam lump. *n* Hocking Valley run of mine. } Will furnish Powel Run, Briar Ridge, or Sunday Creek coals, all very strong Hocking coals. The Run of Mine handling fully as clear as the Domestic lump of Michigan mines.
o Hocking Valley lump.
p Saginaw lump coal—Pere Marquette Coal Co.'s product.
q Standard lump coal—Standard Mining Co.'s product.
r St. Charles lump coal.
s Lebaning lump coal.
t St. Charles lump coal.
u Saginaw and St. Charles lump, delivered in bins at school.
v Jackson Hill.
w Hocking Valley.
x Massillon.
y Lethridge soft.
z Sheridan lump coal, mined at Sheridan, Wyo.
[1] Pennsylvania hard, nut.
[2] Crow's Nest, hard.
[3] Crow's Nest, blacksmith.
[4] Blossburg, blacksmith.
[5] Screened lump or egg from Hanna, Wyo., f. o. b.
[6] Walnut block lump, mined near Centerville, Iowa, f. o. b.
[7] Southeast Iowa lump, f. o. b.
[8] Soft lump, same as last year, f. o. b.
[9] Awarded for Genoa School, Monongahela, W. Va., lump coal (1,000 tons).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 5, 1900, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Alfred L. Maryott.	John Brown.	Woodbury Sanborn.
			Tons.	*Tons.*			
1	Omaha School ..... Nebr..	Hard	15	**15**	**11.60**	.....	.....
2		Soft.....	17	**17**	*a* **9.10**		
3	Winnebago Agency..... Nebr..	Hard	10	**10**	**11.60**	.....	.....
4	For Santee schools, etc., Hope School ..... Nebr..	Hard	60	**60**	.....	*b* **10.45**	.....
5	Santee Agency and School. Nebr..	Soft.....	215	**215**	.....	*d* **8.20**	.....
6		Hard	52	**52**	.....	*c* **11.00**	
7	Santee Agency School and Hope School ..... Nebr..	Hard	112	.....	.....	.....	*f* 1.00
8		Soft.....	215	.....	.....	.....	*a* 9.15
9	Ponca School ..... Nebr..	Hard	4	**4**	.....	*c* **14.95**	.....
10	Carson School ..... Nev..	Soft.....	60	**60**	.....	.....	.....
11							
12	Nevada School..... Nev..	Hard	75	**75**	.....	.....	.....
13							
14	Albuquerque School..... N. Mex..	Soft.....	400	**400**	.....	.....	.....
15							
16		Hard	150	**150**	.....	.....	.....
17	Dulce, f. o. b. (for Jicarilla Agency) ..... N. Mex..	Hard	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
18		Blacksmith...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Jicarilla Agency..... N. Mex..	Soft.....	50	**50**	.....	.....	.....
20	Santa Fe School ..... N. Mex..	Soft.....	300	**300**	.....	.....	.....
21	Fort Totten School ..... N. Dak..	Hard	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....
22		Blacksmith...	1	**1**	.....	.....	.....
23	Standing Rock..... N. Dak..	Hard	265	**265**	.....	.....	.....
24		Blacksmith...	10	**10**	.....	.....	.....
25	Cheyenne and Arapaho schools, Okla	Soft.....	530	**530**	.....	.....	.....
26	Chilocco School..... Okla..	Soft.....	1,200	**1,200**	.....	.....	.....

a Hocking Valley, lump.
b Stove size.
c Hard, egg size.
d Hocking Valley, soft; 75 tons for agency, 140 tons for school.
e Hard, stone size.
f Anthracite.
g Castle Gate lump; will also deliver our new Clear Creek coal for same price as Castle Gate. This new coal is a first-rate domestic fuel, almost free from soot and with little ash; but no coal in the West will stand the wagon haul as well as Castle Gate, it being much harder.
h Winter-quarters, lump.
i Gallup lignite.
j Cerrillos bituminous.

COAL—Continued.

Edwin L. Carpenter.	Fred D. Marshall.	William H. Hahn.	Emmet Wirt.	Jacob H. Crist.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Fred L. Chapman.	John P. Eaton.	William Busby.	Thomas P. Kelso.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
g **11.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
h 11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
g **11.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
h 11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	*i* 4.75	*j* **5.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	*i* 4.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	*k* **7.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	**3.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	*l* **3.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*m* 10.44	*o* 10.00	*q* **9.80**	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*n* 10.94	*p* 8.75	*r* **10.50**	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*s* **15.24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*t* **14.24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*u* **5.35**	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*v* **3.30**	26

k Hard coal, stove size.
l Screened lump.
m Best Scranton anthracite, any size.
n Blacksmith's, sacked.
o Egg, nut, and stove.
p In car with hard coal.
q Hard egg, nut, and stove.
r Blossburg smithing, in sacks.
s Best Scranton anthracite, any size. } Sacked; sacks included.
t Blacksmith's Blossburg. }
u Best McAlester lump.
v Weir City or Pittsburg, Kans.; screened lump, free from impurities.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 5, 1900, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert B. Snow.	The R. W. Black Mercantile Co.	William Busby.
			Tons.	*Tons.*			
1	Kiowa Agency (in bins) .....Okla..	Soft.....	10	**10**	*a* **9.25**	.....	.....
2		Blacksmith...	8	**8**	*b* **15.00**	.....	.....
3	Fort Sill School (in bins)	Soft.....	50	**50**	*c* **11.25**	.....	.....
4	Riverside School (in bins)	Soft.....	225	**225**	*d* **6.50**	.....	.....
5	Rainy Mountain School (in bins)	Soft.....	225	**225**	*e* **8.90**	.....	.....
6	Osage School.....Okla..	Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	*f* **7.50**	.....
7		Hard	40	.....	.....	(*g*)	.....
	For Ponca, Pawnee, Oto, etc., Okla.:						
8	Ponca Agency (for school)	Soft.....	100	.....	.....	.....	*h* 5.00
9	Ponca Agency (for agency).....	Soft.....	20	**20**	.....	.....	.....
10	Ponca Agency (for agency).....	Blacksmith...	3	**3**	.....	.....	.....
11	Ponca Agency (for Oto School)..	Soft.....	75	.....	.....	.....	*h* 5.25
12	Ponca School	Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....
13	Oto School	Soft.....	75	**75**	.....	.....	.....
14	Oto Subagency.....	Blacksmith...	3	**3**	.....	.....	.....
15	Pawnee Subagency	Hard	4	**4**	.....	.....	.....
16	Pawnee Agency.....	Blacksmith...	5	**5**	.....	.....	.....
17	Pawnee School.....	Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....
18	Seger School .....Okla..	Soft.....	50	**50**	.....	.....	*h* **7.50**
19		Blacksmith...	1	(*)	.....	.....	.....
20	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	Hard	25	**25**	.....	.....	.....
21		Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....
22		Blacksmith...	½	**1-2**	.....	.....	.....
23	Cheyenne River Agency (for agency and school).....S. Dak..	Hard	235	**235**	.....	.....	.....
24	For agency.....	Blacksmith...	6	**6**	.....	.....	.....
25	For school	Soft.....	20	**20**	.....	.....	.....
26	Crow Creek Agency .....S. Dak..	Hard	50	**50**	.....	.....	.....
27		Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....
28		Blacksmith...	5	**5**	.....	.....	.....
29	For school	Hard	120	**120**	.....	.....	.....
30	For school	Soft.....	35	**35**	.....	.....	.....
31	For Grace School.....	Hard	35	**35**	.....	.....	.....
32	Flandreau School .....S. Dak..	Hard	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....
33		Soft.....	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....
34		Blacksmith...	1	**1**	.....	.....	.....

* No bid.
a McAlester fancy lump.
b Piedmont smithing.
c McAlester soft, egg.
d McAlester nut, from Willet's mine.
e McAlester nut, from Wilburton mine.
f Soft, Weir City coal.
g No bid received on hard coal.
h Best McAlester lump.
i Dawson, Indian Ferry lump.
j Selected Frontenac lump.
k Hard, stove size.
l Hocking Valley lump, soft.
m Hocking lump.

COAL—Continued.

Thomas P. Kelso.	Fred E. Cragin.	Woodbury Sanborn.	James W. Sanford.	Patrick E. Byrne.	J. Arthur Lake.	Samuel Y. Hyde.	Fred W. Bartz.	Coxe Bros. & Co. (Incorporated.)	Orville P. Nason.	John P. Matthews.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
i **4.52**	*j* 4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	**13.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
i **4.52**	*j* 4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
i **4.77**	*j* 5.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	**14.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	**15.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	**14.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	*j* **5.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	9.75	*k* **9·60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	*m* 7.50	*l* **7.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	**9.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	12.25	.....	*n* 11.23	*o* **11.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	*p* 10.54	*q* **10.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	*m* 10.00	.....	.....	*r* **8.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	12.00	*s* **10.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	*m* 9.75	*l* **8.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	**10.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	12.00	*t* **10.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	*m* 9.75	*l* **8.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	12.00	*x* **10.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*k* 8.80	*k* 8.75	*v* 8.65	*k* **8.50**	*k* 8.64	32
.....	.....	*m* 6.00	.....	.....	.....	*u* 6.15	*l* 6.10	*m* 5.90	*l* **5.78**	*u* 6.29	33
.....	.....	8.55	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	6.90	**10.00**	*w* 6.29	34

n Best Scranton anthracite. All hard or none.
o Egg, nut, or stove, or mixed if desired; 85 tons to be delivered at agency; 150 tons to be delivered at school.
p Blacksmith's, sacked.
q Blacksmith's, in car with Hocking coal.
r Hocking Valley, screened at docks.
s Hard, nut.
t Hard, nut and stove size.
u Hocking Valley.
v Cross Creek Lehigh stove.
w West Virginia lump, from Fairmont district.
x Hard, egg, and stove.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 5, 1900, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James L. Sanford.	Woodbury Sanborn.
			Tons.	*Tons.*		
1	Lower Brule Agency and School.. S. Dak..	Hard	280	**280**	*a* **11.50**	12.00
2	For school	Soft	75	**75**	*b* **9.10**	*c* 9.75
3	For agency	Blacksmith	2	**2**	**10.60**	
4	Pierre School. S. Dak..	Soft	450	**450**		*c* 8.00
5	Pine Ridge Agency and School.....S. Dak..	Soft	600	**600**		
6						
7	For school	Soft	500			
8						
9						
10						
11						
12	For agency	Blacksmith	20	**20**		
13	Rapid City School (in bins) .....S. Dak..	Soft	150	**150**		
14	Rosebud Agency and School.....S. Dak..	Hard	140	**140**		13.10
15	For school	Soft	600	**600**		*c* 10.75
16						
17						
18						
19	F. o. b. Valentine, Nebr. (for school).....	Soft	600			
20	F. o. b. Valentine, Nebr. (for school).....	Soft	650			
21	Sisseton Agency (for school).....S. Dak..	Hard	180	**180**		8.90
22		Soft	35	**35**		*c* 6.30
23	Yankton Agency .....S. Dak..	Hard	35			
24		Soft	20			
25		Blacksmith	10			
26	For school	Hard	90			
27	For school	Soft	50			
28	Agency and school	Soft	70	**70**		*c* **9.00**
29	Agency and school	Hard	125	**125**		**11.50**
30	Uintah and Ouray.....Utah..	Blacksmith	(*A*)			
31	Green Bay Agency and Schools .....Wis..		(*B*)			
32	Lac du Flambeau School (on tracks)..Wis..	Hard	75	**75**		
33		Soft	10	**10**		
34		Blacksmith	3	**3**		
35	La Pointe Agency .....Wis..	Blacksmith	3			
36	Tomah School .....Wis..	Hard	200	**200**		
37						
38	Shoshone Agency and School .....Wyo..	Soft	550	**550**		

A 4 tons Blossburg called for. No bids received.
B 280 tons of hard, soft, and blacksmith's called for. No bids received.
a Hard, nut, and stove.
b Hocking Valley lump, soft.
c Hocking lump.
d Hocking Valley screened lump.
e Soft, best Deer Creek Glen Rock soft lump.
f Blossburg smithing.
g Hocking Valley soft.
h Southwestern Iowa deep-vein lump.
i Southwestern Iowa deep-vein nut.
j Southwestern Iowa deep-vein mine run.
k Southwestern Iowa deep-vein fancy steam
l Southwestern Iowa deep-vein steam.
m Glen Rock lump coal.

COAL—Continued.

John P. Eaton.	George P. Comer.	John McNeil.	Fred L. Chapman.	John Brown.	C. E. Floete.	Otto Huette.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Edson A. Earle.	David S. Espey.	Coxe Bros. & Co., Incorporated.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
d **7.50**											4
	e 7.66										5
	g **11.44**										6
	h 9.55										7
	i 9.33										8
	j 9.33										9
	k 9.17										10
	l 8.17										11
	f **13.75**										12
		m **5.75**									13
o **12.80**	*n* 13.45		*a* 13.05								14
d **10.40**	*b* 10.77		*p* 10.55								15
	h 9.44										16
	i 9.19										17
	e 8.33										18
	e 4.58										19
		m 4.60									20
o 8.95			*q* **8.85**								21
d 6.30			*p* **6.20**								22
				r 13.80							23
				g 11.45							24
				11.95	11.99						25
				s 13.80							26
				g 11.45							27
					p 9.45						28
					11.99						29
											30
											31
			t **6.75**			*x* 8.00					32
			p **4.10**			*b* 5.25					33
			u **5.10**			*w* 6.50					34
						w 6.50					35
			o 7.15				*y* 7.44			*z* **7.13**	36
			v 6.90								37
								[2] **6.25**	[1] 6.47		38

n Pennsylvania anthracite, size as called for.
o Hard, egg, nut, or stove.
p Hocking.
q Hard, stove, egg, and small nut.
r Hard, chestnut size.
s Hard, 40 of stove, 50 of chestnut.
t Hard, stove.
u In car with Hocking.
v Furnace.
w Lily Blossburg smithing.
x Lackawanna, hard.
y Best Scranton anthracite, any size.
z Cross Creek, Lehigh grade.
[1] Soft lump.
[2] 200 tons delivered at agency; 350 tons delivered at school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of September 4, 1900, for furnishing fruit (dried) for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

APPLES, DRIED.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity awarded.	Henry B. Steele.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	Calvin Durand.	William S. Ryan.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	John J. O'Rorke.	William L. Juhring.	Victor L. Cavanna.	Number.
		Pounds.											
1	Chicago.....Ill..	**103,295**	*a* **4.99**	*b* 4.80	*c* 4.75	*e* 4.73							1
2			*a* 5.57		*d* 5.00	*f* 4.79							2
3	Chicago railroad terminal or New York City						*g* 4.90						3
4	St. Louis.....Mo..	103,295						*h* 4.70					4
5	New York City.....N. Y..	103,295							5.50	*i* 4.80	*j* 5.30	*k* 4.50	5
6										*i* 4.60			6
7										*i* 4.70			7

PEACHES, DRIED.

8	Chicago.....Ill..	**82,575**	*l* 7.99	*b* 7.28	*m* 6.875	*e* **7.23**							8
9			*l* 7.47		*n* 7.125	*f* **7.29**							9
10			*l* 6.87		*m* 6.625								10
11					*n* 6.875								11
12	St. Louis.....Mo..	82,575						*h* 5.95					12
13	New York City.....N. Y..	82,575					*o* 8.00		8.25	*i* 7.60	*p* 6.85	*k* 6.75	13
14							*o* 7.625			*i* 7.10		*k* 6.50	14

PRUNES, DRIED.

15	Chicago.....Ill..	**113,770**	*l* **3.79**	*v* 4.12	*q* 4.125	*r* 4.07							15
16			*l* 4.57		*q* 3.375	*s* 3.63							16
17						*w* 4.13							17
18						*x* 3.69							18
19	St. Louis.....Mo..	113,770						*h* 4.95					19
20	New York City.....N. Y..	113,770					*t* 4.00		4.125	*i* 3.85	*j* 3.73	*u* 3.75	20
21							*t* 4.66⅔			*i* 4.15			21
22							*t* 5.00			*i* 5.15			22

a 50-pound boxes.
b Evaporated. Crop of 1900. Bid is for only.
c In double bags. } Michigan evaporated. Bags, 75 pounds each; barrels, 200 pounds each.
d In 50-pound boxes. } This bid is for only.
e In original single bags. } f. o. b.
f In double bags. } This bid is for only.
g Double sacks, 100 pounds net. All only.
h In single burlap sacks. In double burlap sacks, 5 cents per 100 additional, or will pack in double sacks, inside white cotton, outside burlap, at same price as double burlap. All only.
i In 50-pound boxes, or 100 pounds double bags.
j Double sacks, about 100 pounds.
k 100-pound double bags, or as desired.
l Bags.
n 50-pound boxes. } 1900 crop.
m Double bags. } Bags, 80 pounds each. All only.
o Double sacks, about 75 pounds net. All only.
p Double sacks, about 75 pounds.
q In double bags, about 100 pounds each. All only.
r 80/90s, *s* 90/100s } In original single bags.
w 80/90s, *x* 90/100s } In double bags. } All only (f. o. b.).
t In double sacks, about 100 pounds net. We offer prunes packed in 40-pound tin pails, hermetically sealed, at 1 cent per pound additional, packed 2 per crate, weighing 103 pounds gross, 23 pounds tare, 80 pounds net.
u 90/100s in 100-pound double bags, or as desired.
v Crop of 1900.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1901.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Another year has passed without serious disturbance of the peace among the Indians; and we may confidently expect that the policy of justice pursued by the Government, and the better knowledge of the power and resources of the Government of the United States which now prevails among all the Indian tribes, will render altogether improbable any renewals of serious rioting or attempted war on the part of Indian tribes.

GRATIFICATION AT EVIDENT PROGRESS.

With the general policy of the Department, as indicated in the reports and the official action of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we wish to express our most hearty concurrence. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us, and to all intelligent citizens who observe Indian affairs, and it gives us hope and confidence for the future, to see carried into effect in the service principles for which we have long contended. Such are, the education of Indian children in Government schools, the allotment of lands in severalty, and the establishment of homes for Indians; the steady pressure upon all tribes which are fitted to begin the discharge of the duties of citizenship toward the assumption of those duties; the strong emphasis now placed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon the value of work done by the Indians, and the evil effects of the issue of rations to able-bodied Indians who are willing to work; the avowed wish of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to establish permanent records of marriages, births, and deaths at the agencies, and to require, by regulations of the Department, licenses to marry, and the due solemnization of marriage between Indians; and the recognition of the dangers of leasing Indian lands, and of the bad result of annual cash payments to Indians who do not work upon their land.

We have advocated, for years, these lines of reform and improvement in Indian administration; and it is with great pleasure that we recognize the steady progress made by the administration under the present efficient Commissioner of Indian Affairs in carrying out these measures.

THE GREATEST EVIL, FREQUENT CHANGES—UNWISELY APPOINTED AGENTS.

In our opinion the greatest practical need of the Indian service in the matter of administration, in order to secure that rapid and steady introduction of the Indians to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship which has long been the avowed aim of the Government, is *a wise choice of suitable men as Indian agents* and permanent tenure for the agents who show themselves well qualified. We call attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the purpose which has been announced by successive Administrations of each of the political parties, to respect the principles of civil-service reform in the Indian service—wherever civil-service regulations do not apply by law changes have been frequent and reckless, and have been made apparently with very little regard for the best interests of the service. At the close of the Republican Administration which preceded the last Democratic Administration, the records show, we believe, that only three of the sixty or more Indian agents who were in the service at the beginning of that Administration held their position at its close. By a rather remarkable coincidence, as if it were intended to make comment on this matter possible without the imputation of partisan bias, at the close of the last Democratic Administration only three agents in the service at the beginning of that Administration were still in place. And to our rather painful surprise, we find upon looking over the list of agents who were in the service at the beginning of the present Administration, four years ago, that *all but three of them* have now been displaced.

Knowing as we do that the influence for good or for evil of the business habits, the moral standards, and the character and efficiency of the agent, upon the Indians of his reservation, is strong and decided, and that all the affairs connected with the agency prosper or suffer according to the character and experience of the agent; and recognizing the fact that every newly appointed agent requires from one year to two or three years to reach the highest efficiency in the discharge of his duties and the strongest influence for good with his Indians, we keenly deprecate and earnestly remonstrate against these frequent changes of agents without good reason. And we are entirely confident that if in the choice of agents regard were had to the character of the men appointed, their experience with Indians, and their fitness for the service, there would be no assignable reason for such frequent and injurious changes. We believe that Indian agents should be chosen by some method which will secure well-qualified appointees, and that agents who do their work well should be sustained in their position, whatever local political pressure may be used in the attempt to make vacancies to be filled by new appointees.

Our observation and experience in Indian affairs as a board for the last thirty years have given us an opportunity to form intelligent and decided convictions upon this question. Repeatedly we have seen particular tribes and bands of Indians led forward very rapidly and successfully toward civilization under a wise and upright agent, and we have had the pain of seeing such agents displaced time after time for purely partisan reasons and of seeing the same bands and tribes of Indians lapse into immorality and back toward savagery under inexperienced agents who were unfit for their work and who undid all that their better predecessors had accomplished.

In matters much less intricate than the business of managing an Indian agency and carrying out a well-defined policy of administration, failure would be inevitable, and any good results occasionally secured would be ruined by such a reckless disregard of experience and of fitness for their proposed duties as has marked the policy of successive Administrations in displacing agents and in filling with inexperienced and incapable partisan appointees the vacancies thus made. For the good of the Indians, and for the sake of economy and effectiveness in doing the work of the Government, we strongly urge the application, to the appointment and the tenure of office of Indian agents, of those sound principles of civil-service reform to which both the great political parties stand committed.

THE GREATEST NEED, A COMPREHENSIVE AND UNIFIED POLICY.

With the fullest appreciation of the good which has been accomplished during the last few years, this board wishes to record its conviction that there is great need of a comprehensive and continuous policy of administration in Indian affairs which shall look to the speedy extinction of a separate bureau for Indians and a separate Indian administration. A review of the messages to Congress of successive Presidents of the United States, from George Washington to the present time, such as is presented in a paper by a member of this board, General Whittlesey (printed in the appendix to this report), makes it evident that for a hundred years the wise and right method of dealing with the Indians has been seen by the Government and has often been strongly recommended by the Chief Executive of the nation. But from the earliest years two serious difficulties have interfered with the carrying out of the most enlightened views of Indian policy.

TWO SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

Successive treaties with Indian tribes, giving title to vast tracts of land which at the time of the treaty were counted of little value to the civilized citizens of the United States, by the westward advance of civilization and the increase of population have come to be regarded as unwise, oppressive, and unjust in their provisions for vast amounts of land to be withheld from settlement and useful occupation. These vast reservations have been retained by Indians who proposed no use of them whatever after the disappearance of game had rendered them of no value as a hunting ground. Always the white man's greed of land has crowded harshly upon the Indians; and often the provisions of the treaties by which these great reservations were assigned to Indians, with the progress of time have come to be regarded as manifestly unwise and impracticable under the new conditions of a national life which demands useful occupation of all arable land in our domain. The pressure by whites to secure possession of Indian lands has been the first great difficulty in administration. The draft upon the time and attention of the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in interviews and correspondence which has grown out of this phase of the Indian question, can be fully understood only by those who are close observers of the work of the Department.

The second difficulty in the way of formulating and pursuing a wise and uniform policy which before many years should pass would result

in the disappearance of the Indian problem, has been the persistent pressure by partisan politicians to use positions in the Indian service as places to which men might be appointed for political service, without any regard whatever to their fitness for the duties of these positions. While the extension of civil-service regulations over a large portion of the employees in the Indian service has done much to render the service more efficient and to lessen the evils which followed such purely political appointments, no careful observers of the administration of Indian affairs can avoid the conviction that the amount of time and attention which is demanded for the consideration of the "claims" of "deserving politicians" to places in the Indian service is altogether disproportionate to the value of their services when appointed. The short period of service for Indian agents who prove really competent is frequently the result of political pressure to secure positions for new appointees. We speak entirely without political bias in this matter, since, as a board, we have observed the same kind of pressure and the same disposition too frequently to yield to it, whichever of the two political parties has been in power. We are profoundly convinced of the great evils which attend the present method of appointing Indian agents and certain other employees without reference to their experience or their fitness for the work. And we regret the fact that much of the time and attention of those who direct the policy of the Government in Indian affairs, in spite of their wishes to the contrary, is consumed in attention to matters connected with the appointment and displacement of men who are apparently put in position solely as a reward for party services.

THESE PRESSING CLAIMS INTERFERE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEMATIC, HARMONIOUS POLICY FOR PUTTING AN END TO A SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

If the officer who is charged with the responsibility of directing and administering Indian affairs were relieved from the pressure and the demands upon his time which are incident to these two evils—the white man's effort to get the Indian's land, and the politician's pressure for vacancies to be filled by political appointees—we should expect (with permanence of tenure for so admirable an officer as the one who now holds the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs) the development and the carrying into effect of a policy which would *make citizens of the United States*, and would bring under the sway of the laws of our States and Territories, and under the influence of our great public-school system, *all the Indians of the United States within the next two or three decades.*

NEW METHODS IN DEALING WITH INDIANS.

There is an essential difference between the old method of dealing with Indians and the new method. The old method dealt with them in the mass and as tribes. The new method proposes to deal with them as individuals. Certain instrumentalities which in past years have been used by the Government have been found productive of great evil. They are condemned in the judgment of all thoughtful persons. They should be absolutely and finally rejected. Certain other methods and instrumentalities, by their results, approve themselves to thoughtful

observers. These methods should be fostered, improved, and used by the Government wisely and persistently until the desired results are accomplished.

During the thirty years of our existence as a Board of Indian Commissioners we have been able to note very clearly the progress made toward this new conception of the Indian problem. As a country we have now reached a period in our national life when, whether we look eastward toward Cuba and Porto Rico or westward toward Hawaii and the ten millions of Filipinos, we stand face to face with the question: "As a nation, what are we able to do for the less favored races with whom we are brought into close relation?" This fact gives new significance to our dealings with the Indians. Evidence of capacity to meet successfully the demands made upon a governing race in its contact with dependent races acquires fresh interest and new value.

THE NEW METHOD RECOGNIZES THE INDIVIDUAL.

The old way dealt with Indians by tribes and in the mass; the new way deals with them as families and individuals.

When Congress, in 1871, voted to make no more treaties with Indian tribes as tribes, it erected a notable milestone at a turning point in the history of our Indian policy. For nearly a century the Government had proceeded upon the theory that each Indian tribe in the territory of the United States was to be regarded as a political entity—and *imperium in imperio*—which might demand of its equal before international law, the Government of the United States, something of the formal consideration accorded to a civilized and established State. To do away with this hollow pretense was a great gain. The laws and institutions of the United States should not be suspended by the interference of any other govermental power in any part of the territory of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST DEAL WITH THE INDIVIDUAL, NOT WITH THE TRIBE.

The great significance of the general allotment act, known as the Dawes bill, and enacted in February, 1887, lies in the fact that this law is a mighty pulverizing engine for breaking up the tribal mass. It has nothing to say to the tribe. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Through a homestead it seeks to develop personality and regard for the family in the individual. By making every Indian who comes under its provisions a citizen of the United States it seeks to put a new allegiance and loyalty to our Government in place of the old allegiance to the Indian tribe. Under its provisions over 60,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States. Over 10,000 Indians are voters.

The mass of land held in common has been wisely attacked and broken in upon by this severalty law. The obstructive influence of allegiance to a "tribal government," so called, we are breaking up by the individual allotment of land, by the strong impulse toward family life, and the cultivation of home virtues, which is given by this legislative measure and by the participation in the rights and privileges of citizenship which attends the taking of lands in severalty.

The mass of tribal community in ignorance, which the old system

of an isolated reservation perpetuated with sinister ingenuity, we are attacking by schools, which develop individuality and train young Indians of both sexes to habits of industry. The mass of tribal superstition can be dispelled only by the teaching of Christianity; and we trust that this will be carried forward by a still greater number of Christian missionaries, and of Christian citizens who shall settle among the Indians, and that the strengthening of personality which always attends upon the prevalence of Christianity may help to fit for citizenship the Indians whom the new law and the new policy are reaching, one by one.

TWO GREAT TRIBAL EVILS REMAIN ALMOST UNTOUCHED—CARELESSNESS IN THE MATTER OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY RECORDS; AND A COMMON, UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN TRIBAL FUNDS.

In our last annual report we presented letters and reports from all the Indian agencies, showing the great need of regulations to govern the licensing and solemnizing of marriages among Indians, and to provide for such records of births, deaths, and family relationship as are absolutely essential to the delivering of a clear title to the lands of allotted Indians when the period of protected title expires. Attention was called to the fact that *among the countless pages of "regulations" for the Indian service* and the numberless circulars of instruction which have been given to Indian agents, there have been *no instructions whatever concerning these most vital matters.*

We have nearly 60 Indian agencies. Careful questioning reveals the fact that at only 8 or 9 of these agencies was there any attempt to keep a complete record of marriages. In very few instances, even where allotments have been made, has there been any permanent record of the family relationships of the Indians to whom allotments were assigned. No attempt has been made by the Department to emphasize social purity and to build up family life by the issuing of regulations in the matter of licensing and recording marriages of Indians, or making records of family groups. We emphasize this entire omission in departmental instructions of one of the most vital concerns of the Indians, not through any wish to criticize the Department, which is constantly burdened with a mass of detail in dealing with more than 60 tribes in various stages of progress from abject savagery to civilization; but because we see in this a striking illustration of the way in which *the mass of less important details in administration* is allowed to *stand between the executive head* and a *broad general view of the essential objects* which should be attained through the system of Indian administration.

In order to break up the old savage life and the old tribal organizations, what can be so helpful as the inculcation of sound views of the marriage relation and of family life? Who can doubt that if the Indian Bureau were immediately to issue uniform regulations to all Indian agents in this matter, it would thereby call to its active assistance one of the strongest influences within its reach for the civilization of Indians?

The bill (S. 4713) for regulating and legalizing marriages among reservation Indians and for requiring the preservation of records of family relationship among unallotted and allotted Indians, which was intro-

duced in the Senate May 15, 1900, by Senator Thurston, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and in the House by Mr. Curtis (H. R. 11647), of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, contains provisions for these matters which have the full approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. But *if the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs choose to act at once, there need be no delay for legislation.* The issuing of executive regulations touching these matters would at once inaugurate a system for licensing, solemnizing, and recording marriages, and for keeping family records at agencies, which would add dignity to family life among the Indians, would promote their civilization, and would save the Government great expense by preventing a mass of litigation (already threatening) to determine who are the heirs of allotted Indians who have died, or who may die after allotment and before the expiration of the period of protected title. (See Thirty-first Annual Report, Board United States Indian Commissioners, January, 1900, pp. 13–15, and letters of agents in Appendix B.)

UNDIVIDED TRIBAL FUNDS PERPETUATE THE INDIAN PROBLEM—BREAK THEM UP!

We respectfully and earnestly press upon the attention of the Department the views which were presented, in outline, in our last annual report (pp. 17, 18), concerning the breaking up of Indian trust funds into individual holdings, and the fixing of a date at which these individual holdings shall be paid into the hands of the Indians who are entitled to them. We believe that it is entirely practicable to formulate a general plan (in certain particulars to be adapted in each case to the circumstances of the tribe in question), by which all persons who are entitled to a share in an Indian tribal fund shall be registered at a given date, and no child born after that date shall be allowed to share in that tribal fund, save as such child shall inherit from one or more of the Indians already enrolled as entitled to a share of the fund; and by which the amount of the fund, principal and accrued interest at the date of enrollment, shall be divided into a number of shares proportioned to the number of Indians entitled to share in it, and each Indian so entitled shall be credited upon the books of the Indian Department and the Treasury with his individual share at that date. Annual payments of interest upon each such share should then be made to the individual holder until such time as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, acting with and through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, each Indian thus entitled to a share in the funds should be qualified to receive and to use as he will the entire principal sum of his share; and the law should direct that the principal should then be paid to each Indian, to be used by him as he will; and, still further, provision should be made by law that whenever one of the Indians so enrolled as entitled to a share of the tribal fund shall die before the principal fund shall have been paid to individual Indians of his tribe, the share of the Indian so deceased *must be paid at once* to his heirs, in accordance with the law for white citizens of the State or Territory in which said Indian resided.

A law of this character would enable us all to see some reasonable limit of time to special Indian laws and special Indian administration.

It would put an end to the expectation of perpetual inheritance and new claims through an indefinite number of generations, by people who may claim a fraction of Indian blood and therefore a share in undivided Indian tribal funds. This seems to us to be the proper line of approach to a plan by which, without injustice to anyone, the Government may do away with the system of special trust funds for certain especially favored bodies of citizens of the United States. Such a law would strike at the "bulk of things as they are," and would prevent the indefinite perpetuation (by the dead weight of undivided tribal funds) of a system of special Indian administration.

May we not ask the most careful consideration of this general plan?

This board could at once name to the Department certain tribes of Indians with reference to whose funds such a plan could profitably be put into execution in this coming year. It would be easy to designate, for instance, (*a*) certain small tribes whose members are now entirely qualified to take charge of their own funds and to manage them as well as the average white man manages his property affairs; (*b*) certain other tribes, equally well qualified to manage their own affairs, where some appropriation of money by Congress would be necessary in order to pay to Indians the principal fund upon which interest is now paid by the Government; and (*c*) a number of tribal centers where *nominal government, and control of Indian funds and annuities, by Indian "councils is notoriously corrupt and productive of evil in all its tendencies and results.* It is only the conviction that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs already has his attention directed to action of this kind which prevents us from suggesting in this report the names of particular tribes and a definitely formulated plan of action.

DO AWAY WITH NEEDLESS AGENTS AND AGENCIES.

It is not a kindness, but rather an injury to Indians, to insist upon appointing Indian agents where Indians are citizens and are able to care for themselves. They will learn independence and self-reliance only by receiving and managing their own property as soon as they are reasonably fitted to do so. Some of them will lose it. But so do some white men who have land and money of their own. Never will the Indians learn how to manage their affairs by having everything done for them. They must sometimes learn by failures, and by noting the result of their own carelessness and laziness where they will not work and will not heed advice.

SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

The report of the schools for the education of Indian children during the past year shows gratifying progress in the matter of regularity of attendance and increasing attention to industrial training. We wish to urge again upon the Department the wisdom of placing Indian children in the public schools of the States and Territories wherever this is practicable. The attendance at the Indian schools since 1877 is shown in the following table:

Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1900.[1]

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568

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

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

LITTLE IMMEDIATE NEED OF ADDITIONAL INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

We are of the opinion that until systematic school work is attempted among the Navaho, separate boarding-school facilities for Indian children have very nearly reached the proper limit. We deem it best for the oncoming generation of Indians that they *be required by a compulsory educational law to attend the schools already in existence.* We deprecate the tendency to establish an additional number of boarding schools on or very near reservations, which will keep Indian children quite by themselves, prevent their immersion in civilization, their contact with white children, and such knowledge of the general life of the American people as comes to Indian children who go to Eastern schools and are placed in civilized homes and in school with white children, under the "outing" system. Our conviction is very clear that as steadily and as rapidly as possible Indian children should be brought into schools with white children, and should thus be fitted for that full American citizenship which lies directly before them all, under the operation of the general allotment law. We think it far better to require attendance at schools already established, and to increase the efficiency of such schools, than to establish new Indian boarding schools, each one of which will tend to perpetuate by local interests that separation between Indians and whites which it should be the aim of the Government as rapidly as possible to do away with.

SCHOOL GARDENING; INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE; COOKING LEARNED BY PRACTICE IN GROUPS OF SIX; SOME LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS.

It has seemed to us, in watching the effect of work in the Government schools for Indian children, that two or three subjects might well

have especial prominence in arranging the detail work of the Indian boarding schools. We would especially emphasize as such subjects (*a*) *school gardening*, with the assigning of his own plat of land to each child, and regular instruction in the school in the elementary principles of gardening and agriculture.[1] The best results seem to attend intelligent effort in this direction wherever it has been made in Europe and in the United States.

(*b*) It seems to us that *cooking* and the management of supplies for four or five persons should be more practically taught to the Indian girls. Where a girl is taught cooking and kitchen management only, as they have to be practiced for a boarding school, where from to 80 to 300 or 600 persons are provided for and fed daily, she is not helped as she might be to a practical knowledge of home making and cooking for one household. Some of the Indian schools have tried the plan of seating at separate tables the girls who were to be instructed in cooking, half a dozen pupils at each table, and making each one of these pupils, in turn, housekeeper and cook for her group of six. At the beginning of each week rations for her table for the week are issued to her, and she is held responsible for the care of these rations and for preparing and cooking the food for a family of six. This is much more practically helpful to these girls than is purely theoretic lecturing upon cooking, or merely "helping in the kitchen," where masses of food are dealt with at once, and little is learned of right methods of managing for a small household. These girls need to learn how to provide and cook plain food for a family of from two to six.

(*c*) We believe that the time has come when more careful and systematic attention should be given to practically useful *libraries* for our Indian schools.

(*d*) We also suggest the question whether the time has not come to make provision for "teachers of cooking and domestic science" (at from $600 upward), and for "teachers of agriculture" (at from $720 upward), to be recognized in the civil service list, such teachers to be employed at each of our Indian boarding schools, and perhaps at some of the more important day schools.

Of the important matter of needed schools for the Navaho, we speak in a later paragraph of this report.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

As members of this board have visited agencies, and have each year assisted the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the award of contracts for Indian supplies, and the inspection of such supplies of all kinds, we have come to be impressed with the belief that the physicians and surgeons in the Indian service should be better equipped with surgical instruments. It is not right to expect the physician at an Indian agency to furnish at his own expense such a collection of surgical instruments as ought to be within the reach of the physician at every agency. We strongly recommend providing at the expense of the Government, for each agency, such a set of surgical instruments as are required for practice, by the latest demands of well-established medical and surgical science.

[1] See letter in Appendix C, p. 654, from Supt. William A. Light, of the Pawnee Boarding School, Pawnee, Okla.

We are also of the opinion that when supplies are purchased a chemical expert should be employed as inspector of all medical supplies, and that there should be furnished (in advance of the award of contracts) samples of every drug, medicine, and remedy called for in the specifications.

THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

We deem it our duty to suggest to the Department that the work of allotting land to the Mission Indians of California should be immediately resumed and carried to completion, before these inoffensive and comparatively helpless Indians are exterminated by unlawful trespass upon their land and their supply of water. Some three or four years ago all attempts to continue the work of surveying and allotting land belonging to the Mission Indians were discontinued, apparently as the result of correspondence between the Indian Bureau and the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands. This correspondence had developed some difference of opinion as to responsibility for the accuracy of certain surveys which had been attempted. As a result nothing has been done for several years in this matter. We believe that action should be at once resumed, surveys made, and allotments carried forward and completed in California.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Pima and Papago of Arizona are suffering terribly by reason of the diversion from the Gila River of the water supply, to which, as the oldest irrigators using it, they are legally entitled. They had made use of this water supply for irrigation purposes for several generations. But white settlers on the river above them within the last few years have diverted water which legally belongs to these Indians, and which later settlers would never have been allowed to take away without protest and legal protection had these earliest irrigators from Gila (who have the first water rights) been whites and not Indians. We urge upon Congress and the Department, not only such efforts to secure a temporary supply for the Pima Reservation by use of the "underflow" as are suggested in Inspector Graves's report of October, 1900, but also some measure for preserving the flood waters of the Gila River (now wasted), in order that the lands of the Pima and Papago may again be rendered fit for agriculture by a regular supply of water from this river. We believe that investigation should be continued as to the practicability of a dam, with storage reservoir for flood waters, at San Carlos, the Indians to have the first right to the flood waters thus stored to the amount of their water rights established by years of successful irrigation from the Gila.

The entire matter of irrigating Indian reservations is one of great importance. It should be planned and supervised by the best educated and most experienced hydrographers. There is already on some of our Indian reservations evidence of unexpected bad results from schemes of irrigation which were not scientifically planned. Where Indians have been settled in severalty upon bottom lands, irrigated by a hastily constructed canal, when the remainder of the reservation has been thrown open, and the better judgment of men who are scientifically trained in the principles of irrigation has led to the taking out of a

larger canal, heading above that which supplied the Indians, and covering the benches or terraces where the best lands lie (the seepage water from these higher lands, working down toward the river bottom) "ultimately the seepage subirrigates and finally destroys the lower farms by making them marshy, or bringing up the alkali." "In the course of a few years it is seen that the Indians not only have retained the poorest land of their former reservation, but are in a position to be deprived of their entire water supply." With a proper scientific supervision of all the work of irrigation on our Indian reservations, the high-lying canal might as easily have been built for the Indians in the first place. Probably the ultimate expense involved would have been less than that which has been incurred in digging a multitude of little ditches on the bottom lands; while the Indians' farms (now worthless) if thus properly irrigated would have had a permanent value.

In this connection we ask the attention of the Department to a paper upon this subject (Appendix, page 667) which is submitted with this report.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

This board is watching, with deep interest, the work of the Dawes Commission in bringing the so-called Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory under the laws of the United States. Well aware of the intricate nature of the problems which are involved in the work assigned to this commission, the board appreciate the progress already made, and look forward hopefully to the completion of the difficult task assigned to that commission.

SCHOOLS FOR THE NAVAHO.

Steps should at once be taken looking to the development of a system of local semi-industrial schools for the Navaho Indians. This is by far the largest body of Indians who are still left without anything approaching adequate provisions for the schooling of their children. Their nomadic life as herders of sheep and cattle renders difficult the problem of introducing among them right standards as to marriage and family life, and for educating their children. But this task should be faced and entered upon by the Government at once.

We suggest the feasibility of a system of local schools, largely industrial, where manufactures, with wool spinning as their basis, should be taught. Possibly Fort Defiance might become a center for the more advanced school work; and a system of industrial and elementary schools might be built up as feeders to this central school. The plan, if undertaken, should be under the direction of some competent superintendent who knows these Indians, their needs, and their peculiarities. He should be a man of exceptional qualifications and strong character, who by persistent and kindly effort in work of this kind could win the confidence and support of the Navaho. Such a man could bring the children of this tribe under the influence of education. But it would take several years to make a good beginning, and the man for the work should be given a good salary (larger than the number of pupils at first might seem to warrant), and should be insured permanent tenure and effective support by the Department for several years before large results could be seen.

We trust that some plan for educating the Navaho may be considered this year. For this tribe of 20,000 people the Government provides schooling for an average attendance of only about 200 children. Much more should be attempted at once.

ALLOTMENTS.

About seven thousand additional allotments of land to Indians have been approved since the date of our last report. The total number of allotments made to Indians is now considerably over 60,000. The special need of immediate surveys, looking to further allotments of land to the Mission Indians in California, has already been referred to.

Permit us to refer in this connection to the full exhibit of the condition of allotted Indians made in our last annual report and in the letters from agents appended to that report.

PURCHASE AND SHIPPING OF SUPPLIES.

We are glad to observe decided improvement in the matter of earlier shipping of winter supplies. The evils of delay in shipping winter clothing and food until so late in the season that they repeatedly failed of delivery in cold northern agencies before the next spring, we commented upon in our last annual report.

Members of this board were in attendance to assist at the opening of bids at Chicago in April, 1900, and at New York in May; and one or more of the commissioners were usually in daily attendance, to assist in inspecting samples and awarding contracts during the six or seven weeks required for this business.

The report of the purchasing committee of our board is herewith submitted as *Appendix A*.

The wisdom of maintaining four separate warehouses for the purchase and shipping of Indian supplies is very seriously questioned by this board. The question is respectfully submitted for consideration, whether all the business of opening bids, examining samples, and letting contracts might not well be done at Washington.

THE NEW YORK INDIANS.

Interesting questions as to the status of the New York Indians must soon be decided. Several members of this board have recently been requested by the Vice-President-elect, Theodore Roosevelt (then governor of New York), to act as a committee to investigate and report upon the political status of these Indians. Because of the interest this question must have for friends of the Indians, and for its possible bearing upon future action by the Government of the United States, a copy of the report of that committee is herewith submitted as *Appendix B* of our report.

We renew our urgent recommendation that all lease moneys due or to become due to the Seneca Indians be made payable to and recoverable by the agent of those Indians, who shall account for the same, and that such moneys be no longer payable to the council of the Senecas, several of whose members and officers have been proved to have been systematically corrupt and dishonest, for a period of years.

TOO MUCH LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The dangers and the bad effects of leasing Indian lands grow more evident with every year. The Department does not and can not make careful investigation of the circumstances in each application for permission to lease individual holdings of land, but is compelled to depend upon recommendations which are too often colored by interest or influenced by local pressure to get the best Indian lands at the lowest prices, and by the desire of lazy Indians to escape work. Since this is so, and since the bad effects of payment of lease money to Indians who do not work are most evident, we urge the refusal of applications for such leases unless convincing reasons are shown why leasing should be permitted. The object of the allotment act is to get Indians at work, each upon his own homestead. The object of too many of the leases approved by the Department, has been to enable the Indian not to work on his own land! No able-bodied Indians who can work their own lands should be allowed to lease them.

AN ATTORNEY FOR THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico should be provided with a legal adviser. Systematic attempts have been made and are still making to disregard their rights to land and water. The appointee should be a lawyer of high standing who is familiar with the Territory and knows and will strongly maintain the rights of these Indians.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF OUR LAST REPORT.

At the close of our Thirty-first Annual Report we summed up in brief paragraphs nine matters which seemed to us of importance, viz:

1. "*Stopping the issue of rations to able-bodied Indians who will not work.*" We trust that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be sustained in the strong position he has taken since our last report. We again urge this matter upon the attention of Congress.

2. We argued at length the imperative need of a *system of permanent records of all marriages, births, and deaths of Indians*, to be kept at each agency; and we showed by correspondence with agents and by reference to threatened litigation that such records should be kept. Within the last three months a complete system for keeping such records has been devised and prepared, and regulations to set the system in motion have been drafted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and approved by many of the most experienced workers among Indians. The Commissioner asks the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to this plan for beginning at once this important reform. We earnestly hope that such approval may not be long withheld. (See p. 640 of this report.)

3. *A law (or regulations) requiring all marriages of Indians to be first licensed by the agent and then duly solemnized* was strongly urged. Such a law has been proposed in both Senate and House, and is favored by all friends of Indians and all thoughtful citizens. Regulations, licenses, forms of certificate, of return for record, etc. (based upon the law for the District of Columbia), have been prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and only await the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to go into effect at once. We respectfully ask for

such approval, that an end may be put at once to the easy toleration of polygamy by the United States Government in dealing with a quarter of a million of its people, (more than 60,000 of whom have already become citizens,) all of whom, by enforcing greater respect for family life and marriage, should at once be put in training for citizenship. It seems almost incredible that *the Department, in more than a century of dealing with the Indians, has never yet issued a regulation upon this important matter!* Is it not time that this reproach should be removed? (See pp. 639–642 of this report.)

4. We suggested a *plan for determining and recording the heirs of deceased Indians.* This matter deserves attention.

5. We advised greater attention to *cattle breeding* and herding as a civilizing occupation for Indians whose reservations are good grazing land and are not adapted to agriculture. Again, we ask attention to the very significant facts and correspondence upon this question on pages 10–12 of our last report and in *Appendix C* (pp. 30–75) of that report.

6. We advised *the breaking up of tribal funds into separate holdings* (pp. 17 to 18, report of last year; p. 641, this report). We are gratified at the many proofs, in all directions, that this measure is receiving thoughtful attention as a means of inaugurating such a "vanishing policy" in Indian affairs as our board has favored for years.

7. Again, we advocate *a compulsory law for school attendance* for Indian children.

8. Need of that *caution in leasing Indian lands* which was our eighth recommendation last year, is well emphasized in the history of Indian affairs for the past year, and in the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

9. *Earlier shipping* of *winter supplies*, spoken of with marked emphasis on pages 18–19 of our last report, has been this year secured with but few exceptions. Next year it seems to us there should be *no exceptions* (see *Appendix A*, this report).

In addition to these nine points of our last report we wish to ask attention to—

(*a*) *The need of a comprehensive, unified policy* in Indian affairs (see p. 637, this report).

(*b*) *The new method in dealing with Indians, the recognition of the individual*, not the tribe, and the *strengthening of personality and of the family* (pp. 638–642, this report).

(*c*) To the wisdom of *doing away with needless agents* and letting Indians learn to manage their own property and their own affairs (p. 642).

(*d*) To the need of *school gardening*, of *instruction in agriculture*, and of *practice in cooking for a group of 3 to 6 persons* for *Indian girls in Government schools* (pp. 643–645), and to the *need of surgical instruments for the agency and school physicians* (p. 645).

(*e*) *The Mission Indians of California should be at once allotted.*

(*f*) *Irrigation* and *water supply* need more of careful scientific regulation and wiser and larger expenditure.

(*g*) For the *20,000 Navaho*, with but 200 children in school, a *system of industrial day schools* should be begun at once (p. 646).

(*h*) The New York Indians should be brought under the allotment act. (See p. 647, and *Appendix B* of this report.)

(*i*) No one who observes Indian affairs can fail to see that the *appointment of Indian agents without regard to their experience or their fitness for the place* is responsible for a very large part of what is worst in the Indian service. Displacing thoroughly competent agents when they have become most valuable by their knowledge and experience, is the way by which vacancies are too often made for new appointees who are thus to be rewarded for local partisan service. Under both political parties we have seen so much harm done to the Indians and to the service by this bad method, that we wish again to record our earnest protest against its continuance.

In most other respects we gladly recognize progress and improvement in Indian affairs.

DARWIN R. JAMES, *Chairman.*
MERRILL E. GATES, *Secretary.*
ALBERT K. SMILEY.
E. WHITTLESEY.
WILLIAM D. WALKER.
WM. H. LYON.
JOSEPH T. JACOBS.
PHILIP C. GARRETT.
HENRY B. WHIPPLE.
WM. H. BEARDSHEAR.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

INDIAN WAREHOUSE, No. 77 WOOSTER STREET,
New York, January 19, 1901.

SIR: The purchasing committee have the following report to make of the business during the year 1900 at the Indian warehouse:

Bids for clothing, dry goods, hats and caps, blankets, small wares, and notions were opened May 15, 1900, at the Government Indian warehouse, No. 77 Wooster street, New York City, in the presence of the Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and several members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. A large number of bidders and reporters were present. Ninety bids were received and opened. Hon. Merrill E. Gates, secretary of the board, and General Whittlesey, of the board, assisted Commissioner Jones in inspecting the samples and awarding the contracts. Maj. Louis L. Robbins had charge of the warehouse as superintendent, and the following persons were appointed as inspectors of samples of goods offered, and to inspect the goods when delivered by the contractors: Herman Wischmann for coffee, Fred. W. Kohler for hats and caps, Patrick F. Griffin for clothing, R. B. Maxwell and Charles Jobe for dry goods, S. S. Stewart for blankets, and Henry Lilly for leather.

Mr. Robbins reports that 7,207 packages, weighing 990,146 pounds, were shipped by freight and 356 packages, weighing 1,191 pounds, by mail during the year, and that very few goods were rejected by the inspectors as not being equal to the samples from which the awards were made, and in every instance they were replaced with goods in all respects satisfactory to the inspectors.

At the Chicago warehouse bids were opened on April 17, 1900. Hon. Merrill E. Gates, member and secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, assisted the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the opening of bids and in the inspection of samples and the award of contracts which follow. Five hundred and nineteen bids were opened. Gen. E. Whittlesey, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was in attendance, and daily assisted in the inspection of samples and awarding of contracts from the 1st to the 12th of April, inclusive. The superintendent of the warehouse, Mr. Roger C. Spooner, reports to the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, under date of January 19, "I desire to call your particular attention to the fact that the attached statement shows approximately 85 per cent of the gross tonnage shipped prior to November 1, 1900; in fact, the actual percentage should be considerable more than 85, for the reason that the greater portion of the tonnage shipped since November 1 consists of open-market purchases and additional orders that were not covered by the estimates for bids which were submitted at the annual opening."

The following is the superintendent's report (as to shipping point, number of packages shipped, and weight), made on January 19, 1900:

Shipping point.	Number of packages.	Weight.
		Pounds
Shipped by freight from Chicago, July 1 to Oct. 31, 1900, inclusive	82,320	8,376,175
Shipped by freight from Chicago, Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 15, 1901, inclusive	11,405	1,536,760
Forwarded by mail from Chicago, July 1 to Oct. 31, 1900, inclusive	217	483
Forwarded by mail from Chicago, Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 15, 1901, inclusive	35	98
Forwarded by freight from St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and Sioux City, July 1 to Oct. 31, 1900, inclusive	6,682	776,461
Forwarded by freight from St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and Sioux City, Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 15, 1901, inclusive	437	105,309
Total	101,096	10,795,286

The following inspectors of Indian supplies acted at the Chicago warehouse. With the name of each inspector is given the time during which he has served in that capacity:

Inspectors.—Henry W. Dudley, of Chicago, coffee, second year of service.
Thomas Robertson, Milwaukee, tea, second year.
Janathan B. Young, Chicago, flour, beans, lard, bread, and corn meal, third year.
Prof. John H. Long, Chicago, baking powder, etc., second year.
Benton W. Warder, Chicago, sugar, rice, hominy, groceries, etc., third year.
Wilhelm Bodeman, Chicago, medical supplies, third year.
George E. Watson, Chicago, paints, oils, glass, etc., third year.
Edward Devlin, Chicago, stoves, hardware, and classes 10 and 15, third year.
Lorenzo C. Bartley, Elkhart, Ind., wagons, agricultural implements, etc., third year.
Allan W. Reid, Chicago, boots, shoes, etc., first year.
William J. Ford, Chicago, crockery, lamps, etc., second year.
Harry V. Becker, Chicago, soap, first year.
Julius C. Wachs, Milwaukee, harness, saddlery, etc., first year.

The very limited appropriation for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners did not permit the attendance of any members of the board at the opening of bids at San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM H. LYON,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Hon. DARWIN R. JAMES,
Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FIVE NAMED BY GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT UPON THE POLITICAL STATUS OF THE INDIANS IN NEW YORK STATE.

While Theodore Roosevelt, now Vice-President-elect of the United States, was governor of the State of New York he gave thought and attention to the condition of the New York Indians. Toward the close of his administration as governor he appointed a committee of five, consisting of Hon. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, Hon. Darwin R. James, of New York, Right Rev. William D. Walker, D. D., D. C. L., of the Episcopal Church, Bishop of Western New York—all members of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners—with Hon. Oscar S. Straus, at that time United States minister to Turkey, and Daniel Smiley, esq., of Lake Mohonk, New York, to investigate the condition of the New York Indians and to report to him as governor of New York their conclusions, and the lines of action which, in their opinion, should be followed in order to remove certain objectionable features of the present situation on the Indian reservations in New York State.

The report of this committee, which was made to the governor on December 20, 1900, follows. It is appended to the Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners because of its bearing upon Indian affairs and its suggestion of possible lines of action for the Government of the United States in the future.

NEW YORK, *December 11, 1900.*

Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Governor of New York:

The undersigned committee appointed by your excellency "to investigate the condition of the New York Indians and report at their earliest convenience such facts and remedies as to their political status as may be the result of this inquiry," respectfully report:

They have given careful attention to the subject of their appointment and have held several meetings, all of the members attending. Three members of the committee have been more or less familiar with the reservations, from personal inspection, and most of them have had a previous acquaintance with the subject.

Regarding these Indians from the point of view of their political status, the salient consideration is that they are living apart as separate nations on lands reserved to them. Each of these is an *imperium in imperio*, a foreign country within the State of New York. This isolation extends to their manners and customs on portions of some

reservations, carrying with them a condition of things repugnant to Christian civilization. Among some, barbarous feasts and ceremonies are still continued. The effect of it all is deteriorating to commercial enterprise and to land values.

The testimony of former Superintendent of Schools Draper, reports to the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, earnest protests from Bishop Huntington and others, and, above all, the able and exhaustive report of the Assembly committee appointed in 1888, all bear witness to the existence of degrading and depressing conditions on some of these reservations, and to the remedy proposed by the above committee. In their report made to the legislature on January 31, 1889, they recommend "that the lands of the several reservations be allotted in severalty among the members of the tribes, with suitable restrictions as to alienation to whites and protection from judgments and other debts; but such division not to go into effect as to lands affected by the Ogden Land Company's claim until that claim be removed."

This committee disapproves the clause relating to lands affected by the Ogden Land Company's claim.

Upon this subject we would say that following the Whipple report, the United States Secretary of the Interior in 1896 appointed a special commissioner to negotiate with the Ogden Land Company and the Seneca Indians for the settlement of this claim. This endeavor, owing to the extravagant demands of the company, and because the Indians positively refused to assent to the proposed purchase (H. R. Document 309, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session), proved unsuccessful.

The United States having made a *bona fide* effort to purchase the Ogden Land Company's claim and failed, and the Indians on their part being willing to accept such risks as its existence implies to their title, it is the opinion of this committee that it is unnecessary to await the extinction of that claim before proceeding to distribute the Indian lands in severalty.

In our judgment the proper channel for this action is the United States Government.

Treaties with these tribes have been made by the National Government from as early a date as 1789 regarding removal from their lands and other subjects, the language of which would seem to imply that the General Government considered its relation to these tribes to be similar to that which has always existed with the tribes in the West.

It is true that the Seneca Indians were specifically excepted from the operation of the Dawes Act. The brief time which the committee has had at its disposal, and the absence of any appropriation for legal counsel, have prevented them from deciding certain legal questions which it would have been desirable to determine in advance of making this report; but if no constitutional or legal obstacle stands in the way, our suggestion is that the passage of an act supplementary to the Dawes Act be procured, extending its provisions so as to include these Indians.

This act provides "that in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or Executive order, setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, to cause said reservation or any part thereof to be surveyed or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indians located thereon, etc."

It is proper that we should invite attention to the fact that the status of all the Indians in New York State is not the same. Much of the land of the Tuscaroras, for instance, has been obtained by their own purchase and is held in fee.

The title to the land of the St. Regis Indians is in the State of New York, and the Indians are allowed the right of occupancy. The Shinnecocks on Long Island own their land in fee. But of the important reservation occupied by the Seneca, the Alleghany and Cattaragus, and of the Tonawanda and the Onondaga tribes, comprising about 66,250 acres, it may be said they are held by treaty stipulation.

A treaty proclaimed January 21, 1795, "between the United States of America and the tribes of Indians called the Six Nations," after reciting the boundaries, apparently of the land then occupied by them, proceeds thus: "Now, the United States acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries to be the property of the Seneca Nation, or any of the Six Nations, or of their Indian friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase."

The United States thus set apart these reservations by treaty, and included them in the classes to whom the President was empowered to extend the benefits of the Dawes severalty act.

The committee have not had time enough to enable them to review the legislation with reference to these Indians by the State of New York. In so far as this legislation has conferred governmental powers on the tribes, it would seem to us it ought to be repealed; and there may be other acts on the statute book which it would be important to recall. A careful examination of the laws would reveal these. Doubtless, there may be many which might harmlessly remain; and even some recognizing the tribe as an association, if they did not involve powers of government in conflict with the government of the State, nation, or municipality.

The United States Government has confirmed the occupancy of a large amount of Indian land at Salamanca and other places on the Alleghany reservation by the white settlers, who have erected costly improvements thereon, in ninety-nine year leases at low rental. If these lands should be distributed in severalty, it will be no small matter to adjust these relations in some perpetual form, and for this a Government commission should be appointed clothed with ample powers, somewhat analogous to the United States commission which is now dealing with similar difficult questions connected with the changed conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory.

This committee, after having considered the entire subject with as much deliberation as possible, under the circumstances, have come to the following conclusion, and they so recommend:

That so far as is legally possible, all jurisdiction over the Indians in this State be relegated to the National Government, and that steps be taken for the allotment of their lands in severalty under the provisions of the law known as the "Dawes Act," approved February 8, 1887, and the acts amendatory thereto, in order that they may be admitted to the full rights of American citizenship.

We regret that the necessity for a very early report has rendered it impossible for us to study some of these problems more thoroughly; but trust we have correctly pointed out the main lines of action to be followed in relieving of its unfortunate conditions the political situation on the reservations.

Respectfully submitted.

PHILIP C. GARRETT.
DARWIN R. JAMES.
WM. D. WALKER.
OSCAR S. STRAUS.
DANIEL SMILEY.

APPENDIX C.

AS TO SCHOOL GARDENING.

PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pawnee, Okla., November 19, 1900.

MERRILL E. GATES,
Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, inquiring as to individual industrial work in gardening among our Indian boys.

* * * * * * *

Our plan was as follows:

We divided one acre of land among ten boys, giving each one-tenth of an acre, which plat was marked by numbered stakes. We furnished seed and plants, tools, etc., required them to cultivate and care for the crops, and pay to the school one-fourth of the crop as rent. Three-fourths was the share of the boy doing the work. We furnished a team to haul the produce to market. A small cash prize was offered for the best garden. When awarded this prize was divided between two boys.

With a single exception the boys did remarkably well. They were deeply interested in their work, cultivated their crops regularly and properly, and produced large quantities of radishes, lettuce, turnips, beets, onions, potatoes, pease, beans, etc. Early cabbage set by them was destroyed by cutworms.

No coercion was necessary. They were imbued with a spirit of doing for themselves, and would often leave the playground after supper to work in their gardens. The smaller boys and the girls expressed great interest in the "boys' garden," and often asked permission to visit it "to see what the boys could raise," "who had the best garden," etc. More vegetables were produced than could be disposed of, and

permission was granted the boys to give to their parents what could not be sold. The parents were pleased at the achievement of their children and commended the plan followed. The children hold their interest, and are even now preparing for next year. The boys who assisted in cleaning the barnyard last week asked if they might use the manure in fertilizing the ground to be used by them another year. You may be sure that their request was granted.

We shall follow about the same plan another year, and shall allow a class of girls to compete with the boys in the cultivation of a limited area planted to vegetables. In addition to the garden each boy will be given a small field on which to grow corn.

Only such vegetables will be grown as can be readily marketed. Cabbage, pease, beans, tomatoes, and potatoes are most in demand.

Last spring the marketing was done at grocery stores. Next year I shall have them sell from house to house directly to consumers, thus giving them actual business experience in making change, relative values, etc.

Ordinarily Indian parents send their children to school under protest. After bringing the child to school a lecture is delivered to the superintendent on how the child should be managed, and this lecture invariably closes with an injunction that the child should not work. Since our experiment last spring we have received no such lecture, and no protest has been offered against the children performing labor.

Among the advantages resulting from the plan are:

The thorough interest of children so employed.

The friendly competition, arousing a spirit of emulation seldom developed among Indian children.

The mental and physical strength and development derived from awakened faculties and exercised muscles.

The knowledge gained in practical agriculture, upon which occupation the Indian of the Southwest *must* depend for his future support.

The gain in interest and cooperation of Indian parents.

The success of this work is due to the management of the industrial teacher and farmer and to our proximity to market. Employees in charge of the work should be thoroughly interested, and should take pride in the achievements of the children because of the educational value of "learning by doing." I am pleased to commend the work of the industrial teacher and farmer at this school. I shall be pleased to reply to any further inquiry.

Yours, very respectfully, WM. A. LIGHT.

APPENDIX D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS AT THE EIGHTEENTH LAKE MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

First session, Wednesday, October 17, 1900.

The Eighteenth Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian was called to order, after prayer offered by Dr. J. G. Van Slyke, at 10 a. m., October 17, 1900. The welcome to the guests was given by Mr. A. K. Smiley in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The time has arrived for the opening of the Eighteenth Conference of the Friends of the Indian. I am very glad to welcome so many friends, not only of the Indian but of humanity in general. In past years we have talked exclusively of the Indians, but we have thought it best, inasmuch as the Indian question is coming nearer and nearer to a settlement, to include other dependent races. Exactly what dependent races are to be included is not settled yet. In time we shall spread out a little wider, but at present probably Porto Rico and Hawaii will come in; but this will be decided upon by a committee of judicious men and women.

For seventeen years we have had discussions, and every time have arrived at pretty unanimous conclusions. Twenty-one years ago this autumn, when I went to Washington the first time as Indian commissioner, I thought the Indian question could be settled in ten years. I remember the old, wise heads laughed at me for my enthusiasm. I thought we could educate all the Indian children, and turn them out of school good American citizens; but things move slowly. A whole people that has

been so low down is not raised in ten or twenty years. It takes time. But I feel hopeful. We have now a large body of influential people who are interested. That is the first thing to secure. Leading citizens of the United States are interested in the Indians, and that is the basis of our hope that the Indians will have justice and be properly developed and educated.

We are here not to air our political convictions. We want things done temperately. The questions that we shall discuss concern the people of all parties, and should command the interest of all good citizens of this country. We want free discussion, and we are not going to muzzle anyone, but we want, if possible, to arrive at some practically unanimous conclusions concerning the subjects we shall discuss.

I have always taken the privilege of nominating the presiding officer, and I will therefore nominate Dr. MERRILL E. GATES, of Washington. He has long served to our satisfaction as the presiding officer at these meetings.

Dr. Gates was unanimously elected, with applause.

President GATES. Ladies and gentlemen, friends of the Indian and of other dependent races, I thank you for this honor, and I ask now your further pleasure.

On motion of Mr. Philip C. Garrett the following secretaries were elected in the order named: Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mr. Joshua W. Davis, and Mrs. George H. Knight.

On motion of Dr. W. H. Ward, Mr. Frank Wood, of Boston, was elected treasurer.

On motion of Mr. A. K. Smiley the following-named persons were elected a business committee: Dr. Lyman Abbott, chairman; Dr. W. H. Ward, Dr. Addison Foster, Mr. Daniel Smiley, Mr. James Wood, Dr. Lucien M. Warner, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Miss Emily S. Cook.

On motion of Mr. C. M. Meserve the following publication committee was elected: Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mr. Joshua W. Davis, Mr. Frank Wood.

On motion, Mr. J. Evarts Greene was elected press reporter.

The following address was delivered by Dr. Gates:

OPENING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GATES.

In no way is the fitness of our American people for self-government more clearly evinced than by precisely such gatherings as this Mohonk conference. The successful government of a great country by the people of that country makes large demands upon the intelligence and the patriotism of the people. Good government does not happen of itself. The institutions, the social customs, the organic law, and the administration of justice which mark the free and civilized nations of the world are not the result of mere good fortune. No problem which the human race has set for itself has called for such continued and strenuous thinking, for so much of high and purposeful endeavor as has the great problem of good government, of the establishment of justice and freedom in institutions and laws.

No written constitution can cover, nor should it by minute provisions attempt to cover, all possible contingencies in national life. No finished code of law can provide for all possible cases, since the conditions of life out of which conflicts of right arise are continually changing with the life of the people and the growth of the nation. A people who are not fit for self-government will not voluntarily address themselves to such tasks as the one which calls us together. When to the conscience of the American people questions present themselves which call for modifications of existing laws, for departure from precedents of long standing, could there be a more healthful sign in the political and social life of our people than are such voluntary assemblages as this, of thoughtful and patriotic citizens, to take counsel together as to the best method of bringing about needed changes? The voluntary taking up of such reforms and the continued and persistent effort to carry them into effect is a mark of the preeminent fitness of our American people for self-government. We are doing the work of intelligent patriots in first informing ourselves as to facts, comparing our inferences and judgments as to wise lines of policy, and then attempting, by the legitimate methods of popular discussion, education, and legislation, to reform the abuses which have demanded our attention and to carry into effect the measures which we are convinced will work out justice, happiness, and prosperity.

These conferences for mutual enlightenment and counsel are to be followed by the distribution of the light thus gained. Through the newspapers, through our institutions of learning, through the pulpit, the ideas here advanced and discussed are diffused and lay hold upon wider circles. Public opinion is thus enlightened and directed with more intensity and unanimity toward the legislative and administrative measures which are essential to secure the objects which we have in view.

NEW MEASURES DEMAND OUR THOUGHT.

There is an essential difference between the old method of dealing with the Indians and the new method. The old methods dealt with them in the mass; the new methods propose to deal with them as individuals. In our conferences here at Mohonk for the last eighteen years we have confronted certain great evils which grow out of the savagery and paganism of the Indian races; out of the tribal organization, and the dominating tribal life, and the evils which have been developed by, and have attended upon, the reservation system. But we do not face those evils hopelessly; nor are we confused and dazed by them as we seemed to be fifteen or twenty years ago. Certain instrumentalities used by the Government have been found productive of great evil. They are condemned in the judgment of all thoughtful men and women. They should be absolutely and finally rejected. Certain other methods and instrumentalities by their results approve themselves to thoughtful Christian people everywhere. These methods should be fostered, improved, and used, wisely and persistently, until the desired results are accomplished.

So clear to me is the difference between the point of view of friends of the Indian twenty years ago and our point of view to-day that I want to ask you at this opening session of our conference to note well this difference and what it implies.

THE NEXT CENTURY IS NOT TO BE "A CENTURY OF DISHONOR."

In the title which Helen Hunt Jackson chose for her book, A Century of Dishonor, she phrased an arraignment of the nation at which many lovers of our country were indignant. Published in 1880, when the recent centennial celebration of 1876 had left us, as a people, proud of our first century's progress to a place of great prominence in the eyes of the whole world, this cogent reminder of our failure to deal wisely and honestly with the native Americans made our people indignant and thoughtful. For the first time a national hearing was won for those who affirmed that prejudice and injustice had stained all our national record in our dealings with the red men.

The twenty years which have passed since this book was published have been years of marked progress toward a solution of the "Indian problem." Certain aspects of the problem are new, are full of hope, and at this particular time are especially deserving of thought. Whether we look eastward toward Cuba and Porto Rico, or westward toward Hawaii and the ten millions of Filipinos, we stand face to face with the question, "As a nation, what are we able to do for the less-favored races with whom we are brought into close relation?"

For all who believe that the past of a nation conditions and affects its future, an interest deep and intense attaches to the record we have already made and are now making in our relations with the only inferior races with whom we have hitherto had dealings—the Negro and the Indian. We wish to consider not merely what is discouraging, but also what is bright and hopeful in this national record. I am not one of those who despair of the negro as an American citizen. Dark as is much of the past, there is promise in the present, with its emphasis upon industrial training for the great mass of the negroes one by one, upon the careful inculcation of the Christian duty of steady industry in the effort to obtain homes and to acquire property, while the way to a higher and more liberal education is kept open before the more promising young men and women of the race, as it should be open to all American citizens. We are ceasing to think so constantly of the negroes as a race and a class by themselves, to be provided for by special class and race legislation. We are learning to emphasize more strongly the worth of the individual, and to demand the painstaking and industrial building up of character in each individual of the race by persistent work with the hands and the head. Hampton and Tuskegee and Talladega and Fiske and Straight and Atlanta are full of promise for the Americanized negro. Out of our great sin as a nation in tolerating the crime of slavery, who shall say that God, who brings good out of evil, has not brought a great blessing, painful as was the way which led to it? Awful as was the curse of human slavery, has it not been so overruled that eight or ten million of descendants of the races to which Africa gave birth are much farther on toward full Christian civilization than they would be were they in Africa to-day? No such hopeful gleam of light upon the mass of savagery and darkness which peoples the Dark Continent has come from any and all other agencies in these last forty years as has come to eight or nine million of their descendants here in America, out of the awful evils of slavery, overruled, and in some measure compensated, as they have been by a gracious Providence.

For the Indian, too, after a century of dishonor, we have become more thoughtful, more consistently helpful, in the action of our national legislature and our national administration, than most people understand and believe.

THE NEW METHOD RECOGNIZES THE INDIVIDUAL.

The old way dealt with Indians by tribes and in the mass; the new way deals with them as families and individuals.

When Congress, in 1871, voted to make no more treaties with Indian tribes as such it erected a notable milestone at a turning point in the history of the Indian races. There can be no more "Indian wars." If there should be riotous disorder or mob violence among Indians (though there is comparatively little danger of this) there will be no dignifying of these *émeutes* by the name of "war;" no more solemnizing of "treaties" with malcontent leaders who have no authority and no national life or national power behind them. We hope that leaders among the Indians will not feel that they need to employ other than rational means to secure their rights; but certainly they will no longer have an implied right under international law "to go to war" against the Government of the United States because disorderly and immoral "dances" are forbidden or because gifts of "rations" are not to be continued indefinitely to able-bodied men who will not work when ways and means for self-support are offered to them. To do away with the pretense that each little Indian tribe had the right to be regarded as an organized "nation," as a "state," and when it wished to dignify savage assaults or stubborn resistance by the name of war, could demand of its equal in international law—the Government of the United States—all the formal consideration accorded to a civilized and well-established nation—to do away with this anomaly was a gain. Abandoning the theory that each Indian tribe on the territory of the United States was to be regarded as a separate *imperium in imperio*, was a stride in the right direction. Of course the laws and institutions of the United States should not be suspended by the interference of any other governmental power in any part of the territory of the United States.

THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE REACHED.

But the chief significance of this act of Congress lies in the fact that it marks the entrance of our Government upon a policy which, if carried out in principle, must utterly destroy the tribal organization, and will bring the laws of the United States and the life of the American people to bear upon the Indian family, and upon Indians, one by one. And it is only as the Indians come under the sway of Christian thought and Christian life, and into touch with the people of this Christian nation under the laws and institutions which govern the life of our States and Territories, that we can hope to see the "Indian problem" solved.

SAVAGERY PREVENTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY.

Savagery and tribal life put an awful makeweight upon the habit of doing things precisely as they have been done. The tendency is to make each man in the tribe like every other man. The life of the individual is merged in the life of the mass. The whole discipline of tribal life is intended to make each man and woman as much as possible like every other man and woman. The rigid tyranny of tribal custom, the narrowness of the lines of effort to which tribal life and action are limited, the intense emphasis with which tribal life demands of the individual absolute conformity to its customs and standards, and insists upon uniformity of action and feeling on the part of all as a condition of the maintenance of the life of the tribe against the warring tribes among whom it lives—these features of savage life are familiar to students of anthropology and history. They have been put before the public with especial force in the interesting essays of Walter Bagehot in his volume "Physics and Politics." He says, in speaking of this demand for uniformity as the first condition of progress toward national life, "What you need is a comprehensive rule, binding men together, making them do much the same things, telling them what to expect of each other—fashioning them alike and keeping them so." "The object of such organizations is to create a *cake* of custom. All the actions are to be submitted to a single rule for a single object. That gradually created the 'hereditary drill' of the tribe." This imperious sway of tribal custom, threatening with a curse or with death the slightest deviation from uniformity, seems to be the initial hardening process to which man is subjected, to toughen his fiber as he begins the slow ascent toward civilization.

But this slow process requires generations and centuries to attain results (if the unaided tribe ever works its way to civilization). We have learned that education

and example, and, preeminently, the force of Christian life and Christian faith in the heart, can do in one generation most of that which evolution takes centuries to do.

But if civilization, education, and Christianity are to do their work, *they must get at the individual.* They must lay hold of men and women and children, *one by one.* The deadening sway of tribal custom must be interfered with. The sad uniformity of savage tribal life must be broken up. Individuality must be cultivated. Personality must be developed. And personality is strengthened only by the direction of one's own life, through voluntary obedience to recognized moral law. At last, as a nation, we are coming to recognize the great truth that if we would do justice to the Indians, we must get at them, one by one, with American ideals, American schools, American laws, the privileges and the pressure of American rights and duties. With as much of kindness and patience as can find scope in general laws, we must break up the tribal mass, destroy the binding force of savage tribal custom, and bring families and individuals into the freer, fuller life, where they shall be directly governed by our laws, and shall be in touch with all that is good in our life as a people.

TOO LONG WE HAVE DEALT WITH INDIANS IN THE MASS.

For two hundred years and more, in all our national dealings with Indians, we systematically recognized and strengthened the tribal bond. Until within these last twenty years our Government has been content to deal with Indians in the mass. Treaties and agreements were made with the tribe. Annuities have been paid to the tribe. The protection of civilized law, and the training which comes to all who are subject to its sway, was denied to the individual Indian upon the assumption that "tribal law" would protect him inside the tribe against his fellow-Indians, and if a white man cheated or otherwise wronged him it was not worth while to feel much concerned for the rights of an Indian. Under this fiction of intrusting the administration of justice to the tribe, the Government of the United States was derelict to its duty of "maintaining justice," and left a quarter of a million of people in its territory utterly without the protection of law. On more than fifty Indian reservations the Government of the United States solemnly pledged itself *not* to administer justice between Indian and Indian. And *this* pledge, with a fidelity rarely discernible in our dealings with Indians, we *kept* for one hundred years of our national life. Meanwhile we shut them away from all the benign influences of civilization. When the tide of settlers had surged close about the reservation, as soon as there was a prospect that by watching white settlers Indians were learning enough to hold their own in the ways of civilized life, these semicivilized Indians have been driven from their cultivated lands again and again—tossed westward, ever westward, like the driftwood and wreckage before the incoming tide; and pent in new reservations, apart from all good influences, hot with the sense of injustice, they have been doomed to brood upon their wrongs, because we gave them nothing else to do and left them nothing else to think of. Take a barbaric tribe, untrained to agriculture, place them upon a tract of land where game is no longer to be found to excite their activity as hunters; carefully exclude by law all civilized men; separate them by hundreds of miles from organized civilized society and the example and neighborly offices of reputable civilized settlers; feed them upon free Government rations, while no work is provided for them or expected of them; and having thus insulated them in empty space, doubly insulate them by surrounding them with dense and sticky layers of the vilest, most designedly wicked men our country produces, the whisky-selling whites and the debased half-breeds who infest the fringes of our Indian reservations—men who have the vice of the barbarian plus the worst vices of the reckless frontiersman and the city criminal—and then try to incite the electrifying, life-giving currents of civilized life in this doubly insulated mass!

Yet this is what we did for a century of our national existence. Off the reservation, no law to protect the individual Indian, and no political status for him, and no rights for him under our law. "On the reservation," says the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1884, only three years before the passage of the general allotment act, "the Indian was not answerable to any law for injuries committed on one of his own race in the Indian country; and the result is that the most brutal murders are committed and the murderer goes unwhipped of justice."

THE GENERAL ALLOTMENT ACT RECOGNIZES THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE FAMILY.

Such was the condition of Indians on the reservation, and such the status of the Indian before the laws of the United States, until the Dawes bill, the general allotment act, became a law in 1887. With the provisions of this law you are all familiar. It is of the greatest value in and for itself, by reason of the result which it

immediately accomplishes in securing to Indians land for their homes, and in settling them upon these lands. It gives to each Indian a title to his allotment, protected and inalienable for the first twenty-five years; and upon the expiration of that period it gives him a patent in fee simple. But it does more than this. It makes him a citizen of the United States, protected by, and subject to, the laws of the State or Territory in which his land lies, from the day on which he takes his allotment.

The supreme significance of this law in marking a new era in dealing with the Indian problem lies in the fact that this law is a mighty pulverizing engine for breaking up the tribal mass. It has nothing to say to the tribe, nothing to do with the tribe. It breaks up that vast "bulk of things" which the tribal life sought to keep unchanged. It finds its way straight to the family and to the individual. It recognizes and seeks to develop personality in the man and in the woman. By making every individual who comes under its provisions a citizen of the United States, with all the rights and privileges of citizenship, it seeks to put the new allegiance and loyalty to our Government in place of the old allegiance to the tribe. Instead of a blind obedience to the dictates of deadening uniformity imposed by tribal life, those who accept the provisions of this law are summoned to a share in the varied interests and activities of civilization. Under its provisions more than fifty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. Over ten thousand Indians are voters this fall.

During the progress of the conference we shall hear from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from others, something of the effects of the allotment of land in severalty under this law. In the correspondence which I have carried on during this last year with all the agents in the Indian Service upon this subject, it is interesting and gratifying to see how general is the conviction of those who have most to do with the Indians that, notwithstanding certain dangers and evils which accompany it, the allotment of land to families and individuals in severalty is beyond question a wise measure, and the first step toward civilization and the incorporation of our Indian fellow-citizens into the life of the nation.

LET US DESTROY THE TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.

You see how the mass of land held in common (and there is still more territory in our Indian reservations than in all the New England and Middle States, if we omit Pennsylvania) has been wisely attacked and broken in upon by the severalty law.

The obstructive influence of allegiance in bulk to a "tribal government," so called, we are breaking up by the individual allotment of land, and by the strong impulse toward family life and the cultivation of home virtues which is given by this legislative measure.

The mass of tribal community-in-ignorance we are attacking by schools which develop individuality and train to habits of industry. The mass of tribal superstition we are dispelling (let us pray that it may be more rapidly dispelled by a larger corps of more generously supported laborers)—the mass of tribal superstition, I say, we are dispelling by the teaching of Christianity with the mighty emphasis which this always lays upon personality. Through it we reach the hearts and lives of men and women, one by one.

TWO GREAT TRIBAL EVILS REMAIN ALMOST UNTOUCHED.

RECOGNIZE AND PROTECT THE FAMILY.

But when we look at the question of making definite progress in the civilization and Christianizing of the Indians, we are confronted by the almost incredible fact that the Government of the United States does absolutely nothing to render family life sacred among the hundreds of thousands of Indians whom it has for a century regarded as its wards. Among the countless volumes of regulations for the Indian service, and the numberless circulars of instruction which have gone out to agents, there are no instructions which concern themselves with these most vital matters. We have nearly sixty Indian agencies. Careful questioning reveals the fact that at only eight or nine of these agencies is there any record of family marriages. In very few instances, even where allotments have been made, has there been attempted any permanent record of the family relationships of the Indians to whom allotments were made. There is no attempt to emphasize social purity and to build up family life by the issuing of regulations in the matter of licensing and recording marriages of Indians, or of making records of family groups. I call attention to this fact, not through any wish to criticise the Department, which is constantly burdened by a mass of detail in dealing with more than sixty tribes in various stages of progress,

from abject savagery to civilization. But is not this a singular illustration of the way in which the mass of details is often allowed to stand between the executive head and a broad, general view of objects to be attained through the system of Indian administration?

What can be so helpful in breaking up the old savage life, the old tribal organization, as the inculcation of sound views of the marriage relation and of family life? And who can doubt that in neglecting to issue uniform regulations to its agents in this matter, the Indian Bureau has failed to use one of the strongest influences which were within its reach for the civilization of the Indians?

The bill for regulating and legalizing marriages among reservation Indians, and for requiring the preservation of records of family relationship among unallotted and allotted Indians, which was last spring introduced in the Senate by Senator Thurston, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and in the House by Mr. Curtis, of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, contains provisions for these matters which have the warm approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A law embracing the substance of these regulations should be enacted at the approaching Congress. *But if the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs choose to act along these lines we need not wait for legislation.* The simple issuing of executive regulations touching these matters would at once inaugurate a system for licensing, solemnizing, and recording marriages, and for keeping family records at agencies, which would have a marked influence in civilizing the Indians by adding dignity to family life, while it would save the Government great expense and trouble in preventing a mass of litigation to determine the heirs of allotted Indians who have died, or who may die, before the expiration of the period of protected title.

UNDIVIDED TRIBAL FUNDS WILL TEND TO PERPETUATE THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Whenever one speaks hopefully of soon seeing "an end of the Indian problem," if teachers, industrial schools, Christian missionaries, the allotment of land in severalty, and wise and helpful laws in the matter of marriage and family records shall unitedly do their work in breaking up the tribal mass and bringing out the essential manhood and womanhood in the individual Indian, he is met by the hopeless inquiry: "But what about the immense tribal funds which are held in trust by the Government for the Indians?"

In numberless ways the existence of these great funds tends to perpetuate the system of tribal organization and a separate Indian Bureau and United States Indian service. We have repeatedly declared in this conference that we favor *a vanishing policy* in Indian affairs. Our highest hope for the Indians is to see them on their own lands, admitted into American citizenship, and living as Christian citizens among white neighbors under the system of American schools and American law. We want to keep in view the speedy ending of special legislation and special administration for Indians. But these tribal funds place a money premium upon the continued existence of the tribe and of communal life.

The United States Government must face the question of a just and helpful administration of Indian trust funds. The Government has deliberately entered upon the policy of individual allotments of land, and the admission to all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in the United States of every Indian so allotted. This means that the tribal organization must soon disappear. It is evident that tribal funds cannot be advantageously or wisely administered after the tribe has ceased to be and its members have become American citizens. It is painfully obvious now that in most cases the payment of money annuities does harm. Payments of undivided interest from tribal funds, and of the proceeds of the leasing of tribal lands which are held in common, are working grave injury to the habits and the character of the Indians. If you notice the effort to get placed upon the rolls of membership of a tribe which is thus to receive money, the names of children who are one-half, three-fourths, or seven-eighths white, and the consequent tendency to crowd these white children back toward the tribe, the reservation and the old life of Indians, instead of bringing them on into the self-dependent life of American citizens, you will see the evil effects of this system of tribal funds. The effect of the administration of such funds for the tribe by Indian councils has nowhere been good. The corruption in the management of the money affairs of the Seneca in the State of New York, and among the "Five Civilized Tribes," where the system is said "to be seen at its best," is a strong argument against the indefinite continuance of tribal funds for Indians who should become self-supporting and useful citizens of the United States. I am very strongly of the opinion—and I think, in this respect, I speak the sentiments and convictions of the entire Board of Indian Commissioners—that a principle should be worked out in legislation and administration which will put an

end to the evils resulting from reliance upon these tribal funds, and, at the same time, will secure to the Indians who are now, or are soon to become, citizens of the United States, their just share in funds which, by the terms of treaties and agreements, belong to these Indians. On page 18 of the last Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners I have spoken of this plan. I there quote a memorial forwarded to the Indian department in January, 1898, by the Iowa tribe of Indians from Kansas. When I wrote that report I supposed that the language of this memorial had been formulated by the Iowa themselves; but I have since learned that Mr. S. M. Brosius, the secretary of the Indian Rights Association, formulated for the Iowa the memorial there referred to. The Iowa ask that "there be enacted a statute which shall provide that each member of their tribe shall have credited to him his *pro rata* share of the principal and interest of the said trust fund, subject to disposal for his benefit by the Secretary of the Interior, and at his death to be paid to his legal heirs, under the laws of the State in which he resides."

The treaties and agreements under which the Indian trust funds were created are so different in their provisions that it will not be found practicable, probably, to deal with all these funds in precisely the same way. But in general, would it not be entirely practicable to have all the persons who are entitled to a share in such a tribal fund registered at a given date, and to allow no children born after that date to share in that tribal fund, save as they might inherit from one or more of the Indians already enrolled as entitled to a share of the fund; then to divide the amount of the fund, principal and interest, at that particular date, into a number of shares, proportioned to the number of Indians entitled to share in it, and to have each Indian so entitled credited upon the books of the Department and the Treasury with his individual share at that date; to have annual payments of interest upon each of these shares made to the individual holders during their life, or until such time as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, each Indian so entitled to a share in the funds should be qualified to receive and use, as he would, the entire principal sum of his share; and still further to provide by law that upon the death of any one of the Indians enrolled at the above date as entitled to a share of the tribal fund, *the individual share of the Indian so deceased must be paid at once to his heirs,* under the law of the State or Territory in which he resided?

This would put an end to the expectation of perpetual inheritance through an indefinite number of generations of some sort of claim to an undivided share in Indian tribal funds. This seems to us to be the proper line of approach to a plan for righteously doing away with the system of special trust funds for certain especially favored bodies of Indian citizens of the United States.

This plan would strike at the "bulk of things as they are," and would prevent the dead weight of undivided tribal funds from perpetuating indefinitely a system of special Indian administration. Is not this plan deserving of the serious thought and the careful discussion of the conference?

GOOD AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

It will be remembered by many who were in attendance at this conference a year ago that Senator Dawes offered a resolution, which was adopted by the conference, especially calling the attention of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the conditions and needs of the allottees under the severalty act, and asking that the board consider and adopt such measures as will more surely protect these allottees from outside encroachment, and more effectively stimulate in them the development of self-sustaining citizenship.

Correspondence which had already been undertaken by the board was carried forward by its secretary throughout the fall and winter, looking especially to the suggestions made in this resolution. In the annnal report of our board for the year 1899, those who are interested will find in *Appendix C,* published *in extenso,* the replies of all the Indian agents except two to the inquiries of the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners. These letters and reports are analyzed, and their contents discussed on pages 9 to 22 of our last annual report. The replies cover reports from agencies at which over 57,000 allotments to Indians had been made. The generally favorable opinion as to the effects upon the Indians of the allotment of land in severalty is most noteworthy. Especially worthy of attention, too, is the general conviction of agents that the lack of any proper registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and the lack of uniform regulations upon the matter of Indian marriages, should have immediate attention and correction. Some twenty agents express the conviction that on their reservations, and for their Indians, raising cattle pays as an occupation, and is the line of activity through which best to lead their

Indians to self-support and civilization. I think that those who read carefully the replies of these agents will feel gratified, too, to note in how many cases the reservations contain enough good arable land, or grazing land, for the ample support of all the Indians on the reservation, if land should be allotted in severalty. This is not invariably the case; but after the exaggerated reports to the contrary which have sometimes been printed, it is gratifying to know that, as a rule, the reservations contain enough good land for the support of the Indians. It is my conviction that the work of allotment should be steadily pushed forward.

THE NEED OF CONTINUED CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

Having thus called your attention to the principles which seem to me to mark the later and better methods of dealing with the Indians, and to some of the immediate needs in legislation and administration, I take great pleasure in bringing before you now the speakers who are to give us reports of facts from the field, and discussions of the principles and questions raised by these reports.

Always in these conferences we find ourselves in entire harmony in the deep conviction that to teaching, and to Christian preaching and living, we must look for the forces which are to change the character of savage Indians, and to bring under the sway of law, and the sweet influences of the Christian life, these men and women "of the restless eye and the wandering foot," and the children whom God has given them, and to whom their hearts go out in love as deep and strong as the love that binds us to our children. Nothing less than decades of years of persistent effort, years of effort prompted by that love of one's fellow-men which has its perennial root in the love of Christ for us, can do the work which here we contemplate and discuss; and we welcome to our conference some of the men and women who have already given years of life to this self-sacrificing labor in mission fields and schools among the Indians.

We welcome as cordially, representatives of the Indian department, Christian men of high purpose, whose whole aim in the issuing of regulations and the administration of Indian affairs is identical with the aims of the Christian workers in the field and the Christian friends of the Indians who gather here in this eighteenth Lake Mohonk Indian conference.

Dr. Abbott, chairman of the business committee, reported a programme for the morning session.

The first address was by Gen. E. Whittlesey, on the attitude of the past Presidents of the United States on the Indian question.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENTS' MESSAGES.

By Gen. E. Whittlesey.

The conference may be interested to hear something of the views of the Presidents of the United States upon our Indian policy. The number of messages is very large, but a great majority of them (465) simply transmit to Congress treaties with Indian tribes. For almost a century after the organization of our Government the practice of making Indian treaties, begun by the early colonists in their weakness, was continued. It seems now strange that the wise revolutionary statesmen could not have devised, after we had become a strong nation, a better system than that of recognizing Indian tribes as independent nations, to be dealt with as we dealt with foreign powers. But they followed the policy of the Pilgrims, of the Dutch, and of William Penn, and that policy was continued until 1872, when Congress passed a law prohibiting further Indian treaties.

The messages of Washington relate largely to the suppression of hostilities on our frontiers; but he says, August 7, 1789: "While the measures of Government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard should be extended to those Indian tribes whose happiness, in the course of events, so materially depends on the national justice and humanity of the United States."

In his second message, December 8, 1790, he writes: "It has been heretofore known to Congress that frequent incursions have been made on our frontier settlements by certain banditti of Indians from the northwest side of the Ohio. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have been sacrificed, and some of them under circumstances peculiarly shocking, while others have been carried into deplorable captivity. These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the Western settlements that the aggressors should be made sensible that the Government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes than it is disposed to respect their rights and reward their attachments."

In his third message, October 15, 1791, he says: "It is sincerely to be desired that all need of coercion in future may cease, and that an intimate intercourse may succeed, calculated to advance the happiness of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States. In order to do this it seems necessary that they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice. A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy toward an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of sound policy."

In his fourth message, November 6, 1792, after detailing the measures pursued to pacify the Cherokees, Washington continues: "I can not dismiss the subject of Indian affairs without again recommending to your consideration the expediency of more adequate provision for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier, and for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." A few days later he issued a proclamation, requiring the arrest of "certain lawless and wicked persons of the interior frontier in the State of Georgia [who] did lately invade, burn, and destroy a town belonging to the Cherokee Nation and put to death several Indians of that nation."

In his seventh annual message, December 8, 1795, Washington says: "The provisions heretofore made with a view to the protection of the Indians from the violences of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants are insufficient. To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensable that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. I add, with pleasure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminished. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying luster on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know."

In his last message, December 7, 1796: "Measures calculated to insure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace, have been digested and adopted. Care has been taken to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty—to draw them nearer to the civilized state, and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power as well as justice of the Government."

President John Adams seems to have given very little attention to Indian affairs, merely alluding in one message to efforts of foreign agents "to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to excite them to actual hostilities against the United States."

President Jefferson, on the contrary, has much to say upon Indian matters. In his first message, December 8, 1801, he writes: "Among our Indian neighbors a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails, and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practice of husbandry and of the household arts have not been without success." In a special message, January 27, 1802, he urges the prohibition of carrying ardent spirits to Indians.

In another special message, January 18, 1803, he says: "Two measures are deemed expedient: First, to encourage them to abandon hunting, to apply to the raising of stock, to agriculture and domestic manufacture; second, to multiply trading houses among them, and place within their reach those things which will contribute to their domestic comfort. In leading them thus to agriculture, to manufacture, and civilization, in bringing together their and our sentiments, and in preparing them ultimately to participate in the benefits of our Government, I trust and believe we are acting for their greatest good."

In his third message, October 17, 1803, he says: "With many of the Indian tribes improvements in agriculture and household manufacture are advancing, and with all our peace and friendship are established on grounds much firmer than heretofore."

In his fourth message, November 8, 1804, we read: "With the Indian tribes established within our newly acquired limits (i. e., the Louisiana purchase) I have deemed it necessary to open conferences for the purpose of establishing a good understanding and neighborly relations between us."

In his second inaugural address, March 4, 1805, he says: "The aboriginal inhabitants of these countries I have regarded with the commiseration their history inspires. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter's state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use; we have placed among them instructors in the arts of first necessity, and they are covered with the ægis of the law against aggressors from among ourselves."

In his fifth annual message, December 3, 1805, he writes in the same hopeful vein: "Our Indian neighbors are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture."

In his seventh message, October 27, 1807, he says: "Among our Indian neighbors in the northwestern quarter some fermentation was observed, threatening the continuance of our peace. The tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us. The great tribes on our southwestern quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil, and identifying their views with ours in proportion to their advancement. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbors, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being."

In his last message, November 8, 1808, Mr. Jefferson assures us that "With our Indian neighbors the public peace has been steadily maintained. Generally from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily. One of the two great divisions of the Cherokee Nation have now under consideration to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government in such progressive manner as we shall think best."

President Madison in his fourth message, November 4, 1812, says: "The Indian tribes not under foreign instigations remain at peace, and receive the civilizing attentions which have proved so beneficial to them."

In his fifth message, December 7, 1813, he writes at length upon the "cruelty of the enemy (British) in enlisting the savages in the war." And again in his seventh message, December 5, 1815, he speaks of "the Indian tribes within and bordering on the southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace."

In his last message, December 3, 1816, in a more cheerful vein, he writes: "The Indian tribes within our limits appear disposed to remain at peace. I am happy to add that the tranquillity which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes, and that the facility is increasing for extending that *divided* and *individual ownership* which now exists in movable property only to the *soil itself*, and of thus establishing in the culture and improvement of it the true foundation for a transit from the habits of savage to the arts and comforts of social life." Here we have the first hint of "land in severalty" for Indians. All honor to James Madison!

The messages of President Monroe relate largely to the disastrous and wicked Seminole war. In his fourth message, November 14, 1820, he says: "With the Indians peace has been preserved and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress making an appropriation for their civilization with the prospect of favorable results."

In his second inaugural address Mr. Monroe makes some important suggestions quite in line with our modern ideas. He says: "We have treated them (the Indian tribes) as *independent nations*, without their having any substantial pretensions to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and, in many instances, paved the way to their destruction. They have claims on the magnanimity, and, I may add, on the justice of this nation which we must all feel. We should become their real benefactors. Their sovereignty over vast territories should cease, in lieu of which the right of soil should be secured to each individual and his posterity in competent portions. My earnest hope is that Congress will digest some plan founded on these principles, and carry it into effect as soon as it may be practicable." All honor to James Monroe, more than half a century in advance of his times. In later messages he advocates the same policy.

John Quincy Adams, in a special message, February 5, 1827, earnestly condemns the authorities of the State of Georgia for encroachment upon the territories secured by a solemn treaty to the Indians; and in his fourth annual message, December 2, 1828, he criticises, like Monroe, the system of dealing with Indian tribes as foreign and independent powers and of negotiating with them by treaties. "We have found them forming in the midst of ourselves communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the Union. This state of things requires a remedy which, while it shall do justice to these unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil."

President Jackson, in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1829, declares: "It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe toward the Indian tribes within our limits a just and liberal policy, and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which is consistent with the habits of our Government and the feelings of our people." A very good promise; yet in his first annual message,

December 8, 1829, he argues at length the project of removing the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama to a district west of the Mississippi. "This emigration should be voluntary, for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers and seek a home in a distant land." And in his second message, December 6, 1830, he says: "It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation."

In a subsequent message he continues to press the same policy, and we all know how it was executed. That dark page of our Indian policy we can not read without shame and indignation.

President Van Buren simply echoes the sentiments of Jackson, saying in his message, December 3, 1838: "It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprize you of the entire removal of the Cherokee Nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory by the white and red man is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either is a position in respect to which there has long ceased to be room for a difference of opinion." In a special message, January 13, 1840, he proceeds to urge the removal of the New York Indians as presenting the only prospect of their preservation. In his message of December 5, 1840, he says that "since the spring of 1837 more than 40,000 Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi, and I am happy to add that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people."

William Henry Harrison held the office of President only a few weeks, and delivered no message relating to Indians.

President Tyler, in his message December 7, 1841, says that the Florida war is near its end, and that "with all the other Indian tribes we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty as well as our best interests prompt us to observe in all our intercourse with them fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness." In his second message, December 6, 1842, he repeats the same sentiments, and in his final message, December 4, 1844, the same in substance.

President Polk, in his first message, December 2, 1845, expresses his approval of the policy of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi, and adds that "education is now attended to and the habits of civilized life are gaining ground." In his second message, December 8, 1846, he says: "In our intercourse with the several tribes, particular attention has been paid to the important subject of education. The number of schools established among them has been increased and additional means provided not only for teaching them the rudiments of education, but of instructing them in agriculture and the mechanic arts." In subsequent messages President Polk repeats the same in substance.

The messages of Presidents Taylor, Fillmore, and Pierce contain nothing important relating to Indian affairs.

President Buchanan in his first message, December 8, 1857, says:

"The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be about 325,000. The tribes settled in the territory set apart for them, west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government, and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States." Thanks to Buchanan for the suggestion.

President Lincoln in his second message, December 1, 1862, after announcing that the Southern Indians had entered into treaties with the insurgents, and describing the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota, says: "I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done."

In his second message, December 8, 1863, he says: "Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations, of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity."

In President Johnson's messages no mention is made of Indian affairs.

President Grant in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1869, says tersely: "The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indians—is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization and ultimate citizenship."

In his first annual message, December 6, 1869, he writes: "From the foundation of the Government to the present, the management of the Indians has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders, and wars. I have attempted a new policy toward these wards of the nation with fair results so far as tried, and which I hope will be attended ultimately with great success. As soon as they are fitted for it, they should be induced to take their lands in severalty, and to set up Territorial governments for their own protection." In subsequent messages he continues to recommend the "Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christianlike, and economical, but because it is right." He also recommends a "Territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory."

President Hayes in his first annual message, December 3, 1877, approves the policy of General Grant, and says: "We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes within our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice on our part, and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general." In later messages he repeats the same humane sentiments, urges allotment of lands in severalty and a title in fee to allottees, inalienable for twenty-five years, and says: "This measure, together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work the most important and effective advance toward the solution of the Indian problem, in preparing for the gradual merging of our Indian population in the great body of American citizenship."

The messages of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley are very full of interesting suggestions and recommendations upon Indian matters, too extended to be quoted, and they are so recent that they are familiar to all who attend the Mohonk conference.

Mr. F. H. Newell, hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, was next introduced. He read the following paper:

Water Supply for Indian Reservations.

By F. H. Newell, Hydrographer United States Geological Survey.

The providing of suitable water supply for industrial and municipal purposes is usually considered one of the most difficult and involved branches of engineering. This grows out of the fact that water, as it occurs in nature, flowing in streams or percolating underground, has a constantly varying volume, and is subject to laws whose operations are only partly understood. The engineer, therefore, must depend upon a knowledge of past conditions in planning for the future. Upon the accuracy of this knowledge must, to a large extent, depend the efficiency of his plans. If his knowledge is limited, or extends over short periods of time, his conclusions must be correspondingly vague and unsatisfactory.

Whatever may be the difficulties of hydraulic plans and construction in the humid East, where an intelligent population have existed for a century or more, they are greatly intensified when we come to the arid West, where conditions are extreme and where the new population has not had time to become familiar with climatic variations. In the East, when other resources fail, we have the notoriously unreliable and yet useful "oldest inhabitant," but in the arid West the oldest inhabitant can often count on the fingers of a hand his years of residence. The planning, therefore, of permanent hydraulic works in the arid region necessitates a degree of skill above that of other parts of the country.

In questions of water supply there are usually a number of alternative propositions possible. In the case of building a schoolhouse it makes little difference whether the building is a few feet too large or too small, or is placed accurately, provided it is on the designed lot. In constructing a dam, however, while there are many alternative sites, there is usually the one which, while not at first glance notable, is later found to be the best or safest. A distance of a few feet may ultimately mean success or failure. Improper proportioning of a canal may result in its destruction, or at least in the expenditure of great sums to prevent the water from destroying its bottom or filling it up with silt.

Without going into detail, it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that many works for obtaining or conserving water, even though relatively inexpensive, depend for success upon the most thorough knowledge and deliberate study of surroundings. Even in the simple matter of putting down a well, it may be cheaper to spend considerable time and thought in order to get it in the proper place, than to be compelled later to abandon it for another spot. These matters are recognized in common practice, and all great corporations, those which by ability have risen above their fellows,

have employed the best engineering talent, and have in matters of water supply given most thorough consideration to obtaining a knowledge of the facts. This is particularly true in the arid region, where, profiting by many failures, the prospective investors in new development works have, like the Arrowhead Company, spent years of time and thousands of dollars to learn where reservoirs can be best built and canal lines located.

It is recognized by all who have had much to do with irrigation that it is exceedingly important to plan for the future, and construct ditches in such a way that they can be used for all time. Vested rights and local customs, having the force of law, grow up so quickly around the irrigation systems that changes become almost impossible. A road or a railway may be shifted to suit changed conditions, but in the case of an irrigating canal, improvements are far more difficult. A comprehensive view of the future, especially with reference to the construction of other canals, must always be had.

With these ideas as to the difficulties surrounding the planning of hydraulic works, the visitor to the arid region expects to find that the Government, in its wise provision for the needs of the Indians, has acquired a most thorough knowledge of the physical conditions, and has built ideal systems founded upon such knowledge. To his surprise, however, he learns upon visiting the Indian reservations that not only have the Indians been crowded back upon the more arid and less accessible spots, but little or no attention has been paid to providing a permanent water supply for the cultivation of their fields. The traveler learns with amazement that thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in educating the Indians, and in trying to make them into farmers or stock raisers; while on the other hand, the element of success, the necessary water supply, has been neglected, and even the settled Indians, those who have cultivated their lands by irrigation from time immemorial, have been gradually deprived of the use of their ditches.

It is true that considerable sums have been spent in one way or another for irrigating the lands of the Indians, but from casual inspection it will appear that a very small proportion of this money has given any permanent return. Possibly as high as 25 per cent of the investment has been of use. Ditches built at large cost have been washed out because of their excessive slope, expensive headworks and flumes have been neglected, and pumping plants have dropped into the river. On nearly all sides are evidences of hasty and costly work and imperfect results.

It is not desirable to dwell upon these facts except for the purpose of emphasizing the need of better things. The point to be noted is, that the greater part of the money expended in procuring water supply for agriculture has been wasted. This is not enunciated as a reflection upon any one man, but is an illustration of the fact that under a too highly organized administration every man may perform his function and yet the results be nearly useless. The blame can be safely laid on the "system," as this is an impersonal thing.

The "system" which is responsible for such deplorable conditions is very difficult of description even by one who has had much to do with its workings, and any attempt to characterize it in a few words may fall short of the truth, or be construed as an attack upon individuals. The results are bad not merely in the waste of money which has ensued, but in the effect upon the property of the Indians. It has resulted that small ditches have been built along some stream, and the Indians settled *in severalty* upon the bottoms. When the remainder of the reservation has been thrown up, the white man, using his better judgment, has taken out a larger canal heading above the Indians, and covering the benches or terraces where the best lands lie. The seepage water from these upper lands working gradually toward the river ultimately subirrigates, and finally destroys the lower farms, by making them marshy or bringing up the alkali. In the course of a few years it is seen that the Indians have retained not only the poorest land of their former reservations, but are in a position to be deprived of their water supply. The upper high-line canal might as easily have been built for the Indians, and probably at less expense than the multitude of little ditches on the bottom lands, and the Indians' farms would have had a permanent value.

There is another phase of the subject. Some Indian reservations, though arid, include bodies of land which with water have great value. It is possible by laying out systems of canals, or even by indicating where they should run, that the land can be made to have a value several times as great as that where treated with neglect. If the Indians are considered as owning these lands and the Government as acting as trustee, it is certainly a breach of trust not to give these lands their greatest value. By dividing them regardless of the water supply, they may have a value of a thousand dollars; but by considering the source of water, and making plans for irrigation, they may be easily worth one hundred thousand.

It has been urged by the advocates of the present system that well-built irrigation works are not needed; that the Indian is not far enough advanced to make proper use of the water, and that, therefore, temporary makeshifts in the matter of a water supply are desirable. This theory is not held, however, in the matter of other improvements, as the Indian is often provided with the latest and best forms of tools and agricultural implements, although he abuses them. In the case of a water supply results are disastrous, in that when temporary expedients are once adopted they become fastened upon the country. Unless efficient systems of irrigation, such as those needed by the white man, are provided, the Indian can not be expected to make progress as a farmer.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS.

Most of the Indians are now located within the arid and semiarid region.

The practice of agriculture or stock raising is dependent almost wholly upon a permanent water supply.

The undisturbed possession of the water supply is as necessary as land ownership, since water alone gives value to the land.

The providing of a permanent water supply is usually one of the most difficult of engineering undertakings.

The guarding of a water supply once obtained requires forethought and constant vigilance.

The temporary expedients adopted for supplying the agricultural lands of the Indians have resulted in producing little of permanent value. Probably three-fourths of the money thus invested has been lost.

The supplies of water provided by these temporary ditches is in many instances in danger of being diminished through lack of forethought in planning the works.

The Indian farms, selected largely with reference to these temporary ditches, are often on the poorest land and liable to deterioration.

The water rights for these farms are being lost because of their location, and the land is in some cases being destroyed by alkali.

The better systems built by the white men tend to render the Indian lands worthless, for the above reasons.

Apparently no person is authorized or empowered to prepare plans for the future or to guard against the evils which are threatening the irrigated farms of the Indians.

Only the most pressing cases are being given attention, while many instances of gradual decline are neglected.

While it is easy to point out the faults and errors of the present system, it is difficult to outline some better method without violating cherished traditions. The first thought is to outline a system such that efficiency will be insured by following certain prescribed rules and regulations. If this is done the question arises, Will not the office degenerate into conditions as bad as those now existing? The more rules and regulations, especially those laid down upon theoretical lines, the more easy it is to waste and fritter away opportunities and accomplish nothing. The Bureaus of the Government which are efficient and economical are those having the fewest regulations and in which the responsible chiefs do not hesitate to break an office rule where common sense dictates that prompt or effective action should be taken. In other words, discretion must be vested in such a way that men are held responsible for results rather than for adherence to red tape.

Improvement can be had by following the lines laid down by the experience of great corporations, such as the railroads of the country. In these the chief engineer, for example, is held responsible for certain results, but he is not hampered by clerks in other Bureaus reviewing the methods by which these results are accomplished. He is not compelled to go to the general manager of the road for authority to purchase bolts for his bridges, nor does he have his requisitions held up because some clerk in the general manager's office thinks that the bolts should be larger or smaller.

To introduce any reform we must abandon entirely the bureaucratic idea of putting minute checks upon every man and making the head of the department responsible for each petty detail. Economy and efficiency can not be promoted by enacting more rules and regulations, but by imposing responsibility and giving discretionary action to a competent head of a corps of engineers. There are now so many checks that spontaneous activity is crushed and attention given so closely to minor matters of detail that the object of the work itself is overlooked.

Better conditions must come, if at all, through the larger comprehension of the object, and the placing of responsibility for results, rather than for executing petty and vexatious instructions. If this lodging of discretion in the hands of a competent engineer is impossible, then we can look for no improvement over present methods.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. GATES. As an instance of the disposition to check efforts to reform abuses, and to subject all proposed changes to the caprice and prejudice of subordinates who favor "things as they are," let me say that only a few weeks ago we had occasion to investigate a case where a trained engineer of the highest capacity, and of wide-reaching power in the field, had made a requisition for a certain piece of apparatus which was necessary. It was accurately specified, but it did not come. There was not even an answer. At last, after some correspondence, it was found that a certain clerk in a very subordinate position had said that he had tried some such apparatus as that and that it was not successful, and he had not thought it worth while to send it in response to the requisition!

Mr. SMILEY. I want to call attention to one thing that Mr. Newell has said. It is not only the land but the water that must be protected in the West. If you take away the water, the land is of little use. If you give the Indians land in severalty, you destroy its value if you take away the water.

Mrs. A. S. QUINTON. Mrs. Eldredge, the field matron among the Navaho Indians, taught them to throw a dam across a canyon, and they are now able to secure crops a part of the year. It is only a temporary expedient, but it shows that such expedients are necessary for the time being.

Dr. WILLIAM A. MOWRY. I was extremely interested in the quotations from the messages of our Presidents, as given us in that interesting paper by General Whittlesey, and in the light of the discussion to which we have just listened on the allotment of lands in severalty, let me make one more quotation from President Jefferson. After Napoleon had thrust upon us the purchase of the great Louisiana province and the President had hesitated long to approve the treaty, it is reported that he finally said: "Well, perhaps after all good may come from this treaty, in that it may enable us hereafter to push all the Indians beyond the Mississippi River and keep all the white men this side."

A few months ago, in one of the neighboring towns to Mr. Smiley, in California, a deed of land was given, and there was in it a reservation of the right to tunnel. I did not understand what that meant, being a "tenderfoot" from the East. I therefore inquired, and found that it was not an unusual thing for one selling land to reserve the right to tunnel. So here, the man had reserved the right to tunnel. The new owner sunk a well and found a stream of water. The man who had sold the land constructed a tunnel to the well and drew off the water. He had a right to do that because the reservation had been put in the deed. The other man studied the case a little and sank his well deeper. So one man had the tunnel and the other man got the water. Later he sold the well to a water company for ten thousand dollars.

Mr. JAMES TALCOTT. I am the owner of two ranches in Colorado, and I have had the same trouble. So far I have been able to protect the water, the loss of which would ruin the ranches.

Gen. C. H. HOWARD. Something ought to be said on behalf of the Pima Indians. They have been worried for twenty-five years in regard to their water, and have been reduced at times almost to starvation. They have always been friendly to the white people, and, while they are on the road to civilization, we are turning them back by not doing them justice in regard to the water which rightfully belongs to them.

Miss ANNA BEECHER SCOVILLE. Is it not possible to take the water supply of all our reservations out of the hands of the local authorities and put it under the charge of engineers who know their work? I know of one school that has been fighting for its water supply. They appealed to the Government for a well. There was a party on the reservation which wished to get rid of that school. The result was that having carried the point that they should have a well, *the agency authorities located it where the whole drainage of the school went into it.*

President GATES. Are you sure of your facts? There is something devilish in that alleged action!

Miss SCOVILLE. I am as sure of it as of anything. If you ask about it you will find that there has been underhanded work in the placing of that well. For four years the plea has been that the school must be abolished on account of the bad water, and everyone knows that the well was put in that place to destroy the school.

Dr. J. A. LIPPINCOTT. I think a strong expression should be made by the conference upon the matter, because the Indians can not make progress in civilization on arid lands without water.

Dr. GATES. A son of Dr. Lippincott is one of the best known of our expert engineers on water-supply, so that Dr. Lippincott speaks from intimate knowledge of the subject.

Dr. LIPPINCOTT. I was in California in 1899, and I learned there that a company had been formed to draw off by tunnel the water supply of Los Angeles to supply some other town. The supply of water is a great and serious question in that part of the country. I move that this matter be referred to the committee on resolutions, and that there be a strong expression in regard to it.

It was so voted.

President GATES. We are all exceedingly interested in the Indian Territory, and for several successive years we have heard from the distinguished chairman of the Commission with reference to the various steps taken in the Indian Territory. Senator Dawes had expected to be with us, and we had hoped to listen to him here at this time, but the illness of Mrs. Dawes has prevented. We are glad to learn, from a letter just received, that Mrs. Dawes is better. Senator Dawes has sent a report of the present condition of affairs in the Indian Territory, which will be read by Mr. Garrett.

Mr. PHILIP C. GARRETT. I listened with the deepest interest to the valuable historical document prepared by General Whittlesey, but what struck me with surprise was the discovery that even the distribution of land in severalty was suggested in the early part of the century, almost a hundred years ago, and that all these efforts have been dragging on since that time, owing to the rapacity of the whites and the tardiness of legislation, so that the Dawes bill is the first realization of that plan. As General Whittlesey said, honor is due to President Madison, yet is it due still more to Senator Dawes for the realization in legislation of a scheme which has already enabled 60,000 Indians to hold the position of citizens of the United States.

One of the chief obstacles to the consummation so greatly desired, the final settlement of the Indian problem, was the condition of the Indian Territory. Senator Dawes, in his advanced years, with the characteristic perseverance, ability, and industry for which he is so celebrated, has brought the question, so far as the Indian Territory is concerned, nearly to a solution. So ironbound were the conditions which surrounded that Territory that it seemed as though the United States could never overcome them, but, as you will see by the report which I am to read, those obstructive conditions have been nearly surmounted. This résumé, in reply to a letter from the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, prepared by Senator Dawes, is a document of great value in giving us a view of the present condition of things.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

By Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, LL. D.

In order to understand the purpose for which the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was created, and the present condition of their work, it will be necessary to refresh our memories as to the conditions which caused its appointment. So much of the past of these tribes as is essential for this purpose is briefly this: These tribes are the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Creeks, and the Seminoles, numbering about 64,000 at the last census. Seventy years ago they were living on their own lands in Georgia, North Carolina, and Mississippi, and to induce them to surrender these lands to the white men of the States where they were situated, the United States gave them in exchange the Indian Territory. In the treaties made with them we conveyed the title to the lands directly to the tribes, for the use of the people of the tribes to hold as long as they maintained their tribal organizations and occupied them. This stipulation prevented their parting with them without the consent of the United States. We stipulated in these treaties that they should have the right to establish their own governments without our interference, such governments as they pleased, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. We also covenanted with them that we would keep all the white people out of their territory. Having thus set them up for themselves in a territory far west of any of the States, beyond all further trouble, as it was thought, we left them to do as they pleased for forty years.

During that time they set up governments after the pattern of our own, at least on paper, with a chief magistrate chosen for a fixed term, a legislative council, and courts. They were more advanced in civilization than any other Indians in the country, though hardly enough so to justify the name by which they have been distinguished from the rest of the race. The expectation upon which these transactions were based was that they were sufficiently civilized, so that thus isolated they would

go on under the influence of our example to the attainment of our own civilization and our Government in all essential characteristics. This expectation was far from being realized, for during that time they had made little, if any, progress. They had become slaveholders, and thereby made all labor of the master disreputable, and idleness worked its natural results. A few grew rich, while the less intelligent many in consequence grew poor. Their governments in all departments fell under control of these same few, who used them for their own gain, and their children every year, for lack of training and proper education, fell back of their parents in all the qualities essential to progress in civilization.

At the breaking out of the civil war they had made but little, if any, progress, and in many respects their condition was less hopeful than in the beginning. They cast in their fortunes with the Confederates during the war, and were the victims of spoliation to a terrible degree by the armies of both sides. At its end they were well nigh beggars, stripped of everything valuable and wretchedly helpless. We then entered into new treaties with them with some modifications of the old ones, not changing, however, the nature of their title to their lands. Slavery in the Territory was abolished by these treaties and the tribes stipulated to receive their freedmen into perfect equality of citizenship, with the right to an allotment of a specific number of acres of their land whenever their lands were allotted.

On this new basis they began anew in 1866, but under conditions and amid environments still less favorable to any development of well-ordered governments. They were no longer isolated from outside influences. States, as well as these Indians, had moved westward and were pressing upon their very borders. Their lands had become valuable by the discovery of vast deposits of coal and other material. Cotton fields of great extent and promise were developing, and vast areas of grazing lands were tempting the herdsmen of Texas. In the new treaties they had consented to the building of a railroad from north to south across their Territory, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road was built through its entire length from the north to its southern boundary, bringing in its train white employees at every station, and with them all necessary supplies, breaking down beyond repair all treaty obligation to exclude white occupation. Besides all this, white labor had taken the place of slave labor. In short, more than 300,000 white noncitizens had under various conditions taken up permanent residence in the Territory. These people had no legal status or right among them. Some were there on invitation, some had come as hired laborers, and some were there on sufferance. They had come to stay, and the obligation of the treaty to keep them out had become a dead letter. Yet these 300,000 had no title to a foot of land, had no voice in the government under which they lived, and no protection from its officials or laws, were excluded from its courts and their children from its schools. They built towns on land to which they had no other title than a permit of no legal value, for which they paid tribute to some irresponsible holder, and governed them as best they could. Thirty thousand white children of school age were being left without any other provision for education than such as could be afforded from the scanty earnings of the pioneer. Then came a worse evil into their midst. The Territory became a refuge for fugitives from the justice of neighboring States. Warrants of arrest could not follow them across the line, and no provision of the Constitution or of law required their extradition.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the deplorable condition into which these elements were sure to plunge the Territory, from which its government, such as it was, in the hands of comparatively a handful of the population, could have no power to relieve it. And we had bound ourselves to stand aloof and not interfere whatever might take place. That such a government should exist in the midst of the States of the Union independent of us, yet under the same flag, was an impossible anomaly of itself. It also contained elements of discord which under any circumstances made the maintenance of peace and orderly government within its own borders for any length of time next to impossible. It had become peopled by two races, in which the one owning the soil and having control of all the functions of government was to the other race as less than one to three, making certain sooner or later an outbreak for relief, violent and bloody, like all other conflicts of races for power.

Under these conditions it was that in 1893 the Government felt compelled to undertake the removal of this menace to its own peace as well as to that of the Territory itself, by an effort to induce these anomalous governments with their communal land titles to exchange them for political institutions and land tenure in harmony with our own. The task was to obtain their consent to so great and radical a change, for all these conditions were titles vested and guaranteed by treaty, which could not be changed without their consent. It was for this purpose that the commission was created in 1893, and for which it is still engaged.

The first task before the commission, and that which has proved the most difficult, was obtaining agreements with them that any change at all should be made. In addition to the traditional pertinacity with which the race clings to its own customs and ways, it encountered adverse interests and business investments that had grown up and been fostered under existing governments, as well as distrust so natural and constant in all negotiations with Indians and the difficulty of comprehension of the full meaning of the proposed change. A recital of details would not be profitable. Suffice it to say that after repeated failures and after repeated rejections of agreements signed, sometimes by the tribes and sometimes by Congress, agreements have finally been signed and ratified with the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole, providing for the allotment of all their lands, except such as are reserved for town sites and public uses, among such persons as shall finally be found by the commission to be citizens, the substitution of United States laws and courts for those heretofore in force in these tribes, the expenditure of their revenues by United States officers, and the supervision of their schools by officials appointed in Washington. A time in the future is also fixed in each when the tribal governments shall give place altogether to governments Territorial in character.

The Cherokee and Creek declined to treat with the commission at all for a long time, till the patience of Congress was exhausted, and in 1898 a law was enacted requiring to be done substantially the same things in these tribes that had been agreed upon by the others, excepting the allotment of their land in fee, which could not be done without their consent. Instead the commission was required to allot the use of the surface only. It was provided that any change in the provisions of this law might be effected by agreements duly ratified by both Congress and the tribes respectively. Accordingly agreements were entered into during the last winter with both these tribes substantially like those already effected with the others, but too late to be ratified before the adjournment of Congress. There is every reason to believe that they will be duly ratified at an early day. When that is done there will be agreements with all the tribes for the changes desired, in substantial uniformity in all essentials and in harmony with the institutions and laws of the adjacent States.

These agreements require much work still to be done in carrying out their provisions. These agreements require the commission to allot the lands of the tribes to citizen Indians alone and make it the judges of the question who are such Indians, subject to an appeal by aggrieved parties to the United States courts. They are required in so determining to strike from all existing citizenship rolls all names in their opinion wrongfully there, to add all names wrongfully excluded, and to admit all new applicants entitled, in their opinion, to citizenship according to the laws and usages of the respective tribes. This requires of them a judicial determination on evidence offered on every name in the whole roll of citizens in all the five tribes, about which there is question, and on all new names of applicants. The impression got abroad that blood, however attenuated, without regard to the other requirements of the laws and usages of the tribes, entitled one to admission to citizenship. Accordingly crowds of applicants came from all the adjacent States, and even from Northwestern States, for the first time into the Territory, claiming citizenship upon some claim of Indian blood in their veins, regardless of residence and citizenship elsewhere all their lives.

The commission was compelled to pass judicially upon more than 7,500 such claims, embracing, in classes and families, relying on the same facts, very many thousand more up to the close of the last fiscal year. In the vast majority of these cases the evidence failed to disclose blood enough to sustain anything beyond imagination or pretense. Through all this maze and this labor the commission has completed the roll of the Seminole and nearly so of the Choctaw and Chickasaw, the much larger part of the Creek, and are beginning the like work among the Cherokee. After this they are required to allot these lands to such only as appear on these rolls. But this is to be done in a manner quite different from that of the government on the reservations, where little more is required besides setting off a given number of acres of land of uniform quality to each Indian found on the agency roll in such part of the reservation as seems best to the allotting commissioner. Such a method of allotting the Indian Territory in its present condition would be manifestly unjust. The construction of railroads through its length and breadth, the influx of 300,000 noncitizens, building large and flourishing towns, and inaugurating business enterprises of great importance, and the discovery of coal deposits of great value—all these have contributed so to unsettle relative values that the greatest injustice would be inflicted if allotment were to be made by equality in acres. All citizens have an equal right in the value of their lands, and when allotted that equality must be preserved. Yet

an allotment of 50 acres near a railroad station, or near the town of Ardmore or Muskogee, or in the neighborhood of a working coal mine, would be worth more than one of two or three hundred acres situated in some parts of the Territory. Therefore it is required that allotment shall be made by equality of value as near as possible, taking into consideration the fertility of the soil, location, and all other elements of value, so that when completed each allottee will have his equal share in value without regard to the number of acres.

This just requirement has imposed upon the commission the most difficult and perplexing of all its labors. It requires a personal knowledge of the conditions affecting the value of every acre of land in a Territory as large as the State of Indiana, if it is to be of any service in such an adjustment, and an instinct to distinguish between real and fancy values. This has been its endeavor in its efforts to discharge this important but exceedingly difficult portion of their duty. They have completed that work also in the Seminole country, so that now all preliminaries to final allotment to the members of that tribe are completed. The final allotment there will be commenced at an early day. In the Creek and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes good progress has been made in the same work, and its completion there also is near at hand. It will be undertaken in the Cherokee tribe as soon as the necessary force now engaged elsewhere can be liberated for that purpose. There is much other detail connected with this work which it would be neither interesting nor instructive to recount here. What has been described will enable the conference to form an estimate of the character and progress of the work.

That so much time has been spent by the commission and such care taken in matters preliminary to final allotment has arisen from the belief that a just and wise system of land tenure is the basis upon which the superstructure of a prosperous State must ultimately arise, and the conviction that any misstep here would be attended with irreparable injury. It has, therefore, been the especial endeavor of the commission that no mistake in these preliminaries which it could avoid should jeopardize success. It is now carrying on the work under conditions more favorable and encouraging than at any time heretofore. A great change has since the beginning come over the attitude toward them and their work of the people most affected by it. Distrust has disappeared and opposition ceased. In their place hearty cooperation of those influential in the control of affairs is helping to push on the work. Most able and earnest men are at the head of their respective governments, giving effective aid in securing a wise and speedy solution of the difficult problems before them. Within a few weeks past the chief magistrates of two of these tribes, the Chickasaw and Creek, have delivered their annual messages to their respective legislative councils, treating largely, and in the most hopeful tone, of their future, and urging wise measures in view of the new conditions confronting them. These messages would well become the governors of the oldest of the States in the propriety and ability as well as temper and style in which they presented matters concerning the welfare of their people. The guidance of such men is full of promise that statehood in the near future is sure to come to a Territory so rich in all the elements of a healthy growth.

Mr. SMILEY. I have known Senator Dawes for a long time; and he is by far the foremost man in this country on Indian affairs. For about eighteen years he was the head of the Indian Committee in the United States Senate. There has not been a law passed but that was either originated or revised by him most carefully and conscientiously. Since his retirement from the Senate much of the recent legislation in reference to Indian affairs is due to the wise, careful, and honest work of Senator Dawes. He is a man whom no man can buy at any price. Massachusetts honored herself in keeping him so long in Congress, and it was his Indian work which did it. The paper just read is a fine one.

Rev. Lemuel Moss moved that a message be sent to Senator and Mrs. Dawes and Miss Dawes, stating that they are loved and missed at Mohonk; and of appreciation of Senator Dawes's valuable and interesting paper read by Mr. Garrett.

Voted.

Mr. TALCOTT. The man in Congress who is now in a position of influence with reference to Indian affairs is Senator Platt, of Connecticut. He is a thoroughly conscientious and practical man, and he will take a lively interest in any question of this kind. I wish that we could get him to come to these conferences.

Mr. SMILEY. We have tried.

Rev. W. M. Wellman, of Oklahoma, was asked to close the session with a brief address. The following is an abstract of Mr. Wellman's remarks:

Rev. W. M. WELLMAN. It seems like coming a long way from those thoughtful and scientific papers to the simple things I have to say. I want to give one or two object lessons.

We all realize the fact that it is very hard for a people that has been taught for a thousand years to do certain things to cease doing them. But that does not discourage us. One great thought in our gathering is how to get the Indian out of his place as an Indian into the great active life of the nation and make him a responsible citizen. The Indians know nothing about moral responsibility. With the greatest deference and respect for our public schools, yet I venture to say that education alone is not enough. It needs the spiritual touch, which can come only through the hand of the faithful, earnest missionary. Without that there is a gulf made between parents and children when they go away from home to school and then return; they seem to the fathers and mothers so changed that they do not feel they are really their own children. I have known cases where the children were ashamed of their parents. I knew one case where a girl refused to let the teacher know that a certain Indian woman was her mother. Why? She was ashamed of her mother because she was dirty and did not dress like the teacher. And the mother went off and sat down under a tree and wept. I saw her and asked her why she was crying. "Because Florence will not speak to me," she said. We try to give them the spiritual touch that will teach them better than that, and when they come to Jesus Christ they learn it. They come to believe and have confidence in those they call the "Jesus men."

I have no time to thank you for the money which you gave for the little room which I added to our hospital since I was here. We have now a little shoe shop, a harness shop where the men come to mend their harness, a printing shop. We are also going to have a matron, and we hope great things from her.

Mr. Wellman closed by telling of an incident which showed how the acceptance of Christianity enables men to give up superstitions. An Indian had come to him a few months ago, saying that his brother was dying and wanted the missionary to write his will. Mr. Wellman went to the man and wrote his will and read to him the gospel story. Day after day he visited him. At last the Indian dreamed that he was going to die, and must go into the presence of God in a special garment. The garment was made in exact accordance with his dream, of white cotton, with a green heart upon the back, a blue sash and other colors. When it was finished and brought to him he said: "I do not need it, after all, to go into the presence of God. Take it away. Let the one who made it keep it in remembrance of me and in memory of the fact that Jesus can save an Indian, and that he has saved me. I have given him my heart, and I go into the presence of God in the garment that he has made for me." So he died, and we bore him to the grave, and men and women wept.

Mr. Frank Wood, the treasurer, asked for contributions to meet the expenses of printing and distributing the proceedings, $400 in all. He said that he was not reporting the conference, but he hoped the members would keep him busy in *taking notes.*

Adjourned at 12.30 p. m.

Second session, Wednesday night, October 17, 1900.

The conference was called to order at 8 p. m. The subject for the evening was announced as "The duty of our people to the people of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands." Mr. A. K. Smiley was asked to open the discussion.

Mr. SMILEY. We have, without any question, two groups of islands, Hawaii and Porto Rico, as our possessions, and therefore under our care, and every intelligent and Christian man and woman must feel a deep interest in knowing that all their educational interests are looked after, that all the processes of law are carried out, and that the marriage relation is sustained as it should be. Our civilization should be the civilization of those islands. It was with this thought in mind that my brother and I decided that during this conference the subject of some of our dependencies should be considered, and a circular to that effect was sent to the persons whom we invited.

A conference of this kind can not go deeply into the question of our relations to those islands, but we can make a start, and another year make more progress. This year it is tentative.

Porto Rico has been under Spanish rule, and the people know but little of our processes of law, very little of our common-school education system, and they must be instructed.

In the discussion of these questions I hope the same gentle spirit that has always prevailed at these conferences will continue to prevail, and that we shall look mainly at the education, the christianization and the philanthropic movements necessary for the dependent races.

Now, instead of speaking longer myself, I want to ask Miss Gould to tell us what she is doing for some of the men on the islands in which we are interested.

Miss HELEN MILLER GOULD. So far as our island dependencies are concerned, my interest has been principally in our own soldiers and sailors stationed there. I am connected with the women's auxiliary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is engaged in work for different classes of men, and during the last couple of years we have been especially interested in the welfare of the men of the Army and Navy. Many of our soldiers are stationed in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, and the Young Men's Christian Association is doing an excellent work among them, opening buildings and tents as libraries and reading rooms to give those men who are not on duty a place where they can read, play games, write letters, and listen to stereopticon lectures; and, of course, religious services are held from time to time. The secretaries sent out by the society to take charge of these places have a great opportunity to exert an influence for good in many ways; and even such an apparently simple matter as furnishing writing materials may lead a man to write home more frequently, and this closer touch with his family will help to keep him out of temptation. Shall we not surround the soldiers who represent us in these distant islands with Christian influences, so that they may be only a power for good among the natives?

In our own country we hope to get the Young Men's Christian Association established in many of the army posts, like the attractive one recently opened on Governors Island. The association has also an interesting system of sending small circulating libraries to a number of different posts, and I understand the books are a source of much pleasure to the men.

The association is now erecting a naval branch Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, near the navy-yard, for the sailors and marines of our Navy, whose uniform makes them marked men when they come ashore, and to whom only the saloons and lowest lodging houses seem to be open, and we hope eventually to have reading rooms and libraries in all the seaport towns where there is a navy-yard. Similar work might be done in the different islands, and I think it would prove very helpful.

Question. From what source do the books come?

Miss GOULD. About $75 will send out the small circulating libraries to which I have referred, and many people send us separate books and magazines. I was told by one of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the Philippines that in some of the more remote places the men were so glad to get reading matter that they divided the pages of a magazine among the soldiers, and even the advertisements were prized for the sake of having something to read in the English language. He told me, too, of cases where the paper was soaked from tomato cans in order that the back might be used to write letters home. Our soldiers and sailors are giving their best service to our country, risking health and life for very small pay, and it seems as though we should be glad to contribute toward their welfare.

Question. Is there a reading room in Porto Rico?

Miss GOULD. Yes; at San Juan there is a restaurant and reading room, where soldiers get American cooking, play games, and have a chance to read. These are things that keep them from saloons, where they go because they are sociably inclined. The society is established in Cuba, while in Manila the authorities have allowed them a large frame structure, which, I understand, is patronized very well by our men. They read there, play games, and, I believe, may even spend the night. In the more remote parts of the Philippines there are several Y. M. C. A. tents, and after the outbreak of the war with China secretaries were also sent with our army to that country. The association needs assistance in order to maintain the excellent work in which it is engaged.

President GATES. The work of the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. is of great value, and we have testimony to that effect not only from one who speaks with a woman's sympathy and love for the defenders of our national life, but in a meeting at Washington recently a prominent general and one of the admirals of the Navy bore similar testimony to the work of the Y. M. C. A., only they were far more extravagant in their terms of praise than Miss Gould has ventured to be. The work should commend itself to us as a way of making our soldiers better forerunners of the Christian civilization of this country. I am glad that Miss Gould has called attention to this work.

Mrs. Ruth Shaffner Etnier, who for eight years was a teacher at Carlisle, and was afterwards supervisor of schools at Ponce, Porto Rico, was next introduced.

Mrs. ETNIER. It may be said of the adult population of Porto Rico very much as it is said of the adult Indians, that not a great deal can be expected of this generation. The five or six per cent who can read are of the better class. Many of them are Spanish born, and more or less in sympathy with the Spanish Government. They have been trained in Spanish lines of thought; they speak only Spanish, and maybe a little French, so that it would be unreasonable to suppose they could suddenly change

their mode of life. It is in the large population of children that our hope lies. Of these many are orphans, who have no natural protectors. This morning the fact was brought out that the marriage tie is not held sacred among the Indians. Neither is it among the Porto Ricans. Until the American occupation the priests alone were vested with the right to solemnize marriage, and as they charged exorbitantly very few of the poorer people have been legally married. There are thousands of so-called widows left with large families to support, whom unnatural fathers have deserted. In Ponce alone there are over two thousand children who have nothing better than a street home.

Under the Spanish régime schools were established along the principal highways and in the cities professedly for "the people." Teachers were hired by the Government, and were to be paid from the local treasuries of the *barrios*, or townships. As a matter of fact their salaries were some times not paid at all, and very many were years in arrears when America took possession of the islands. The amounts paid were very small, averaging from $10 to $20 per month in Spanish money. The teachers' main livelihood came by extracting fees from the parents of children who were able to pay. Children whose parents could not pay received little or no instruction, and gradually dropped out of school. Consequently a very small proportion of the children received any education at all.

The schools were very rudimentary. One that I visited early after I went there, nineteen months ago, had a teacher whose instruction in arithmetic amounted to having her pupils count to ten.

The buildings were wretched. In the cities there were a few exceptions that would have compared favorably with our schoolhouses in America. In the district of Ponce, of the fifty schools over which I had supervision, the majority of the school buildings were shacks, with some of the roofs so poor that school had to be suspended for days in the rainy season. In some cases boards resting upon half-barrels were made to do service as seats. With such conditions prevailing there were few inducements for people of high mental attainments to enter the profession of teaching.

Of advanced work a superior school was maintained in Ponce, also two advanced schools in San Juan, one of them a girls' normal school and the other a Latin school for boys. The teachers were appointed by the government officials, and mainly supported by tuition fees paid by the students.

Good General Eaton came to Porto Rico soon after the close of the war, charged with the high duty to introduce the American school system. His great wisdom, resulting from his long experience in establishing schools among the colored and Indian races, made him a very successful and welcome organizer in Porto Rico.

Many of the teachers he found to be Spanish in sympathy, for the reason that such only were granted any favors under Spanish rule. Nevertheless, the policy pursued was to retain their services, so far as possible, with a small scattering of American teachers. Of the forty-two Spanish teachers in the Ponce district only two or three are of the Republican party, which means the American party, the party that supports the administration. The others belong to the Federal party, a part of whom are sympathizers with the Spanish to this day, but not all. Many of those who were bitterly opposed to Spain strongly oppose the policy of our present administration. You can understand that General Eaton had a most difficult problem to face, but his conciliatory methods made it possible for him to inaugurate the American system, antagonizing no one.

He had only the old equipments to start with, and almost all necessary outfittings have had to be furnished by our Government. Under the old system no books were provided. Each child brought his own, so you can imagine the diversity of text-books which existed. Should the children be too poor to buy books and it so happened that there was a church near by, the priests sometimes provided Spanish catechisms, which did service as text-books.

Our Government has undertaken to provide a school for every fifty children, but as yet they are far from doing that. There are enrolled 31,000 pupils; there are 360,000 of school age. As yet there are not enough First Readers to go round in the schools organized, but the appropriation has been augmented this year and we have brighter hopes for the future. The island was divided into districts, and for every district an American supervisor is appointed, whose duty is to visit every school in the district once a month, and so far as possible examine the nature of the work, take account of supplies, renew them, if possible, where necessary, and in general tone up the school.

When I tell you that some of my schools were 20 kilometers (12 miles) away, in among the mountains, that we could reach them only on horseback, and that the paths were sometimes so steep and slippery that we had to get off the horses and let

them walk in front while we held on to them, you can understand the nature of at least one of a Porto Rican supervisor's difficulties.

It is now required that the Spanish teachers pass a very simple English examination. The requirements for the elementary teachers are very low in general, and will of necessity remain so for a time.

I may say that some of the more aggressive among us would favor dislodging these Spanish teachers, many of whom are sadly incompetent, and even pension them if necessary, and put in their places wide-awake American teachers. It is impossible for them to get a sufficient knowledge of our language with the limited means at their command, considering the advanced years of many of them, combined with the absence of any fixed habits of study. It will, therefore, be impossible for them to carry out the law which requires that one hour every day shall be given to the study of English. The experiment of having American teachers only has been tried in one of the Ponce groups of schools. Everything is taught in English, and the schools are patterned exactly after the ordinary American school.

I should like to say in passing that this particular set of schools was organized by a Porto Rican woman, Madam Antoinsanti, as truly an American patriot as Hobson or Schley. It was opened immediately after the close of the war, with the name "American School" painted in bold letters over the entrance. Madam Antoinsanti sent to America for the teachers, for whose support she became responsible. During the first year this was raised mainly by private subscriptions, but during the past year it has been under Government management, as are all the others. It is surprising to see how the children have learned to operate in English. They do arithmetic according to the American system, which is radically different from the Spanish, and explain it in English. They recite geography in English and analyze English sentences, and do all their work in a manner that would compare favorably with intermediate grade work in any of our schools. Results equally satisfactory have been obtained in San Juan, where the model American school has been maintained for the past year. Until the people get the English language, and thus have access to our English literature and the means of becoming acquainted with our American thought and life, I fear they will remain largely Spanish in sympathy. They can not do otherwise.

It is maintained by others that this plan would antagonize the educated class of people, who form a factor that must be reckoned with. That could be got over by allowing special instruction to be given in Spanish, perhaps six hours a week, as we require it now in English. As Spanish is the language of the country a correct knowledge could easily be kept up with six hours a week of special study. Furthermore, the Porto Ricans need not only academic training, but industrial training as well. It is but twenty-three years since slavery was abolished in the Spanish West Indies. The people are still divided into two classes, those who work and those who won't. Just before I came away a number of my high school girls came to me with a strong plea that they should be allowed to come to America. They represented good families who are American in sympathy, but who had lost their means through the flood or in the transition of government. I told them I knew of but one place in the United States where they could receive an education as well as their living free. I referred to the Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pa. But I said: "You would not go there. You would be required to make your own beds, learn to scrub floors, wash dishes, do laundry work, take care of the sick, and do many other things that would be decidedly distasteful to you." One of them said, "It would be impossible for us to do these things." I told them that if they were sincere in their desire to become like American girls they must learn to do such things; that I could do them all. They talked it over, and out of the twelve who wanted to come five did come, and are at Carlisle to-day. I saw them a week ago, and they told me that it was not half so bad as they thought it was going to be. I am told by those in charge that they are performing their duties reasonably well, and are getting on comfortably. If they hold out till they graduate it will be a new departure for the womanhood of Porto Rico, as they come from a class which has never had its hands soiled by the doing of physical labor, and deem it beneath them.

But the Porto Ricans need a threefold education, just as we all do. I could rehearse to you tales by the hour of a surprising lack of conscience. If their convenience is the better served thereby, they do not hesitate to tell astonishing untruths. Of course I speak of the common populace as we meet them in the ordinary walks of life. They are surprised if you accept their first statement with reference to an article of sale, or trust implicitly to a promise they may make. They seem to lack to a degree that is truly surprising the quality we term conscientiousness. Just here there opens a wide opportunity for the work of the distinctively Christian schools,

of which there are a few established in connection with the various mission stations. I am glad to say that these schools are well patronized, and to emphasize the fact that there is work for the churches as well as the Government along educational lines.

Question. To what extent should the number of English teachers be enlarged in order to allow one to any such number of schools that would insure one hour of English teaching daily in every school now organized? How many more schools should be established in order to accommodate the entire school population?

Mrs. ETNIER. The present number of American teachers would probably have to be quadrupled in order that each school receive from an English teacher one hour of instruction daily. It has been the aim of the Government to appoint one English teacher for every dozen schools or so; but the great distances between the schools, their inaccessibility and the bad roads, have combined to defeat the purpose of this scheme, even where the teachers have been sent. If this plan is pursued further, the number of American teachers will have to be greatly enlarged.

The schools now organized would have to be multiplied by ten in order to include the whole school population; and here would be encountered another difficulty. Many children are not properly clothed and fed. I found one school with an attendance of but two. I knew there was a large school population there, and I found on investigation that out of 75 children probably half a dozen had proper school clothing.

This state of things is particularly bad in the flooded district, where the poverty is intense. I saw children in the country schools whose noon lunch consisted of a bit of root from which starch is made—stuff that cattle refuse if they can get anything better. Some remedial measures will have to be taken before we could put all of the children into school, even if the equipments were sufficient.

Question. Has any effort been made to get those children who are practically orphans into school?

Mrs. ETNIER. There is now on foot an effort to provide a large orphan asylum in Ponce. The Merchants' Association of New York City, that so nobly came to the relief of the people in the time of our dire distress, has about $32,000 yet unused. The question is being studied how it may best be expended.

I believe it was decided that one-half should go toward an orphan asylum, which, when completed, is to be under the direction of Madame Antoinsanti and the ladies associated with her. It is to be fully equipped from the funds referred to and then turned over to the council of the town, which is to provide the support of the institution after it is opened. Another of Major Pratt's former workers has been called to be its matron. She is now in Ponce studying the language preparatory to her assuming charge when it is completed, which will be this winter, perhaps. I believe there is provision, under Roman Church control, for a very limited number of orphans near San Juan, aside from which there are no institutions for the helpless of any sort, except a few semiprivate hospitals and one poor insane asylum.

Question. To what extent is school building going on?

Mrs. ETNIER. Thus far the Government has depended upon the cities and townships to provide the schoolhouses, which are almost always only common dwellings of the plainest sort. These buildings are all hired. The first building ever erected for distinctively school purposes was the one put up by the Government for the model school at San Juan; which, with the Government supplies for the entire island, was burned a short time since. Thus far the various local authorities have been willing to supply all the buildings for which the Government has hired teachers.

Question. Do the people prefer American teachers?

Mrs. ETNIER. The people do not as a rule prefer them. Let me quote from an editorial taken recently from The San Juan News: "The plans of the department of education for this year's work are meeting with considerable opposition. In a number of instances local school boards strenuously object to the employment of American teachers. * * * It does seem to us that the opposition to the present work of the department is founded on prejudice. The main complaint seems to be that Commissioner Brumbaugh has replaced a number of Porto Rican teachers by Americans. The truth of the matter on this point is that the teaching staff of the whole island needed weeding out. Many teachers were too old to be longer useful in the service; others did not possess the necessary qualifications; others for other causes were not desirable persons to have charge of schools. * * * The only standard was that of qualification, and neither Porto Ricans nor Americans who did not come up to this standard were given teachers' certificates. As we suggested before, unreasonable opposition will not alter the state of affairs. Any honest grievances brought about by the new régime will be remedied if possible. But complaints and opposition founded solely on prejudice will prove of no avail." The whole thing in a nutshell is that the people want self-government; and while they were glad to get rid

of Spain, they do not like us to assume the scepter. They want to control their own affairs. We found that while they were intensely anxious to get the English, they were also very anxious to retain their own teachers. The children, however, love their American teachers, and seem anxious to be admitted to the schools taught by them. I refused 375 applications over and above the 350 who were admitted as pupils into the Ponce American school.

Question. What is the expense of one school? Does the United States Government pay the expense in any way?

Mrs. ETNIER. There is an appropriation from the United States Government providing supplies, books, and the paying of teachers. Salaries have been fixed at $30 per month for nine months for country teachers, $50 for city teachers, and $75 for supervisors; and this the Government pays directly.

It is incumbent upon the local authorities to pay the rent of the buildings, which is about $7 a month, and to pay the house rent or the room rent for each teacher. I regret to say that it has been quite impossible in most cases for the local authorities to meet the payment of house rent. Formerly the teachers lived in the school buildings, but this our Government forbids, and in turn makes it incumbent upon the local authorities to meet the need in another way.

The subject of the Hawaiian Islands was next introduced, and the first speaker was announced as Hon. G. D. Gilman, for many years a resident of those islands, and later for years the consular representative of the Islands, at Boston, Mass.

HAWAII.

By Hon. G. D. Gilman.

The story of a nation in 15 minutes! That is what is expected of me!

The Hawaii of to-day presents as great a contrast to Porto Rico as black does to white, although there is not that difference in the color of the two peoples. The Hawaiians are brown, not black, having no negro blood. They come of Malay ancestry, probably, and are of the brown-skinned races, like the Indian. Education there is compulsory; every child over a certain age is compelled to go to school. They have a school system founded on the system of Massachusetts. There are about 200 schools with 500 teachers, and in all of the schools English is taught. There are 14,500 scholars in those schools, all learning the English language. There are about 8,000 Hawaiians, 3,800 Portuguese, 1,000 Chinese, 500 Japanese, and the balance of the population is made up of different nationalities—English, Americans, Germans, South Sea Islanders, etc.

The revenue from the "Crown" (public) lands is pledged by the territorial act for the support of the public schools.

The school system stands so preeminent, and is so ably conducted, that the superintendent of schools of Australia recently sent to Hawaii asking to send one of his teachers, that they might introduce into Australia the Hawaiian-American system of English education for the people.

They have also industrial training. The industrial training at Hampton is the child of Hawaii. General Armstrong's father was president of the board of education, and under his influence education was sown broadcast over the land. His son inherited the traits of his father, came to this country and embodied them here. To my mind, as I remember him from his boyhood, no more beautiful picture remains of that noble man than when I saw him in the city of Boston introduced to a Boston audience by Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. There he stood, a man born on heathen ground, whose parents comparatively a few years before started on their marriage trip on the top of a stagecoach to go to New Bedford, to sail from there round Cape Horn as missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. And now he had come home and stood on that platform to plead with that Boston audience to open hearts and purses to contribute to the education of the black man and the Indian in the United States; the bread on the waters returned after many days. And the fruits of that life are seen every day in that noblest of institutions, Hampton.

Look at this contrast. Seventy-five years ago a queen, one of the five wives of the king, celebrated her escape from a burning house by a grand procession. Her dress was 75 yards of broadcloth wound round her body, rich with adornments. Coming to the public square she disrobed herself of most of it, built a bonfire in the public square, and consumed it as an offering in commemoration of her deliverance. Her niece, Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, ever to be remembered and honored, bequeathes her property, which, with her husband's—Hon. Chas. R. Bishop—additions, make over a million dollars given for the education of the people of Hawaii.

There are about 135,000 people on the eight islands, 40,000 Hawaiians including the half-castes. The half-castes are coming to be the hope of the country. The pure Hawaiians are passing away. There is seemingly no power that can save them, but we hope much from the amalgamated races. John Chinaman makes a very desirable husband for the Hawaiian girl, and the product is good.

In the various islands there are about 42,000 Japanese. They are much more troublesome than the Chinese, of whom there are 27,000. It is a cosmopolitan population and the result is that castes are broken down there as nowhere else. Children all go to the same school and mingle together. I think I may say that 45 per cent of the teachers are from New England, and the pay is about the same as here. Hawaii is not ashamed of the education she gives to her children of all races.

On the 14th of June last, by order of Congress, signed by the President, the new government came into power, under the Territorial form. That makes the former president now the governor—Governor Dole, a noble and manly man, born there of missionary parents and knowing the people, both native and foreign born, well. (The missionary children have been noble children of noble fathers and mothers.) A legislative assembly comes in with the new government.

The legislature consists of two branches, the upper and lower house. Congress in its wisdom decided on unlimited suffrage for them, except the reading and writing qualifications, so that the Hawaiian stands on the same ground of privilege as the man of New York, and if he can read and write Hawaiian or English he can vote. The senate has 15 members and the house the same. The people elect one man to represent them on the floor of the house of representatives.

The proportion of illiteracy is very small; 92 per cent of the Hawaiians can read and write; 65 per cent of the entire population are above the line of illiteracy.

The problem before the American people in regard to the new possession of Hawaii are:

Keep the standard of civil-service reform high, and all territorial appointments from Washington to be of the highest order, necessarily, for the model of the new government.

Keep the educational development well sustained, that the people may appreciate and rightly use the great gift of almost unlimited suffrage recently acquired by them.

They are not "a dependant race," but a younger one, liable to the mistakes of inexperience, but capable of higher attainment. Let us foster among them the American foundations, principally of civil and religious liberty, and they will help us to solve the problems.

The Rev. Douglas P. Birnie, of Rye, N. Y., for three years pastor of the Union Church in Honolulu, was asked to speak.

The United States and the Peoples of Hawaii.

By Rev. Douglas P. Birnie.

Honolulu is a modern city. The broad, well-paved streets, the large churches solidly built of stone, the fine hotels, the luxurious homes, all surprise the tourist. The city is well lighted by electricity. The public waterworks afford an abundant supply of pure water. To-day there is in process of construction an electric street railway and a complete system of sewers. Side by side with the new town there was the old native city. In the great fire at the time of the bubonic plague this was burned. In the few moments that are allotted to me I wish to say just a word as to the mixed population, and then state three principles which should, in my judgment, be followed by the American people in dealing with the new races now under our care. Mr. Gilman has told you of the five races that make up the population. The Japanese is restless, quick to work and quick to strike. The Chinaman is quiet, industrious, and, barring his fondness for gambling, a law-abiding citizen. He is a good scholar, and comes to the front in the city schools. When the Society of the Sons of Revolution offered a prize for the best oration, written and delivered, on an appointed topic in American history, the first honor was carried off by a full-blooded Chinese boy, though many Americans competed. Of all the many mixtures of blood, there is only one that seems to be of vigor and promise. The children of the Chinese father and the Hawaiian mother inherit the virtues of both peoples. The pure-blooded Hawaiian is a generous fellow. He is a poor leader but a good follower. He turns readily under strong guidance to virtue or to vice. There is not a business enterprise of any importance in all the islands under the management of an Hawaiian.

Racially they are children—loving, kindly, yet children—and we must so treat them if we are to help them.

Let me state briefly three principles which should guide the United States in her dealing with the races new to our life.

First, if we are to work intelligently, we must know where each race is in her development. We must discover where they stand; meet them where they are, not assume that they are where we think they ought to be.

God's children are not all of an age: Some are learning to walk; some are running about at play, like the Hawaiians; some are full-grown. China is of age. We must not repeat the blunders of the past, and call all outsiders barbarians.

If we are to do permanent work, we must discover what the Father has done for each child in the great family of races. The early Hawaiian missionaries went to the islands with zeal and enthusiasm. They had a house built in New England, then took it to pieces, carried it round Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, then set it up in Honolulu. Of course they dug a cellar. Why? Because they had a cellar in New England. In all the Hawaiian Islands there is not a house built to-day with a cellar beneath it. Why? Because it is absolutely useless. That which has developed mind and muscle in New England will not of necessity make vigor in Hawaii. Some tell us that what the people in the Tropics need is roast beef. The Hawaiian of the old type, great, splendid men physically, ate no meat. Poi and fish was the food of the people. If we take our civilization and place it upon the shoulders of any people before they are ready for it, the next generation will throw it off.

Second, we must discover the true rate of speed. Americans are in a hurry. We travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Movement is swift. We expect things to be done quickly. We make history at a rapid rate. As a nation we have not known patience. We expect another people to accomplish in one generation that which cost our fathers' fathers struggle and toil. The finest plants are of slow growth. It takes time to make men, to shape a race. The men who, hot with ignorant zeal, expect to mold a nation in a lifetime, often come back to the homeland broken-hearted and disappointed. The slow East can not be hurried. You remember how Kipling puts it in his snappy fashion:

"It is not good for the Christian's health
To hustle the Aryan brown;
For the Christian riles and the Aryan smiles,
And he weareth the Christian down.
And the end of the fight is a tombstone white,
With the name of the late deceased,
With the epitaph drear—a fool lies here,
Who tried to hustle the East."

Third, the reflex influence. When we meet other peoples we ask what can we do for them; we forget to consider what will they do for us. There is tremendous test in contact; we learn as well as teach. The early missionaries who went out from New England carried with them Puritan fashions and furniture. They took the old mahogany chairs and sofas covered with horsehair cloth, placed them in the parlors of the new homes, then carefully closed the doors, shut the blinds, and lived in the kitchens. To-day they have learned from the hospitable Hawaiian; they have caught the generous, kindly spirit of the islands. There is no more genial, cordial, social circle to-day than these same children of the early Americans.

The Anglo-Saxon is possible saint or possible devil. There is capacity for righteousness or for iniquity. When brought face to face with others he meets his opportunity to crowd a weaker race to the wall, to do a terrible and cruel thing. There is chance to reach out the strong hand of love in helpful service. The white man may be a curse or an angel of light; both are in Hawaii. There are men and women who have done a magnificent work in helping God's children. There are men and women who have been a shame and a disgrace to this land of ours. It is a tremendous test; it is the open door or opportunity, this coming face to face with the weaker people.

I have studied this question of the shaping of the races not only in Honolulu, but in many lands, I have come to definite conclusions in the matter. Civilization can not redeem; telephones, electric wires, paper constitutions can not save.

There is only one force which can take the vigorous capacity and energy of the Anglo-Saxon and convert it into right channels; there is only one power which can make the white man a blessing, not a curse; from one source only can America learn that patience which lifts with its slow, sure movement. There is only one view of the world which compels a man to know all others as members of one family. At

the heart of the whole matter lies the gospel of Jesus Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation. The man, whether merchant or teacher, who sails to other lands and carries not with him with the spirit of the Master, can not help the peoples to whom he goes.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson was the last speaker of the evening.

The Path of Empire.

By Col. T. W. Higginson.

There is this advantage in being the last speaker of a meeting, that one can take his text from all his predecessors. He has also the convenience of thinking that even if he should say something differing from his predecessors, or unsatisfactory to them, nevertheless when he gets through they will be too sleepy to answer him—at this hour—and the audience will be too sleepy to listen to them. And, finally, as the present speaker is to leave to-morrow morning, it makes no difference how much people come down upon him in a subsequent meeting. In such a position, if at any time, a man can venture to dissent from his predecessors. I speak, therefore, not so much to communicate information, although probably my personal knowledge of Porto Ricans goes farther back than that of any person present, but because I would, if I could, sum up one or two of the leading points that have been made to-night, and if I give the precedence to the points in which I utterly disagree, that is only human nature, and you must take the consequences.

It has always seemed to me a merit in these conferences that freedom of speech is allowed. This is the first one that I have ever attended, and I find myself rather interesting, to myself at least, because I am apparently the only man who has never been here before. I find, I say, that in these meetings it has always been the habit to speak very frankly, and in that respect it seems to come nearer to that ideal of my youth, the old antislavery meetings, than anything I know to-day. I remember when that splendid old fighter, Stephen Foster, of Worcester, would say with the utmost composure, as he looked at you through his spectacles in an anti-slavery meeting, "I love my friend Higginson, but if there is anything I abhor, it is the opinions he has just been expressing." I can not treat any of my predecessors worse than that, and I do not know but if I relieved my whole soul I should treat one or two of the things they have said not much better.

I said that I was probably the oldest man here who had known Porto Ricans. I went to school with three of them in a private school in Cambridge. It was rather a custom to send Porto Ricans here to school then. Finer fellows than the two older I never saw; a more interesting little scamp than the younger one I never saw. He carried a very sharp little dirk, and he did not hesitate to prod it into the side of any schoolfellow who dissented from him. So I saw something of the peaceful and of the warlike side of the Porto Ricans. And now when I think of those people the special interest to me is not that my nephew, Admiral Higginson, was the second officer in the squadron to which they surrendered, but it is the question, What have we to give them? What have we to give to the Hawaiians? I can not help being a little touched by the moralizing of the last speaker, who said that because *poi*—whatever that may be—is the thing on which they feed best, it is the thing which is best for their sustenance. I ask how he knows that, and he says it is because they taught it to him. Very well, then, they know what is good for them in the way of physical food, but when they think they know also what is good for them in the way of moral and mental food, and say, "We think we should have liberty to govern ourselves," my friend, the superintendent of schools from New York, speaks of it as if it were an unpleasant little delusion, and the sooner they get rid of it the better for them. There is where I diverge from his view of the present duty.

With reference to that so-called "possession" of ours of which we have been talking, both of the speakers who have described it so well this evening, join in the testimony that the people do not wish to be governed by us; that what they wish above all things is freedom. They desire freedom even beyond schoolhouses. And I ask myself, Are they then so very different from the thirteen colonies of America when they separated themselves from Europe?

When Vergennes had sent Rochambeau and his army to save the young American nation at Yorktown, he nevertheless wrote to the Spanish Government his frank opinion that the colonists were absolutely unfit for self-government, and would never be anything more than a feeble body. Yet what did France do under his guidance? It ordered its navies and its armies away, to leave the young nation to work out its own problem; and it did it. If the British Government and the French Govern-

ment together had offered to substitute for freedom as many schoolhouses as we now propose to offer Porto Rico, the American colonies would have said, "Take your schoolhouses and give us freedom," and would have fought the seven years' war over again for the result, and the world would ultimately have thanked it for doing so. Sir George Trevelyan, in the best history of the American Revolution yet written, tells us that when the war began, George III, his ministers and his army, agreed in the opinion that "no population was ever composed of worse men or poorer creatures than the rebellious town of Boston." Yet, in spite of all this, Lord Chatham, the great English statesman, said when he heard of the resistance of the colonies, "America has resisted; I rejoice, my lords." Probably there never was an insurrection, large or small, in which the stronger party did not honestly believe the weaker party to be utterly incapable of self-government.

And now, when I see Cuba making ready to resist its subjugation, and Porto Rico doubting whether it is better for it to stay subjugated, I remember the words of Chatham, and I say to myself, "Resistance *is* freedom." I am glad that there are still islands which dare to wish for it. How shall we dare to say that what was not treason in Lord Chatham is treason in a humble American?

I myself saw those Cuban youths and maidens when they came to Cambridge. I saw those girls and boys going about harmless, innocent, giving absolutely no occasion for criticism, except that the young ladies were perhaps a little too fond of musky odors. When I remember them in their earnestness and innocence, their almost beauty, I think of my fears, the sudden shadow of a possible future, which came over me when I saw them there. I saw possibilities of what might come in the future, the possibilities of what may yet come, if this god of imperialism is to be worshiped much longer; I saw those young men with rifles substituted for their jaunty little canes, and fighting for the defense of their country from the very nation that saved them from Spain. I saw possibilities that the Presidential election has postponed a little—for we shall try to keep the thought of imperialism out of sight for about a month—I saw what might come at the end of that time, the American armies let loose in West India villages, as now in the Philippines, those youths dying on their own hearthstones, and those innocent girls made fatherless children or weeping widows, or the dishonored outcasts of camps. I tell you we have got to face the dark possibilities of this tremendous work that we have undertaken in interfering with the world's affairs. With so many problems of our own to undertake we surely should think well before we try to govern the rest of the population of this planet against its will.

Above all should we hesitate to walk in the path of that nation that has so fearfully mismanaged a large part of what it has undertaken in the effort to make the English language the universal language of the globe. When the president of the Christian Endeavor Societies tells us that the Chinese rebellion was more than half justified by the way in which the English forced opium on the reluctant Chinese; when the most accomplished English missionary that I have seen among us for years tells you, as she told me, that nine-tenths of the terrible famine in India came from the fact that England dried up the manufactures of India in order that English manufactures might be put in their places—(I still remember the Dacca muslin we used to hear about, so delicate that if you put it in a glass of water the muslin would disappear, the threads were so small, and now there is in all India but one aged man in Dacca who can make it)—when I hear this, and know that this substitution of English fabrics has driven men to agriculture as a sole pursuit, and that when this failed only famine was left; when I see, in short, how that great predecessor of ours in the path of empire has brought grief and despair to thousands in its path, I confess I shrink at the thought of following it—I shrink at the thought, I will not say at the acceptance of Hawaii, but at the compulsion of Cuba or even Porto Rico to be under the American Government. I know how the great hand of Providence wrings good out of evil, but the terrible mystery of evil remains. Earthquakes have their use. The sunken ship may have its place in the universe. We can not reach the sinking ship to save it, but the sinking nations all around us in the world we can see and help. We can help the cause of freedom in those nations. Will we? Or shall we copy that mother England when she sent out 300,000 troops to conquer two little republics of 30,000, and then thank the Lord, as she did, for his blessings?

I confess that I look beyond all these immediate advantages. I look to the principle they all imply. Do we believe in freedom as we once did? Do we believe in the right of the human being as we once did? When I had the pleasure of commanding the first regiment of freed slaves mustered into the United States service, the gentleman to whom its success was due, Maj. Gen. Rufus Saxton, when some editor sent a lot of questions about the negro, "Are they this?" and "Are they that?" said to his

secretary, "Draw a line across all those questions and write at the bottom, 'They are intensely human.'" That was the verdict. Do we still believe as we then did, during the civil war, that all men are alike human? Are we slipping into this terrible old habit of believing that the Government is not founded upon the consent of the governed, as it once was? Are we slipping into the theory of the distinction in races which ends in differences in nationalities, which ends in the triumph of particular families, and special subdivisions in particular families? I knew a family in an old New England town of which it was said that they were so connected with some remote Tudor family in England, that it was always the custom in the family to speak of Queen Elizabeth as "Cousin Betsey Tudor." These things are cultivated in England. They are growing fast in America. Are we safe unless we fall back on the essential principle that man is man wherever he is? "Intensely human;" that is the test.

In that regiment which I commanded, a regiment which at least did its little part so well that 178,000 black soldiers afterwards marched through the gates it opened—in that regiment we invariably found that whenever a man came in as officer with a feeling of race superiority, the old overseer spirit, the feeling that he was to command simply because he was white, we had to get rid of him as soon as possible. The first thing we had to learn was that these blacks were men like ourselves, and were to be treated like men; that they did not obey us because they were black and we were white, but because they happened to be in the ranks. The officer who understood that could wind them round his finger, and the men understood if he recognized it more quickly than he did.

Are we going to carry that doctrine to Porto Rico? Are we going to carry it everywhere we go? That is the question on which the test is to come, and which faces us in the ten millions of the Philippines.

We have just heard in this meeting that fine statement of the position of the successive Presidents of the United States with reference to the Indian question; and that so early as the time of Madison it was recognized that sooner or later the Indian must be a citizen. There were those who threw out the idea that we were ultimately to treat the Indians not as inferiors, as belonging to some other nation, but as persons to be brought in among ourselves. Our chairman said that the more we treat the Indian as one of ourselves the more we succeed. Are we prepared to carry that farther? Are we to go as friends and preachers of human rights? Or are we to take the position that these men are never to be citizens, and we do not seek them as citizens? Then are we falling into the old tiresome path of conquering nations; and the Republic turns its back upon its early dreams, and there stands before us the fate predicted by our enemies that sooner or later we should go the way of all the rest, and, in Caleb Cushing's phrase, come under the sway of the man on horseback at last. That man on horseback at last is the doom of nations that sacrifice their early principles.

Perhaps it is wrong in me in this our happy time to throw one shadow of sorrow or solicitude over our many pleasant thoughts. But by great good fortune I am naturally of a hopeful temperament. Whatever a mother gives to her child, if she gives him a hopeful temperament she has given him the best thing for happiness of life. I do not believe, however it may be at this particular election, that the American nation is going to give itself permanently to any such false guidance; and I know that many of you, like the speakers of to-day who have given the text for such solicitude, would be among the first to oppose the application of such principles. Nothing must swerve us from the principle that we are dealing with those nations as men with men, and that we should ask nothing from them that we would not accept in their place.

In closing, I can not forbear to say what I have never before had the opportunity to utter in these hospitable meetings, that in parting presently with our kind hosts we are likely to find ourselves in a situation best stated in Lowell's one perfect New England poem, "The Courtin'," where he describes Huldy, on parting with Zekle, as being

> "Kind o' Smiley raound the lips,
> And teary raound the lashes."

President GATES. How thoroughly we are in accord as to the principles, and how well it is that we do not agree as to all the inferences and conclusions! But that voice has given us warnings which it will be well for us to carry away with us—words of warning from one whose devotion to the principles he has advocated, the country can never forget.

Mr. SMILEY. I must say how delighted I have been with the frankness and courtesy of the utterances of Colonel Higginson. I like an independent statement even if I do not agree with it.

Adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

Third session, Thursday morning, October 18, 1900.

After morning prayers the conference was called to order by the president, and the following address was given by the Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

By Hon. William A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find, upon looking over the published report of the last Mohonk conference, in which a synopsis is given of the work done by the Indian Office during the previous year, that it will be necessary to repeat largely the statements made at that time, changing only some of the statistics. Much of the work done by the Indian Office is continuous and does not require a change of policy, and all that is necessary at this time will be to change some of the figures under the several items.

FINANCE.

The total appropriation for the current fiscal year is $8,873,239.24, comprised of the following items:

Current and contingent expenses	$824,240.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,512,447.45
Miscellaneous, supports, gratuities	646,500.00
Incidental expenses	92,680.00
Support of schools	3,080,367.00
Miscellaneous	1,041,004.79
Payment for lands (Fort Hall and Kiowa, etc)	676,000.00

This is $1,123,287.30 more than last year. Adding to the school appropriation amounts taken from treaty funds, and the total school expenditures would amount to about $3,330 for the last year.

According to a Treasury compilation, there has been expended in the Indian service from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1900, $368,358,217.17.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

Previous to the passage of the last appropriation bill the office was compelled to advertise for bids for the transportation of Indian supplies, and for some reason it was unable to induce the railroad companies to bid. This necessitated dealing with private parties, and they in turn made whatever arrangements they could with the railroads for performing the work.

The office recommended to Congress at its last session an amendment to this law, permitting it to ship in the open market and to deal directly with the railroads. The success of this method from a financial standpoint has been very gratifying.

Deducting all additional expenses connected with this new method in the way of additional clerical help, we find that there has been an actual saving of about 20 per cent, or a total not far from $40,000. In addition to this, the amount of time saved in the delivery of goods has been very great. A great deal of complaint was made under the old system in regard to the tardy delivery of goods, but so far this year not a single complaint has been sent to the office.

EDUCATION.

The Government supported during the past year 25 nonreservation schools and 81 boarding and 147 day schools on reservations, which made a gain over the previous year of 1,412 in enrollment and 1,142 in average attendance. The attendance at all Indian schools was as follows:

	Number Indian schools.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Government schools	253	22,124	17,860
Contract schools (including Lincoln and Hampton)	32	2,806	2,451
Twenty-two public day schools	.....	246	118
Mission schools	22	1,275	1,139
Total	307	26,451	21,568

For the past nineteen years the yearly increase in the enrollment of Indian pupils has averaged nearly 1,000.

These figures exclude the New York Indians and the Indian Territory. Exclusive of those tribes the school population may be estimated at between 45,000 and 47,000. Deduct 30 per cent for Indian youth who are married, sick, or otherwise disabled, and it leaves 34,000 children to be provided for, of whom over 26,000 have been in school the past year.

The amount allowed for contract schools last year was only $113,242, being 15 per cent of the amount so used in 1895. In 1892 the amount assigned contract schools was $611,570; since then it has slowly decreased. Beginning with the fiscal year 1896, Congress reduced the allowances 20, 30, 10, 10, 15, and 15 per cent, leaving no Government money to be used for contract schools during the current fiscal year, except that the special appropriation for Hampton was continued.

There are 1,480 white and 695 Indian employees, the salaries ranging from $100 to $2,000. This does not include several pupil assistants and apprentices, receiving from $1 to $5 per month.

A compulsory school law is recommended for Indians. Such a law is in force in twenty-nin States and two Territories among the white people.

The outing system, which was organized by Major Pratt, of Carlisle, is being extended and is proving successful at some of the other schools as well as at Carlisle. The earnings of Carlisle pupils last year amounted to $27,255.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

No authority has been granted the past year to take Indians from reservations for exhibition purposes, although some have joined these exhibitions without the consent of the office.

SPELLING OF NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The Bureau of Ethnology and the Indian Bureau have undertaken to secure uniformity in the spelling of the names of Indian tribes and bands; and the Printing Office has published the list agreed upon by the two bureaus.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the year 6,912 allotments have been approved. Schedules of 5,396 allotments have been received, but have not been acted upon.

IRRIGATION.

The office is now maintaining 26 systems of irrigation upon the several reservations. Some of these are somewhat primitive, while others are quite elaborate and expensive. The Pimas in Arizona are becoming pauperized for the want of irrigation, or rather from the fact that the water they have been using in the past has been appropriated by white settlers; and until storage for surplus water is furnished by means of reservoirs at the headwater of the Gila River on the San Carlos Reservation it will be necessary for the Government to provide some other means of relief for these much-abused people.

The canal to be constructed on the Fort Hall Reservation by the Idaho Canal Company was a comparative failure; also the "Ray Ditch" on the Wind River Reservation. Work on the Crow Reservation ditches is nearly completed.

FORT HALL AGREEMENT.

It has at last been ratified. The Indians received $600,000, to be paid in ten years, of which $75,000 is to be used for a new school plant; 400,000 acres were ceded.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE AGREEMENT.

This has also been ratified, and the work of allotments is now being conducted upon that reservation.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

I understand that at last evening's session a letter was read from the venerable chairman of the Dawes Commission giving a synopsis of the work done by the commission during the past year. I was not present to hear the letter read, but presume it gives a fair résumé of the situation as it now exists.

I will yield to no man in my admiration of the character of that noble man who has done more for the Indians than any man living or dead; but, with all due deference to his opinion, I do not hesitate to say that I believe that the Indian Territory would be better off to-day if the Dawes Commission had never been created. If the Government had assumed the responsibility of enacting laws allotting lands to the Indians in severalty, dividing their trust funds per capita without consulting them and *without their consent*, conditions in that Territory would be far more satisfactory than they are under the operation of the Dawes Commisson.

I will go a step farther and say that I could wish a treaty had never been made with any of the Indian tribes, that a reservation had never been set aside, and that the Indian Territory, as such, had never existed.

If the Government had established a policy of dealing fairly with the Indians, giving them what they were entitled to, always keeping in view that they were human beings, and entitled to the same consideration and no more than the white race, I am firmly of the opinion that they would be better off than they are under the demoralizing influences of the present system, with all its opportunities for corruption and vice.

In our anxiety to make atonement for the cruelty which has been perpetrated on the Indians, and to wipe out the records of a century of dishonor, we have gone to the other extreme, and have been guided largely by sentiment in dealing with our wards.

I know that I am treading on dangerous ground, and it may be presumptuous on my part to take a position which seems to be diametrically opposed to the principles so eloquently advocated last night by Colonel Higginson in discussing the doctrine "that just government rests upon the *consent* of the governed."

While I listened with admiration to his impressive address, I could not help offering a silent prayer of thankfulness that the Colonel Higginson of 1900 was not the Colonel Higginson of 1861–1864. Moreover, I do not believe that the Colonel Higginson of 1900 has a word of apology to offer, nor does he feel the pangs of a guilty conscience, for the very honorable and prominent part he took in making history during the four years of the rebellion, when he with others succeeded in forcing upon the Southern States, not only without their consent, *but in spite of their armed protest*, a government which to them was obnoxious and tyrannical in the extreme.

Under the Curtis Act and subsequent legislation the following action has been taken: The Indian Bureau has assumed supervisory control of educational affairs among the Creek and Cherokee and entire control of the Choctaw schools, while the Chickasaw have operated their own schools and resented Government assistance.

There is a superintendent of schools for the Territory, and under his direction a supervisor of schools for each nation except the Seminole, as follows: Benj. S. Coppock for the Cherokee, John M. Simpson for the Chickasaw, Calvin Ballard for the Choctaw, and Miss Alice M. Robertson for the Creek.

The superintendent has conducted summer normal schools, in which the teachers have shown great interest and from which they have obtained much benefit. Under their tribal management the schools in the Indian Territory were notorious for nepotism, waste of money, inefficiency of teachers, and generally unsatisfactory conditions. These conditions continue among the Chickasaw, but in the other nations, under Government supervision or control, there has been a noticeable decrease in expenditures, and at the same time a marked increase in efficiency.

There are about 50,000 white children in the Indian Territory who have no schooling, and nearly 2,000 children of freedmen among the Choctaw and Chickasaw who have the most meager school advantages. A bill was introduced in Congress during the past year making an appropriation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining schools for the white children in the Territory, but it failed to become a law.

The agreements with the Creek and Cherokee relative to the disposition of their lands are still before Congress.

Town sites are being surveyed and platted in the different nations.

PAYMENT FOR OTO AND MISSOURI LANDS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

This dispute has at last been settled. The Indians have agreed that the original appraised value of the lands with 25 per cent addition shall represent the purchase price. Interest thereon to be computed at 5 per cent simple interest. Any payments heretofore made shall be deducted with simple interest at 5 per cent. This applies only to delinquent purchasers.

PIPESTONE AGREEMENT.

The Yankton Indians have agreed to surrender their rights in the Pipestone Reservation for $100,000, retaining the privilege to go there and quarry pipestone, but the agreement has not been ratified by Congress.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION.

Congress appropriated $171,615 to pay for lands and improvements of settlers on this reservation, and Inspector McLaughlin is now engaged in securing deeds and paying the money. So much for a résumé of the events of the past year. I will now ask your attention to some points which will be touched on in the forthcoming report of the Indian Bureau, under the head of

OBSTACLES TO SELF-SUPPORT.

I will read in part from the advance sheets. There are three obstacles in the way of self-support on the part of the Indians, viz, the ration system, annuity payments, and the leasing of individual allotments.

The ration system is the corollary of the reservation system. Many of our Indian tribes to-day are upon the reservations, where the natural conditions are such that farming can not be relied upon, and all other means of making a livelihood are limited and uncertain, and it follows inevitably that they must be fed wholly, or in part, from outside sources. Out of such conditions has grown the ration system, which has been widely discussed and vigorously condemned, while the extent of it is probably not generally known.

Out of about 267,900 Indians in the United States, about 45,270 receive regular rations, issued generally twice a month, the quantity issued being based upon a certain daily allowance for each individual. Issues are made to the heads of families, each member of the family, including infants, being counted, except the children in boarding schools.

Except for the Sioux the ration is not fixed by treaty or agreement with the tribes, but is regulated by the Department according to the means and necessities of each tribe. The maximum daily ration allowed is 1½ pounds net beef (or its equivalent in bacon) and one-half pound of flour to each person, with 3 pounds beans, 4 pounds coffee, and 7 pounds sugar to every 100 rations. This ration would cost about $51 a year, but this maximum allowance is rarely issued, the policy of the office being to reduce rations so far as practicable.

The following table gives the tribes (except the Sioux) which are receiving regular rations, and the per capita cost of the rations for the current fiscal year, and it will be noticed that the cost ranges from $6 to $47 a year.

Agency.	Tribes.	Number requiring rations.	Cost per capita.
Blackfeet, Mont	Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegan	1,850	$33.00
Crow, Mont	Crows	1,850	29.00
Fort Belknap, Mont	Grosventre and Assiniboin	1,027	42.00
Fort Peck, Mont	Yanktonai, Sioux, and Assiniboin	1,654	23.00
Tongue River, Mont	Northern Cheyenne	1,354	47.00
Shoshone, Wyo	Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	1,400	30.00
Southern Ute, Colo	Ute	972	13.00
Ouray, Utah	do	700	17.00
Uinta, etc., Utah	do	770	12.00
Fort Hall, Idaho	Shoshone and Bannock	1,288	13.00
Fort Berthold, N. Dak	Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan	1,018	17.00
Lemhi, Idaho	Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	365	17.00
Yankton, S. Dak	Sioux	1,540	13.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Cheyenne and Arapaho	2,500	16.00
Kiowa, Okla	Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, etc	3,296	9.00
Jicarilla, N. Mex	Jicarilla Apache	843	23.00
San Carlos, Ariz	Apache	2,627	24.00
Fort Apache, Ariz	do	1,789	9.00
Colorado River, Ariz	Mohave, etc	550	6.00
Total		27,393	

The Sioux, numbering 17,876, comprise nearly two-fifths of the ration Indians. The agreement of 1876 obligates the United States to provide these Sioux with a daily ration for each individual consisting of 1½ pounds of beef (or one-half pound of bacon in lieu thereof), one-half pound of flour, one-half pound of corn, and for every 100 rations 4 pounds coffee, 8 pounds sugar, 3 pounds beans, or in lieu of these articles their equivalent. Such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be continued "until the Indians are able to support themselves."

The value of the full Sioux ration varies somewhat according to the location of the Sioux agencies, but it will average about $50 per annum. The full ration, however, has not been issued for several years. It has been gradually reduced, and for the current fiscal year the cost will average about $35 per capita. Even this reduced ration suffices to give over 1 pound of net beef and over 5¾ ounces of flour to every man, woman, and child on the reservations (except children in school) every day in the year. Besides this they get coffee, sugar, beans, and corn. Improvidence may make the Indians go hungry, but with such rations they are certainly in no danger of starvation.

Although the Sioux agreement says that rations are to continue only until they are able to support themselves, the Indians protest against any reduction, and claim the full ration as right. If this is conceded, the time when they will be self-supporting is in the very distant future, if it ever comes; for so long as they are supported by others they will make little or no effort to support themselves. The figures which I have given do not include the Santee and Flandreau Sioux, as they do not receive rations regularly.

A number of Indians are assisted by occasional issues of subsistence, and at several agencies the old and indigent are provided for. These, however, would aggregate only about 12,570. Altogether there are about 57,570 Indians receiving subsistence in some degree or other from the Government, not counting children in boarding schools, who are wholly and liberally provided for there.

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

The evil effects of gratuitous issues of rations were early recognized by the Government, and in 1875 Congress passed a law requiring that all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of 18 and 45, in return for supplies and annuities issued them, shall perform services upon the reservations for the benefit of themselves or the tribe to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered. The Secretary of the Interior, however, was authorized, in his discretion, to exempt any particular tribe from the operations of the law. The regulations of the Indian Bureau make it the duty of agents to see that each able-bodied male Indian is given an opportunity to labor, and when this is done to judge whether or not the Indian is entitled to a daily ration, determining the matter rather from the spirit and disposition to work manifested than from the value of the work performed. These regulations go further than this, and in order to enable the agents not only to encourage, but also to enforce regular labor among Indians, they require that sugar, coffee, and tea, except in cases of old age or infirmity shall be issued to Indians only in payment for labor performed by them for themselves or the tribe. Though agents are required to, and do, certify upon their vouchers that labor has been performed upon the reservation by the Indians to whom the supplies were issued, it may be doubted if either the letter or the spirit of the law is complied with, on some of the reservations, at least.

There has been a decided improvement in the method of issuing rations in late years. The old way of distributing the beef was for the Indians to assemble at a central supply station on ration day. The wild, frightened cattle were turned loose on the prairie to be chased and shot by the Indians in imitation of the buffalo hunting of earlier days. When the animal was killed a motley crowd of Indians, ponies, and dogs gathered around where it lay. The men and women gorged themselves upon the raw meat, the hide was taken to the trader's, and the women divided up the carcass and took it away. The time consumed by the Indians in going to and from the central station greatly hindered their progress in civilization. In many instances the distance they had to travel was so great that they were almost continuously on the road.

All that has been done away. Beef is issued to Indians "on the block" in a civilized way, and issue stations have been established at convenient places, so that the necessity for so much travel no longer exists.

Nevertheless, the gratuitous issue of rations, except to the old and helpless, is demoralizing. It encourages idleness and destroys labor; it promotes beggary and suppresses independence; it perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry; it is an effectual barrier to the progress of the Indian toward civilization.

Until the Indians are placed in a position where the way is open before them to support themselves they must be assisted. As a method of aiding the deserving while they are learning to support themselves, the ration system is commendable. That is its aim and object. The great evil lies in the gratuitous distribution to all alike. I am firmly of the opinion that in nearly all the tribes that receive rations the men are fast deteriorating, because of the lack of effort to maintain a livelihood.

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

Cash annuity payments also tend to demoralize Indians. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, $1,511,617.34 were sent out for distribution among the various Indian tribes, the per capita payment ranging from $255 down to 50 cents. The money distributed had been appropriated under treaty, or was derived from interest on trust funds in the treasury belonging to the tribes, or was the income from grazing. As the law or treaties provide that these treaty and trust funds shall be paid per capita in cash, the Indian Office had no other alternative.

That much, if any, good is derived from these annual payments is doubtful. Not having to earn this money the Indians do not appreciate its value. It either goes to the traders on account of debts contracted in anticipation of the payment, or is squandered—often for purposes far from civilizing. The larger the payments the worse the effect. They degrade the Indian and corrupt the whites; they induce pauperism and crime; they nullify all the good effects of years of labor and the teachings of the schools.

The very existence of the money is a constant menace to the welfare of the Indian. The knowledge that he has money coming to him leads unscrupulous people to induce him to go into debt; and then when the debt has accumulated, and the Indian's credit is gone, pressure is brought to bear by the creditors upon the Government to pay the Indian so that he may pay his honest (?) debts. If this is successful, the old routine continues until the money is exhausted. The state of affairs growing out of this around some of the agencies is a scandal and a disgrace.

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

The ultimate disposition of the Indian trust funds is a subject for the most serious consideration. The small funds can be paid out to the Indians with little, if any, evil consequences. How to dispose of the large funds so as to avoid disastrous results is still a problem. It is easier to point out an evil than to provide a remedy.

The method which I would suggest is to provide for the gradual extinction of these funds by setting aside a sufficient sum to maintain the reservation schools as they now exist for a definite period of years, say twenty-one; then divide the balance per capita, and pay to each member of the tribe between certain ages, and to each one who shall thereafter arrive at the proper age, his or her share, suitable provision to be made for the disposition of the shares of the old and incompetent and of minors.

Of course the land belonging to the tribe should also be divided; but this course is already being pursued through the allotment system.

The remedy is an heroic one and is not new. If applied, the immediate result would almost invariably be to relegate to poverty a large number of the Indians concerned. The remote result might be (and this is the argument used in its favor), that finding their subsistence gone and themselves in actual want, they would realize that they must work or starve, and so from necessity, if not from choice, put forth effort in their own behalf. The final result would then be that in time they would become industrious, self-supporting members of the community.

At any rate, the sooner steps are taken to break up their interests in common and place them upon an individual basis, the sooner will they come to a realizing sense of their responsibility and prepare to find their place in the body politic.

The third obstacle to self-support among Indians is the leasing of individual allotments. It is believed that in the allotment system, wisely adapted, lies the true solution of the Indian problem. The idea of breaking up tribal relations and making Indians independent was early entertained, and some of the older treaties contain provisions for putting the Indian on land of his own. But it was not until 1887

that there was any systematic attempt to allot land. With the provisions of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, you are familiar. Since then the work of allotting has gone on steadily, until now a large number of the tribes are allotted—on paper, at least.

The true idea of allotment is to have the Indian select, or to select for him, what may be called his homestead—a piece of land upon which, by ordinary industry, he can make a living, either by tilling the soil or in pastoral pursuits. The land allotted should have both water and fuel; but above all the former, for fuel can, if necessary, be brought from a distance. To put him upon an allotment without water and tell him to make his living is a mockery. His allotment having been selected he should be required to occupy it and work it himself. In this he must have aid and instruction. If he has no capital to begin on it must be given him; a house must be built, a supply of water must be assured, and the necessaries of life furnished, at least until he can get a start and his labor become productive. The allottees should be divided into small communities, each community to be put in charge of persons who by precept and example should teach the Indians how to work and how to live.

This is the theory. The practice is very different. The Indian is allotted and then allowed to lease his land to the whites, live on the rentals, and resume his life in the tepee.

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

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

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

Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT. May I express our thanks to the Indian Commissioner for coming here and giving us this clear statement of the present condition. I am sure that those of us who remember our first gatherings, who have listened to this admirable statement of difficulties and conditions, can not but feel greatly encouraged by the progress made in public sentiment and in the action of the Government. [Applause.]

The subject for the session was then taken up, "allotted Indians," and Rev. A. G. Murray, of Pawnee, was introduced as the first speaker. The following is an abstract of his address:

THE ALLOTTED INDIAN.

By Rev. A. G. Murray, Pawnee Mission.

Most people have a very indefinite understanding of some of the conditions that exist among allotted Indians. The allotted Indians will soon include all the Indians of the nation—at least that is seemingly the purpose of the Government—and in the opinion of many that is the only solution of the Indian problem. I think perhaps on one point I might say something as to the status of the allotted Indian.

I confess to you that I was ignorant with reference to that status even after being among them some time. I did not fully understand the relation of the Government to the Pawnees. My idea was that when the Indians became capable of managing

their own affairs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should allot them land in severalty, and they should have control of their own affairs. My attention was called to the subject by one of our Indians, who showed me a letter from Commissioner Browning, just after the allotment to the Pawnees had been completed. In that letter from Mr. Browning, which was addressed to some of the chiefs of the little delegation that had gone to Washington, the Commissioner used some such language as this: Go home to your own people and tell them that they are now United States citizens. Very soon your reservations will be settled with white people, from whom you may learn many of the things that you need to know to advance yourselves in civilization, and especially impress upon your people the responsibility that rests on them as United States citizens. As such they will henceforth have charge of their own affairs. Make them realize, if possible, the great responsibility that rests on them personally.

That is the status of Indians according to the law. They are supposed to have the same prerogatives, privileges, and rights that you and I have.

These Indians have been allotted seven years. Not one of the tribe has ever been treated as an American citizen. They have been treated in the same way by the Government as before they took allotments—as tribal Indians. Not that the Government makes treaties with them, but that it continues to look after their affairs just as it did when they were on the reservation, when they looked to the agent for everything they needed; and they have the same people to do it—agent, clerks, farmer, doctor, blacksmith, etc. While the countryside is settled up and every Indian has white neighbors and opportunities for civilized life within easy reach, the things they need on the reservation are still provided.

Not only that, the agent has the same authority over the Indian that he had when he was a reservation Indian. He can not go out of Pawnee county in which his reservation lies without the agent's permission; he can not go to the town across the line. In all respects we are teaching him that he is dependent on us to think for him. What was said by Commissioner Jones of the ration system and its degrading influences is also perfectly true. Because of the sale of their lands the annuities of the Indians have been increased. By the letting of their lands they now have an income from their allotments by rental; consequently their income has been further increased. They had only $5 in annuities when they came from Nebraska, and now they have about $80 per annum per capita, besides the income from one, two, three, four, or even six quarter sections of land. I know an imbecile little girl of the Pawnees who has control of five and a quarter sections of land. She has control? A man "adopted" her, a mixed blood, and he has the control and all the income, while she is up yonder in a school, for the child has no home to go to.

This increased income makes it unnecessary for these Indians to labor. In addition to that, they have the agent, the clerk, the employees to do all their little jobs for them. I do not know whether it is in the law or not, or whether the law requires it, but they rent the lands, collect the rents for the Indians and keep the accounts, and twice a year pay the rent. It will be easily seen that this produces the same deplorable results as the ration system. We shall never get people to support themselves so long as we support them. It destroys manhood. I believe that our Heavenly Father never loved man more than when he decreed that the earth should not spontaneously support us. We have got to dig out the briars and root out the weeds and cultivate the soil, and it was love that made that arrangement for us.

What is the remedy for this state of things? There must be some heroic remedy that shall put these Indians in charge of their own affairs and bring out their latent energies, as they are brought out in all other people. Let them come in contact with law and they will learn law. As their missionary, I have dealt with them kindly with reference to the violation of the marriage law; but when I could not get them to discontinue their evil practices I have placed their names before the grand jury and had them brought before the courts, and that has done more good than preaching sermons for three months. Let them feel the law and they will know what law is. I believe the court of Oklahoma is as fair and just as anywhere in the United States, and I believe the courts can be trusted. I believe the Indians can be made to become active, energetic United States citizens by letting them work out their own salvation instead of trying to work it out for them.

President GATES: Miss Alice C. Fletcher will address us next. Miss Fletcher went into the study of this subject first from an interest in science and as a student of anthropology; but she was drawn into it more deeply by the desire to do good to the Indians. She was appointed the agent in charge of the first thoroughly systematic plan devised by the United States to allot homes to Indian families, and she allotted land to the Omahas first. She devised and carried out a thoroughly scientific regis-

tration of the heads of families and of all the members of each family, retaining the record of the Indian groups and the Indian system of family relationships. This is thus far the best record that has been made of the families of an Indian tribe. Later she allotted land to the Winnebago and the Nez Percé, spending in all several years among the Indians. She has been a most deeply interested student of Indian life and one of the most effective distributers of such results of her studies, through the press and in lectures. She holds a fellowship in Harvard University, and is as well a contributor to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Miss Fletcher.

The Registration of Indian Families.

By Miss Alice C. Fletcher.

In the suggestive words of one of the speakers last evening we were cautioned to think of the native Hawaiians as children among the family of races. That is a very good thought in dealing with the so-called dependent races. The life of the nations and the peoples of the world is like the life of the human being. It has the childhood period, the adolescent period, and the mature period. We have attached to these periods popular names, which have found their way, unfortunately, into scientific classifications. So we speak of savagery, barbarism, and civilization—terms which merely represent these stages, childhood, adolescence, and maturity.

The tribal relation, or the tribal political form, is a form through which all peoples have passed or are passing. It underlies our political forms, and its rules and regulations have left certain vestiges which can be found in modern laws, particularly the common law. The tribe is no random grouping, but a very complete and effective organization. Within the tribe is the clan or *gens*. We make a distinction between the two in the study of the tribe, giving the name clan where the descent is traced through the mother, and taking the Latin name where it is traced through the father. Both forms exist among the Indians of the United States. The clan or the *gens* is the tribal unit. It is essential to the formation of the tribe, and essential to its maintenance.

Within the *gens* or clan is the family; but the family has not the same legal existence, does not take on the same legal form, as it does with us. In a family within the tribe the father and mother must belong to different clans or *gentes;* they therefore represent two distinct political organizations; and as the stability of the tribe depends upon the integrity of the clan or *gens*, marriage does not make any change in the relation of the man or woman to his or her *gens* or clan. Consequently the family can never be unified, and the children must belong either to the *gens* of the father or to the clan of the mother, whichever custom of tracing descent obtains in the tribe.

The construction of the family under tribal conditions prevents a child from inheriting property from both parents. There are definite laws of property descent within the *gens* or clan, but these tend to conserve the existence and power of the group, and take no cognizance of other claims.

The family within the tribe is not only differently organized, as to the relationship of its members, from the family under our social conditions, but the laws of the descent of property are widely dissimilar from those we maintain. When the Indian is allotted he is taken out of the tribal relation and placed in families, according to our customs, and the *gens* or clan cease to have claim on him. The married man and woman find themselves placed in new legal relations to each other—new and strange. The severalty act provides that the allotted land shall descend according to the laws of the State or Territory in which the land lies. These laws are foreign to the tribal customs with which the Indian is familiar, and they often fail to appeal to his sense of justice.

It was because I had studied tribal customs that I recognized the importance of a careful registration of these newly formed legal families, if the Indians were to reap the full benefit of the allotment of their lands.

The Indian department issues a schedule sheet for allotting, showing the Indian name, the English name, the age, the sex, and the general family relation. When the allotment is transferred from this sheet to the tract book, only the name and description of the land are entered. The relationship is not entered, and all that the department has to refer to is the original schedule sheet, which is preserved carefully, but it is often very imperfect in data.

There are many difficulties in the way of this registration of the people. The Indian's groups of relationships are very different from ours. We have the term father and mother, but with us the term father and mother can apply to but one

man and one woman; but in the clan and *gens* system it applies to a number of persons. All my father's brothers are my fathers. All my mother's sisters are my mothers. All my father's sisters are my aunts, and all my mother's brothers are my uncles. So when you are asking for relationships and are unaware of the Indian form of relationship, confusion can arise; and when descent is traced in the legal process of ascertaining heirs, you will see that your registry will be incomplete unless you are careful to translate into our forms of relationship the statements made by the Indians.

Another difficulty arises, and that is in the matter of Indian names. An Indian never speaks his name, nor is it proper to speak his name in his presence. I refer to the aboriginal custom. An Indian's name is a very sacred thing. It is a religious emblem and symbol. Even where the name is changed, as it is when a man has achieved some deed, it has the same character. As an old priest explained it to me, life is an ascent; and when a man has reached some stage where, by the help of the gods, he has been able to achieve some act or do some deed worthy of remembrance, he takes a name commemorative of that act. If the power is within him and the favor of the gods continues he rises to a higher level and takes another name, showing that he has advanced and that the favor of the gods is still with him. All these names are taken with religious ceremony and they stand for what a man *is*, and to mention to a man his name is an offense to him. Therefore in taking the names of people it is difficult to secure names which shall last, because so many persons have more than one name. That is preeminently true of men. The woman's name is very apt to be the same from birth till death. It is never changed by marriage, since the woman by marriage never changes or loses her right in her clan or her *gens*. This complexity of names is a matter which has to be looked after carefully, and provided for by proper registration.

There are necessarily many details to consider in this registration. One thing should not be allowed, that is, the renaming of school children without reference to the surnames of their parents. We must be able to trace the family through the children. This whole matter of registration is very difficult, and its importance has been recognized at the Department. I remember once when Commissioner Oberly was examining some work I had been privileged to do, that he asked me if I would be willing to instruct some of the new allotting agents. Of course I consented, and several were sent to me. I explained to them the books which I had kept, and presented some of the difficulties they would meet with when doing the work, and I was always asked these questions: "Are you *obliged* to do this thing? Does the law require it?" "No," I would say, "the law does not require it, but one must do it if he would do faithful work." "Well, then you were a fool for doing it" was the response, and I think the Commissoner had a great deal of difficulty in enforcing work which was not obligatory.

If a proper registration of the tribes could be made, and these registrations not only be preserved at the agency, but entered in the county in which the people are allotted, the chances would be lessened for contesting land titles in the future. The fact that most of the Indian lands are likely to have clouded titles, which will demand and open the way for a great deal of legal work, is very clear to lawyers, and many of them are now getting possession of material which will afford them opportunities to conduct lawsuits in the near future when fee simple patents are due.

Registration of the tribes is important, if we would do a clean-cut piece of work for the future descent of the land in proper lines, as well as secure a home for the Indian of to-day.

Mr. Francis La Flesche, an Omaha Indian, author of "The Middle Five," was introduced as the next speaker.

An Indian Allotment.

By Francis La Flesche.

In the spring of 1883 I was detailed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to assist, by way of interpreting and doing clerical work, in the task of making allotments to the Omaha Indians, the tribe to which I belonged.

The special agent who was appointed to make the division of the land [Miss Alice Fletcher] undertook the work more from an earnest desire to scatter the Indians on the choicest parts of their reservation than to earn the meager compensation offered her by the Government, because it was through her efforts that the law authorizing the allotment was enacted by Congress.

With this purpose in mind the allotting agent, upon her arrival on the reservation, drove over the land to ascertain where the best portions lay. She saw that the lands

best suited for agriculture and the most conveniently located as to market lay along the valley of the Logan and its slopes. So there she pitched her tent and called for the Indians to come and make their selections.

One morning as we were driving from corner to corner, running the lines of the quarter sections, we came to a man standing on a section mound. As we halted at his side he looked up at the allotting agent and said, "This is my land," making a sweeping motion with his outstretched arm. The surveyor gave the description of the land, and the agent entered the numbers in her block book. This done, she held out her right hand to him, and as he grasped it she said:

"I congratulate you upon making such a beautiful selection. I want you to build a nice house, a barn, and granaries upon it, and to cultivate the land. And I wish you every success."

With his hand still grasping that of the special agent, the Indian replied:

"We have had agents here to manage our affairs, but none of them have ever offered us advice such as you have just given me. My people are not prone to follow the advice of women, but I shall strive to follow yours."

It is the story of this man to which I desire to direct attention, because it has much to do with the success of Indian allotments.

One day a solitary tent appeared on the land thus selected, a woman moved in and about it in her daily domestic toil, while day after day a man following a team of horses and a plow walked around and around from morning till night until a large portion of the quarter section turned into a great dark field, in striking contrast to the grassy hills. In the course of a year the tent disappeared and a neat little house stood in its place. Soon a barn and then a granary appeared. The man had striven to make good his word given to the special agent, and had succeeded.

While he was thus improving his land the man would call together the other Indians who had taken lands near to his and try to persuade them to come out there to live. Two returned students from Hampton, with the aid of some friends in the East, built houses on their lands out there, and the man felt greatly encouraged. A few others followed, and this little colony worked happily together until there came a time when they learned that Congress had passed a law which gave them the privilege of leasing their rich lands. Then, one by one, including the returned Hampton students, these people left their lands to the use of white men and returned to the poorest part of the reservation, some to live on the 40-acre lots of their children and others to crowd upon their relations.

The first man, greatly to his disappointment, was left to struggle alone. He was not discouraged, however, but pushed on, and he now lives like a white man among white men. He has his little house, his barn, his well-filled granaries, a number of fine cattle and splendid horses, while those Indians who leased their lands and left him have scarcely anything to show for the rent received by them.

One day this man said to his Indian neighbors before their departure: "Let us build a little church and ask a white preacher to come and teach us. I am not a member of the church, as some of you are, but I want to know something about the white man's religion. We are getting along nicely, and we can each afford to contribute something toward the little house. Let it be on my land or on some of yours, as you may choose."

He had almost persuaded them when the leasing privilege spoiled his plan. His friends of his own race having abandoned him, he turned to his white neighbors for sympathy, and they responded with a will.

If I did not know that the two men had never met, I might suspect that Major Pratt, of Carlisle, had been whispering to him on matters of Indian education, for I found that this man had been putting into effect the Major's very ideas about mingling white men and red men together. The man went to his white neighbors and said to them:

"You want to educate your children, and I want to educate my little grandson; but we can do nothing unless we have a school. If you will build a schoolhouse, I will let you have the use of 1 acre of my land; then we will have a school. I don't want to send my boy to the Government school; children do not learn very fast there. I want my boy to grow up with your children; he will then learn faster."

The white men built the schoolhouse and employed a teacher, and this Indian and his white friends have to-day a good school.

Last summer when I was visiting my home this man came to see me. Said he:

"I wish to send a message by you to the white people, to any of them who might wish to help us. The leasing business is ruining the Omahas in every way. It is producing idleness among them, and idleness brings out the worst that is in man. It has proved to be injurious rather than a help. Nearly all of the land is leased, and

most of the Indians have scarcely a thing to show for the rent they receive. Many of them loaf about the towns, and some of them come to my house in a shameful state of intoxication, and expect hospitality of me. When they should be at work upon their farms they go in large bodies to visit other tribes, spending their rent money in railroad fare. Labor is the only thing that will maintain the dignity of man and command respect from everyone. So long as the system of indiscriminate leasing exists, work among the people will be almost an impossible thing. Can not the friends of the Indians relieve us of this curse in some way?"

I have delivered my message.

Dr. ABBOTT. I would like to ask Commissioner Jones how the lands can be leased?

Commissioner JONES. The Secretary of the Interior is supposed to approve the leases, but really it has to be done on the representation of the agents, as we are unable to see them ourselves. It depends, like so many other things, on the integrity and good work done by the agent.

Dr. ABBOTT. Practically, then, any land can be leased which the agent approves?

Commissioner JONES. Yes. Sometimes we have a protest, but very seldom; nine times out of ten the agent is selected from the locality. There is a system of "home rule," as it is called, and the agent has a desire to stand on good terms with his neighbors, and if a white man comes to him whom he knows and asks to lease land, his request is usually granted. If the agent were selected outside the community we should have fewer leases of allotments.

Maj. R. H. Pratt was invited to speak.

MAJOR PRATT'S ADDRESS.

Major PRATT. Thus far I am more willing to hold my peace than I have ever been before in a Mohonk conference. It has gone my way, and I am satisfied. I have been asked to speak about lands in severalty, but first I want to say a few words about irrigation.

The admirable paper on this subject attracted my attention by its omission of one great feature of irrigation, which has a larger influence on the welfare of the Indians than the one presented to us by the speaker.

I have had a large experience in the West, and it is a most common custom in their communities to welcome a newcomer with, "Stranger, will you irrigate?" A large part of the people out there have always been in favor of giving the Indians all that sort of irrigation they will take. They force it on him, and that is a feature of irrigation for the Indians that this conference should consider, for it is bringing to the Indians no end of destruction.

We had yesterday another admirable paper from the patriarch of this place, giving greater than Mohonk antiquity to the plan of giving lands in severalty. We found that the Presidents of the United States had gone into the business long before this conference and Senator Dawes and Miss Fletcher and other great leaders of "land in severalty" had anything to do with it. And while I was listening I recalled something, went downstairs and telegraphed to Carlisle for an old act of one of the Colonial governing bodies, put on their statute books in the earliest days of the country. It came this morning, and is valuable because it shows that even the Presidents were antedated in the idea and in the actual granting of lands in severalty. I will read it:

"For settling the Indian title to lands in this jurisdiction, it is declared and ordered by this court and authority thereof that what lands any of the Indians in this jurisdiction have possessed and improved, by subduing the same, they have a just right unto, according to that in Genesis i, 28, and chapter ix, 1, and Psalms cxv, 16. * * * And for the further encouragement of the hopeful work amongst them, for the civilizing and helping them forward to Christianity, if any of the Indians shall be brought to civility, and shall come among the English to inhabit in any of their plantations, and shall there live civilly and orderly, that such Indians shall have allotments among the English, according to the custom of the English in like case." (Laws of Massachusetts, edition of 1672, p. 74, act 1633.)

Note in the last paragraph "among the English." Here is help, civilization, real brotherhood. I have no doubt that if we look around a little, perhaps in Genesis, we might find that lands in severalty and allotments were a feature even before this I have read.

Some years ago I was invited to the banquet of a convention of our county physicians, and was told there would be after-dinner remarks, and I would be expected to stand for the Army. The gentleman who preceded me, a physician, had an elaborate paper on the antiquity of his profession, asserting that it was the oldest of all professions. I followed him and questioned the position he had taken, for the reason

that I had read somewhere that in the very beginning of things there was war in heaven; and as there could be no war without an army, my profession was older than his. Some things get old, antiquated, and useless, and so far as I am concerned I shall not be sorry if eventually my profession gets into that category; but at present it is an honorable calling, or I would not be in it, and it is all right that now and then we have a little fighting. I like thunder and lightning, because afterwards the air is cleared, and I have sometimes felt that here there was a little too much restraining of the clash of ideas. I have no objection at all to the tallow dip asserting that it is older than the arc light. There are new things a good deal better than the old ones, and old things it is vitally necessary to hold on to.

The principles that underlie our work at Mohonk were announced at the beginning of the meeting in proper form. The Great Director of affairs in this world, when He placed us in it, gave us duties to perform. He directed that we should eat our bread in the sweat of our faces, and told us to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and wherever we interfere and relieve any man from these duties we make a mistake. No contrivance that the church or the state can make to excuse from these duties, placed by the Almighty, can help the situation. It is a great mistake to have our own children believe that they are to be supported all their lives by father and mother, and tenderly cared for. We should push them out, and make them do what they can of the world's work. When in the Indian Territory I sent my own boy to Indiana and arranged that he have something to do besides attending to his books, and did the same things with the girls—pushed them all out. Sometimes it was rather hard on the mother—father could stand it a little better—but it was the making of the boy and the girls.

"Lands in severalty" I have had views about all the time. Good Senator Dawes and I used to discuss the subject in one of the dens under the Senate; but he never came to my idea, and so I have had to wait and let it work out its own solution; but I was right. I insisted that we should take into consideration a great principle. A lady asked me this morning to write a sentence in her birthday book. I wrote: "The contact of peoples is the best of all education." That is the essence principle in the progress and unifying of races. It helped the negro up in spite of slavery. It Americanizes every foreigner. We have all been Americanized and made into one nation by living together. If we are thrown into a wrong community, where all the influences are downward, we join the crowd and do not pan out so well. If some of us are so highly privileged as to be invited and come to this delectable place, it has the best effect upon us. Now, I have always believed that when lands are allotted to Indians, as they are to become citizens of the United States, there should be alternate allotments, one quarter section to an Indian and the next one to a white man. Distributing the land in this way, there would be destruction of tribalism and the taking on of citizenship at once. The white man would improve and make the highest possible use of his land, and the Indian, surrounded on all sides by industrious example, would become ashamed of himself and his worthlessness, and would first imitate and then rival the white man. Instead of that the present system was adopted, and the Indians were forced to take lands adjoining each other, to the exclusion of the white man. What I said when the present system of allotments was under discussion I say now: It was a reservation reducing process. It got the Indian into a smaller place, concentrated his evils, and bound him to the tribal influences which hindered him before, and forced him to continue in them. Therefore, so far as the present system of lands in severalty is concerned, I have no great expectation that it is a material civilizing influence; but it is the law and has to be gone through with, and the whole subject of lands has somehow to be got rid of, and then if some equally imperious clog is not invented and again forced on him, the individual Indian may get his chance to escape from the hindrances of the tribe into the opportunities of American life.

I want to parallel the situation with another case by which you can better understand me. When the War Department arranged to take the Indian into the Army, it was planned to make each company from men of one tribe—a Sioux company, a Cheyenne company, etc. After it was all arranged I got a telegram from Mr. Proctor, then Secretary of War, asking me to come to Washington. Mr. Proctor asked what I thought of the arrangement. I replied: "If you make a company of Sioux, who all understand each other and can not understand English, and who can not be understood by their officers, difficulties will arise and the Indians will be masters of the situation. It will be an army tribalizing Indian reservation scheme." He asked me what I would do. I replied: "Take the Indians into the Army as individual men. Do not put two Indians into the same company, nor two of the same tribe into the same regiment; that is, in the twelve companies of a regiment put twelve Indians from twelve different tribes. Then there will be no Indian reservation in the regi-

ment. If two Indians of the same tribe go into one company, there will be an Indian reservation at once." But the orders had been issued, and the War Department was not willing to change the orders until a trial had been made. The result was that after two years the Indian in the Army was declared to be a failure, and the Indian companies were disbanded. Now, the facts are that the Indian never was in the Army; a little of the Army was tacked onto him; that is all. Eighteen months ago I went to General Corbin and asked him to try my way; to instruct his recruiting officer at Harrisburg to receive young Indians whom I would present that were suitable in every way, and he gave the order. We have now thirty-four in the Army—one in each of thirty-four different companies. So far I have not heard the slightest whisper indicating that they were not equal to their comrades. After the battle of Tientsin I received a letter from one who had gone there with his regiment, giving a full description of the battle and his part in it, and as intelligently as the average soldier in the United States Army would have written it. One of my Sioux boys was one of the body guard of General Lawton, and was present with the brave general when he was killed. Their letters come to us from Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, China, and elsewhere. None have complained of their duties. All have claimed credit for equal ability and service.

Lands in severalty ought to be considered in much the same way; that is, land should be so severalized as to influence a unifying of our various peoples instead of the contrary. But land is not an essential element in the civilization of the Indian.

We stumble a great deal over the minor things and forget the more important. The soul is not to be driven to the wall or lost because, perchance, there is a little land in some way tied to the body.

I do not feel bad when one of my boys going out from the school meets hardships. It is my duty to school them to instead of relieve them from hardships. I say to them: "If you find difficulties in the home where I send you, thank God for it, because that is God's way of making men. You are in the world to overcome difficulties, and if you learn to overcome them as a boy you will be able to overcome greater when you are a man, and so God will make you a force in the world. He is not going to take you from under the fostering care of the Government and place you on your feet and make you a valuable factor in the world's progress against your own will and efforts. You have got to do it yourself, and by hard labor. If in the family you go to you find an exacting woman who may say things not pleasant to you, or if you make a mistake in the field and the man reproves you, stand it, correct yourself, and go ahead. Overcome. Don't run away." And the majority succeed.

The other day one of my boys who had graduated, after being away four years, came back to visit. After graduation he asked to be turned loose to hunt a place for himself. He came back a nice manly fellow, with such gentlemanly ways I was proud of him. "How have you got on?" I asked. "First rate," he said. "How much have you earned?" "Well, by the month, from $16 to $17, but I get $1.50 a day during harvest." "How much have you saved?" "Almost $500." "Where is t?" I asked. "On interest," he replied. The largest interest gathered from this case, however, is that which the Government receives in his ability to multiply and replenish the land through staying away from his people, and illustrating by a useful and unblemished life that it pays to give right help to Indian youth. Both boys and girls educated and trained at Carlisle to usefulness in civilized life, returning to that young man's tribe, have been cruelly and publicly whipped by the old and ruling Indians because they insisted on keeping out of the dances and other demoralizing tribal customs.

Fit the Indians to our civilization by moving them into it, and it will kindly and speedily end the Indian problem. Continue fitting our civilization to the Indians on their reservations and they will remain an expensive incubus for generations.

Rev. T. L. Riggs, of Oahe, S. Dak., was asked to speak.

Mr. Riggs. The whole question resolves itself into this, that we have to build up character if people are to do any work that amounts to anything.

Some twenty-one years ago I took a hand in the matter of alloting Indians. I want to tell you a word about that, for as I look back it seems very ridiculous. When certain land was thrown open in 1879 some of the Indians who had been holding part of it were greatly alarmed lest they should be dispossessed. They came to me and asked what they should do to secure their holdings. I did not know, but said we would go to the land office and find out. But the land office was 300 miles away and I had just come in from a drive of 500 miles. They said if I would take my little spring wagon they would furnish the horse, so Yellow Hawk, Spotted Deer, and I started out for the 300-mile drive. We covered it in a little less than five days, which was good driving. We went to the land office and asked what we could do. They said they did not know, but thought, as the applicants were Indians, that they had

better go to the judge of probate and have them naturalized. So I packed my Indians into the buggy again and we went on to another town. The judge of probate was taken aback at the question, for he had no precedents to go by; but he put the question: "Where is your place of residence? How long since you came to this country," etc. It was most absurd. However, we did the best we knew how, and I actually had those men naturalized that they might be able to hold their land. Naturalized native Indians who held this land long before we had any right or title here. Naturalized! Think of it.

Dr. RYDER. May I ask Commissioner Jones if the Santee Sioux did not voluntarily relinquish rations because they saw the evils connected with it?

Commissioner JONES. I think you are correct. A large number of Indians have seen the evil effects of rations, and some have voluntarily given up receiving them. We have given them a little now and then on account of drought and failure of crops, but the relinquishment was voluntary on their part.

Mr. C. F. Meserve, president of Shaw University, was called upon.

Mr. MESERVE. I am hardly willing for this session of the conference to close without trying to remove, at least in part, the unfavorable impression made upon your minds by this morning's discussion of the allotment of land in severalty.

I was present ten years ago when the land was allotted on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation in Oklahoma Territory and have made a study of this question in that part of the reservation known as the Seger Colony, having visited this colony at least once a year to observe the operations of the law. As a rule, the land allotted to the Indians lay in the bottom lands of the North and South Canadian and Washita rivers and was considered at the time the most fertile land on the reservation. The remaining land was sold to the whites, and the Indians have had the example of thrifty white settlers all around them. There was, however, a mistake made at the time in supposing that the uplands were not fertile. The rivers seem to act like sewers, conducting off the rainfall very rapidly, while the uplands retain it. Nearly every year since the land was allotted the crops have been good, and this year the wheat crop was as heavy, if not heavier, on the uplands than it was in the bottom lands. Oklahoma, during the wheat harvest in June, was a land flowing with milk and honey, for everywhere there were indications of plenty and prosperity. The wheat crop was so heavy that in some instances settlers, with the money realized from this year's crop, have been enabled to move from a dugout, or sod house, into a frame house, and some are now riding in surreys, instead of Studebaker farm wagons. More than 70 per cent of the 200 Indians in this colony are living on their allotments. Nearly all of their houses were built since 1888. I had the pleasure of traveling extensively over the reservation in company with Mr. J. H. Seger, the founder of this colony and the present superintendent of the Seger School. Much of the success of the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Seger Colony has been due to his very wise, practical, and judicious management. I have studied him and his work for a number of years, and I believe he is the wisest worker among the reservation Indians in the entire country; and I am inclined to think that he has done more toward solving the real problem of adjusting the Indian to his new environments than any man living. The best test of a system or a law is its fruits. In this colony there were Indians that raised this year considerable wheat and other grain, and also quite a little cotton. I do not wish to convey to you the impression that these Seger Colony Indians are hungering and thirsting for an opportunity to labor; far from it. But I do wish you to understand that they have made progress in the last ten or fifteen years; and it is my opinion, formed from observation and approved by Mr. Seger himself, that if Government rations and other aid now granted were withdrawn, they would become independent and self-supporting.

That they are making real progress is evidenced by their desire to have their children attend school and by adopting the ways and customs of civilized life. They are not only anxious to have their children attend day school, but also the Sunday school; and the Mission Church near the Seger School is made up largely of Indian members. They have materially changed their ideas concerning their medicine men, as well as their burial rites and customs. The white physician is summoned, and his medicine taken, and his instructions carried out, so far as possible. There are Christian services at the burial of the dead, and a cemetery has been established near the church and school. In some instances these Indians have erected marble headstones over the graves of their loved ones.

Since most of the denominational schools have been closed, and the work of educating Indian youth turned over to the United States Government, there should be near every school a mission station or church to look after the spiritual wants of the Indians. There is danger when the head and hand are trained and the culture of the heart neglected.

I was deeply touched in visiting the little cemetery near the Seger Colony Mission Station. In a little salt box standing on the top of a child's grave there was a pewter cup, a drinking glass, cups and spoons, and several bottles—some empty, and others partly filled with medicine. In mute eloquence they told how loving hands had done everything in their power to save the life of the one called home.

Perhaps the best way I can show you how education and the allotment of land in severalty are solving the Indian problem will be by taking you with me on a visit to the house of James Inkanish, a Caddo Indian, 27 years of age. James was a student for six years at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and during these years obtained a good English education and also came to be a very good carpenter. He lives 6 miles south of the Seger School. His wife was Mary Littlebear, a reservation Indian girl, who had never had the advantages of an education at a nonreservation boarding school. They had a 2-room house, with the walls and ceiling sheathed. The house was 14 by 28. I visited this family in company with my wife and Mr. and Mrs. Roe, the missionaries of the Dutch Reformed Church at Colony. As we approached the house Mary saw us coming, and at once turned away from the door and went and washed her hands and face, and came out and shook hands with us. James had been hoeing in the garden. He had 22 acres of Indian corn, 20 acres of kaffir corn, and also cane and millet. His stock consisted of 2 milch cows and calves, 5 hogs, 6 pigs, and a lot of chickens. He also had a well and a good surrey. His wife makes butter once a week. He talks good English, is thrifty and industrious, but said he had no time to get out and talk politics. He was married about two years ago, and after the white man's fashion. When we called, Mary wanted to stay out in the kitchen, because, as she said, she did not look clean enough to see company.

Mrs. Roe, however, persuaded her to the contrary. Mary is 25 years of age and talks English. There were pictures in the room, and on the wall was a map of Cuba. In addition to his other work James cuts and hauls wood at $4 a cord. He had at the time of my visit 20 to 30 cords cut and seasoned, and was to haul it in July after the rush of the harvest work was over. His home was better than that of some of the white settlers. There was also in the room a sewing machine, the money to pay for which Mary had earned. There was also a commendable attempt at neatness displayed in the room, for in a dish was a fly poison that Mary had manufactured by soaking the coffee bean in milk. She said it was a fly poison that was sure to kill. In the yard was a tepee, in which they sleep at night during the summer, because it is cooler and more comfortable than in the house. I noticed that she used a metal washboard. An excavation had been made in the ground, in which she kept her butter and milk. She used an oilcloth on the table, and I saw the table was provided with a butter dish, sugar bowl, pepper and salt shakers, a sirup cup, and spoon holder. Near the house there was a line of washed clothes drying in the wind. When Mrs. Roe met Mary she put her arm around her and took the baby. The baby was very clean and attractive, and the Indian mothers understand that unless they keep their babies in this condition Mrs. Roe will not take them. It was observable that the dogs about this house did not bark. I presume that they, too, were civilized. James informed me that wildcats sometimes came and killed his pigs, but he said that did not discourage him, because he bought more—not cats, but pigs. His sister Alice rode in the carriage with us, and we drove by a house and 160 acres of land that belonged to her. She has rented it out and is having it put in good shape by a white man. Her rent is paid, not in cash, but in work.

At the Seger School there was a school building in process of erection. Grasshopper, a Cheyenne Indian, whose English name is Ed Harry, and Scabby, a Cheyenne, Little Chief, Onohoe, and Hartley Rich Bear, Arapahoes, were quarrying stone and tending masons, receiving as wages $1.25 per day. Mr. Seger said that their services would be as valuable as that of white men, provided they could talk English. The execution of the land in severalty act, if wisely directed, as in the Seger colony, is anything but a failure.

President GATES. The first paper I wrote on Indian affairs was read before the Social Science Association, in 1885, when I advocated the system of allotting land in alternate sections to Indians and to carefully selected white settlers. President Cleveland said that this was the most desirable plan he had looked into, but it did not go through Congress. The only man who can get anything done officially, in the matter of marriage relations among Indians, is Commissioner Jones. That is the difference between him and us. If he would insist upon it, the status of the marriage relation could be established within two weeks, and the Department should back him in this. If he does this he will find that we are all with him. That is a stronger piece of personal exhortation than I ever before uttered to any man, in any of these conferences!

Adjourned at 12.30 p. m.

Fourth session, Thursday night, October 18, 1900.

The conference was called to order at 8 o'clock by the president. An original poem, based on an incident which occurred long ago among the Indians of South America, was recited by Miss Edna Dean Proctor.

The subject for the evening was Porto Rico. The first speaker was Dr. H. K. Carroll.

PORTO RICO.

By Dr. H. K. Carroll.

If we could know the inmost thought of every heart here we should find that it is beating in hearty sympathy with the aspirations of the people of Porto Rico; and if this audience could know exactly what the people most need there, you would be glad to furnish it.

It has been my lot to travel a good deal, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Northern border pretty well to the South, and I have met all colors and conditions of people, and I have found, without exception, that everybody is interested in Porto Rico and its people, and desirous of those things which shall inure to their benefit and advantage.

We need to know the condition of a people in order to help them. Some very well-intentioned people who desired to help mankind, soon after the Stars and Stripes were raised over Porto Rico, sent down some tracts to be distributed bearing upon the subject of cruelty to animals, and setting forth, among other things, the terrible cruelty it is to put a frosty bit into a horse's mouth. As none of the people had ever seen ice or frost they hardly knew what it meant.

I was requested to go down there by the President of the United States to find out everything about everything and everybody in Porto Rico and put it into a report, and formulate a system of civil government for that island. This [holding up a large volume] is only a part of my report, for the appropriation was exhausted before it got through the press. The President kindly gave me all the assistance that I needed, so that with an interpreter and secretary I went under most favorable auspices. I was there in time to see the evacuation of San Juan by the Spanish soldiers, and I was everywhere received with open arms as the President's commissioner.

I need to say a few things about the island in general. As you know, it is 1,500 miles from New York, nearly south, and 800 miles east of Habana. It is about 100 miles long and from 45 to 50 miles broad. It is a mountainous island. The whole interior is covered with mountains, and the surface is so varied and the climate and atmosphere so different that the various crops of the island have good opportunity to grow. Sugar cane grows along the ocean, tobacco on higher land, and coffee on the still higher land. Almost every foot of the surface of Porto Rico is capable of being cultivated, except the southern slope of the mountains. The climate is equable. I went down in October and stayed until April, and almost every day was a perfect day. The poet speaks of the rare day in June. If you will take the rarest day in June and multiply it by one hundred and twenty or thirty you will have pretty much the climate of San Juan as I saw it in winter. The thermometer rarely rises above 89, 90, or 91 degrees, and it rarely falls below 65 or 66. When the rain falls in the winter it falls very quickly, and is soon over with. They have no gloomy, cloudy days, as in the vicinity of Boston or New York. In summer it is a degree or two warmer, and the humidity is greatly increased.

The population is about a million—I think 957,000. I want to correct the notion so prevalent in the United States, that the population is composed of a shiftless, lazy, black people. About 65 per cent are white people, about 27 per cent are mixed, and only 8 per cent pure-black negroes, and the proportion of black and mixed population is decreasing, as the census shows.

Now, who are the white people there? Of course they are in part descendants of the Spanish settlers, but there is a line of demarcation between the peninsular Spanish and the Porto Ricans. The Porto Rican hates the peninsular Spaniard, and the peninsular Spaniard despises the Porto Rican. The reasons are not far to seek. The governor-general was sent over with the expectation that he would remain a year or two, and in that time he would satisfy his thirst for wealth. He expected to line his pockets and return to the American colony in Barcelona and live in luxury. His first idea was to make his own fortune; second, to take care of those who came over with him. His third care was for the mother country, and his fourth, if he had a fourth, was for the people of Porto Rico. The offices were given

to people from Spain; nearly all the insular offices and many municipal offices. The government was oppressive and corrupt. I can give you one illustration of the corruption of the government. When the autonomous system was introduced, and a certain gentleman of San Juan was appointed superintendent of education, he called in a man to clean the windows of the room he was to occupy. Later he called for a man to clean the floors. The man who cleaned the windows brought in a bill for $12 for one day. The gentleman said to him: "Why do you bring in a bill of $12 for one day's work? You must be crazy." "Oh," he said, "that is the way I have always done it. I do not ask it for myself; I only ask $1.50, but I have always made out my bill in that way." "Well," said the gentleman, "take back your bill and bring it in honestly." The same thing occurred with the man who scrubbed the floors. That will give you a faint idea of the character of the Spanish Government with respect to corruption.

In addition to holding the offices so largely, the peninsular Spaniards were the merchants and bankers, and had charge of most of the business of the island. The government also discriminated against the Porto Ricans in levying taxes. This case came to my attention: A certain property had been owned by a Spaniard, and he had paid $80 tax per year. It was sold to a Porto Rican, and he had to pay $400. You can see, then, why there should be this line of demarcation between the peninsular Spaniard and the Porto Rican.

The Porto Ricans, almost without exception, welcomed the Americans when they came. They welcomed the American Army. "Subjugation" of Porto Rico?—there was none. There was a breaking of the Spanish yoke and a freeing of the people, but no subjugation. I found no desire in the island on the part of the people for independence. On the contrary, everywhere I went I was met by deputations who said if there was any thought of declaring independence they should protest against it. "We are not strong enough," they said, "to stand alone. We are not able to maintain our independence; we want to be connected with the United States." So far, therefore, as we are governing them it is with their own consent. I want to put that as clearly and plainly and emphatically as I can, because that represents things as I found them in 1898 and 1899. The people of Porto Rico did not want independence. They wanted a very close connection with the United States. They wanted justice and their rights. They wanted their relation to the United States to be that of a Territory, like New Mexico or Arizona, to the United States. They did not aspire to independence.

I have to correct another idea—that the Porto Ricans are savages and barbarians. The Government of Spain never had any trouble with Porto Rico. There were insurrections in Cuba and in the colonies of South America, so that one after another got its freedom; but there never has been anything more than a very small local insurrection in Porto Rico. Spain has always said that Porto Rico never gave her any trouble. The people are not barbarians and savages. They do not love war, and they were very restive under a military government, because it seemed to them to be almost a disgrace to be under such a government. They asked what they had done that they should be subjected to such a disgrace. They do not like war and the clash of arms, and it is a mistake to speak of them as savages. I am sure that I am safe when I say that they have nothing to learn of us in politeness and in manners. A politer, kinder, more courteous people it has never been my lot to be among.

In San Juan one day, with Father Sherman, I started to find the Episcopal palace. I asked a young man if he could direct us. He took off his hat, bowed and turned, and accompanied us to the next corner, up an ancient street, round the next corner, over to the palace, into the entrance, up the stone stairway to the iron gate, rang the bell, bowed very politely and left. In the United States you would have been told to go round the next corner, then to the left, then to the right, etc. But this young man seemed delighted to do this act of courtesy. So I found it everywhere.

I remember this incident. We were on the journey from the center of the island to the coast. My stenographer had a camera and wanted to change some plates, and we came to a shack by the roadside, and he went in and asked the woman if she would allow him to remain long enough to change the films. She said certainly, and was very kind. When he got ready to leave he offered her a piece of silver; but she put her hands behind her and declined to take it. "Just as a recuerdo," he said, still holding the silver out. "To prevent you from holding out your hands longer I will take it," she said. That was a poor peasant woman. These illustrations show that the people are not barbarians, but are polite and kindly, with deep sensibilities, and we need to be very careful as a nation in dealing with them lest we outrage their sensibilities.

The subject of schools was treated at such length last night that it is hardly necessary for me to go into it in detail. I made an effort everywhere to visit schools and

to investigate them. I found the teaching of the most superficial character, yet some of the teachers were excellent women, and pretty well prepared for the work of schoolmistress. They only needed to be better instructed to do much better work. I remember a school we visited in Mayaguez, one of the most progressive cities on the west coast. There were two departments in the school, taught by two women. I had my stenographer and interpreter, and it was my purpose to ask questions and have the questions and answers taken down. I asked the teacher if she would call out the superior class and ask questions in geography. She began with the shape of the earth, the sun, moon, stars, planets, asking questions about fixed stars, the use of the telescope, etc., and left the children all up in the sky. I said: "Now, I want you to ask what I regard as important questions in geography, and I do not want you to coach the children." I asked what was the capital of Turkey, of Spain, and other European countries, and they answered fairly well after a little hesitation. When I came down to Cuba and asked where it was they were dumb. When I asked where Porto Rico was they were dumb. When I asked how it was bounded they could not tell me a word about it. When I asked whether it was east or west of Cuba, one girl hazarded that it was east. The same thing took place in arithmetic. The teacher asked them some questions and they answered by rote. If they were asked to stop and go slower, they had to begin at the beginning and rush through. They gave definitions of the properties of numbers and worked out some examples under the rule of the greatest common divisor, and then I asked a few simple questions in arithmetic, such as 9×7, 18×6, etc., and they answered with great hesitation, and in some cases could not answer at all. The poor teacher, for whom I was very sorry, with tears in her eyes said: "Well, here I have some very beautiful lace work, and we have taken prizes for it at San Juan."

Something was said last night about illiteracy. I examined the census of the district of Ponce for 1897, and found it was reported that 28 per cent of the entire population could read and write. Of course, in the entire population those under 5 can not be expected to read and write, and the figures should relate only to those who might be expected to be able to read and write. I found a great many people who had been educated in the United States. The leading practicing physician, Dr. Barbosa, a colored man, formerly a slave (slavery was abolished in 1878), is the leading physician in the social and political center of Porto Rico and has the cream of the practice. He is a graduate of Michigan University. In almost every town and city where I went I found somebody who had been educated in the United States. And while it is true that illiteracy is alarming in extent, it is not true that the people are densely ignorant. I talked with professional men and with business men, and with workers in the poor quarters of the city and on the farms with the peasants. I talked with them about features of the Government of the United States and they showed intelligence, although their knowledge, I must confess, was somewhat limited; but they have great aspirations.

With regard to learning English, we do not need to push it or to introduce it into the schools to the exclusion of Spanish. It is their great desire to learn it. The fact that so many come to this country shows that. I remember a scene which occurred between San Juan and Ponce, when I was making my trip across the island to witness the evacuation of the Spanish. We had stopped at a house for breakfast, and when we got ready to go, the grandmother of the hotel family came to me and said: "It is a very good thing that the Americans have come to Porto Rico and broken the hated Spanish yoke; and now we must learn English. I shall not learn it, nor my husband. My son and his wife may not learn it, but their children will, and we hope that a professor will be sent to every city to teach English. And I hope that the charges will not be very large, for our people are very poor." I said to her: "Madam, the United States will establish a free school system in Porto Rico, and no one will have to pay. It will be perfectly free to the children of the poor as well as to the children of the rich." The old lady raised her hands in benediction, and, while tears rolled down her cheeks, exclaimed, "May God and glory be with you."

Now that is the spirit of the people I met when I was there. It is said that they have changed, and some now say that the people hate the Americans and hate the American flag. If that is so, it is because the class of Americans who have gone there are men who do not fairly represent the United States, and it is because we have not fulfilled our obligations to them. They are not asking for charity; they are not asking us to make large appropriations for their relief or for their benefit. They are simply asking us to give them the same relation to the Government of the United States that the people of New Mexico and other Territories have. It is true that they were impoverished, but that is not strange when we remember the circumstances which have occurred in the islands during the last three or four years.

The great industry, that on which they have depended, is agriculture. Three or four years ago the price of coffee was cut almost in half, and the price of sugar was greatly reduced. That brought the agriculturists into straits. Then came the war with its devastation. Then came the home going of the Spaniards. They had but a small circulating medium, and the Spaniards carried away a large proportion with them. The Spanish merchants began to liquidate their business to go back to Spain. Plantations came into the market, but nothing could be realized on them. The Stars and Stripes were raised, and the markets which had been free were nearly shut off. Porto Rico had no markets into which she could take her produce and in which she could buy. Her tariff was as much against Porto Rico as against every foreign country, and there she had to continue under that state of things for more than a year. Everywhere I went people said to me: "What we need most is a market for our productions; we can not get along without that. Agriculture is crippled." We did not give them free trade. I am sorry we did not; we ought to have done it. We owed it to them. They expected to be citizens of the United States. I saw the draft of the bill that was introduced into the Senate, and which afterwards, with many changes, became law. That bill first proposed to extend the Constitution of the United States over them. That was not done. Next, it was proposed to make them citizens of the United States. I well remember a conversation I had with the Senator who drew that bill. "I do not see how we can do anything else," he said. They must be citizens or subjects or aliens. They are not aliens. They are no longer citizens of Spain; they are not subjects, and according to international law we must regard them as citizens." When the bill was passed, "of the United States" was taken out and the words "of Porto Rico" were substituted, making them citizens of Porto Rico.

Now, they do not ask anything more than the Spanish people of New Mexico enjoy, and they did not wish to be put in any such relation as has been given them; and if the word "America" or "American" does not mean as much now in Porto Rico as it did, it is because they have been disappointed.

We have taken one step forward. We have given them a fairly good government, and I hope the time will come when we shall give them all else that they have any right to ask for.

Question. Do they study music in the schools?

Dr. CARROLL. They did not in the common schools. They do now. I recall hearing the little ones singing in the American school in Ponce, and I had to hold my hands over my ears; they sang so lustily.

Major BRIGHT. Can you give us any information as to the course of justice in the island? Statements have been made that justice is denied, that the old methods prevail, and that there is a great deal of corruption in the judicial proceedings.

Dr. CARROLL. When I was there it was the general impression that the administration of justice needed to be reorganized in the direction of simplicity and of justice. The codes are pretty good and need no radical changes, but the method of procedure needs to be thoroughly changed.

Let me add a word with regard to the legitimacy of marriage. I investigated it fully. There is great danger that people will be misunderstood when it is stated, and it is a fact, that more than half of those living in that relation are living together without any ceremony, civil or religious. In the great majority of cases that was not the fault of the people so living, but it was the fault of the system. According to the civil code there was but one method of marriage for a Catholic, and that was the religious ceremony. There was a civil marriage, but only for those who were not Catholics or who would abjure Catholicism. The civil marriage was almost as difficult as the other. In one place where I asked for information they brought me a document relating to a civil marriage, that consisted of twenty-four sheets and fourteen documents. There had to be the application of the man, the same of the woman, the banns, the consent of the parents, the advice of the grandparents, the statement that the banns had been published two weeks, the statement that the man after that lapse of time still desired to be married, the baptismal certificates, etc. All these required fees, and poor people could not pay these fees any easier than they could pay the fees for the religious ceremony. After I had looked into this matter General Henry requested me to revise the code, and I did so, so as to make the way easy for civil marriage. I left the island before its promulgation, but I heard afterwards that a great many couples went to the municipal judges and were married by this system.

Dr. W. H. WARD. I went down to Porto Rico to look up the religious and educational conditions. The religious conditions it is not necessary here to discuss, and the educational condition has been fully stated. The memory of those conditions will not fade easily from my mind. Wherever I went I took pains to go into the schools.

The system was lovely on paper. It was the French system. Nothing could be more complete or better, but it was not carried out. There was supposed to be a full series from the lower to the higher schools. Instead of that there was scarcely a school to be found except of the primary grades. No school buildings existed on the island. The schools were in private buildings, hired, where the teacher lived with his or her family, with one or two rooms given up to the schools. Go into one of those rooms and you would find a blackboard or two, one or two maps hanging on the wall, a globe above the door on a shelf, and two or three shelves devoted to geometry. I was startled by that. I had not been in the habit of seeing geometry in a primary school, but I found it was to teach the difference between a cube, a square, a sphere, an angle, etc. Nothing beyond the definition of a few forms was taught. Geography was the show recitation. There were few schoolbooks. Questions were written on the board by the teacher and the answers given, and they were copied off by the pupils. The pupils committed them to memory and made fluent recitations. But one thing was well done—the writing of the boys and girls. The embroidery and sewing were also good. In geography I asked the scholars to point out California on the map; not a scholar was able to do it. I asked where New York was. The scholar looked at the map, at the teacher, at me, and then on the floor, and finally looked up again and pointed out Alaska. There would be but one or two reading books in a school. The children are quick, apt, and full of life, ready to learn, and I have no question that under proper instruction they would make excellent scholars. They are just as bright as anyone else. They are small and their parents are small. How can they be anything else when they have nothing to eat but bananas and cocoanuts? We should not be as large as the people in this company if we lived on that kind of food.

As to our treatment of those people. I lay it down as a fact, which lies at the bed rock of the true policy, that we have got to consider the principle of individuality. I don't want to talk about races. I am tired of talking about races. I do not know how to teach races. I know how to teach a man, a boy, an individual. These people are individuals. Races are not entities. You can not corral a race, only a boy or a child. It is perfectly impossible to undertake anything more. The characteristics are the characteristics of the individuals of the race. Here we have a story told by Mr. La Flesche of an Indian who had been called to take his allotment. He had worked among the American people, and he influenced them in the way of establishing schools. By race he was an Indian, but in that purpose he was as white as you and I are. Mr. La Flesche himself, what is he? An Indian? No; just as good a white man as you are. Race is not something that we are to consider. I do not like to hear people talking about the classification of races; certain are infantile, certain adolescent, certain mature. Individuals may be. The majority of the people in a crowd may belong to that particular class or division which we may characterize as one of these, but some are of one sort and some of another, and any one of them can be raised to the other series under proper conditions. Sometimes people talk about the dependent races or inferior races. I do not like the words. I would like to know what are the dependent races in Hawaii. The Chinese? Not at all. The Japanese? Not at all. I should not want to call those Hawaiians who are full blooded dependent or inferior. I believe that men are to be treated as individuals, not as races, and are to be developed accordingly.

Twenty-five years ago an army officer went among the Arickarees and Gros Ventres and told the people that they had got to be white men in ten years, and in about that time they were having their lands allotted. You and I have seen among the Sioux, in one room, the old Indian grandmother sitting down cross legged on the floor, while doing work in the same room was her decent but heavy-looking daughter, who had not got quite used to civilization, and her daughter, the granddaughter, cultivated under American education from childhood, just as much a white woman as you are in all instincts and habits and character. I want to bring out this thought, that we have not to treat them as races, but as individuals, and that by proper treatment we can get men like any of us.

Kipling had the right idea. He said:

"Oh! East is east and west is west, and never the twain shall meet
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat;
But there is neither east nor west, border nor breed nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, though they came from the ends of the earth."

That is my doctrine. I think that is the doctrine of this company and of Christianity. I tell you I like the wisdom in that chapter of the good old Bible, the eighteenth of Ezekiel, in which more than in any other passage in all literature this doctrine of individuality is put forth: "Thou shalt no more say the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge. As I live, saith the Lord

God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel. The soul that sinneth it shall die." It is what we do, not what the father did. It is that doctrine, so hard for us to learn, that teaches us that it is the individual that we are to consider. We are not to consider races; we are to work for individuals, one by one, and bring them out of the lower into the higher conditions.

What is the lesson in these countries? That we have got to respect them; that we treat them with real respect. We have got to trust them.

I remember once that I went into an Arab encampment and slept all night in a black tent with a camel's head swinging over me, and I asked in the morning, "Are there any robbers around here?" "Yes; I am a robber myself," was the reply. He could be trusted because he was trusted. I have known a case where the whole company was looted because the leader would not trust the men. Trust Porto Rico.

Dr. W. N. Hailmann was asked to speak on the value of industrial and other education for different races.

Industrial Education.

By Dr. W. N. Hailmann.

I have paid much attention to what goes by the name of industrial education or manual training. I am in hearty accord with the last speaker upon the important point of attack in all educational work. I am thoroughly convinced that the teacher has to do primarily with the individual in his work. So far as our experience with the Indians goes we find that individual Indians who have been singled out and induced to come out of their racial environment into the Anglo-Saxon environment make very fair Anglo-Saxons. This, for a time, at least, until "fleshpot" memories of earlier environment reassert themselves in temptations to "return to the blanket."

The question of industrial education for these so-called dependent races, or other races, for that matter, is a question of economic expediency.

The values of manual training, of which industrial education is a phase, are twofold. In the first place, there are the educational values, which are the same everywhere in every place. Manual training strengthens and makes more alert, more nimble, the physical apparatus of the child. It makes more keen the child's intellectual powers. It makes him intellectually quicker to see and interpret and apply what he knows. He understands more clearly the means necessary for certain ends. He gains more liberty in every direction.

It makes him ethically a better individual. He becomes more persevering, more persistent, more thoughtful. He begins to feel that there is something in him which enables him to be a factor in the life of the world. He begins to see that he is of some account. He gains self-respect, which is a valuable ethical possession. Further on he sees the things which he has studied and observed and learned are of use to him in the achievement of certain purposes, and, what is more and better, are of use to him in his association with others in attaining to some common end. This makes him strong socially. It makes him a power in the community, and by reaction strengthens him in practical benevolence. These educational advantages or values of manual training are the same wherever this is a factor in educational work, whether among us or among the Indians, in Hawaii or Porto Rico, in the Philippines or in China.

There are, in the second place, certain economic values in manual training on its industrial side. Inasmuch as in the work with individual Indian children it is proposed to transfer the Indians gradually from Indian economic ideals and customs to Anglo-Saxon or American ideals and customs, the question becomes one of great importance in Indian education. A real change is to be effected. The economic ideas of the Indians are not like ours. Indeed, the differences between the two are almost polar.

First and foremost, the family has a different organization, a different place in the tribal life of the Indian from the family life of the American. Consequently, it is needful primarily to teach the Indian children American home arts and the purposes of these arts. In Indian life the home is a tribal affair, and, frequently, a much shifting incident. In American life the home is an individual sanctuary, and lies at the very root of our civilization. The first and foremost aim in the industrial training of the Indian, therefore, should be the teaching of the arts of home making, and through these arts the establishment of American ideals of home and family. In this the Indian school will of necessity address itself chiefly to the girls, who are destined to be the real home makers among the Indians, as our girls are among us.

The industrial life of the boy has reference more to the institutional interests and concerns of the community. It has a wider range. It has reference to the State, to the institutions of the State, to commerce, to manufacture, to the school, to the church, all of which do not exist in the tribal life of the Indian. The Indian has no desire for expansion. No expansion is needed to gratify his longings. With us expansion is an absolute necessity. We wish to come in contact with all the world. Wherever there are resources for enjoyment or beneficence we wish to exploit them in greed of gain or in the fervor of benevolence.

It is an interesting fact to me that, while we are deeply concerned to give industrial training to the Indians, we are so apt to neglect it for our own children. It is a curious fact that, while we are so anxious to confer that blessing on the Indian, we are so negligent about conferring it upon our own. In our own schools manual training has to struggle against opposition, and yet its physical, intellectual, and ethical advantages are as great, as far-reaching, as persistent as in the Indian schools.

In this connection I would direct your attention to an observation I made in the Indian schools. In a properly organized Indian school there is not time for schoolroom work proper more than half a day. The other half is necessarily devoted to industrial pursuits. Yet in spite of this, in spite of the fact that many of them do not speak English on entering the school, and in spite of the fact of heredity, previous home environment, mental habit and drift, they are at a great disadvantage, these Indian children learn in eight years about as much of schoolroom lore as ours do in six years. Does this not indicate that in our own schools, with our own children, there would be a great gain of time and intellectual vigor and ethical stamina if we were to give them only half a day in school over books, and spend the other half day in the practical application of principles to the practical requirements of life?

Work is a noble thing. You remember how marvelously Carlyle sings the praise of work and his bitter denunciation of the "one great monster in the world—the idle man." I was at one time in Arizona, at Yuma City. Across the river is the Indian reservation. Yuma City is connected with the opposite shore by a bridge. Across this bridge Indians are constantly passing singly and in groups. They carry with them bundles of goods—things which they have secured in hunting or which they have made with their hands. They bring these things into the city to sell, or, if they go empty-handed, they go about asking for chores to do. They never ask alms, never for assistance, without offering something in return.

In the same place there were a number of white men along the railroad line, loitering about the station, walking along the street into the city, accosting every stranger for "something to buy a meal." They were not Indians; they were white men. I talked with many of these men. Had they gone to school? Yes, every time. A few claimed that they were graduates of the high school. One of them claimed to be a college graduate, and yet he had sunk to this deplorable condition of the idle man, of the purposeless life, an outcast from the industrial life of our nation, a parasite, a burden upon our civilization, because in our schools, in our educational system, no attention is paid to this common need, and which we are sensible enough to give to the children of the Indian.

Thinking, speaking, and doing are, as I take it, in their origin and development not separate, but indissolubly connected. They bear to each other the relation of body to mind. We can not neglect one without injury to the other. They are inseparable phases of the one conscious soul life of man. In their interrelation, however, work is social rather than individual; whereas thought is individual rather than social, and speech mediates between the two, making individual thought into social thought, and the social work the realization of the individual aspiration. It is not possible to get the true result of education without looking upon it in this light. Work conquers the world for man. Work compels the spirit that is within man. Without work, language, and thought brotherly love and the spiritual development of man are unthinkable. War and strife, wretchedness and crime, ignorance and selfish greed have no mightier foe than work. The very Saviour of men was the carpenter's son.

Mrs. Doubleday was introduced to the conference as a lady interested in industries for Indians. Mrs. Doubleday exhibited some fine specimens of basket work and made a brief address, of which the following is an abstract:

Mrs. DOUBLEDAY. We have heard a good deal about the antiquity of some things—land in severalty, and so on. If we should go back and study the art of basket making, we should find that the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and all old peoples made them, but we should not find the exact age of basketry. Probably Adam and Eve kept their apples in baskets! Indians have made baskets for a long time in this country, and certain designs have been handed down from one generation to another. But with the changes that have come, many of those baskets are now increasingly

difficult to obtain. The curator of the British Museum told me that he had sent to certain tribes for baskets that were once to be had, which can no longer be found. The making of them is a lost art. One of the baskets on this table was made by an old Indian woman who said that she could not induce the young girls now to make them, and it is true that the young people on the reservations no longer make baskets. The old women and some of the men may make them, but basketry as an art has fallen into disrepute, because it is vogue to be a white man. Tourists have encouraged the manufacture of baskets in certain places and they pay well for them, but after the trader has been satisfied there is not much left to go to the Indian who made the basket. This basket [exhibiting a strong, well-made waste-paper basket] has been in constant use eight years. It was made by an Apache. Hundreds of thousands of baskets are imported annually from Germany, when the same kind of baskets might be made by our American Indians, who are the most expert basket weavers in the world. It is for lack of attention to this form of industry that many Indians lack comforts that they might otherwise have. I have come to Mohonk hoping to learn how the Indians may best be encouraged to continue basket making.

Rev. A. S. TWOMBLY, D. D., of Newton, Mass., was asked to speak upon Hawaii. He said that it was a splendid subject, but it would require three days instead of fifteen minutes. The following is the substance of his address:

We should never have annexed Hawaii if it had not been that other nations wanted to hang this necklace of brilliants about their necks. There are several burning questions to settle there. First, the franchise. The people there know what they are about, especially the white people. The commissioners who came to Washington also knew. There are two houses in the new government of the Territory. The plan was that there should be a property qualification for the voters for the upper house. Unfortunately that was struck out by Congress, and now universal suffrage, that bane of all republics, is settled on our new Territory.

The second question is with reference to Asiatic labor. According to United States law it is impossible to import any more Chinese. The Japanese Government has decided that no more Japanese are to emigrate for the purpose of spending their lives there. Where are the laborers to come from? That is the great problem in Hawaii. They must have cheap labor.

The third question they have to consider is the interference of the United States Congress in the local affairs of Hawaii, with regard to land tenure, homesteads, and other matters.

With regard to sending out men to hold offices, offices given as a prize for the work they have done in a political way for United States politicians, it is the worst thing that could happen. The politicians seem to have the idea that Hawaii is a prize. The people of Hawaii may have all the wisdom and patience worried out of them with these problems.

Now, what is the remedy? I can think of but one, and a great many of the people of Hawaii think as I do. It is to let them alone to work out their own salvation. They can work it out. Give them the liberty to make their own way in civil, educational, and religious things and they can do it. The people are of all sorts—Scotchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen, a few negroes, etc. But there are two thousand Americans, who are full of the energy of New England people, and who are among the finest of our New England race, and, with President Dole at the head, they can accomplish far more than they have already achieved.

Now, the people. Are they capable of doing the things that must be done, even with the franchise? They were a very noble race. When I stepped into the carriage to ride up from the vessel on my arrival, there sat on the front seat a splendid-looking man, and I thought he must be a prince of the blood royal, and that I ought to be driving him instead of having him drive me. They have fine physiques, but they are dreadfully lazy. There is nothing to stir them up. If they have a taro patch they are satisfied. One day I crossed a bridge from the center of the city and went back of the king's mausoleum. Down in a beautiful dell through which a brook runs I saw a grass house. I went near it and asked if I might look in. "Certainly," was the reply. Calabashes hung on the wall, and three or four changes of garments; and I found that eight people inhabited that little house. I asked why they were not working. "There is no need to work," they said. "Do you see that man? That man does the work for the whole eight. He helps load the ships and gets a dollar and a half a day, and that lasts a week. Bananas grow the whole year round. What is the use of working?"

Mr. Charles K. Ober, in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work among the Indians, was the next speaker.

Mr. OBER. The Young Men's Christian Associations have done a great deal for the young men of the country, and this system has a large power of adaptation. In col-

leges and universities we find that it is adapted to the needs of students, and it is becoming a great factor in this and other lands, even in the Orient. Upon the reservations, especially among the Sioux, and in Montana, Nebraska, and other places, it has developed cooperation and leadership in Christian work. About fifteen years ago I had the pleasure of meeting Major Pratt; and I remember he said that he needed something of the association idea to bring into the lives of the young men in his school. It lays responsibility on the young men. The work has spread among the Indians almost spontaneously. Going from the Santee training school, the idea of association went out to the young men on the reservation, and almost the first thing we knew there were about twenty of these Indian associations, and now we have thirty seven or eight. Fifteen hundred young men for over a dozen years have been held together in this way, and developed in Bible studies and in their religious life. We have had summer schools for training for leadership in Christian work. About a hundred Indian young men were present at one conference, and very good results came from that training conference. At one place there were six reservation conferences, lasting about four days each, comprising an aggregate of nearly a thousand young men; and at one meeting every officer and committeeman of each one of the eight Indian associations on that reservation came to the conference and stayed through the entire time, and went back with new inspiration. We have a traveling secretary, a young Indian, Arthur Tibbits, recommended for the work by Dr. Riggs. He took a course of study in the Institute at Springfield. We planned to have him take a two years' course, but at the end of that time his classmates said, "Tibbits is going to do a work that none of us can do, in a hard field, and he needs the best training, and we want him to stay for the third year, and we will pay $150 toward the $250 necessary for his expenses." So he was enabled to do that. He is doing splendidly. He is bringing things to pass, teaching athletics as well as the Bible, training leaders, and helping the young men to lead more manly, industrious, and Christian lives. We are touching that secret spring of action, a sense of responsibility and a desire to be something and do something. We recognize Jesus Christ as the inspiration of our lives.

A second young man may be sent to the training school to reenforce Tibbits. We hesitated about it on account of the expense, but finally we telegraphed him that if he could go without imposing any financial obligation on us we believed there was a future for his work. The only thing necessary is to have means to support these young men at modest salaries. I thank you for your attention and trust that some of you may like to have a share in this work.

Dr. WARNER. Dr. Charles Eastman worked for some years in this work of establishing Young Men's Christian Associations among the Indians.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fifth session, Friday morning, October 19, 1900.

The conference was called to order at 10 a. m. by the president. The first address was made by Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., of Hampton.

THE VALUE OF CONFERENCE.

By Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., of Hampton Institute.

I feel whenever I get up to speak at Mohonk that I want to give thanks first of all for the opportunity of being here. I consider this one of the greatest schools of the country, where we have a chance to learn what we could not perhaps learn anywhere else. Do you know what an influence this has been in the establishing of other conferences? We have started a Hampton conference. There has been one at Tuskegee for some years which was suggested by this one of Mr. Smiley's. In the early summer we have a conference at Capon Springs, and another has been established at Montgomery, Ala. All these have resulted from the one started here, and they gather together men and women of different ideas, representing different denominations from all parts of the country, to discuss great national questions. I am thankful, too, that our friends here do not weary of these problems. As a people we are wont to get tired of things. We are impatient. But I do not see that Mr. Smiley ever gets tired of us; I sometimes wonder that he does not. He lets us come and talk about the Indian and about the negro. There is too often impatience and something bordering upon dislike of these races that live among us. People may be willing to help the Indian, but they do not like him.

I was glad of what Dr. Ward said of the need of working for the individual. We must understand that Indians are not all alike. There was a time when they resembled each other more closely than they do to-day. There are some who are just passing from barbarism to civilization; there are others who are well along on the road, and it is not wise for us to treat them all alike. Dr. Ward was right when he said we ought, so far as possible, to treat them as individuals. Further than that, we should group similar individuals together. He does not like the word race. Suppose we say, then, that there are different groups, some of which need one sort of training and help, and others another sort. I have just been meeting our new Indian students at Hampton, who have come from various parts of the country. Every year I ask these boys and girls individually about the conditions at their homes, and then we try to adapt the education we offer them to their home environment. I think all education is tending toward individualism. Instead of trying to deal with great masses, it attempts to give to each person that which he especially needs, which, it seems to me, is the true idea of education.

Let me explain what we are trying to do at Hampton along this line. Mr. Merrill, of the Oneida Mission, was at our commencement, and he told us that he was trying to establish a creamery among the Oneida Indians. They are civilized people. They have no rations and are independent of the Government. He feels, and I think he is right, that, as General Custer said, the cow is the solution for a large part of the Indian problem. By teaching these Oneidas how to take care of cows and how to make butter and cheese we are helping them up. Mr. Merrill offered to buy cows on half shares with the Indian boys, agreeing to care for the animals while the boys remain in school. I recommended that they invest their earnings in this way and they at once subscribed for 10 cows at $20 each, which will enable Mr. Merrill to start his creamery. Five of the Oneidas have gone out to our farm in the country to fit themselves to work in the creamery when they return to their homes. And what we have done for the Oneida Reservation we are trying to do for other reservations that need our help. Among those who came to me at Hampton the other day was a young boy from Indian Territory. It is sometimes said that it is of no use to send returned students there. I said to this boy, "What is your name?" He said it was Alford. His father came to Hampton twenty years ago as Thomas Wildcat, but he had added the name of Alford. I turned to the students' biography cards, and I read to that boy the story of his father's life—the story of a man who has done remarkably good work in Indian Territory. He learned to survey, and has done a great part of the surveying that has been done for his tribe. He has a comfortable home and a good farm, and now his boy has come back to our school. We have several Indian grandchildren of Hampton, and charming young people they are. They show the important results of the work of all these years.

I went to Harvard commencement in June and I saw there in the senior class one of our Hampton graduates. He is the first Indian who has been graduated from Harvard in two hundred and fifty years. The last one came from Cape Cod. He studied a little while and then went back to Cape Cod and was never heard of again. Two hundred and fifty years have passed and this young man has gone through Harvard. He is now at Columbia University studying Indian languages, and he will be of great assistance, as Mr. Francis La Flesche has been, in helping us to understand his people.

President GATES. For three months this summer I was at the same mountain resort with the young man of whom Dr. Frissell speaks. There was not a more interesting young man in general conversation at the place, nor a more universal favorite than this quiet, gentlemanly young man.

Dr. FRISSELL. Reference has been made to another Indian, Angel De Cora, who was graduated from Hampton and then helped by this conference to further study because she had talent for painting. Some of you have seen her illustrated articles in Harper's Magazine, and her illustrations in Mr. La Flesche's book, The Middle Five. She is a young woman who is able to portray characteristics of the Indian that will be of great interest and value. I believe she will be a tremendous help to her people.

I am in sympathy with every word that has been said in regard to the matter of getting rid of the reservations. Certainly no one can feel the need of this more than I do, and yet I feel that the reservation life can not be broken up all at once without great danger. Reference has been made to Mr. Seger's remarkable work. He is a man who shows the right spirit in helping the people out from the old life into the new. We must all try to help in this matter. We can not leave all the work to Commissioner Jones and the Government. The "friends of the Indian" must stand

by him in this terrible crisis. The church has been inclined to say that the Government can do it all, and so in some cases they have taken away their missionaries. We must plead again and again for these missionaries that they be kept at their work, and that the churches be made to feel that it is at this very time, when 250,000 people are passing from barbarism to civilization, that the Christian church needs to do its best work.

Reference has been made to the home life of the Indians. There is nothing more vital. Nothing can be accomplished by any people until they have good homes. Take the negroes. What could they be expected to know about homes? Here are the Indians, accustomed to a communal system. We expect both races all of a sudden to start homes. My friends, the truth is that we expect too much of these people. We are surprised that they do not do this, that, and the other thing, and do not stop to think how could they *know how* to do these things.

The suggestion made last night in regard to basketry was excellent. I an grateful for that; for if these people can take such work as basketry and lace making into their homes it will be most helpful. We must not be discouraged. Someone asked me if I thought the work was worth while, and I wish to say in reply that I believe there is no work in the world which has paid better than that for the so-called "inferior races" of our land.

Rev. F. W. Merrill, of the Oneida Mission House, Wisconsin, was introduced as the next speaker.

Mr. MERRILL. When I begin to lose faith because people seem to be no longer interested in mission work, I shall remember this splendid gathering of people who are friends of the Indian, and it will encourage me in my isolation. And if some of you when you are praying for missionary work will remember Oneida, I am sure we shall gain blessings from your prayers. I wish I could tell you what my first visit here means to me. I can only say that I shall count it one of the greatest privileges of my life.

I can give you only a skeleton of my work among the Oneidas. I could fill your eyes with tears by telling you instances of the faith of these people. It is marvelous what Jesus Christ has done for them. The pastor of the Methodist Church and myself went carefully through our list of people, and we decided that there were but 100 bad Indians on the reservation, and we made the standard a good deal higher than if we had made it for our own people. I wonder how many villages with a population of 2,000 can produce as high a record.

The Oneida Indians were among the first to take advantage of the allotment act, and every Indian earns his living from his 25 to 40 acres. They have never been pauperized by Government. They have never received rations nor annuities, except 50 cents per capita annually in accordance with a treaty signed by George Washington that they should receive $1,000 a year for all time.

We hear a good deal about returned students. When we came to make out our list we had to include all, and we found that the majority of them were those who had had advantages of education in nonreservation schools, but those failures are not the fault of Hampton and Carlisle and other places. Those schools have given us two splendid trained nurses, one in the Government school and one in charge of my hospital work. I visited Hartford a few days ago and was told that Nancy Cornelius could earn her $20 a week there and have her time fully occupied. But she felt the call of duty to care for the sick and aged among her own people, and for her services as nurse, housekeeper, scrub woman she receives the meager salary of $200 a year, which I am obliged to raise for her. Our hospital is now clean, and a generous friend has kept it open for three years. Our nearest doctor is 10 miles distant, and neither telephone nor telegraph. You can see what it would mean to us could we have a physician as well as a nurse.

Hampton has given a farmer and an engineer to the boarding school. Carlisle has made famous not only the leader of her band, but not less famous the greatest ball player, one of the most modest young men that I ever saw. Carlisle gave to us two boys who last winter went to our State agricultural college to be taught dairy work, and I hope this winter that I can doff this clerical uniform and put on a pair of white overalls and jumper and go and learn how to run a creamery with them. We have made a beginning of raising money for the creamery. We need for the full equipment the modest sum of $2,500, which will give us the building and some money toward cows. The Indians have everything to learn about cows, from the simple fact that it is not advantageous to milk a cup of milk every time they happen to need one, or that it is not the best thing for cows to let them forage for themselves in the deep snow. I do not believe there is any way in which we can help the Oneida Indians more than by the establishment of this creamery plant.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National Indian Association, was asked to report about the work the women are doing.

Mrs. QUINTON. It is sometimes good for us workers to stop, look over the ground, see, and give thanks for what has been accomplished. We all recognize that under all this movement for the Indian race there is a divine purpose, and we recognize that all such races can be and are to be brought up to the stature of Christian manhood. We recognize that many evils which belonged to the childhood of the Indian service have ceased to exist. The honorable Commissioner alluded to some of them. A great deal has been said of the brutality of the Spanish bull fight, but we had something very like it on our own frontier in the days when the beef supply was issued on the hoof and the wild chase and shooting followed. That is ended. And the Indian shows are gone; or, if here and there exhibited, it is without official sanction or permission. The rations, too, are to be retained only until they can be exchanged for some better and higher mode of discharging our obligations to Indians; and the great gain to industry and manhood of a final settlement of debts to Indians seems to be in sight. For all these changes thanks are due to God and to the friends of Indians in office and out of office.

It has been somewhat amusing of late to see how many ideas which are really venerable have been thought to be modern and original by "original" workers in this Indian service. But a good many Columbuses thought themselves the original discoverers; and the explanation is simple, for there was a divine inspiration in each. Could anything better prove that inspirations which help a race or a future are divine? Such never mean failure. The land in severalty idea was one of President Madison's, we are told, and of others all along the years; but it was also from a divine inspiration that the women's association, first as a society, planned and began a popular appeal and combined movement to secure it, a movement which went on until enough joined it to secure the severalty law. Ideas have wings, and they nest in minds and hearts; and what a singing of birds follows in the fullness of time!

There is another thing for which we are all profoundly thankful, which is that all workers for Indians are in substantial agreement. All believe in work, in citizenship for the Indian, and, above all other benefits, in that of revealing to his soul his personal relations to God and his fellow-men. And we are glad to know that compulsory education, existing for us in twenty-nine States of the Union, is also applied to Indians under humane conditions. Another gain is that we have come to see that there are no *per se* dependent races. There can not be when all are made "of one blood," in the "one image," and, with opportunity, witness the same results. And all our work for the red man is practical, educative, uplifting. In our own society, the Women's National Indian Association, the work among Indians has been from the first, as our records, literature, and periodicals show, industrial, domestic—the work of schools and missions. To forty-seven tribes or tribal remnants we have been enabled to bring, directly or indirectly, the light of Christian truth; and what force is equal to Christianity for laying hold of all the faculties and powers of men for practical ends? As one Indian said: "You say Great Spirit love Injun all same white man? I work; I plow; make house; put children in school; I be white man." In this practical work our association has erected forty-one buildings—missionary cottages, chapels, schoolhouses, etc. Through its loan department it has enabled Indians to build civilized homes; has granted them agricultural implements, stock, sewing machines, and many other things to help them into civilized labor; and recently it has sent a loom to the Moquis, who enthusiastically received it, and will by our missionary be taught to use it. Last year we builded a hospital on the northern edge of the great Navaho Reservation in New Mexico; and it is under the care of Mrs. M. L. Eldridge, to whose excellent work as a field matron reference has here several times been made. At the center of that reservation, 70 miles farther south, we have also another station for kindergarten and medical work.

President GATES. Twenty thousand Navaho need this help, and I trust all this work will be nobly supported.

Miss ANNA BEECHER SCOVILLE. I shall not take my text from President or pilgrim, but from one of the bugaboos of American history, old Sitting Bull. When he was first brought onto the reservation, and before we had civilized him by a course in the "Wild West Show," he appealed to a worker among his people in these words: "Take pity on my women. The young men can be like white men and work, but then the women, to whom in the past we owed everything, have nothing left; help my women."

These women once took the skins, tanned them, made the embroidered clothes for the family and the great tepee they lived in. These women dried the meat, planted and gathered corn, prepared the winter's store of wasna. Surely in them

was the trust of the family, and they did not eat the bread of idleness. The resources of the family went with the buffalo; the old life fell when, worn out with war, the tribe surrendered to reservation life, and to-day in the squalor of the dirt-floored cabin, while the man awkwardly takes her place as a builder and farmer, the woman sits hopeless and helpless.

Old Sitting Bull was right. If we would save the Indian, if we would make him a self-supporting, reliable citizen, we must restore the women to a position of respect; must help them to find in the new life a field of activities as necessary to the family as the cornfield and the tent were in the old days.

To this end the Government has established the office of field matron, and her work is to teach the Indian women how to care for their families, just as the farmer is appointed to teach the men how to till the land, raise stock, and win support by labor. If these offices were intelligently filled, the aim that the Commissioner set before us yesterday—the forming the Indians into small self-supporting communities and then leaving them to support themselves—would soon be possible. But to do this our field matrons must not only be honest and earnest, but intelligent in their work. They must study the field, and see what the land will produce; they must study the village, and see what will appeal to the people. The children will be the first bond between her and her people, and often her cow will teach civilization faster than any preaching. Indians dislike milk, but when they learn that babies thrive on it the cow will be entered with the ponies as members of the family.

In the great Sioux reservations future self-support depends on cattle raising; yet on one of those reservations I know two field matrons who keep no cow, and a school of a hundred children where only one cow was kept, because "it was no use to give Indians milk—they didn't like it." A wise man coming to the head of the school put big pitchers of milk on the table three times a day, saying, "Hungry children will eat anything, and it is better for these young citizens to learn to like milk than to learn to read." At the end of the school year he found that all of the children were drinking milk.

The appeal to the stomach is the surest plea for civilization. For that reason the field matron must have a garden and grow vegetables. If she gives a man a hoe to earn his meal instead of charity, she is teaching agriculture and self-respect at the same time. If, added to this, she has a cooking class, and teaches the women to prepare the vegetables and to eat them, she can give out seeds in the spring, and her people will plant gardens.

If once the people have a steady food supply, rations can be given up, and when the people have cows, pigs, and chickens nomadic wandering must stop, and that should be the first object of the field matron. But other industries are not only needed, but welcome. The Indians are in the artistic period of their development, and next after the appeal of the stomach is the appeal of beauty; hence their beautiful bead and basket work, and the ease with which they learn lacemaking. Patchwork, knitting, sewing, all are a delight to them, and sewing classes are one of the surest ways of getting hold of the people.

But more than that—every reservation should have an industry that not only interests the people, but pays in hard dollars and cents and teaches them business habits. Such are the lace schools, and the flocks and blankets of the Navaho, and for this reason we should establish a creamery at Oneida, where there is a good market for butter. Encourage cattle raising on the great ranges of the Northwest.

These are suggestions as to what can be done; but, as it is to-day, two-thirds of the Indian communities have no field matron, and of those who are in the field many are indifferent, self-seeking, or ignorant. If we can not afford to furnish all tribes with this help, we surely can not afford to pay matrons who do not work. But, on the other hand, many a good worker is swamped with the conditions. I know one woman who nursed a village through an epidemic of measles this year, and walked from 6 to 8 miles a day, besides her work, because she had no horse. I know of another field matron who is paying 25 cents per barrel for water. Such deprivations open our eyes to the needs of the people.

Surely we can hardly expect the Indian to be cleanly or a good farmer where he draws the water 3 to 4 miles by team. Is it not time that we stopped such waste of time and money and took steps to have water located and wells bored in all available places? Only when that is done can we settle the people permanently.

In closing, let me say that only, by the patient and *intelligent* work of matrons and farmers can the love of land and the value of land be taught the Indian, and only by such love can the land in severalty act be a real force for good among the Indians.

If, then, the work of the field matron is so important, is it not economy to have the positions filled with women trained and fitted for their work?

President GATES. When we want information in Washington about the Indian service, and want facts promptly, and marshaled with common sense and accuracy, we send for Miss Emily S. Cook of the Indian Bureau. We are going to hear her next.

Mr. SMILEY. Twenty years ago she was the oracle of the Indian Department.

Miss EMILY S. COOK. In view of all that has been said about home making, and what great need there is for giving attention to it, I think I need not apologize for giving you Dr. Ward's conundrum, "What is woman's worth?" The answer is, "Double you, O man."

Miss COOK. The Indian Office has recognized that to a small extent and is making domestic training and the growth and development of womanhood a part of its work. But outside the schools it does little for the Indian woman except through field matrons, and they are few in number and far apart. The appropriation for them is only $15,000. The salaries range from $500 to $720 a year. We have generally about 20 matrons in the field, though the number varies somewhat during the year. I think the Indian Office realizes the importance of the qualifications of the matrons, because these are the qualifications expected: The field matron should be about 45 years old or upward; she should be as strong as a horse, as gentle as a dove, as wise as a Solon, and as modest and loving as women are generally. The Indian Office does not always get such matrons, and so a great many people say the field matron does no good whatever. The office is sometimes obliged to admit the fact, but when it wants to prove its position it turns at once to Mrs. Eldredge and says, "Here we have one who combines all the qualities and does all the work expected."

Mrs. Eldredge is on the San Juan River on the north of the Navajo Reservation. She has helped the Indians in digging a ditch for irrigation, and has hoes and plows and shovels and pickaxes which she lends them. The women come to her in every possible circumstance when they need help, and she goes miles to visit them when they are sick. She helps to repair the ditches when they break down, teaches the men how to farm, and, in short, is farmer, teacher, mother, sister, and field matron to the entire community. It is interesting to note that no small part of her success is due, incidentally, to the Mohonk conference. At one of the meetings here Mrs. Fisk, from Boston, mentioned that she belonged to an association that would like to help, practically, in such work, and the name of Mrs. Eldredge was given to these ladies, and a correspondence began, which has resulted in the Massachusetts association furnishing money for the ditch, tools, and most of the equipment for her work, including the horses and wagon.

These field matrons are scattered from the Pimas in Arizona, where there is no water, to the Mandans in North Dakota, where there is a matron who has not got a well yet; but it is hoped that within a few weeks the Commissioner will give her that well. This matron, instead of being a widow of middle age is a very attractive young lady, Miss Dawson, who, with her cousin, has been carrying on the work. The cousin is a trained nurse, a member of the Mandan tribe. The two have helped each other out. Miss Dawson's work among her own people has been remarkable, and everyone who goes there speaks of the beautiful home which she provides as an object lesson. She has headquarters for returned students to keep them from getting discouraged. She has Sunday school, sewing school, mothers' meetings, and clubs, and, in general, exercises the religious and civilizing influences which a good woman can throw around a community.

The field matron has a great deal to do outside the specific work of helping women to care for their homes and children, to take care of their sick, to cook their food, to make their soap, etc. There are a thousand and one other things which she does.

Among the Walapai the field matron encourages basket making, and she makes sales of the baskets, so that the women may have this means of getting a little extra money for house furnishing, and of adding to their other resources. She is also helping the Indian men to get jobs of work on the railroad and among settlers.

In the State of Washington there is a matron who has done much toward putting Indian girls in white families, and getting under sheltering care those who have gone astray, until they can have an opportunity to rebuild their lives. She has also found employment for boys, and is trying to establish the outing system in that neighborhood. The one who could tell you the most about field-matron work is Mr. Murray. His wife is a field matron, and is doing devoted work among the Pawnee.

It is absolutely impossible to give statistics about such work, as mother love and sister influence defy statistics. Its outcome and its successes time alone can develop. It is not done by machinery nor by wholesale. It is "hand picking," and that is slow, but it gives the best and most lasting results. It is by utilizing such means as this that the Indian Office undertakes to teach the Indian woman how to shoulder the white *woman's* burden.

Mr. SMILEY. Nothing better can be said of the Indian service than that they have had the discretion to keep Miss Cook so long in the Indian Bureau.

The business committee reported the platform, through the chairman, Dr. Lyman Abbott. After reading the platform, Dr. Abbott spoke as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

This eighteenth annual session of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference affirms its hearty and unanimous approval of the statement of the Indian Commissioner that it would be better for the Indians if they had been treated from the beginning as individuals subject to the laws of the land. To overcome the difficulties which the natural error of the past has created, and to bring the Indian into individual relations with the Government as a citizen of the United States with the least intermediate injustice and hardship, is the Indian problem. The discontinuance of treaties with the Indian tribes as separate nationalities, the allotment of land in severalty, the gradual decrease of rations, the increase of appropriations for providing all Indian children of school age with the essentials of an English education, the consequent discontinuance of the contract school system with the un-American union of the church and state which that system involved, are all parts of this one coherent and consistent general policy. That policy should be continued to its natural consummation by officials who should be neither appointed nor dismissed for merely political or personal reasons. Further measures in general pursuance of this policy urgently needed are the following:

Rations should be issued only when succor is indispensable to prevent what would otherwise be unpreventable distress.

Where allotments are made in arid districts an ample supply of water for purposes of irrigation and domestic requirements should be provided under such arrangements as, within their natural possibilities, will secure its permanence and will make its subsequent diversion impossible.

Since agricultural training is no less necessary than land and tools for self-support, only carefully selected and well-trained farmers and field matrons should be appointed to furnish industrial education and guidance to the Indians on allotted land.

The family is the basis of civilization, and marriage is the basis of the family; therefore, marriage should be regulated and protected by law, and a system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths should be provided such as will secure the legal recognition of the family, and thus protect the right of the Indian to transmit by inheritance his lands to his legal heirs. The present evils are such as to demand immediate action by the Bureau for this purpose without waiting for legislative action.

The habit of leasing allotments converts the lessor from an industrious worker into an idle and improvident landlord. It should, therefore, be permitted only to allottees who suffer from some infirmity or disability which incapacitates them from obtaining in any other way the benefit of their allotment; and the power of the agent to authorize such leases should be strictly limited by law to such carefully defined exceptions.

When the allotment has been completed and the Indians have become independent and self-supporting citizens, the expensive machinery of the agency should not be continued; with rare exceptions the Indians should then be relegated to that protection of the laws and that stimulating effect of competition in freedom to which we owe alike our safety and our industrial inspiration. We heartily indorse the statement of the Commissioner that there are a number of these agencies which should be at once discontinued.

This conference congratulates the country on the substantial progress made toward an intelligent understanding and an effective prosecution of this policy, as far from sentimentalism on the one hand as from oppression and cruelty on the other. It notes with especial satisfaction the fact that the assumption of secular education by Government has done nothing to lessen the Christian work of the churches, and the increasing attention which Indian education continues to receive from the Government as shown in more and better school buildings and better equipment, a gain of nearly 1,000 a year in Indian pupils, a continuation of the merit system in appointments, and a noticeable growth in *esprit de corps* among the Indian and school officials.

This conference believes that Indian legislation should continue to be so shaped and the Indian Bureau should continue to be so conducted as to render the need of Government supervision constantly less, and to secure its total abolition at the earliest practical moment, and it looks forward with hope to the complete solution of the Indian problem and its disappearance from American life early in the century on which we are now about to enter.

But new days bring new duties. The extension of the authority of the United States over new territory peopled by those foreign to our language, laws, and civilization imposes new and important duties upon our Government and upon the philanthropy of our people. It is our first duty to see that the mistakes which have so delayed the wise solution of the Indian question be avoided in the treatment of this new problem, that wise and honest men be selected to administer our laws, to supervise the education of the young, to lead the people to a practical knowledge of our civilization, and to prepare them, by laws justly administered and education generously provided, for self-support and self-government.

Fundamental Principles in Government.

By Dr. Lyman Abbott.

In moving the adoption of this report I shall not enter into a discussion of the details covered by it, for they have been sufficiently brought before you by those far more familiar with those details than I am. I shall only attempt to bring your thoughts back to certain principles which I think ought to govern a great nation like ours in dealing with peoples who have not had in the past the advantages which we have possessed.

When two civilizations meet, a higher and a lower, there are only three alternatives possible. The higher civilization may extirpate the lower, as the Hebrews extirpated the Canaanites. The higher civilization may subjugate the lower, as the Anglo-Saxons subjugated the Celts. The higher civilization may convert the lower, as the Hebrew civilization, superior in all its moral elements, converted the Roman imperialism in the first four centuries. There is no other alternative—extirpation, subjugation, conversion.

When our fathers landed on this coast they did not attempt any one of these three methods. They were too humane to extirpate, they loved liberty too much to subjugate, and they were not ready to convert. The consequence was that a policy was substituted, not intelligently planned and deliberately purposed, which allowed these two civilizations, the higher and the lower, the Anglo-Saxon and the aboriginal, to live side by side on the same continent. Here and there a statesman like William Penn attempted to enter into relations with the Indians as men. Here and there a missionary like John Eliot endeavored to convert a few out of the many; but for the main part it was assumed that the continent was big enough for both the colonists and the Indians. The colonists took what they needed, and to the Indian was left the rest. As the population of the whites increased the Indians were pushed farther and farther west, so the Anglo-Saxons got more and more and the Indians got less and less.

Then there grew up, not by any deliberate plan or purpose, a second stage. Instead of the attempt to leave these two civilizations side by side, the Anglo-Saxon and the aboriginal, there grew up the reservation system. Large tracts of land were set apart for the Indians, in which they might continue their own civilization, and habits, and vocations, and live their life as they pleased. These reservations grew gradually less and less. More and more there was a consciousness on the part of the surrounding people that land which contained minerals never mined, and agricultural wealth never extracted, and mill streams never set to work in industries, should not be left to be mere happy hunting grounds and fishing waters.

Meanwhile the Indian lived in his reservation shut off from all the influences which make us and continue us a civilized people. The telegraph, and the post-office, and the coach road, and the railroad were all stopped at the border, and the Indian was left a barbarian. We could not quite endure to see him starve, as the waters grew less populous with fish and the woods less populous with birds and deer, so we began to feed him and give him rations; but we left him a barbarian, and it is a fair question whether our philanthropy and our thoughtlessness have not done him in that respect the greater harm. For a long time we thought we could not afford to educate him. He was regarded as a heathen, a pagan—a pagan close to our own doors. This is illustrated by the fact that in my own denomination, the Congregationalist, he was passed over to the *foreign* mission board for all missionary operations. We put him under the control of agents. He had no law, no courts. Was a wrong done to him he could appeal to no one for justice; did he do a wrong, no one could appeal to the court to bring him to penalty. He was outside civilization, outside the domain of the court, under the flag of the nation and yet without the protection of the nation, and the agent became his little despot. Sometimes the agent was a good despot, sometimes a bad despot, but always a changing despot, generally without experience and without understanding of the problems with which he had to deal.

At last we have come to the conclusion that this has been a fundamental error. I repeat the statement that I made on this floor some years ago and for which I was sharply criticised then, but for which I still stand—barbarism has no rights which civilization is bound to respect. Barbarians have rights, but barbarism has no rights. The function of the higher civilization is not to extirpate the old, not to subjugate the old, and it certainly is not to leave the old to take care of itself. The higher civilization is to convert the old; and I do not mean by that that it is to impose its own habits and its own methods. I do not mean that it is to require the Indian to put on shoes instead of moccasins, to take off his picturesque headgear and wear our unpicturesque stovepipe hats, or even to abandon his tent and live in a house. I mean this: That where there has been idleness there is to be industry; where there has been the servility of womanhood there is to be equality of the sexes; where there has been lawlessness there is to be justice and obedience to law; where there have been children in ignorance there are to be schools and children learning something. There is to be intellectual and moral civilization, whether men like it or whether they do not.

The mistake which we have made in our Indian administration we ought to protect ourselves from making in our new relations with new peoples. We shall make mistakes, there is no doubt about that. We are all the time making mistakes; but a wise nation, like a wise man, learns from mistakes. A blunder is a mistake twice repeated, and we must not make blunders.

What I wish this morning is to try to put before you the fundamental principles which ought to apply to this nation in all its dealings with peoples whose advantages have been less than our own. I will not call them inferior races; I will only say that they are races with inferior advantages.

In the first place. then, at the risk of trenching a little on what may be called politics, it is the duty of the Government of the United States to assume all the responsibilities which its authority imposes upon it. There are inalienable duties as there are inalienable rights. How far and over what territory this Government properly has responsibilities is not to be debated here by me this morning, but wherever the responsibility exists, there the duty exists. For my part, therefore, I agree heartily with what I understood the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to say, that it is the duty of this Government to go into the Indian Territory, treaties to the contrary notwithstanding, and see that in that Indian Territory, under its law and authority justice is maintained, persons and property are protected, corruption is expelled, and civilized life made possible. If we have made a treaty which we must break in order to fulfill that fundamental function of the Government we must, with the consent of the tribe, if possible, without it if necessary, set that treaty aside. What is true of the Indian is true wherever this nation has taken upon itself the responsibility of government.

I shall not argue the question so gracefully put before us by Colonel Higginson the other night, but I think I may be permitted to say this, that I believe there would not be voters enough in this country to carry a single State in the Union, nor a single county in a State, nor a township in any county, in favor of a war of subjugation; that I beleive that in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines we are fighting for the liberty of the people protected by justice and defined by law.

In the second place, wherever Government has this responsibility it has a second duty laid upon it; it must secure to all the people who are under that Government those rights which belong essentially to manhood—the rights to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness. Every man, whether he be foreign or native, black or white, in colony or territory, is entitled to the right to go where he pleases if he does no wrong to his neighbor. He has a right to buy in the open market and to sell in the open market. He has a right to have his marriage relation recognized and protected. He has a right, if he be accused, to be brought before a court of justice and to confront his accuser, to hear the witnesses against him, to have a speedy trial, and to have it before a jury of his peers. He has a right to own personal property, to have his land, and to have his title to that land, and to have that an indefeasible title, and to hold it in such fashion that no act of Congress ratified and confirmed by a President can take it away from him, except by making compensation for so doing. These are among the essential and vital rights that belong to all humanity. We have denied them to the Indians by our reservation system. We are now going into lands where, for other reasons, they have been denied by Spanish law. When our troops landed at Habana they found men who had been in prison for years who did not even know why they had been put in prison; there was no man living who knew why, and there was no record to show why; and that they called "law." Now, wherever we are to go, we are to substitute, I do not say Anglo-Saxon for Roman law, but the fundamental principles of justice which give the man to himself, and make him the pro-

tector of his wife and children. And the better to secure this we are to provide. But there is no better way to say what we are to provide than by reading the recommendation in a very old Book, "Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens." (Exodus xviii, 21.) Able men—competent; such as fear God, having conscience; men of truth, and not covetous. More than that; men that know how to hate and what to hate—men that hate covetousness.

I can not sympathize with those who cast scorn on politicians. There are quacks and practitioners among doctors; there are peddlers and merchants among tradesmen; there are pettifoggers and advocates among lawyers; there are pedants and scholars among teachers; there are saints and sinners among preachers; and there are self-seekers and patriotic servants among politicians. We have found General Wood for Cuba, and Governor Allen for Porto Rico, and President Dole for Hawaii, and Judge Taft for the Philippines, and Commissioner Jones—who is no longer present to hear me—for the Indians. We shall not get such men as Jethro recommended to Moses by sitting afar off in an attitude of I am holier than thou, casting scorn on men who take public office. Our host is no less a Christian gentleman because he has long held a public office. Our President is no less a valued defender of the Indian because he now holds public office. You remember, perhaps, the story of Davie and the goblin. The butter-scotch men were chasing them, and Davie was much afraid, and the goblin said: "You needn't be frightened, for the butter-scotch men can not run unless they are warm, and they can not be warm unless they run."

There are gentlemen who sit quietly in their sanctuary and tell us with a supercilious air that the Government will never be purified until it is administered by honest men, and that honest men will never go into service till the Government is purified. Phariseeism will not make the nation better. It never has and it never will. We can find good men and we do find good men, and when we find them we ought to applaud the good men and stand by them. Dr. Carroll told us last night how Spain administered her civil service in Porto Rico, changing the governor every two or three years to give another man a chance for the spoils of office. That, ladies and gentlemen, is a good way for us not to do.

The fourth principle that should guide us is this: It is our business to see that public systems of education are carried on in all territory belonging to the United States under Federal supervision and under Federal control. That control ought to be exercised with great regard for the prejudices of the people, but it ought to be exercised. We should have had practically no Mormon problem to-day if the United States Government had maintained from the outset a public school systen in Utah free from all ecclesiastical control. The remedy for hierarchical control is public education, and the public education in an inchoate community not yet organized, and which has not yet acquired the means and the skill for administration, should be exercised by the central authority.

Lastly, in all this policy, in the formation of a government, in the administration of the government, in the selection of the officials to carry on that administration, and in the methods of education, let it be insisted on that the only object which should be kept constantly in view is to make men and to make women; and by making men and women who individually are able to govern themselves, we shall lay the foundation for a community that will be self-governing.

These are simple, almost alphabetical principles, but it is sometimes good to come back from details to simple, alphabetical principles. I think the world has never seen a more splendid illustration of one community reaching out a helping hand to aid another community than we saw last summer in Harvard University, when she opened her arms to invite 1,300 teachers from Cuba, and sent them back with new strength and new life. Other nations have undertaken to exercise a government over inferior nations. If America, in the new path on which she is entering, undertakes to make self-governing communities of the nations that come under her authority, and if she uses that authority, that administration, her appointments, her educational systems always, constantly, and continuously for this one purpose, she will show herself the supreme nation among the nations of the earth.

Dr. LUCIEN C. WARNER, of New York, in seconding Dr. Abbott's motion to adopt the platform, said: I do not need to make any argument, for it has been our purpose to express in the platform the general feeling of the conference. But I should like to speak of two or three underlying principles which have influenced us in shaping the platform.

Our host recognized in the call for this conference that new duties were laid upon us,and that the people of our new provinces should be considered in connection with our treatment of the Indian question. While these people are by no means identical

with each other or with the Indians, there are still some general principles which apply to both.

In the first place, they are all strangers to our language, our laws, and our civilization. Our civilization is the Anglo-Saxon civilization, and our laws are the laws that have been developed under this civilization. If we are to live in harmony with the people of our new territory, and if they are to become either a constituent part or even a subordinate part of our nation, then it is essential that they shall be trained in our language, our laws, and our civilization.

Another characteristic that is common to the Indian, and to most of our new population, is the lack of thrift, of industry, of foresight, of the habit of saving. This does not apply to the people of Porto Rico, nor to the Chinese and Japanese of Hawaii and the Philippines; but it is one of the conspicuous deficiencies of uncivilized nations. If we want to give a reason why China and Japan are civilized countries, we could almost find it in the fact that the people are thrifty, that they have learned to save, and that this lack of thrift which so affects our Indian tribes, and which to a considerable extent affects the negro population, is practically unknown in China and Japan.

In order that the Indians should reach self-support it is absolutely necessary that they learn to be thrifty. But instead of teaching the Indian to be industrious and to save, we have taught him the opposite by giving him rations which make it unnecessary for him to work. The first stimulus to work must be necessity. We do well in the case of the Indians to hasten as much as possible the discontinuance of individual support, so that each Indian shall find that upon his own labor must depend the food that he eats. In this way he will the sooner come into a larger civilization and independence.

But there is still another trait of half-civilized people that stands even more in the way of their civilization, and one that is of great consequence to recognize in dealing with them, and that is the lack of self-restraint, the lack of ability to withstand temptation. I sometimes think that the highest product of civilization is self-restraint. It is no particular merit, no particular virtue in you or in me, to pass a saloon and not go into it. In our leading cities we find an open saloon on almost every corner, and yet in spite of these temptations to drink the great majority of our people are temperate. This is because we have learned, as a Christian and civilized people, to control our appetites and to deny ourselves the things not good for us. This is a lesson yet to be learned by the Indian tribes and by most of the half-civilized tribes of the earth. Put these saloons on any Indian reservation, and instead of a majority withstanding the temptation to drink it would be an exceedingly small minority. We must recognize these principles in dealing with all undeveloped races.

It is a duty that we owe to the Indian, to the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines, to keep intoxicating drinks from them. I am not a radical temperance man or a member of any temperance society, but I do feel that it is a disgrace to our civilization that it should be said in Manila that there never was the amount of drinking under Spanish rule that there is under the American flag.

We must recognize in our treatment of the Indian, and of all undeveloped races, that they have not reached moral manhood, and we must keep away from them, as far as possible, temptations which will lead to their ruin. This is not a new principle, but one already recognized in our legislation. There is scarcely a State but has a law against the sale of liquor to minors. Many, also, have laws against the selling of cigarettes and cigars to boys under 16, because of their immaturity. Habits are not formed at this age, and they have not learned to deny themselves, and so they must not be allowed to meet too great temptation. Many people do not reach majority at 21; and with some the majority is never reached, if by this we mean a self-reliance that can withstand temptation. In Alaska so strong is the desire for liquor among the natives that if they can not get it they will buy cologne or Jamaica ginger and get drunk on these. It will be a work of generations to cultivate such a degree of self-reliance as shall enable these undeveloped races to withstand the temptations which accompany our civilization.

In treating of the means for the development of character, the first and most prominent place must be given to Christianity. We shall not see any people raised to civilization and acquiring the ability to withstand temptation except as they are developed under the religion of Jesus Christ. This subject has not had a large place in our discussions, but its fundamental importance has been assumed as the basis of all our work. When we are called upon to cultivate character in these people, to bring them up to where they can meet temptation and overcome it, and take their places with us as members of a civilized nation, we must see to it that Christianity goes hand in hand with education and with the cultivation of thrift and industry.

Mr. Smiley expressed his approval of the platform, and felt that it covered the general ground in a clear and condensed way.

Rev. LEMUEL MOSS. The spirit of hope and aspiration with reference to the whole work makes this a remarkable conference. The Mohonk Indian conference will not meet again in this century, and it may be well at the close of the century to look at what has been brought to pass within a hundred years.

At the close of the last century Napoleon Bonaparte dominated the world, and the spirit of militarism was the spirit of Christendom. At the close of the last century there sailed out of Europe a man who made his way to India. We regard him as the first of those great missionaries in this missionary century. He had to endure a flood of ridicule, especially from Sydney Smith in the Edinburgh Review. He was not permitted to set his foot in territory under British control. The great East India Company would not tolerate him. But William Carey found a place to work. The early missionaries sent out by the American board were treated in the same way, and denied access to territory under British control. They found their places as best they could, and they too did their work.

I ask you to look at the condition to-day. It is not Bonaparte that rules the world. England not only welcomes missionaries to England, but to all her colonies, and there is no English journal of prominence that would dare to say that the colonies of that great Empire are not administered with a view to the good of the colonies rather than to the benefit of the home government, and that is the spirit that has been with our Government through all these troublous times. It is the spirit that has always animated this conference, and through this spirit have grown up the activities of the missionary work at home and abroad. We do well, then, to hope, to aspire, to expect, and to labor. The mountains and the valleys are filled with angel presences. We hear the rustling of their wings as they fly upon their errands carrying the gospel of Jesus Christ to all lands, and it comforts and strengthens my heart to know that this conference has done its part in that blessed work, and that its members will have their part in the joy of the reward.

Adjourned at 12.15.

Sixth session, Friday night, October 19, 1900.

The conference was called to order at 8 o'clock, after singing by Mrs. Hector Hall. The president asked Mr. Darwin R. James to read a letter which had been received from Oklahoma, and make comments upon it.

Mr. James read as follows:

BRIDGEPORT, OKLA., *October 9, 1900.*

To Gen. E. WHITTLESEY:

MY DEAR SIR: I see by report of the Board of Indian Commissioners (p. 83) that you saw fit to read at the Mohonk Conference the "report of a committee of missionaries" and others at work among Cheyenne and Arapaho. That report, with slight alteration, was adopted by a convention of missionaries and others, who met shortly afterwards. The recommendations of that convention, however, seem no nearer realization than before.

The harmfulness of the present ration system has greatly increased, because many of them (the Indians) are now able to lease their land for a money consideration. This money, together with rations, helps him (the Indian) to *live in idleness.* The pernicious effects are most disastrous among the educated young men. Under one plea or another their lands in many cases have been leased. They become spendthrifts, idlers, gamblers, drunkards. Rations, interest money, and lease money all make for idleness. As a rule, what farm work is done, it is by the uneducated Indians—those who have never been in school. Large numbers of educated young men are doing absolutely no work at all on their allotments. They have no house in many cases. Often the land—and house, too, if any—are leased to white men. A few Indians—about a dozen—have cattle, but they are nearly all men who have never been in school.

The young man who has been away at school—say for five years—upon whom the Government has expended not less than $1,000 for his education; who has 160 acres of land alloted to him; who draws about $15 per year as interest money; who draws $30 to $100 as lease money for the use of his land; whose arm is strong and health vigorous—such a young Indian here has a *ration ticket,* and his mother, perhaps, or young wife, if he has one, goes after the rations and beef, carrying them on her back.

The present ration system is, in my opinion, a terrible curse to these Indians. Crops in Oklahoma this year are excellent. Yet, in the midst of abundant opportunities, these young men are *fed as paupers.* For these Cheyenne and Arapaho no

longer can the plea be made of a past treaty, for the treaty has expired. Why then is this terrible curse continued? For the old and infirm some provision should of course be made. They have interest money; they are justly entitled (and they alone in my opinion) to lease money for their land. Relatives in many cases can provide for an aged father or mother. They ought to do so, and will in many cases if it is laid upon them. Those whom the Government might justly feed would be comparatively few if it were rightly managed. For such, a home should be provided—or some other means—in which they should be carefully guarded from imposition by the idle and thriftless.

I have been six years at work as missionary among these Cheyenne and Arapaho. I have visited many other Indians, and have had a wide experience. I have written in the hope that you and others interested may more thoroughly see the situation *as it really exists*. In my opinion, a *home for the Indian* should be the pivot around which central idea all measures should turn. The object of allotment should be to lead the Indians to self-supporting industry in their own homes.

In my experience, the present system has been, not to strengthen, but to *weaken* and destroy family life; to *keep the Indian dependent*. The methods and measures in practice have not been to dignify the idea of the home, but the very reverse. The present ration system is the greatest curse; but along with it are other evils to be reformed.

Is it possible to put in practice here on these allotments measures and methods that will dignify the idea of a home and make it possible for these Indians to have *real homes* on their allotments? The Indians are not altogether to blame that they do not have such homes here now.

Knowing that you are interested in the welfare of the Indian, I have written you thus freely.

Yours, faithfully,

D. A. SANFORD,
Missionary to Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.

Mr. JAMES. This letter, as you have heard, bears upon the iniquitous ration system, and it tells its own story. My own observations are very much in the same line.

I was upon the Crow Reservation last year. The Crows are very wealthy. They are spending of their own money $800,000 in developing the irrigation system, and very much of their land is irrigated. They are what you may call reasonably thrifty Many of them work farms and are really interested in what they are doing. The amount of rations they receive is comparatively small; nevertheless those men and women come up every week with their 2-horse wagons, and sometimes spring wagons, for their little allowances of flour and beef and such other things as the Government gives them. They were at that time negotiating for the sale to the Government of a portion of their reservation—1,000,000 acres, at $1 per acre. They had already received a large sum; yet there they were, coming up in their spring wagons to get these rations. It is shameful—absolutely shameful. I do not know that anything has been done about it. I think it is wise to have this letter printed.

President GATES. The appendix to our last report of the Board of Indian Commissioners contains the report of Mr. James upon this visit to the Crow Reservation. It also contains a careful discussion of the plan we advocate *for breaking up tribal funds*. I do not often risk prophecy, but I am confident that *the next step forward lies in breaking up these tribal funds into individual holdings*, and *paying them to individual Indians in some proper way*. As to rations, Mr. Davis has a word to say.

Mr. JOSHUA W. DAVIS. I can not remain silent after the reiterations of an advocacy of the speedy reductions of rations, with which, in the main, we agree, but which does not set forth in proper strength the qualifications of that policy which are presented in the address of Commissioner Jones.

Instances have been cited here of Indians who of their own accord have renounced their rations; and we wisely wish that all shall be brought up to that standard of manliness, and under an inexorable condition that all shall work, and if any will not work, neither let them eat.

For all is true that has been said of the generally demoralizing effect of the ration system; but we are bound to recognize the fact that there are some Indians who are as manly as those who have renounced their share, who are willing to work and do work on their land, but who by no mortal possibility can support themselves on that land to which they have been forced until some redemption from its barrenness by means of irrigation is provided for their relief. And this condition of things is distinctly recognized in Commissioner Jones's paper as true of many of the Indians. For instance, a year after the Crow Creek Reservation was opened to white settlement, hundreds of the whites who had rushed in were driven out by being brought to the verge of starvation on the miserable land, and many piteously begged Government to help them to get back to their old homes in the settled States.

And the Indians of Dakota, who constitute a large body of those dependent upon rations (because of the exceptionally bad character of their lands) are not only suffering the usual meagerness of crops at the best, but are sharing this year with the whole white population of Dakota the blight from insufficient rains over a large part of the State.

This raises the special question for this season, whether a new reduction of rations should be enforced just at the time of this disaster, when even physically sound men, as well as the less vigorous and able, are this season slowly losing their vitality through insufficient food; but beyond this, as a general truth, and without fear of reasonable contradiction, it is claimed that while aiming at the abolishment of rations, the bounden duty of the Government is to make good to the industrious Indian the possibility of self-support in proportion to the cutting down of Government issues of food, through promotion of water supply, through the improvement of their crude attempts at farming by really efficient training by competent and energetic farmers, and through the fostering of cattle raising. And the effectual pressing of these measures should, of course, be not only in proportion to the reduction of rations, but should precede it.

One other subject is being renewedly pressed upon my attention by correspondence, that the Indians may be relieved from their confinement in trading to the licensed trader's store, *where this now continues* to their injury; for this subject has received the attention of the Department, and some relief has already been secured.

I wish to yield the most of my time to Mr. Brosius, who has been studying this subject in his journeys among the reservations, but would call your attention to the illustration of it in the present great mining strike that engages the attention of the nation. In addition to the central question of advance in wages, the miners are claiming deliverance from bondage to the corporation stores, where their hard-earned wages are consumed by excessive charges for the necessities of life. And Indians may as justly appeal from deliverance from the system of licensed traders, that subjects them to extortionate prices for ofttimes very inferior goods.

Mr. SMILEY. I think we ought to stop giving anything to Indians—flour, plows, hoes, every sort of thing. Anyone who visits reservations sees wagons lying uncared for, tools of all kinds unused. No one values a thing unless he earns it. A man who is capable of earning $1.25 a day should not have these things given to him. You make a pauper of him when you do it.

It is important that some one should see the President and the Indian committees of Congress with reference to all the matters that we have discussed here. I move, therefore, that the president of this conference name a committee of five to visit Washington to confer with the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress on Indian affairs.

Voted.

The first paper of the evening was read by Mr. Brosius.

IMPRESSIONS FROM A SUMMER'S TOUR AMONG THE INDIANS.

By S. M. Brosius, Agent Indian Rights Association.

One of the objective points of my summer's visit was the Osage Reservation, Okla.; the unsettled condition of the affairs of the Osage tribe having received more than the usual attention in the recent past, not only on the part of Congress and the executive branch of the Government, but from persons in civil life who desire the best for the Indian.

It is almost a year since I previously traveled by wagon through the Osage country, being then impressed with the need of reform in the management of this tribe. I found a very large area, comprising nearly all the valuable farming lands, fenced and controlled by a very few persons, some of whom are alleged to have no interest in tribal rights, while many others have but a slender thread upon which to base an interest therein. Thousands of acres of the best lands are controlled in several instances by a single individual, with but little or no profit to the tribe. A clearer idea of the extent to which this monopoly has been carried may be had when I state that, through a drive of sixty or more miles through the reservation lands, we were either inside a pasture of some claimant, or were surrounded on either side by fences of the large inclosures. The then Indian agent, William J. Pollock, upheld these usurpers in the possession of their fields or pastures, and refused to allow members of the tribe the privilege of entering a pasture and selecting an allotment for a home, notwithstanding the fact that all the desirable farming lands were within these fenced inclosures, and contrary to the avowed object of the Government for the

past half century to encourage the disintegration of Indian tribes and tribal lands by allotment and otherwise.

Happily, the conditions have been changed with a change of agents; the present incumbent, Mr. Oscar A. Mitscher, favoring aspiring young members by encouraging them to select allotments when in good faith, whether within or without fenced inclosures.

I believe that communal or tribal interest in the large trust funds and the lands of the Osage tribe should cease, and a *pro rata* division of the same be made without delay. The far-reaching effect of the tribal relation may not be generally understood: A child is born, its name added immediately to the roll of membership, and, until death, it shares in the beneficial provisions of the tribe, to the full extent of any other member, and, dying, leaves the undivided interest intact in the tribal estate; if an attractive young woman, then she may very likely be beguiled by some artful white man, far her inferior, who covets the tribal patrimony. No opportunity to secure an allotment to any member, that may be guaranteed under the law, shall finally be patented to him in fee; no law under which a will can be legally executed. The result of such a condition is to destroy any incentive to individual aspiration or the sacredness of family ties, the fostering of feeling of kinship and love of home.

A *pro rata* share of $5,000, that will be due the Osages, is too large a sum to be carelessly turned over to the average guardian for the benefit of the ward; the shares due minors and incompetents should be held by the Government until minors reach maturity, and proper provision made for incompetent persons. Such a division of the funds and lands would carry with it the further decree that children born after the register of membership was completed should not be enrolled, so that there would be no further entailment of tribal estates.

Another grievous wrong that reached its climax under the former agent was the illegal pasturing of cattle upon tribal lands without profit to the tribe; an evil that has been remedied to some extent by proper survey and leasing of the same. That such a condition was allowed to exist under any agent is ample proof, from a business standpoint, of his unfitness, besides savoring strongly of dishonesty and fraud.

There is now pending in Congress a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to audit, and pay the Osage licensed traders, without the consent of the Indians, the accumulated indebtedness upon the books of such traders, amounting to possibly five hundred thousand dollars. It is an attempt to secure purely partisan or class legislation, backed by a powerful and, as has been officially shown, an utterly unscrupulous lobby, and if successful, will overturn the well-established policy of the Government that the Federal authority should not become a collecting agency for licensed traders. It will be a dangerous precedent to establish, especially at so critical a period as the present, when the Indian wards are entering upon the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

With careful legislation affecting Osage interests we believe there is a brighter future in store for them; upon my recent visit there, a hopeful feeling was apparent with many that their conditions would improve under the better management.

THE PUEBLOS.

From the fertile upland and valley of Oklahoma it is but a day's ride to the desert lands of New Mexico, the home of the Pueblos. Prior to the year 1848, under the Mexican allegiance, the Pueblos seem to have enjoyed immunity from the encroachments upon their water supply for irrigating purposes, which is the essence of value in farming operations in the Southwest.

A lack of such protection by our Government, guaranteed under the terms of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, has caused foreboding of distress for the future. In a decision rendered some months since in the case of the Albuquerque Land and Irrigation Company *v.* Pueblo of Sandia, et al., by Judge John R. McFie, associate justice of the Territory of New Mexico, in which the rights of the Pueblos were considered, he finds, with other conclusions "* * * that the rights of said cross-complainants (the Pueblos) as such prior appropriators are not and can not be affected in any way by the construction of said ditch, and that the decree rendered in this cause is subject to such rights as the said cross-complainants have to the use of the water in said stream as such prior appropriators, and for the purpose of protecting said rights said cross-complainants are not now entitled to an injunction."

This decision is in line with the general law and favorable to the Indians' interests. The Pueblos are not aggressive, however; they have for generations cultivated their small fields, using the ample water supply for irrigation without stint, and under the Mexican sovereigns were not molested; but, surrounded by the enterprising Yankee, conditions have changed, and even under the favorable decrees of the courts their

rights will most likely be encroached upon continually, requiring assistance from their friends for many years to come.

The altogether simple and harmless side of the Pueblo character is illustrated in an incident which occurred in the capital city during the past winter. A delegation of the Indians had come all the way from New Mexico, at their own expense, to personally plead with the President for the protection of their water rights. Immediately after their arrival at the railroad station they proceeded to the White House to visit the Great Father, who was so engrossed with important matters of state that he could give them but little attention, and advised the delegation to call at the Indian Office. This they did, and related in a simple manner how they had paid their respects to William, and that he did not ask them to stop with him, but that if he had called to see them in their Western home, they would have asked him to remain with them during the time of his sojourn there; and now, feeling they could ask no one to entertain them, they desired work, so that they might earn sufficient to meet their expenses while in the city. It is needless to state that the rule of the Indian Office was violated in this instance, and provision made for the comfort of the delegation while in the city. The incident shows quite clearly the need for guardianship of their interests.

Many of the Pueblos have located upon what are now the public lands—tracts that were not included within the "Pueblo grants" as designated by the treaty of 1848, and have paid no attention to the statutes governing the settlement of the same. Registers and receivers are not recognized, rightful possession being with them "nine points of the law."

Near Laguna there are probably three hundred Pueblos settled upon the unsurveyed lands of the United States, having good water rights, well-improved farms, fine orchards, etc. The Rev. C. E. Lukens is doing a good work among this people. Being a graduate of a school of medicine, he is enabled to meet a need often felt among the Christian workers. Rev. Lukens reports that after a residence of something over two years among them he has a church with 80 communicants, and points with just pride to the fact that he can depend upon 20 men out of the number to take up independent Christian work at any time.

The twenty-day schools established by the Government among the Pueblos are doing a much-needed work. The position of teacher in most of these schools surely requires a "forgetting of one's self. Oftentimes the teacher is the only white person within a distance of 15 or 20 miles; the schoolroom, with only a dirt floor, with little better conditions for the living quarters; so we are not surprised to find in some of these far-away places teachers who seem consecrated to the task of elevating those about them.

The need of a refuge where promising young school girls may come in close touch with home life and Christian living, while being taught some of the simple industries, has long been felt. Such a plan has been cherished by Miss M. E. Dissette, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., a former missionary among the Zunis, at present the supervising teacher of the Pueblo schools. Through Miss Dissette's efforts a commodious house, surrounded with garden and orchard has been purchased, to which it is hoped in the near future to add adjoining property.

It is designed that here will be taught cleanliness, the art of plain cooking and housekeeping; simple hand spinning wheels and looms will be introduced, and the making of blankets, rugs, and carpets, taught by a person competent in the work; the inmates all combining in one large family a Christian home, thus providing the urgent need of the hour upon all reservations, support to the returned students from the Government schools and strength to resist the evil influences of reservation life, and the better equipping them for all life's duties.

Aid has been tendered in support of this effort to a limited extent, and we feel confident the enterprise is deserving the fullest sympathy.

THE NAVAHO.

Leaving the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad at Canyon Diablo, a ride of 22 miles brings us to the home of W. R. Johnston, missionary, on the banks of the Little Colorado River. Mr. Johnston, since his settlement among the Navaho near Tuba City, about three years since, has mastered the Indian language, and, leaving other workers in that field, cast his lot with about fifty families of Navaho located near the Little Colorado, the location giving promise of a better water supply than others in that section. The river is now dry for the most part, occasional pools appearing along the bed of the stream. For two years or more the rainfall in Arizona has been deficient, and this condition has rendered it imperative for the Navaho to seek whatever section gave promise of sufficient moisture to mature their native corn and other crops.

Missionary Johnston is thoroughly practical and has the confidence of the Indians, and is in a position to be a great power for good among this people. Just now experiments are being made by him to determine the most feasible plan to raise the water which underlies the river bed to the surface, so as to be available for irrigation. If this can be accomplished with slight expense, it will be practicable to support hundreds of persons by irrigation along the river. A windmill that can be constructed for about $25 has been tried, but so far is not an assured success. The water is from 4 to 6 feet below the bed of the river, thus requiring slight power to raise the necessary height.

Missionary Johnston must be credited with arousing interest in the case of the Navaho, who were recently tried on the charge of murder, at Flagstaff, Ariz., the case being carefully watched at every stage by him, attending to the employment of special counsel to assist the United States district attorney in the trial, and, after fully guarding their interests, advising the Navaho to surrender, assuring the accused they would have a fair trial. It was during this trial that the brave Be gwo etten, 70 years of age, suffering from the wound of a bullet that passed through his body, rode 180 miles on horseback to redeem a promise made to the officers that he would be at the trial when his case was called, presented himself on the appointed day to the court.

When we consider that Be gwo etten was indicted for murder, and had good reason to believe through experience that he would not be accorded a fair trial by a prejudiced jury, and if to be good is to be honest, we must conclude "that all good Indians are (not) dead Indians."

The encroachments of the whites upon Navaho interests, if not checked, will reduce the tribe to want in a very few years. The injustice attending the loss of sheep, by being driven across the Little Colorado River by the officers of Coconino County, Ariz., three years since, has not been adjusted by the Government, and since that time the tribe has been deprived of this valuable winter grazing ground. The Mormons have settled upon their lands in Moencopi, and seem to have succeeded in securing for themselves the cream of the valley under irrigation. During the past winter an attempt was made to open the northwest portion of the reservation to mineral entry, a section that is prized by the Navaho for winter pasture, they driving their flocks and herds from Tuba City, Togis Jay, and Pa cush i bi to to secure this advantage. The politicians of Arizona are doing what they can to commit the Administration to the policy of restricting all the Navaho within the limits of the reservation, thus increasing largely the population to be supported upon arid lands already found to be inadequate.

THE PIMA.

Journeying to the southwest, I visited the Pima, who, like the Navaho, are industrious and self-supporting, but are now fast being reduced to pauperism through the avarice of the white settlers. It is said of the Pima that they are not beggars, often going without food until pinched by hunger rather than ask alms.

The waters of the Gila have been diverted for the benefit of others, so that the Pima have been unable to secure any for irrigating purposes during the present year, and but little during the year previous; their fields are dry and devoid of vegetation. As the prior appropriators of the waters of the river, they are entitled, under the law, to the quantity they have heretofore applied to beneficial use. Here we have a typical instance of the need of citizenship for the Indian. The Government, as guardian, has failed to enforce the rights of the Indians by enjoining subsequent appropriators of the waters of the Gila, a proceeding that would have been available to any individual as a citizen, but, being in a state of tutelage, the Pima have no status in court to enforce their rights. Mr. Elwood Hadley, the present agent over the Pima, owns land and water rights under the Florence Canal, and this canal has absorbed most, if not all, the water heretofore available for the Pima; so we here find the anamolous condition of an Indian agent in control of wards whose interests are antagonistic to his own, with no immediate probability of recommendation from that source to secure *water by injunction.*

The school plant at the agency has been enlarged and improved, and it is claimed that under usual conditions these Indians are anxious to avail themselves of educational privileges. I was impressed with the appearance of gentleness that is characteristic of the tribe, who have an untarnished record of loyalty to the parent Government.

To the west of the Salt River Reservation are located about 100 Pima on the public lands of the United States, who have been protected in their holdings for twenty-eight years, until the past summer, the officers of the Phoenix land office refusing to accept filings from anyone upon their land. These families of Pima have the

best water right in the Territory, and were prosperous and happy; but the scene is changed. Having made filings upon their lands, the white man entered upon the Pima homes, and by threats and coercion succeeded in driving many of the families off their land, while others appealed to the Indian agent for protection. The agent has not espoused their cause; on the contrary, has advised them to give up their homes and remove to the reservation. The trespassing white men have torn down the Indian fences, cut domestic timber husbanded by them for years, and in many ways caused loss to the rightful owners, the Pima.

I have appealed to the General Land Office in their behalf, and an officer from the depredations division of that Department has been directed to investigate the matter. An inspector has been sent through the recommendation of the Indian Office, and we feel that justice will in the future be accorded the Pima; but what of their loss to date? No reparation will be made to them for the outrageous treatment they have received. If these Pima had been recognized as citizens they would not have been subjected to such injustice. For more than fifty years it has been the policy of our Government to encourage the disintegration of tribal organizations and of reservations, and to this end inducements have been held out to individual Indians to take up their residence separate and apart from their tribe and become self-supporting. The policy is certainly commendable, and the Pima, having done their part by accepting the tenders of the Government in good faith, should now be supported in their claim to the lands they have made valuable by a residence thereon of a generation.

Mr. E. M. WISTAR. I am glad to have an opportunity to indorse the items of Mr. Brosius's report, because I happen to be in a position which gives me the opportunity of saying that I know his work to be of a very careful and judicious character, and of such value that our Government at Washington can call upon him with great expectation of help.

In regard to the Osage, I have twice crossed the Osage Reservation, and have learned how greatly field-matron work is needed. There is nothing that the Government could do that would aid the Indians on the Osage Reservation more than to send God-fearing field matrons to them.

Speaking of the work for the Indians, I would like to recall what the President said at our first meeting; that we are trying to turn the reservations into allotments, the tribes into families, the funds of the tribe into benefit for the individual, and while these things are going on we may have an opportunity of multiplying the number of field matrons. The only message that I feel I have for our meeting here is to help to hold up the hands of those working in these lines, and emphasize the need of mission work and field-matron work.

Speaking of women and their relation to the men of their nation, I am reminded of a story told me by President W. E. Gates, of Euphrates College, at Harpoot, eastern Turkey. He was one day approaching the bank of a river when he saw the turban of a Turk appear, who was being carried across the water. They reached the bank about the same time. The Turk had been carried over on his wife's shoulders. President Gates expostulated with him, and asked it he were not ashamed to be carried over on his wife's shoulders. The Turk waited for some time to consider the situation and then said, "Why, whose wife should carry me over?" This is relevant only as illustrating a contrast. I am profoundly impressed with the belief that there is no one thing that the religious organizations can do, or that the Government can do, that will equal the influence of God-fearing women among the Indians. Being in close correspondence with twenty missionaries in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and having monthly reports from them, I have learned that the greatest difficulty they have to contend with is the influence of bad white men, and sometimes the influence of Government officials against their work. We want the field matron who can rise above these conditions which are facing the Indians and the returned student, and who can help them in their struggles.

Rev. T. L. Riggs was asked to speak.

Mr. RIGGS. I want first to express my thanks for the kindness and help granted to me three years ago by the friends here at Mohonk in enabling us to carry on the school that was very dear to me when we faced the possibility of having to discontinue it.

If I needed a text I would take it from Dr. Warner's speech this morning. No matter what you may do for the Indian, no matter how far you may advance his physical interests or train him, if you neglect to give him the gospel of Jesus Christ it is all for naught. That is the position I stand on to-day, to-morrow, and always. I believe that there is no force like the glorious gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ for uplifting the Indian. The best sermon I ever heard preached before an Indian audience, or white either, was given in a Dakota tent that seated about 70 men in a circle, and the sermon was preached by W. H. Ward, who told them the simple story

of Jesus Christ. It was the most effective story I ever heard, and I had the privilege of interpreting it.

When Mr. Smiley said that the Indian must work for what he gets, I said "Amen" to that word. It came right out. I could not help it. Our Indians are apt to be good preachers, but poor workers. They hate to work with their hands. We do our missionary work in various ways, but some of the most effective missionary work that I have ever done has been with my hands. Some of the best missionary work Miss Lord did was to take care of her horses. She has done a great deal of true missionary work by the way in which she has done that, teaching the Indians how to care for animals. Miss Collins has done a great deal in teaching them to care for the sick. She has gone right into the life of the Indian by going into his home, and has helped him over hard places. Some of the best missionary work I ever did was on a hunting party. I slept with the Indians, I hunted with them, and I went through the life nearly of one of them. It seems to some as if it were a mistake, but the results of that winter have followed me all along, and I did more for the upbuilding of God's kingdom among the Indians that winter than I ever did in any other two winters.

Some of the best missionary work, I said, was in the work of my hands. A year ago last fell we built a little church. The Indians had raised the funds largely, about $500, had hauled the material and selected the site, and I had chosen the carpenter. I understood that he was a man-of-all-work. I asked him whether he could lay stone well. He said no. We had the stone hammer, the trowel, the stone, the lime, the sand, and the water, but he did nothing. I said, "Don't you know anything about it?" "No," he said, "I don't know a thing." Well, I didn't either. I had never broken stone nor laid it, but we put up the stone wall for the church. We skinned our knuckles and our shins. We broke every hammer, but we did the work, and it is a wall I am not ashamed of, not even here on Mr. Smiley's grounds. It was missionary work, and it will stay. I told the Indians that I wanted the church built in such a way that it would not be blown off from the foundations, and we built a wall 2½ feet high, and they hauled and filled that space clear up to the top of the rock wall over the sills and clear into the floor joists with stone. How many cords of rock we put in I do not know, but the wind, I warrant, will not budge that church, and I think those people will worship all the better that it is there to stay.

I have heard expressions like this sometimes, "If the Government is doing so much for the Indians, what is the use in our giving anything?" It is just the use of putting the individual life into contact with the Indian life, the life that needs it. The more Miss Collinses, Miss Lords, and Miss Fletchers we can have the more will be the success in uplifting the Indian, and no amount of work at a distance, of pouring in dollars and dollars only, will ever amount to a row of pins in settling this question. It is the life, your life, my life, that must go into the work richly and strongly that will lead to the full result.

Rev. Egerton R. Young was the next speaker. The following is an abstract of his address:

The Indian Question in Canada.

By Rev. Egerton R. Young, Toronto.

I am much obliged to Mr. Smiley for inviting me here, as I come from Canada, where we have no Indian question. We get along very nicely with our Indians there. I want to tell you of the big Indian camp meeting that we hold every year on an island in Georgian Bay. We had this year over a thousand Indians from six reservations. We meet in a beautiful grove, five or six hours journey from Toronto—a city where 146,000 out of the 200,000 inhabitants go to church every Sunday; the largest record in the world for Sabbath keeping.

If you will attend that camp meeting you will take the boat at Collinwood, and if you send word to me I will meet you and take you to the meetings. As a rule I do not take much stock in camp meeting figures, but as a result of this one we have 192 beautiful conversions, and twelve months' life have shown the genuineness of them.

The Indians are all civilized and wear the white man's garb. They live on farms and till their own land. They have plenty of milk, eggs, green corn, potatoes, and other nice things.

We have no trouble about marriage laws in Canada. The law is the same for the Indian as for the white. If an Indian has two wives he is tried for bigamy. That question is settled. Our greatest difficulty is with the whisky, the miserable saloons on the border. We make our churches total abstinence societies, and we all wear the blue ribbon.

My wife and I went out among the Indians of the Hudson Bay Company in 1868, and lived there twelve or fourteen years. When we were at the last conference held in Winnipeg there were Indian delegates, and I was so glad to see among the names men who when we went out there were wild pagans, now magnificent Indian Christians, some of them devoted and eloquent preachers of the gospel of Jesus Christ. We found that the way to reach them was to go to them and live with them. You need not go down to their level, but the minister must show them, by using his own hands, that labor is not degrading. Once when we were at work with our Indians digging potatoes a flock of wild geese flew overhead. Down went every shovel and off went the Indians, and were gone two weeks. And I went with them. And after the hunt I brought them back, and then we got in the rest of the potatoes.

I want to indorse all that has been said of the power and blessedness of the influence of godly, Christian, common sense, practical women among the Indian tribes. I am delighted to be here and to hear all these various discussions. I am sure that God is blessing you, and that you have a mission to lift up the nations. And in closing let me ask you not to forget to come to our camp meeting the first week in September next year.

Mrs. Young then sang some hymns in the Cree language, and Mrs. Hall sang "My Ain Countree."

President Gates said that on the previous Saturday he had had an interview with President McKinley, who had expressed great interest in the affairs that were to come before the conference. President McKinley had asked him to convey to the conference the assurance of his high regard and his sympathies with the philanthropic purposes of the meeting.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson was announced as the next speaker.

The Aborigines of Alaska.

By Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

As I was leaving Washington, Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, requested me to express his regret that he would not be able to accept the kind invitation to be present and take part in these deliberations; he looked upon it as a personal loss to himself.

The regular attendants at these delightful meetings will remember how often I have expressed the gratification I felt at representing an aboriginal population that would never be pushed by the white man, or dispossessed of their lands. Events have changed my ideas and my beliefs. When the telegraphic dispatch from Seattle, in July, 1897, went over the world telling of the rich gold fields of the Klondike, in a land so desolate that it was not supposed that even the love of gold would carry white people there, the Indians' land tenure became uncertain. It is now largely overrun and destroyed by the white race for the purposes of aboriginal life in Alaska.

More than that, the white men have brought saloons into every region of that great country, with all their attendant evils to a native people. In the native Christian churches it has been a great trial. Some, of whom we had great hopes, have gone to drunkards' graves, but I am glad to say that a large proportion—I suppose four-fifths—of our native church members thus far have been able to withstand the strain of temptation; a temptation greater to them than it would be to white people under the same circumstances.

Then this last year we have had another great calamity, one proportionately more fatal than that of Galveston, but there have been no mass meetings in the churches and cities to help the destitute ones in Alaska who are without means this fall.

La grippe, combined with measles and pneumonia, is decimating the Eskimo of Alaska. At St. Lawrence Island 36 died in a month from a population of 300. A large number have died at Cape Prince of Wales, King Island, the Diomedes, Sinrock, Nome, Golovin Bay, St. Michael, and all along the coast from the Aleutian Islands to Point Hope, and probably Point Barrow, the most northern settlement of the continent, and along the Siberian coast from Anadir to Cape Serdze Kamen, and probably hundreds of miles beyond.

At Indian Point, Siberia, and Port Clarence, Alaska, one-half the population has died this season. The ravages of disease have been so swift and destructive that a panic seized the people, and they fled from their huts, leaving their dead to be cared for by the missionaries and Government teachers, where there were any, or to go uncared for in their absence.

In many cases whole families have disappeared; in others the parents and some of the children have died, leaving young children helpless. At Teller reindeer station a dying Eskimo in his desperation shot and killed the shaman, who was himself

sick and would probably have died if he had not been killed. A sick man at Nome River, on the death of his wife, shot himself, leaving two small children, who were taken in charge by the wife of a neighboring army officer.

A number of instances have been reported of helpless children, found by miners, starving in huts beside the dead bodies of their parents, and in one instance a babe was found at its dead mother's breast.

In the neighborhood of Government and mission stations such relief as is possible has been afforded, but this calamity is so great and widespread that the authorities have been compelled to take it in hand.

General Randall, commanding the Department of Alaska, has telegraphed the Secretary of War; Colonel Evans, special agent, and Capt. Francis Tuttle, R. C. S., commanding the cutter *Bear*, have telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury, and Governor Brady the Secretary of the Interior on the situation. All the above communications unite in the recommendation that Lieut. D. H. Jarvis be placed in charge of administering the relief.

As the exigencies were too great to await the delay of hearing from Washington, Colonel Evans loaded the cutter *Bear* with flour and other supplies, which is being left in central places on the Arctic coast as far north as Point Barrow. Upon the return of the *Bear* from the Arctic she will distribute supplies at all the leading points on Bering Sea. As far as possible these supplies will be placed in charge of the Government teachers and missionaries, to be issued during the winter under the direction of Lieutenant Jarvis.

By this prompt action it is hoped during the coming winter to prevent the starvation of those left alive by the epidemic, as, during the fishing season, the sick were unable to lay in their usual winter's supply of fish. This supply of food will not be given out promiscuously, but labor, if necessary, will be created, so that the people will have to work for what they receive, the work being something that is necessary for the community.

We have four classes of aboriginal population in Alaska. Stretching from Labrador across the entire region of North America is a homogeneous population of Eskimos. When you get to the border of Alaska on the Arctic Ocean, joining Canada, you still find the Eskimo, and from that point to Point Barrow, the northernmost inhabited point on the continent. Southward to Bering Strait, and southeast to the Aleutian Islands, and on the North Pacific coast to Mount St. Elias the region is occupied by the Eskimo, the largest numerically of our native people.

In the central part of the country, occupying the Yukon Valley and the valleys of the other mighty rivers that water that land, are the American Indians proper. In southeastern Alaska, on the Panhandle, are the ten tribes designated as the Thling get-speaking people, and on the Aleutian Islands, stretching a thousand miles westward of the Hawaiian Islands, are the Aleuts. The latter were brought a hundred years ago under Russian civilization and religion, and everywhere in that section are churches of that order.

The Eskimo are heathen, with all the cruelties that attend heathenism in the South Sea Islands or elsewhere. And these are living under the Stars and Stripes! Two years ago a Swedish missionary, learning that I was going to Washington, wanted me to plead with the Secretary of the Interior to see if some force could not be exerted in his parish to prevent parents from destroying their new-born babes, infanticide being so prevalent that he felt it was necessary for the Government to interpose with its strong arm.

Last winter, on St. Lawrence Island, a missionary who had just gone there, and who had not been there long enough to exert much influence, was invited to a native house to witness the destruction of the grandmother. He went, hoping that he could prevent the killing, but this he was unable to accomplish. He remained, however, a witness, that he might be able to speak from personal experience. This woman was one of seven in that small village killed by their families during that winter. The old lady was dressed in her best, as if to celebrate her birthday. The children and grandchildren assembled, also dressed in their best, and when all the circle were present, the old lady took her seat in the center of the floor, adjusted the cord about her own neck, and her son, placing a stick between the cord and her neck, strangled her. That sort of thing is going on everywhere outside of the places where Christian churches are established. Polygamy prevails everwhere outside of Christian communities. Witchcraft prevails. This very winter, if I could give you the eye of Omniscience, so that you could see over 5,000 miles, I could show you some mother ordering her newly born babe to be thrown out of the hut to be frozen to death, or torn in pieces by the dogs. I could show you strong sons murdering their own fathers and mothers because they are no longer able to work. You might see repeated the scene that occurred in one of the villages where a man was about

removing his home from one village to another. His family consisted of his wife, a grown son, an dan invalid daughter. He loaded the sleigh with blankets and household effects, hitched up the dogs, and not being willing to be troubled with the invalid daughter, when they were all ready to start he went into the hut and drove his knife to the heart of this invalid daughter, and then they started on. You might see men, women, and children tortured to death as witches. It occurred last year, it will occur this year, and it will occur every year until the Christian churches wake up and determine, God helping them, that there shall be such influence poured in there that these things shall be impossible.

Nevertheless, though we have this continuance of heathenism, there are many things to cheer the Christian and the citizen who look for the interests of the aboriginal tribes. In southeastern Alaska, where the gospel has been preached for twenty years, God's spirit has been poured out, and there are 700 native communicants in the churches, some of the adult portion of whom had killed their infants, tortured their neighbors and friends, and broken every command in the decalogue, but are to-day clothed and in their right mind. O the wondrous grace of God, that can reach down to the lowest depths of degradation, and can help them up and give them the same joyous convictions that you have, and can enable them to join with you in singing the songs of Zion and trust in the same precious Savior. What hath God wrought!

Where the Moravians are at work they have a thousand adherents, and they have native pastors and missionaries. There are whole villages that are Christian villages. At the ringing of the evening church bell you can see the entire population of those villages, except the sick, going into their great dirt house underground, their church building, and having evening prayers, led by one of their own number if the white missionary can not be with them.

On the Yukon the Protestant Episcopal missionaries claim 2,000 baptized members, counting the children with the adults. In the neighborhood of Cooks Inlet the Baptist women have a refuge and orphanage on Wood Island, and the Methodist women have a similar one at Unalaska, 622 miles west of Wood Island. If we are ever to have Christian homes among the Aleuts or native teachers for them they must come from these orphanages. They are the first fruit of the work for that special population that has been so long kept under the heathenism of the Russian Greek Church as administered in Alaska.

In the neighborhood of the Nome mines there are 200 or 300 communicants; and facing Asia, its mountains every day in sight from the mission station at Cape Prince of Wales, we have a strong church among the Eskimo, and, as among other tribes, a living prayer meeting. Brother Egerton R. Young wants us to go to the Indian camp meeting, and I have no doubt it is an advance on anything you have seen in the way of spiritual, soul-lifting prayer and communion with God, but I have no doubt you would see still better farther north. There are no such prayer meetings in the United States. I have been in all sections of the United States except Florida, but I have never seen such living prayer meetings as they have among those native Christians in Alaska.

Farther north, 200 miles within the actic circle, the Protestant Episcopal Church has a special field at Point Hope; and at Point Barrow the Presbyterians have a good church and a Christian Endeavor Society of 114 members.

In addition to all this, the reindeer are making progress. You may have heard that they are all dead, but we have some 20 herds of domestic reindeer which have mostly passed out of the hands of the Government into private hands, and that is just what the Government wanted. We loaned each missionary society a hundred head for five years. At the end of that time they returned a hundred head to the Government and kept the increase. The missionary societies let the young men who understand caring for them have herds in the same way (the two terms of five years overlapping), the young men keeping the increase, and these reindeer are helping to build the people up into a self-supporting condition. We have 18 Eskimo men who have herds. They have mastered the situation and are on the high road to wealth, as considered among those people. There is no more starvation for the Eskimo, if the seal disappear and the fishing is bad, when they shall all have secured herds of reindeer. Our white men who went into the mines in 1899 would have starved but for the reindeer. A reindeer express was started from St. Michael, and carried provisions 300 or 400 miles, and saved the lives of many in that terrible spring; and they carried in the only letters that those men at Golovin and Nome received from their firesides and homes and friends in the East. The reindeer are the hope of the country. They will carry in all the mail this winter that reaches Kotzebue Sound by Government contract. The reindeer could carry it all over that country from the Skaguay along that wonderful mail route of 3,000 miles to Nome if we had enough

reindeer. We have 3,400 reindeer in private and Government herds. So you see they are not all dead by any means, but are very much alive, and doing far better than they did in Siberia, from which the original 700 were brought. Three thousand have been born on American soil, where there is fresh pasturage. In Siberia it has been eaten off very closely. There is pasturage in Alaska for 9,000,000 head. It is the animal provided by God for the Arctic country, and it is the hope of the future there. We can not build up Christian churches among a native population who depend on hunting and fishing alone. We have got to give them something more stable, and nothing could be better than these reindeer herds.

A herd was bought in Lapland in 1898, trained to harness, to take food to the starving miners. Through a lot of red tape 300 out of the 538 were starved right on the beach on first landing, with the most abundant pasturage 60 miles away. It was from that event that the paragraph was started which said that reindeers in Alaska were a failure.

When 400 American sailors were caught in the ice at Point Barrow with only three months' provisions, and it would be fifteen months before any provisions could be sent to them, no power on earth could have carried help to them had it not been that the tame reindeer had been introduced. The attention of the President was called to the danger of the whalers, and at a Cabinet meeting held on the 8th of November it was decided to send a relief party at once, and the revenue cutter *Bear*, that had just returned from its usual summer arctic cruise, was ordered to make the necessary preparations, and proceed as soon as possible to Bering Sea. It was the purpose that the *Bear* should proceed north until it reached the ice, and then land a party that should go to Point Barrow and take control of the whalers. As no practical plan could be devised to enable the relief party to take provisions with them, it was determined to borrow a herd of reindeer owned by the Eskimo at Cape Nome, and a second herd owned by the American Missionary Association at Bering Straits. These reindeer were to be taken by the relief expedition to Point Barrow, and, so far as needed, slaughtered for food. The trip being one of great hardship and danger, the Department called for volunteers to man the ship, and finally selected the following officers: Lieutenants Jarvis and Bertholf and Dr. Call. Lieutenant Jarvis, who had made eight trips into the Arctic Ocean and was acquainted with the native population along the whole coast, was placed in command.

On the 29th of November the *Bear*, bidding adieu to civilization, steamed out of the harbor of Port Townsend in a blinding snowstorm on its perilous voyage. After a rough passage Unalaska was reached, in a thick snowstorm, December 9. The extra supplies for the whalers that would not be needed until the following summer were sent ashore. Taking on coal and water at Dutch Harbor, at 1.35 a. m. December 11, the *Bear* headed north into Bering Sea in a storm of hail, rain, and snow, its objective point being Sledge Island, where it was hoped the overland party could be put ashore. On the morning of the 13th St. Lawrence Island was passed, but soon after the ship entered mush ice and a little later the floe ice, which was so rapidly solidifying under the influence of the severe cold that at 5 p. m., when within 75 miles of Sledge Island, fearing the vessel would become permanently fast in the ice, the effort to reach Sledge Island was given up and the vessel headed toward Nunivák Island, with a hope of being able to reach Cape Vancouver. This would increase the length of the overland journey 800 miles, but it seemed to be the only point where a landing could be made. Cape Vancouver came in sight on the morning of the 15th, but was surrounded with young ice as far as the eye could see from the crow's nest of the ship. After working slowly through the ice until the middle of the afternoon, it was found that the village shown on the chart did not exist. It was rapidly growing dark, and just as the attempt was about to be given up for the day a village was dimly made out farther up the bay. On the morning of the 16th the ship got under way, and made an anchorage near the village of Tununok. The local trader, Alexis Kalenin, and a party of natives were soon on board. They informed Lieutenant Jarvis that they expected to start soon themselves for St. Michael, and would pilot his party. Accordingly arrangements were immediately made for landing the expedition and their supplies. This was accomplished with great difficulty, as the ice was running heavily between the ship and shore. Having landed the party, the *Bear* returned to Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, for the winter.

Upon reaching the house of the trader, it was decided not to start for St. Michael until the 18th, the intervening time being employed in getting everything ready. The start was made early on Saturday morning, the 18th, with four teams and Alexis for guide.

On the evening of the 20th they arrived at Kiyiligamute. At that point, two of the dog teams having given out, the party was divided, Lieutenant Jarvis and Dr. Call pressing ahead, while Lieutenant Bertholf and Alexis and Koltchoff were to wait

until they could get fresh teams. Lieutenant Jarvis reached Andreafski on the 24th and St. Michael on the 30th. The second party left on the 22d and reached St. Michael on New-Year's day, two hours after Lieutenant Jarvis had left for the north. Before leaving, Lieutenant Jarvis left instructions for Lieutenant Bertholf to proceed to the head of Norton Sound and transport the provisions across to Kotzebue Sound, while he and Dr. Call went to Cape Nome and Cape Prince of Wales to procure the herds of reindeer at those places. At St. Michael Mr. Koltchoff was discharged, and soon after engaged as guide for Mate Tilton on his return to the States. Great difficulty was met in procuring a sufficient number of sled dogs to enable the party to reach the reindeer. After many hardships, on January 10 Lieutenant Jarvis reached the Government herd en route between Port Clarence and Unalaklik. The next morning arrangements were completed, and the party started with reindeer teams from the Government herd for Tsuynok, where Antisarlook and his friends had a herd of domestic deer. After refreshments and rest, Lieutenant Jarvis commenced negotiating for the herd of reindeer at that point. The herd represented to the Eskimo the living of a whole village, and if the herd departed it might mean starvation to themselves before spring, so that there was much point as well as pathos in the answer of Antisarlook's wife when she said: "Tell Mr. Jarvis we are sorry for the people at Point Barrow, and we want to help them, but we hate to see our deer go, because we are poor and our people in the village are poor, and in the winter, when we can not get seals, we kill a deer, and this helps us through the hard times. If we let our deer go, what are we to do? Antisarlook and I have not enough without them to live upon."

It seemed like reducing these people to starvation in order to save others, and in giving up their herd of deer for the sake of others it was like giving up their own lives; yet, after consultation among themselves, it was finally agreed to, and Antisarlook was employed to go with his herd. At this place were 138 deer, 22 belonging to the herders.

Having given Antisarlook's wife an order on neighboring stores for food supplies, and leaving Dr. Call to take charge of Antisarlook's herd and drive them up to the Teller Reindeer Station, Lieutenant Jarvis pushed forward to Cape Prince of Wales to get the second herd. While Dr. Call and his party were on their way to the Teller Station they encountered a blizzard so severe that the deer, blinded by the flying snow, turned and trampled over the drivers—however, without serious damage. They were compelled to retreat for three hours, when they found an old fishing hut and climbed in at the window. There they were held by the storm for three days with only food sufficient for two days, and a long trip still before them.

On the 25th they made another start, and reached the station on the 27th, just as a fresh blizzard was commencing. Lieutenant Jarvis reached Cape Prince of Wales on the 24th of January. On delivering to Mr. Lopp his mail, and explaining to him the necessity and object of the expedition, he had no difficulty in securing the herd of 301 deer at that place, with the agreement that 432 deer should be returned to them by the Government the following season. It was also agreed that Mr. Lopp and his herders should accompany the expedition, in charge of the reindeer. Arrangements had been made, and it was proposed that Mrs. Lopp and the children should go to the Teller Reindeer Station, from 60 to 75 miles distant, to remain with the Rev. and Mrs. Brevig; but the discomforts of the trip were so great, and she had such entire confidence in the affection of the Eskimos, that she concluded to remain at home, being with her children the only English-speaking persons in a community of 500 Eskimos.

On the 29th of January Dr. Call and party left the Teller Station and crossed the mountains, where they expected to form a junction with Lieutenant Jarvis and the reindeer herd from Cape Prince of Wales. The weather was thick and unpleasant, the barometer sinking rapidly, but, being in need of haste, the party passed on through the storm and the mountains as best they could. Passing over the mountain range they were met by a storm so severe that they had to go into camp, and no sooner was the tent erected and covered with sleds to hold down the canvas than it was drifted over with snow so deep that the following day it took them two hours to dig their way out. In the meantime the deer were scattered by the storm, and it was noon of February 1 before they were able to gather the herd together again. In the afternoon of February 2 a junction was made with Lieutenant Jarvis and the herd. The following day a start was made with 435 reindeer, of which 18 were broken to harness and reserved for transportation purposes.

On February 6 Lieutenant Jarvis and Dr. Call pushed on ahead for Sineraget, a village on the coast, en route for Point Hope, leaving instructions for Mr. Lopp to follow with the herd and meet him at Pitmegea, just north of Cape Lisbon. The route lay along the northern part of Cape Prince of Wales peninsula, about 15 miles from the coast, where deer moss was plentiful, to Cape Espenburg.

On the 12th of February, Lieutenant Jarvis and Dr. Call reached Cape Espenburg; and although the ice on Kotzebue Sound was broken and piled up in a manner to deter an effort to cross it, they concluded to make the attempt, and succeeded in crossing the sound to Cape Blossom, 50 miles away. Near Cape Blossom was the missionary station of the Friends, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Samms and Miss Hunnicut. Here Lieutenant Jarvis met Lieutenant Bertholf, who had crossed from Norton Sound with 1,000 pounds of provisions, reaching the mission station on the 10th of February. After resting a few days Lieutenant Jarvis and Dr. Call left on the 15th for Point Hope, leaving Lieutenant Bertholf to await the arrival of Mr. Lopp and the herd, and then to follow northward.

On February 16 Mr. Lopp, with the deer, reached Cape Espenburg and held a consultation with reference to the possibility of driving the deer and taking the sleds across the broken ice covering an arm of the Arctic Ocean from Cape Espenburg 40 miles to Cape Krusenstern. After much hesitation it was decided to make the attempt. During the first day the reindeer made 30 miles; in many places the attendants had to cut a road over hummocks of broken ice. The second day food gave out for the drivers, and of course there was no moss for the deer on the ice. The reindeer, remembering that they had left fields of moss behind them, continually broke loose to return over the ice. This made it very difficult driving, and they were out the second day and all the second night without food before reaching land again at Cape Krusenstern. There, receiving a letter from Lieutenant Jarvis informing him that Lieutenant Bertholf with supplies was at Cape Blossom, Mr. Lopp, leaving the herd, went to meet Lieutenant Bertholf.

Loading the supplies on reindeer and dog teams, a start was made for the herd at Aneyok Village, which was reached on the 19th. The deer having rested, a start was made on the 21st, following along the coast as far as the mouth of the Kevuleek River, where Mr. Lopp, with the deer, was to proceed inland, leaving Point Hope to the westward. Lieutenant Bertholf, taking a team, proceeded direct to Point Hope, reaching there on March 2. Finding a considerable store of provisions at Point Hope, Lieutenant Jarvis instructed Lieutenant Bertholf to remain there and take charge of any whalers that might be sent down during the winter. Lieutenant Jarvis and Dr. Call, having made all necessary arrangements at Point Hope, left on March 4 for Point Barrow. Lieutenant Jarvis had instructed Mr. Lopp to meet him at Petmegia, just north of Cape Lisbon. When Lieutenant Jarvis reached the place of meeting all that was visible above the snow was a wooden cross with this inscription: "Letter between boards; arrived here March 7; look out for the train." Just below the board stuck in the snow was a second board, on which was written, "Deer meat here."

On the 13th of March they reached the camp vacated by the herd that morning, and on another cross found a note reading, "Will try to find better moss on the inside of the lagoon. Leave here March 13." During the 14th a storm of unusual severity raged, thermometer registering 40° below zero. The same storm continued through the 15th, and was worse on the 16th. To add to the distress and danger of Lieutenant Jarvis, his dog teams had nothing to eat. About noon on the 17th a party of natives were discovered, who brought a note from Mr. Lopp stating that he had left there that morning, and soon after the herd was seen on the horizon, moving over the rolling white hills. Lieutenant Jarvis pushed his team ahead to overtake the deer 10 miles away. Arrangements were made to meet Mr. Lopp at Icy Cape. Arriving there on the 22d in a fearful storm nothing was seen of the herd, which during the storm had passed within a mile of the camp. On the next day a board was found with the message: "Arrived here 1 p. m. Tuesday, March 22. Think we are passing Icy Cape. Find meat in the mouth of the cache. Think sledge deer will hold out. Find better moss on the inside of the lagoon. This was welcome news to Lieutenant Jarvis, for it meant that he could save his dog teams from starvation.

At noon on March 26 Lieutenant Jarvis, looking over the ice, exclaimed, "There is the first of the imprisoned fleet," as he caught sight of the tall mast of the Belvedere, 12 miles away.

Point Barrow was reached by Lieutenant Jarvis on March 29, and the herd of reindeer arrived on the 30th, safe and sound.

Thus successfully ended a trip of 2,000 miles through the desolations of an arctic wilderness in midwinter, over an unknown region, and among many wild tribes. The narrative of the trip is a story of bravery, good generalship, heroic endurance, and interpositions of Divine Providence.

It remains for a grateful country, that rewarded the heroes of Manila and Santiago with promotions, to see that Lieutenant Jarvis be not forgotten. Had not the events of the Cuban war distracted the attention of the nation, this wonderful trip of 2,000 miles overland, north of the Arctic Circle, in midwinter, would have filled the col-

umns of the newspapers on this continent and in Europe. Occurring at a time when other events claimed the attention of the public, it is no less deserving of its reward. And when President McKinley sent in a special message to Congress asking that Lieutenant David H. Jarvis, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, who engineered and made that marvelous trip of four months, should receive a vote of thanks and a medal, it was *pigeonholed*, and has never seen the light since.

VOICES. Shame! shame!

Dr. JACKSON. I want this conference to still be interested in our native population in Alaska. We are passing through transition times. I saw 17,000 American people landing in Nome in one week last summer. We had 25,000 people go to that place last summer. Every ship on the Pacific Ocean not in the Philippine trade was sent to Alaska for people and with provisions. They are scattered everywhere. I want to commend all the people of Alaska to your prayers, and I hope that the churches will multiply the mission stations, and that there may be loving hearts to help up those people so well worth saving, and train them to be valuable American citizens.

President GATES. We who come here to these meetings inevitably find ourselves, by our discussions, drawn to higher planes of thought and feeling; and nothing short of steady reverence for that Inner Power which is able to take hold of such savagery and transform, as it does, in a few months, such terrible scenes as Dr. Jackson has described—nothing short of reverence for and loyalty to that Power could bind us together as we are bound to one another in this conference.

At the closing hour we all wish to give some expression to that sense of gratitude to our host and hostess which is the sincere feeling of us all; and our business committee have requested Dr. Dunning to be our spokesman in this the closing part of our conference programme.

Dr. E. A. DUNNING, editor of the Congregationalist, Boston, Mass., offered the following resolutions, and moved their adoption in a brief speech:

"The Lake Mohonk Indian Conference, coming to the close of its eighteenth annual session, expresses its grateful appreciation of the abounding courtesies of its host, Mr. Albert K. Smiley. He devises each year new pleasures for our entertainment, and clothes familiar ones with fresh attractions.

"Mr. Smiley has created and maintains here a free school of applied Christianity, skillfully selecting as its counselors men and women able to give information at first hand of peoples who have claims on us as Christian citizens of a free country coming to recognize more fully our obligations and opportunities for humanity.

"He makes contagious his discerning sympathy with those who need our aid in developing self-reliant characters and Christian communities and his appreciation of what they have to give us in exchange for and to promote the institutions of free government.

"We miss the presence of Mrs. Smiley, whose kindness, always pervasive as an atmosphere, always unobtrusive, has done much to promote the unity of this conference, and we wish and pray for her speedy restoration to full physical strength.

"We rejoice that what we prize so highly in our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley, are not only individual, but are family traits; that Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley have also the same quiet, self-poised spirit of kindness which assures every guest of his welcome into this home, and that this spirit actuates all those employed in the house.

"We therefore express our thanks to our hosts for their entertainment, for what they generously bestow on us of themselves, and for their aid in making effective our impulses and efforts to uplift to nobler characters the Indians and other races less developed than our own."

The resolutions were seconded in an address by Dr. Joseph Anderson, of Connecticut. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Smiley responded cordially, and assured the conference that these meetings would be carried on in years to come, and that that house and mountain were to be places where the questions of the best way of lifting up one's fellow-men would be always considered. Mr. Smiley closed by moving a vote of thanks, which he put himself, to the president, secretaries, treasurer, and business committee. Voted.

President Gates returned thanks for himself and his colleagues.

The conference was closed, as usual, by the singing of the hymn "God be with us till we meet again," and the benediction.

LIST OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, INCLUDING AGENTS, SUPERINTENDENTS, INSPECTORS, SPECIAL AGENTS, AND SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS; ALSO ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

[Corrected to Feb. 1, 1901.]

WILLIAM A. JONES, Commissioner.....1217 L street NW.
A. CLARKE TONNER, Asst. Commissioner..1916 Sixteenth street NW.

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

Finance.—SAMUEL E. SLATER .....1415 S street NW.
Accounts.—WILLIAM B. SHAW, Jr .....1418 Kenesaw avenue.
Land.—CHARLES F. LARRABEE.....1514 Twenty-first street NW.
Education.—JOSIAH H. DORTCH .....2931 Fifteenth street NW.
Files.—LEWIS Y. ELLIS .....101 Eleventh street SE.
Miscellaneous.—M. S. COOK, stenographer in charge .....1328 Twelfth street.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

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EUGENE MCCOMAS.....
ELISHA B. REYNOLDS.....Of Indiana.
DANIEL W. MANCHESTER .....Of Illinois.
JAMES E. JENKINS.....Of Iowa.

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ROGER C. SPOONER .....235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS L. ROBBINS .....77 and 79 Wooster street, New York, N.Y.
RICHARD C. JORDAN.....1208 Howard street, Omaha, Nebr.

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CYRUS BEEDE.....Of Iowa.
WILLIAM J. MCCONNELL.....Of Idaho.
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JAMES MCLAUGHLIN.....Of North Dakota.
J. GEORGE WRIGHT.....Of South Dakota.
CHARLES F. NESLER .....Of New Jersey.
ARTHUR M. TINKER .....Of Massachusetts.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Miss ESTELLE REEL .....Arlington Hotel.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

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EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT .....Of Nebraska.
FRANK M. CONSER .....Of Ohio.
MILLARD F. HOLLAND.....Of Maryland.
CHARLES H. DICKSON .....Of Indiana.

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ALBERT K. SMILEY .....Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
E. WHITTLESEY.....1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER .....Buffalo, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. LYON .....170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOSEPH T. JACOBS.....Peninsular Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.
PHILIP C. GARRETT.....Logan post-office, Philadephia, Pa.
HENRY B. WHIPPLE.....Faribault, Minn.
WILLIAM M. BEARDSHEAR.....Ames, Iowa.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

(American) Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. J. T. Morgan, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York.

Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., and Rev. F. H. Kerfoot, Atlanta, Ga.

Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 927 G street NW., Washington, D. C.

(Congregational) American Missionary Association: Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.

Episcopal Church Mission: Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D. D., 281 Fourth avenue, New York.

Friends' Yearly Meeting: Joseph J. Janney, 104 South Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

(Friends, Orthodox) Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs: E. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. A. B. Leonard and Rev. H. K. Carroll, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Southern): Rev. W. R. Lambuth and Rev. J. H. Pritchett, Nashville, Tenn.

Mennonite Mission: Rev. A. B. Shelly, Quakertown, Pa.

(Moravian Mission) The Society for Propagating the Gospel: Rev. M. W. Leibert, Bethlehem, Pa.

Presbyterian Board of Home Missions: Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian (Southern) General Assembly's Home Missions: Rev. T. P. Cleveland, secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Blackfeet	Montana	Jas. H. Monteath	Browning, Mont	Durham, Mont.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	Oklahoma	Maj. G. W. H. Stouch	Darlington, Okla	Darlington, via Elreno, Okla.
Cheyenne River	South Dakota	Ira A. Hatch	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Colorado River	Arizona	Chas. S. McNichols	Parker, Ariz	Needles, Cal.
Colville	Washington	Albert M. Anderson	Miles, Wash	Ft. Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Crow	Montana	John E. Edwards	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.
Crow Creek	South Dakota	J. H. Stephens	Crowcreek, S. Dak	Crowcreek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Devils Lake	North Dakota	Fred. O. Getchell	Fort Totten, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Flathead	Montana	Wm. H. Smead	Jocko, Mont	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Apache	Arizona	A. A. Armstrong	Whiteriver, Ariz	Whiteriver, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Fort Belknap	Montana	M. L. Bridgeman	Harlem, Mont	Harlem Station, Mont.
Fort Berthold	North Dakota	Thos. Richards	Elbowoods, via Bismarck, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Fort Hall	Idaho	A. F. Caldwell	Rossfork, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Peck	Montana	C. R. A. Scobey	Poplar, Mont	Poplar, Mont.
Green Bay	Wisconsin	Dewey H. George	Keshena, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
Jicarilla	New Mexico	N. S. Walpole	Dulce, N. Mex	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Kiowa	Oklahoma	Col. Jas. F. Randlett	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla.
Klamath	Oregon	O. C. Applegate	Klamath Agency, Oreg	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
La Pointe	Wisconsin	S. W. Campbell	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
Leech Lake	Minnesota	Capt. W. A. Mercer	Odanah, Minn	Walker, Minn.
Lemhi	Idaho	Edw. M. Yearian	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Lower Brulé	South Dakota	Benj. C. Ash	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Mission Tule River	California	Lucius A. Wright	San Jacinto, Cal	San Jacinto, Cal.
Navajo	New Mexico	Geo. W. Hayzlett	Fort Defiance, Ariz	Gallup, N. Mex.
Neah Bay	Washington	Samuel G. Morse	Neahbay, Wash	Neahbay, Wash.
New York	New York	A. W. Ferrin	Salamanca, N. Y	Salamanca, N. Y.
Nez Percé	Idaho	C. T. Stranahan	Spaulding, Idaho	North Lapwai, Idaho.
Omaha and Winnebago	Nebraska	C. P. Mathewson	Winnebago, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Osage	Oklahoma	O. A. Mitscher	Pawhuska, Okla	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Pima	Arizona	Elwood Hadley	Sacaton, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge	South Dakota	Jno. R. Brennan	Pineridge, S. Dak	Pineridge, S. Dak.
Ponca, Pawnee, Oto, and Oakland	Oklahoma	John Jensen	Whiteagle, Okla	Whiteagle, Okla.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Kansas	W. R. Honnell	Nadeau, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
Rosebud	South Dakota	Charles E. McChesney	Rosebud, S. Dak	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sac and Fox	Iowa	Wm. G. Malin	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
Sac and Fox	Oklahoma	Lee Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to agency.
San Carlos	Arizona	Capt. W. J. Nicholson	San Carlos, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
Santee	Nebraska	H. C. Baird	Santee Agency, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
Shoshone	Wyoming	H. G. Nickerson	Shoshone Agency, Wyo	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
Siletz	Oregon	T. Jay Buford	Siletz, Oreg	Toledo, Oreg.
Sisseton	South Dakota	Nathan P. Johnson	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Southern Ute	Colorado	Jos. O. Smith	Ignacio, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
Standing Rock	North Dakota	Geo. H. Bingenheimer	Fort Yates, N. Dak	Fort Yates, via Bismarck, N. Dak.
Tongue River	Montana	Jas. C. Clifford	Lamedeer, Mont	Forsyth, Mont.
Tulalip	Washington	Edward Mills	Tulalip, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Uintah and Ouray	Utah	H. P. Myton	Whiterocks, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
Umatilla	Oregon	Chas. Wilkins	Pendleton, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg.
Union	Indian Territory	J. B. Shoenfelt	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
White Earth	Minnesota	John H. Sutherland	White Earth, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
Yakima	Washington	Jay Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
Yankton	South Dakota	John W. Harding	Greenwood, S. Dak	Armour, S. Dak.

List of Indian training and industrial Schools and Superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

School.	State or Territory.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Albuquerque	New Mexico	Ralph C. Collins	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Carlisle	Pennsylvania	Col. R. H. Pratt	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson	Nevada	Jas. K. Allen	Carson City, Nev	Carson City, Nev.
Chamberlain	South Dakota	John Flinn	Chamberlain, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Chilocco	Oklahoma	C. W. Goodman	Chilocco, Okla	Arkansas City, Kans.
Cherokee	North Carolina	Henry W. Spray	Cherokee, N. C	Whittier, N. C.
Flandreau	South Dakota	Chas. F. Peirce	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Fort Bidwell	California	Horton H. Miller *a*	Fort Bidwell, Cal	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Lapwai	Idaho	Wm. H. Smith	Lapwai, Idaho	North Lapwai, Idaho.
Fort Lewis	Colorado	Thomas H. Breen	Hesperus, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Fort Mojave	Arizona	John J. McKoin	Mohave, Ariz	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Fort Shaw	Montana	F. C. Campbell	Sun River, Mont	Greatfalls, Mont.
Fort Totten	North Dakota	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Yuma	California	John S. Spear	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Genoa	Nebraska	Wm. H. Winslow	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction	Colorado	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Grande Ronde	Oregon	Dr. Andrew Kershaw	Grandronde, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Greenville	California	Chas. E. Shell	Greenville, Cal	Greenville, Cal.
Haskell Institute	Kansas	H. B. Peairs	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans
Hoopa Valley	California	Wm. B. Freer	Hoopa, Cal	Eureka, Cal.
Mescalero	New Mexico	Dr. W. McM. Luttrell	Mescalero, N. Mex	Tularosa, N. Mex.
Moqui	Arizona	Chas. E. Burton	Keams Canyon, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Morris	Minnesota	Wm. H. Johnson	Morris, Minn	Morris, Minn.
Mount Pleasant	Michigan	E. C. Nardin	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Nevada	Nevada	Fred B. Spriggs	Wadsworth, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Oneida	Wisconsin	Jos. C. Hart	Oneida, Wis	Greenbay, Wis.
Perris	California	Harwood Hall	Perris, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Phoenix	Arizona	Samuel M. McCowan	Phoenix, Ariz	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre	South Dakota	W. H. Cox	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Pipestone	Minnesota	Dewitt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Puyallup	Washington	Frank Terry	Tacoma, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Rapid City	South Dakota	Sam B. Davis	Rapid City, S. Dak	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Rice Station	Arizona	R. A. Cochran	Talklai, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
Round Valley	California	Harry F. Liston	Covelo, Cal	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
Salem	Oregon	Thomas W. Potter	Chemawa, Oreg	Salem, Oreg.

List of Indian training and industrial Schools and Superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

School.	State or Territory.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Santa Fe	New Mexico	C. J. Crandall	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Seger	Oklahoma	John H. Seger	Colony, Okla	Weatherford, Okla.
Seneca	Indian Territory	E. A. Allen	Wyandotte, Ind. T	Wyandotte, Ind. T.
Shebit	Utah	Laura B. Work	St. George, Utah	St. George, Utah.
Tomah	Wisconsin	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Wis	Tomah, Wis.
Truxton Canyon	Arizona	Henry P. Ewing	Hackberry, Ariz	Hackberry, Ariz.
Vermilion Lake	Minnesota	Oliver H. Gates	Tower, Minn	Tower, Minn.
Warm Springs	Oregon	Jas. E. Kirk	Warmspring, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
Western Shoshone	Nevada	Calvin Asbury	Owyhee, Nev	Elko, Nev.
Wittenberg	Wisconsin	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis	Wittenberg, Wis.

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