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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PART I.

WISCONSIN
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the seventy-fourth annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs.

Assuming the responsibilities of the commissionership in the very middle of the fiscal year, I have endeavored to gather up the threads of the work of my immediate predecessor and weave them into a consistent fabric, with only such new features of design as changeful passing conditions seemed to demand. For whatever in this report bears the stamp of novelty, but has not yet earned the seal of accomplishment, I shall crave your indulgence on the plea that the field of Indian affairs is presenting every day fresh problems for solution, and that, there being no precedents to guide us in solving these, we are necessarily driven to experiment. But in order that the general end toward which my efforts are directed may be the more clearly understood, I beg respectfully to lay before you one of the fruits of my twenty years' study of the Indian face to face and in his own home, as well as of his past and present environment, in the form of a few

OUTLINES OF AN INDIAN POLICY.

The commonest mistake made by his white wellwishers in dealing with the Indian is the assumption that he is simply a white man with a red skin. The next commonest is the assumption that because he is a non-Caucasian he is to be classed indiscriminately with other non-Caucasians, like the negro, for instance. The truth is that the Indian has as distinct an individuality as any type of man who ever lived, and he will never be judged aright till we learn to measure him by his own standards, as we whites would wish to be measured if some more powerful race were to usurp dominion over us.

Suppose, a few centuries ago, an absolutely alien people like the Chinese had invaded our shores and driven the white colonists before them to districts more and more isolated, destroyed the industries on which they had always subsisted, and crowned all by disarming them and penning them on various tracts of land where they could be fed and clothed and cared for at no cost to themselves, to what condition would the white Americans of to-day have been reduced? In spite of their vigorous ancestry they would surely have lapsed into barbarism and become pauperized. No race on earth could overcome, with forces evolved from within themselves, the effect of such treatment. That our red brethren have not been wholly ruined by it is the best proof we could ask of the sturdy traits of character inherent in them. But though not ruined, they have suffered serious deterioration, and the chief problem now before us is to prevent its going any further. To that end we must reckon with several facts.

First, little can be done to change the Indian who has already passed middle life. By virtue of that very quality of steadfastness which we admire in him when well applied, he is likely to remain an Indian of the old school to the last. With the younger adults we can do something here and there, where we find one who is not too conservative; but our main hope lies with the youthful generation, who are still measurably plastic. The picture which rises in the minds of most Eastern white persons when they read petitions in which Indians pathetically describe themselves as "ignorant" and "poor," is that of a group of red men hungry for knowledge and eager for a chance to work and earn their living like white men. In actual life and in his natural state, however, the Indian is suspicious of the white race—we can hardly blame him for that—and wants nothing to do with us; he clings to the ways of his ancestors, insisting that they are better than ours; and he resents every effort of the Government either to educate his children or to show him how he can turn an honest dollar for himself by other means than his grandfathers used—or an appropriation from the Treasury. That is the plain truth of the situation, strive as we may to gloss it with poetic fancies or hide it under statistical reports of progress. The task we must set ourselves is to win over the Indian children by sympathetic interest and unobtrusive guidance. It is a great mistake to try, as many good persons of bad judgment have tried, to start the little ones in the path of civilization by snapping all the ties of affection between them and their parents, and teaching them to despise the aged and nonprogressive members of their families. The sensible as well as the humane plan is to nourish their love of father and mother and home—a wholesome instinct which nature planted in them for a wise end—and then to utilize this affection as a means of reaching, through them, the hearts of the elders.

Again, in dealing with these boys and girls it is of the utmost importance not only that we start them aright, but that our efforts be directed to educating rather than merely instructing them. The foundation of everything must be the development of character. Learning is a secondary consideration. When we get to that, our duty is to adapt it to the Indian's immediate and practical needs. Of the 30,000 or 40,000 Indian children of school age in the United States, probably at least three-fourths will settle down in that part of the West which we still style the frontier. Most of these will try to draw a living out of the soil; a less—though, let us hope, an ever increasing—part will enter the general labor market as lumbermen, ditchers, miners, railroad hands, or what not. Now, if anyone can show me what advantage will come to this large body of manual workers from being able to reel off the names of the mountains in Asia, or extract the cube root of 123456789, I shall be deeply grateful. To my notion, the ordinary Indian boy is better equipped for his life struggle on a frontier ranch when he can read the simple English of the local newspaper, can write a short letter which is intelligible though maybe ill-spelled, and knows enough of figures to discover whether the storekeeper is cheating him. Beyond these scholastic acquirements his time could be put to its best use by learning how to repair a broken harness, how to straighten a sprung tire on his wagon wheel, how to fasten a loose horseshoe without breaking the hoof, and how to do the hundred other bits of handy tinkering which are so necessary to the farmer who lives 30 miles from a town. The girl who has learned only the rudiments of reading, writing and ciphering, but knows also how to make and mend her clothing, to wash and iron, and to cook her husband's dinner will be worth vastly more as mistress of a log cabin than one who has given years of study to the ornamental branches alone.

Moreover, as fast as an Indian of either mixed or full blood is capable of taking care of himself, it is our duty to set him upon his feet and sever forever the ties which bind him either to his tribe, in the communal sense, or to the Government. This principle must become operative in respect to both land and money. We must end the un-American absurdity of keeping one class of our people in the condition of so many undivided portions of a common lump. Each Indian must be recognized as an individual and so treated, just as each white man is.) Suppose we were to enact a law every year, one paragraph of which should be applicable solely to persons with red hair, another solely to persons with round chins, another solely to persons with Roman noses? Yet this would be no more illogical in principle than our annual Indian legislation making one sweeping provision for all Osages, another for all Pawnees, another for all Yankton Sioux, as if these several tribes were not composed of men

and women and children with as diverse human characteristics as any equal groups of Germans or Italians. Thanks to the late Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, we have for eighteen years been individualizing the Indian as an owner of real estate by breaking up, one at a time, the reservations set apart for whole tribes and establishing each Indian as a separate landholder on his own account. Thanks to Representative John F. Lacey of Iowa, I hope that we shall soon be making the same sort of division of the tribal funds. At first, of course, the Government must keep its protecting hand on every Indian's property after it has been assigned to him by book and deed; then, as one or another shows himself capable of passing out from under this tutelage he should be set fully free and given "the white man's chance," with the white man's obligations to balance it.

Finally, we must strive in every way possible to make the Indian an active factor in the upbuilding of the community in which he is going to live. The theory, too commonly cherished on the frontier, that he is a sort of necessary nuisance surviving from a remote period, like the sagebrush and the giant cactus, must be dispelled, and the way to dispel it is to turn him into a positive benefit. To this end I would, for instance, teach him to transact all of his financial business that he can in his nearest market town, instead of looking to the United States Treasury as the only source of material blessings. Any money of his which he can not use or is not using for his own current profit I should prefer to deposit for him, in reasonably small parcels, in local banks which will bond themselves sufficiently for its safe-keeping, so that the industries of the neighborhood will have the use of it, and everybody thereabout will be the better off for such prosperity as may come to an Indian depositor. On like grounds of reasoning I should encourage every proper measure which points toward absolving the Indian from his obsolete relation to the licensed trader and teaches him to make his purchases from those merchants who will ask of him the fairest price, whether near the agency or at a distance. In short, our aim ought to be to keep him moving steadily down the path which leads from his close domain of artificial restraints and artificial protection toward the broad area of individual liberty enjoyed by the ordinary citizen.

Incidentally to this programme, I should seek to make of the Indian an independent laborer as distinguished from one for whom the Government is continually straining itself to find something to do. He can penetrate a humbug, even a benevolent humbug, as promptly as the next man; and when he sees the Government inventing purely fictitious needs to be supplied and making excuses of one kind and another to create a means of employment for him, he despises the whole thing as a fraud, like the white man whom some philanthro-

pist hires to carry a pile of bricks from one side of the road to the other and then back again. The employment bureau recently organized for the Indians in the Southwest is designed to gather up all the able-bodied Indians who, through the pinch of hunger it may be, have been moved to think that they would like to earn some money, and plant them upon ranches, upon railroads, in mines—wherever in the outer world, in short, there is an opening for a dollar to be got for a day's work. The clerk who has been placed in charge of the bureau is to supervise their contracts with their employers, see that their wages are paid them when due, and look out for them if they fall ill. For the rest, the Indians engaged are to be required to stand on their own feet like other men, and to understand that for what comes to them hereafter they will have themselves to thank.

Some one has styled this a policy of shrinkage, because every Indian whose name is stricken from a tribal roll by virtue of his emancipation reduces the dimensions of our red-race problem by a fraction—very small, it may be, but not negligible. If we can thus gradually watch our body of dependent Indians shrink, even by one member at a time, we may congratulate ourselves that the final solution is indeed only a question of a few years.

The process of general readjustment must be gradual, but it should be carried forward as fast as it can be with presumptive security for the Indian's little possessions; and I should not let its educative value be obscured for a moment. The leading strings which have tied the Indian to the Treasury ever since he began to own anything of value have been a curse to him. They have kept him an economic nursling long past the time when he ought to have been able to take a few steps alone. The tendency of whatever crude training in money matters he has had for the last half century has been toward making him an easy victim to such waves of civic heresy as swept over the country in the early nineties. That is not the sort of politics into which we wish the Indian to plunge as he assumes the responsibilities of citizenship.

This is, of course, a bare outline of a policy. The subject is too vast for treatment in a report. I should not feel satisfied to leave it, however, without trying to meet a few conventional objections which I know from experience are sure to be raised. "Would you," one critic will ask, "tie the young Indian down in his schooling to 'the three R's' and then turn him loose to compete with the white youth who have had so much larger scholastic opportunity?" I answer that I am discussing the Government's obligations rather than the Indian's. I would give the young Indian all the chance for intellectual training that the young Caucasian enjoys; he has it already between governmental aid and private benevolence, and in a population teeming with benevolent men and women of means no young Indian with the talent

to deserve and the ambition to ask for the best there is in American education is likely to be refused. All that I have asserted is—what anybody familiar with the field can see for himself—that the mass of Indian children, like the corresponding mass of white children, are not prepared for conveyance beyond the elementary studies. They are not in a condition to absorb and assimilate, or to utilize effectively, the higher learning of the books, and it is unwise to promote an unpractical at the expense of an obviously practical system of teaching. Moreover, unlike the Caucasian, the average Indian hates new things on the mere ground of their novelty, and resists obstinately all attempts from outside to change his condition; while, unlike the negro and some other colored types, he has no strain of the imitative in his nature, and never aspires from within to be a white man. Whatever you do for him in the line of improvement you have, as a rule, to press upon him by endless patience and tact and by a multitude of persuasive devices; and I insist that it is foolish to force upon an Indian those studies which have no relation to his environment and which he can not turn to account, as long as there is so much of a simpler sort which he is capable of learning and which he actually must know in order to make his way in the world.

A second critic will doubtless air his fears as to what will become of the Indian's land and money under this "wide-open" policy. To such an one I would respond: "What is to become of the land or the money that you are going to leave to your children, or I to mine? Will they be any better able to take care of it for having been always kept without experience in handling property of any kind?" Swindlers will unquestionably lay snares for the weakest and most ignorant Indians, just as they do for the corresponding class of whites. We are guarding the Indian temporarily against his own follies in land transactions by holding his allotment in trust for him for twenty years or more unless he sooner satisfies us of his business capacity. Something of the same sort will be done with respect to the principal of his money. In spite of all our care, however, after we have taken our hands off he may fall a victim to sharp practices; but the man never lived—red, white, or any other color—who did not learn a more valuable lesson from one hard blow than from twenty warnings.

A great deal has been said and written about the "racial tendency" of the Indian to squander whatever comes into his hands. This is no more "racial" than his tendency to eat and drink to excess or to prefer pleasure to work: it is simply the assertion of a primitive instinct common to all mankind in the lower stages of social development. What we call thrift is nothing but the forecasting sense which recognizes the probability of a to-morrow; the idea of a to-morrow is the boundary between barbarism and civilization, and the only way

in which the Indian can be carried across that line is by letting him learn from experience that the stomach filled to-day will go empty to-morrow unless something of to-day's surplus is saved overnight to meet to-morrow's deficit. Another sense lacking in primitive man is that of property unseen. You will never implant in the Indian an idea of values by showing him a column of figures. He must see and handle the dollars themselves in order to learn their worth, and he must actually squander some and pay the penalty of loss before his mind will compass the notion that he can not spend them for foolishness and still have them at hand for the satisfaction of his needs.

A further charge will be hurled against my programme—that it is premature. Such an objection is enough of itself to prove that the objector has sought counsel of his timidity rather than of his observation. If we do not begin now, when shall we? I believe that the whole trend of modern events, to any mind that studies it sincerely, will commend the plan I have tried to sketch out. One day must come to the Indian the great change from his present status to that of the rest of our population, for anomalies in the social system are as odious as abnormalities in nature. Either our generation or a later must remove the Indian from his perch of adventitious superiority to the common relations of citizenship and reduce him to the same level with other Americans. I, for one, prefer to start the undertaking myself and guide it, and I am ready to take my share of responsibility for it; for I do not know who may have the direction of it at some later period—whether a friend of my red brother, or an enemy, or one who regards him and his fate with indifference.

Perhaps in the course of merging this hardly used race into our body politic, many individuals, unable to keep up the pace, may fall by the wayside and be trodden underfoot. Deeply as we deplore this possibility, we must not let it blind us to our duty to the race as a whole. It is one of the cruel incidents of all civilization in large masses that some, perhaps a multitude, of its subjects will be lost in the process. But the unseen hand which has helped the white man through his evolutionary stages to the present will, let us trust, be held out to the red pilgrim in his stumbling progress over the same rough path.

IMPROVEMENT, NOT TRANSFORMATION.

I have spoken of the mistake of assuming that the Indian is only a Caucasian with a red skin. A twin error into which many good people fall in their efforts to educate the Indian is taking it for granted that their first duty is to make him over into something else. If nature has set a different physical stamp upon different races of

men, it is fair to assume that the variation of types extends below the surface and is manifested in mental and moral traits as well. The contrast, for instance, between the negro, with his pliant fancy, his cheerful spirit under adversity, his emotional demonstrativeness, his natural impulse to obedience, and his imitative tendency, and the Indian, with his intense pride of race, his reserved habit, his cumulative sense of wrong, and his scorn for the antipatriarchial ways of the modern world, is as marked as that between shadow and sunshine.

Scarcely less plain is the line—not the line of civilization and convention, but the line of nature—between the Indian and the white man. What good end shall we serve by trying to blot out these distinctions? How is either party to benefit by the obliterations? When we have done our best artificially to turn the Indian into a white man we have simply made a nondescript of him. Looking among our own companions in life, whom do we more sincerely respect—the person who has made the most of what nature gave him, or the person who is always trying to be something other than he is? Was there ever a man with a heaven-born genius for mechanics who did his best possible work in the world by trying to practice law or to preach? However fairly he may have succeeded, by sheer force of will, in compelling courts and congregations to listen to him, could he not have done a greater service to his own generation and to posterity by addressing all his energies to the solution of some great problem in engineering? Was there ever a woman who had the divine gift of home making, and whose natural forte was to stimulate a husband and train a family of children to lives of usefulness, yet who contributed a larger share of happiness to mankind by becoming a social agitator? These are everyday illustrations in point. Anyone can call to mind a dozen instances within his own experience, some pitiful and some amusing, which tend to the same conclusions.

Now, how are we to apply this philosophy to the case of the Indian? Are we to let him alone? By no means. We do not let the soil in our gardens alone because we can not turn clay into sand: we simply sow melon seed in the one and plant plum trees in the other. It does not follow that we must metamorphose whatever we wish to improve. Our aim should be to get out of everything the best it is capable of producing, and in improving the product it is no part of our duty to destroy the source. What would be thought of a horticulturist who should uproot a tree which offers a first-rate sturdy stock simply because its natural fruit is not of the highest excellence? A graft here and there will correct this shortcoming, while the strength of the parent trunk will make the improved product all the finer, besides insuring a longer period of bearing. We see this analogy well carried out in the case of an aboriginal race which possesses vigorous traits of character at the start. Nothing is gained by trying to undo

nature's work and do it over, but grand results are possible if we simply turn her forces into the best channels.

The Indian character is often misjudged because studied from poor specimens. As Americans we are quick to resent criticisms passed upon us by foreign tourists who have never visited us in our homes, and whose impressions of our whole people have been gained from chance acquaintances picked up at hotels and in public conveyances. On our own part, if we wish to know more of the Italian people, for instance, we do not visit the pauper colony of Rome, or accept as the standard type of the nation the lazzaroni who swarm around the quays of Venice. In like manner, if we are to treat the Indian with justice, we must not judge him by the hanger-on about the edges of an agency or by the lazy fellow who lounges all the day in a gambling room of a frontier town. To get at the real Indian we have got to go back into the wilder country, where white ways have not penetrated. There we find him a man of fine physique, a model of hospitality, a kind parent, a genial companion, a stanch friend, and a faithful pledge keeper. Is not this a pretty good foundation upon which to build?

I have no absurd idea of painting the Indian as perfect in character, or even well on the road toward perfection. Against his generosity as a host must be balanced his expectation that the guest of to-day will entertain him in return to-morrow. His courage in battle is offset by his conviction that any means are fair for outwitting and any cruelty permissible in punishing an enemy. The duty of our civilization is not forcibly to uproot his strong traits as an Indian, but to induce him to modify them; to teach him to recognize the nobility of giving without expectation of return, and to see true chivalry in good faith toward an active foe and mercy for a fallen one. The pugnacity and grit which command our admiration on the battlefield, the readiness to endure hunger and fatigue and cold for the sake of making a martial movement effective, are the very qualities which, turned toward some better accomplishment than bloodshed, would compel success. It is therefore our part not to destroy them, but to direct them aright. We accuse the Indian of maltreating his women because he expects them to cultivate the corn and fetch the water from the spring and carry the burdens on the march. We do not always pause to reflect that this is after all a matter of convention rather than of moral principle. When the chase was the Indian's principal means of getting food for his camp, his women were absolved from any share in his arduous enterprises; and in war, offensive or defensive, he has always provided well for their protection. Our attitude toward this subject ought to be that, in a game-stripped country, farming, lumbering or herding must take the place of hunting, and that the same prowess his fathers

showed in pursuing game the Indian of to-day must bring to bear upon his new livelihood.

The thoughtless make sport of the Indian's love of personal adornment, forgetting that nature has given him an artistic instinct of which this is merely the natural expression. What harm does it do him that he likes a red kerchief around his neck or feels a thrill of pride in the silver buckle on his belt? Does not the banker in the midst of civilization wear a scarf pin and a watch chain, and fasten his linen cuffs with links of gold? The highest of us is none the worse for the love of what is bright and pleasant to the eye. Our duty is plainly not to strangle the Indian's artistic craving, but to direct it into a channel where its satisfaction will bear the best fruit for himself and the world.

A white visitor among the Moqui in Arizona, looking at some of the earthenware, coarse and rude in quality, but ornamented elaborately with symbolic figures of serpents and lightning and clouds and dropping rain, remarked on the symmetrical grace of the outline of a certain vase. A friend rebuked him with the comment that the Indian who made that vase would have been better employed hoeing in his corn patch at the foot of the mesa.

The criticism was founded on a wrong principle. Here was a piece of work showing real artistic spirit. Hoeing corn is right enough, but we can not all hoe corn. Some of us must teach, and some write for the press, and some sell goods, and some build houses. We are all equally producers, and if it were not for diversity of occupation and production the world would be a cheerless and uncomfortable place indeed. Corn will feed us, but it will not clothe us or shelter us or furnish us with mental occupation. Aside entirely from the question of the relation of diversified production to the higher civilization, we may well ask ourselves whether beauty has no place in the social economy. We can live without it, but life is certainly fuller for having it. The vase has its use in the world as well as the ear of corn.

The critic had a further word of censure for the character of the decorations, expressing his regret that the pantheism or nature worship of the Indian sticks out even in his ornamentation of a vase. Here again was a false note of comment. Believe as strongly as we may in winning the Indian away from his superstitions, it would be hard to tell how these symbols on a vase, if decorative in character, were going to hurt the Indian, or through his art spread his fetishism. With all our boasted civilization we have not yet banished Cinderella or the Sleeping Beauty from the libraries of our children, nor would we. The mythical Santa Claus and his chimney are still a feature of the Christmas celebration, a festival supposed to be commemorative of the birth of Christianity in the person of its Founder. The

finest architecture on earth is a heritage from the Greeks, and surcharged with symbolic associations with Olympus worship. All these survivals have their value even to our unromantic age. In striving to divorce the Indian radically from his past in matters of mere form, are we not liable to overlook some weightier considerations?

It was not long ago that an eminent American illustrator discovered in a young Indian woman so distinct a manifestation of genius in art that, although she had been educated in the East, she was sent back, on his advice, to live a while among her own people, study their picturesque side, and make drawings of themselves and their life for future use. We can imagine our hyperpractical critic throwing up his hands in horror at the suggestion of exposing this girl to the degrading atmosphere of her childhood home. So should we all revolt at the idea of driving her back into the existence she would have led if no kind friend had taken her away originally. But she had been trained among good white people; she had reached an age when she would be able to appreciate the difference between the old ways and the new, and to the latter's advantage; and she was a woman of refined instincts and strong character. If she were ever going to be able to withstand the bad influences of frontier life she could do it then. She cherished, moreover, that wholesome pride of race which we are bound to respect wherever we find it, and which enabled her to enter sympathetically into the line of art study assigned to her as no one could who had not shared her ancestry and her experience.

At a gathering of white philanthropists, where several Navaho blankets of different weaves and patterns were exhibited, I was astonished to hear one of the most thoughtful persons present propose that a fund should be raised for supplying the Navaho with modern power looms so as to build up their special industry. My suggestion that the wool raised by the Indians was not of a quality which would answer for fine work was promptly met by the assurance that it would be a simple matter to send Connecticut-made raw materials out to Arizona, as is already done to some extent. I ventured to suggest that this programme be completed by sending some New England mill hands to weave the blankets, since that was all that would be necessary to eliminate the Indian from the proposition altogether. The argument was not carried further. The Navaho blanket derives its chief value not from being a blanket, but from being a Navaho. The Indian woman who wove it probably cut and seasoned the saplings which framed her rude loom and fastened the parts in place. She strung her warp with her own hands. She sheared and carded and spun and dyed the many-colored threads of her wool. She thought out her own design as she worked, and carried

it so distinctly in her mind that she needed no pattern. Now, at what point can we break into this chain and substitute a foreign link without changing the character of the whole? A connoisseur in Navaho blankets, who loves them for the humanity that has been woven into them, and not merely for their waterproof texture or their warmth, balks when he discovers in the design one shape which is not Indian or one color which bears the aniline taint. The charm begins to fade away with the first intrusion of the Caucasian hand into the work. So, if we first waive the questions of Indian wool and native dyes, and then set up a loom of modern device, why not make a clean sweep of the whole business and get rid of the Navaho woman, too? The product of these changed conditions would bear about the same relation to the real Navaho blanket that Lamb's Tales bear to Shakespeare.

The made-over Indian is bound to be like the Navaho blanket from which all the Navaho has been expurgated—neither one thing nor the other. I like the Indian for what is Indian in him. I want to see his splendid inherited physique kept up, because he glories, like his ancestors, in fresh air, in freedom, in activity, in feats of strength. I want him to retain all his old contempt for hunger, thirst, cold, and danger when he has anything to do. I love the spirit of manly independence which moved a copper-colored sage once to beg that I would intercede with the Great Father and throttle a proposal to send rations to his people, because it would pauperize their young men and make them slaves to the whites. I have no sympathy with the sentiment which would throw the squaw's bead bag into the rubbish heap and set her to making lace. Teach her lace making, by all means, just as you would teach her bread making, as an addition to her stock of profitable accomplishments; but don't set down her beaded moccasins as merely barbarous, while holding up her lace handkerchief as a symbol of advanced civilization.

The Indian is a natural warrior, a natural logician, a natural artist. We have room for all three in our highly organized social system. Let us not make the mistake, in the process of absorbing them, of washing out of them whatever is distinctly Indian. Our aboriginal brother brings, as his contribution to the common store of character, a great deal which is admirable, and which needs only to be developed along the right line. Our proper work with him is improvement, not transformation.

PRESERVING INDIAN MUSIC.

It is in pursuance of the general idea of saving instead of crushing what is genuinely characteristic in the Indian and building upon this, that with your approval and authority I have taken steps

for the preservation, through the schools, of what is best in Indian music. This is a subject which has never been sufficiently studied in the United States. Eminent musicians in all parts of the world express astonishment that our people should have left so noble a field almost unexplored, particularly in view of the beautiful themes derivable from certain native songs and dances which are rapidly passing into oblivion through the deaths of the old members of the tribes and the mistaken zeal of certain teachers to smother everything distinctively aboriginal in the young.

As a matter of fact, the last thing that ought to be done with the youth of any people whom we are trying to indoctrinate with notions of self-respect is to teach them to be ashamed of their ancestry. As we Caucasians take not only pleasure but pride in reviving the musical forms in which our fathers clothed their emotions in religion, war, love, industry, conviviality, why should the Indian be discouraged from doing the same thing? Our German-born fellow-citizen makes no less patriotic an American because he clings affectionately to the songs of his fatherland; why should the Indian, who was here with his music before the white conqueror set foot upon the soil?

The Indian schools offer us just now our best opportunity to retrieve past errors, as far as they can be retrieved, on account of the variety of tribal elements assembled there. The children should be instructed in the music of their own race, side by side with ours. To this purpose an experimental start has been made, under intelligent expert direction, by the creation of the position of supervisor of native music, to which Mr. Harold A. Loring of Maine has been appointed. Although he has been at work only a few months, signs are already visible that the idea is spreading favorably among the teachers; and its popularity outside of the service is attested by the enthusiastic reception given by mixed audiences to the performance of genuine Indian music by a well-drilled school band, as a change from the conventional airs it has been in the habit of playing.

DEMAND FOR A REFORM SCHOOL.

The best provision which it has been possible to make for the care and instruction of children of normal disposition has left still unsupplied the needs of the class whom ordinary teachers find unmanageable. To group together the well-meaning and the vicious is not a wise practice if it can be avoided, because the tendency of such association is rather to lower than to raise the average moral level of a school. And yet the Government owes a duty even to the children of perverted instincts. There is hardly a large school in the service which does not contain its modicum of an element that requires the discipline of correction as much as of guidance. It would be an

excellent plan to have one reform school, to which chronically refractory pupils may be sent. We are every year swelling the list of unnecessary and undesirable nonreservation schools. One of these superfluous institutions might be set apart as a reform school where should be gathered the children whose presence elsewhere is a moral menace, yet who have not passed the stage where bad impulses crystallize into the criminal habit. Here the young offender, instead of being herded with hardened evil doers and professional jail birds, would have a chance to change his ways and earn his restoration to a respectable place in life.

For example, during the year last past the entire plant of the Menominee Boarding School, at Green Bay, Wis., was burned, as were also the school and assembly hall at Oneida, Wis., and the mess hall at Rice Station, Arizona. Fortunately the children were got out of the buildings in time, and no lives were lost; but had the Menominee fire occurred later in the night the result would probably have been too horrible for thought. The Menominee and Rice Station fires, as has since been discovered, were the work of incendiaries among the older pupils. I have instructed the superintendents to confer with the United States attorneys about having the guilty parties regularly indicted and tried, as would be done in the case of young white persons; for incendiarism in the schools has become too frequent within the last few years to be passed over indulgently, and the only way to teach our Indian youth respect for the law under which they must live when they come into the full relations of citizenship is to let a few of them feel the pinch of its displeasure by way of a warning to the rest. The presence of such ill-disposed pupils in a school full of innocent children is a wrong to the latter; on the other hand, the penitentiary is scarcely the place in which to confine a young person who still retains a germ of self-respect. For such wayward pupils there should be a special provision, and I trust that Congress at its coming session may be persuaded to enact the legislation necessary.

AN INDIAN SANITARIUM.

Besides the danger of undermining the moral health of wholesome-minded children by introducing the unwholesome-minded freely among them, it seems to me that we are making a mistake in not establishing somewhere—preferably in the Southwest—a school for children suffering from tuberculosis, the disease which is more generally disseminated than any other among the Indians. In their own homes these little ones can have no sort of sanitary surroundings, and only in rare instances proper medical care. The most stringent rules, moreover, which the Office of Indian Affairs can prescribe for

the protection of healthy children from perilous contact with those who have been stricken are bound to be only partly effective; for, though we may weed every sign of the scourge out of the schools by excluding all children pronounced by the examining physician unsound, we are only segregating these in order to make them grow up—if they do grow up—in ignorance. The establishment of such a sanitarium as I have here suggested would insure to the unfortunate the special care and the chance for recuperation which is their due, as well as the schooling needed to fit them for the serious business of life, instead of being sent home to serve as centers of infection for both their own people and the whites of the neighborhood.

PAYMENT OF INDIAN IRREGULAR EMPLOYEES.

A circular bearing date March 29, 1905, directed all agents and superintendents to make the necessary arrangements to pay thereafter their duly authorized Indian irregular employees—that is, Indian laborers—the wages due them at the close of each week, instead of monthly as heretofore, taking their receipts therefor in the usual manner. The reasons for the change of practice may be summed up in the statement that it is the policy of this Office to assimilate in every practicable way the status and treatment of the Indian with the status and treatment of the white man. The frequency and regularity of his compensation enables him to pay as he goes, encourages thrift, and discourages the habit of heedless spending which runs the poor man of any race heavily into debt before he realizes it. Moreover, the delays in payments that have so generally obtained heretofore have had the effect of disheartening the Indian, who is not trained to look far ahead like the white man, and who is only too disposed to yield to the temptations of an idle life if he can see no speedy return from his labor.

The inauguration of the new system has caused some little friction, but its continuance has fully demonstrated its utility and benefit to the Indians and to the Service, and has obviated many of the errors, misunderstandings, and controversies that formerly prevailed. In only a very few instances have peculiar local conditions made necessary an exception to the general rule.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police constitute a force which, with proper organization and pay, can be made to render very useful service to the agent or superintendent in his efforts to manage the affairs of the reservation in the best interest of the Indians. The present force is not, as a whole, a very efficient body. It is too poorly paid, the privates receiving only \$10 a month and the officers \$15 a month, with rations while

on duty in certain cases, and they are expected to feed and care for their horses, as a rule, without additional compensation. With the changes which have come and are still coming over the reservations, the duties of the police have become more complex and difficult and the cost of living higher. Because of the low rate of pay, therefore, the most desirable Indians are slow to accept service as policemen, and as a result the force has deteriorated in both character and competency.

It is believed that a much-needed improvement would follow if the pay of the police were increased, the officers to \$25 a month and the privates to \$20 a month; if not only rations were provided for each Indian policeman on duty, but forage for his horse, and if inexpensive but comfortable accommodations were provided for both policemen and horses near their post of duty. The proposed increase in pay would doubtless cut down considerably the number of policemen who could be carried on the rolls, but without disadvantage to the service, for fewer men, if carefully selected, would more than double the efficiency of the now underpaid force.

There should be a change in the uniforms also. The blue suit now prescribed by the regulations is not so well adapted to the use of Indians as would be a khaki uniform like that now worn by the Indian scouts in the Army, while the dark-blue hat could be exchanged with advantage for the soft gray army hat.

METHOD OF PURCHASING SUPPLIES.

An important part of the business of the Indian Office which attracts little public attention is the purchase of supplies necessary to meet the demands of the service. This is done annually, and the labor and responsibility involved are greater than would be guessed at a first glance. Estimates are sent in by the several agents and superintendents in the early spring of the things that they will need to carry on their operations for the coming year. These are tabulated, and then advertisement is made for bids to furnish the articles called for. The classification of the things bought and their approximate cost may be seen in the statistics of the fiscal year 1905, which are given here in round numbers for convenience of study:

Subsistence	\$767, 000
Class 1. Blankets	14, 400
Class 2. Woolen and knit goods.....	57, 800
Class 3. Cotton goods	92, 000
Class 4. Clothing	198, 000
Class 5. Hats and caps	24, 000
Class 6. Notions	21, 200
Class 7. Boots and shoes	83, 200
Class 8. Groceries	48, 600

Class 9. Crockery and lamps -----	\$9, 100
Class 10. Furniture and woodenware-----	35, 000
Class 11. Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc-----	33, 500
Class 12. Agricultural implements-----	10, 700
Class 13. Wagons and wagon fixtures-----	18, 400
Class 14. Paints, oils, and glass-----	42, 000
Class 15. Tin and stamped ware, etc-----	6, 800
Class 16. Stoves, pipe, and hollow ware-----	8, 000
Class 17. Hardware -----	54, 000
Medical supplies -----	23, 400
School books, etc-----	16, 700
Coal -----	194, 800
Total -----	1, 758, 600

Altogether these embrace 2,673 items. Bids for these articles were opened this year as follows:

For subsistence, except dried fruit, for classes 8 to 17 except for the Pacific coast, and for school books, on April 25, in Chicago.

For classes 7 and 17, except hardware for Pacific coast, and for medical supplies, on April 27, in St. Louis.

For classes 1 to 6, on May 16, in New York.

For coal, on May 25, in Washington.

For classes 8 to 17, for the Pacific coast agencies and schools, on June 13, in San Francisco.

For dried fruit, on September 29, in Washington.

The number of bids received were as follows: Chicago, 460; St. Louis, 70; New York, 72; Washington, 102; San Francisco, 75; total, 779.

All articles, except a few subsistence supplies, such as beef, bacon, etc., are bought on samples submitted by the bidders. The samples are examined by experts, and those are selected which, price and quality considered, will best answer the purposes of the service. When we consider the number of bids offered, their tabulation and arrangement, the comparison of samples, which sometimes number as many as a dozen different makes of one article, and the precautions necessary to prevent the expert judges from knowing the identity of any bidder, it will be seen that the work involves a great amount of clerical and other labor and not a little time.

The present system, with few modifications, has prevailed for years, and on the whole has served its purpose well. Changes for the better have been made from time to time, however, as special exigencies have pointed the way. Until recently, for example, subsistence and goods of the first eight classes for the Pacific coast agencies and schools were not included in the Eastern lettings, but were bought separately. Such articles as beef, flour, and grain were allowed to be contracted for by the different agencies and schools, while the other articles of subsistence and the classified goods described were bought

at a special letting for the purpose in San Francisco. In 1903 the beef, flour, etc., for the agencies theretofore excepted were included in the general call, and this year the subsistence articles heretofore bought in San Francisco were also included, so that bids for all subsistence were opened at one time and in one place.

It is believed that this idea can be carried further with advantage. The ideal plan would be to have one letting at one time and in one place for everything. The chief difficulty in the way is the need of submitting samples, some of which, like agricultural implements, wagons, stoves, harness, furniture and other wooden ware are so bulky that it would be a hardship to compel bidders to send them from one extreme of the country to another with their bids. Still, a great majority of the samples are small, and it would be comparatively inexpensive to send them anywhere. As it is now, excluding Washington, bids are opened at four different places on four different dates. These might with advantage be reduced to two—one in the eastern or central part of the country for most of the articles, and the other in the extreme West for a few classes of goods, the samples of which it would be impracticable to send far.

The method of receiving and shipping goods need not be greatly changed. Goods now are received and shipped from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, and occasionally from other points. In many instances they are inspected and shipped direct from the factory.

To have a single letting for the same articles would save valuable time and avoid the making of some contracts. It would bring all bidders to the same level and bring all samples into just comparison. It would insure uniformity in the selection of goods, and it would undoubtedly encourage wider competition. Under this plan, of course, bidders would have the same privileges of bidding and the same option of delivery at one or all of these points as they have now.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONTRACT SUPPLIES.

So marked improvements have been made in recent years in the quality of goods bought under contract for schools and agency supplies in the Indian field service that it seems almost invidious to call attention to any instituted during the current season; but one or two points seem to demand passing notice.

It had been a cause of discouragement and complaint among the physicians at remote stations that the medical supplies furnished to them were not abreast of the times. Certain remedial preparations which had come into common use in private practice were not on the Indian Office list, whereas many antiquated forms of standard drugs

found their way to the agencies every year, only to be pushed to the back of the shelves and gather dust there because unused. In not a few cases physicians who took real interest and pride in their professional work among the Indians would go down into their own slender purses for the prices of remedies which they felt they must have; and all who try to carry modern methods into their practice have been obliged to spend hours of valuable time compounding drugs which in any large place can be bought at the nearest apothecary's, already compounded, at no greater cost than the united prices of the elements assembled.

It was with a view to reforming some of these conditions that Dr. George S. Martin, physician to the Blackfeet Agency, was authorized last winter to enter into correspondence with his leading colleagues in the Indian medical service regarding desirable changes in their supply list. As a result, 20 obsolete items were stricken from the accustomed schedule and 65 new ones substituted, bringing the aggregate of 426 items up to a pretty close relation with the best professional practice of our day. At the annual letting of contracts for medical supplies last April, moreover, the Commissioner had the assistance and advice of a board of three experts to pass upon the samples and bids submitted. Prof. John H. Long, of Northwestern University, Illinois, a chemist of national reputation, and Mr. Wilhelm Bodemann, a prominent pharmacist of Chicago, examined each sample as usual with reference to its purity, general excellence, and value as compared with price, while Doctor Martin, in the light of more than a dozen years' experience in a difficult Indian field, passed finally on each from the point of view of its adaptation to the peculiar requirements of practice on a reservation. At the close of their labors in this immediate line the three gentlemen were constituted a committee to go over the whole subject of supplies for the Indian medical service and make recommendations for the future guidance of this Office in its contracting and distributing functions. The advance made last spring, it is hoped, will prove only the beginning of a new era of activity in this domain, till the physicians at Indian agencies and schools shall stand on a footing not unlike that of their contemporaries in other branches of the public service of the United States.

What this Office is trying to do in the matter of improving its medical supplies it is attempting also in certain other lines of contract purchasing, the details of which need not be rehearsed in the present report. Suffice it that in every category this year the samples have been passed upon, not only by inspectors acquainted with the trade standards of quality and prices, but by experienced employees brought in from the field who are familiar with the uses to which each article will be put and with the special points of excellence or the most nota-

ble faults found in articles of corresponding classes furnished in former years. Wherever it has been practicable, also, members of the field staff have been commissioned to inspect the goods sent by the contractors to the several warehouses for shipment to the reservations.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

During the last year fresh efforts have been made by persons engaged in the liquor traffic to elude the law forbidding the introduction of liquor into the Indian country. They have bought land on reservations from heirs of dead allottees and prepared to engage in the business of selling liquor, insisting that, as they had warranty deeds to the land, it was no longer Indian country, and they had the same right to engage in any business on that land as on land owned by them off the reservations.

This Office has maintained that such land was still Indian country within the meaning of the law against the introduction of liquor into the Indian country, and has served notice that it would undertake to prosecute all parties engaged in the sale of liquor on any land within the bounds of an Indian reservation.

In February last the United States attorney at St. Paul, Minn., reported that a party had been indicted for introducing liquor into the Indian country and would offer in defense a deed of inherited Indian land. He was of opinion that the sale of liquor on such land was in violation of law, but he asked for the views of the Office upon the question and for a citation of the authority sustaining them. The opinion of the Office was stated and the law and the treaty relied upon in that particular case were cited. The case came on for hearing on March 29, 1905, in the third division of the United States district court of Minnesota, on a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Lochren rendered the opinion, which is as follows:

It appears that on a complaint made to a United States commissioner charging the petitioner with having on the 14th day of March, 1905, wrongfully introduced into the Indian country on the Chippewa Indian Reservation intoxicating liquor, to wit, 1 gallon of whisky and 1 gallon of beer, contrary to the statute of the United States, the petitioner was arrested upon a warrant issued by the commissioner, and after a hearing was committed to the county jail of St. Louis County to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the district court to be holden at Duluth. He claims that he is wrongfully arrested, and that in fact there was no offense committed. Upon the hearing it is admitted that this liquor was introduced upon a tract of land in said reservation which had been obtained by allotment by an Indian woman named Apwhay, and afterwards, at her death, the title passed to her heirs, who made a deed of the property to one Frank Gorenflo, which was duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Upon these facts the petitioner claims that this land, upon which the liquor was so introduced, was not Indian country and that the act of introducing liquor there was no offense against the laws of the United States. It is admitted upon the hearing that up to the year 1889

this whole region was Indian country and was occupied by Indians, but it is claimed that the Indian title has since, either by treaties between the Indians and the Government or as the result of acts of Congress permitting allotments to be made, been extinguished, and that in respect to this particular tract the title has been passed to a white man, and therefore it is no longer Indian country.

The Government claims that whether the title has been extinguished as to this particular tract or not, that under the treaty with the Indians of the Pillager and Mississippi Chippewa bands in 1855 the law in respect to the introduction of liquor in this particular country remains, and that claim is supported by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Four Gallons of Whiskey* (93 U. S., 198). Section 7 of that treaty of 1855 provides that "the laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes are to continue and be in force within the several reservations provided for herein; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in ardent spirits, wines, or other liquors in the Indian country shall continue and be in force, within the entire boundaries of the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress." It is conceded that the tract of land in question was included within this country to which this particular treaty applies. It has been held by the Attorney-General, in Opinions of Attorney-General (vol. 22, p. 232), that the phrase "Indian country" is a general phrase applying to the region which is occupied and inhabited by the Indians, and that it may include a particular tract of land as to which the Indian title has ceased if it is within the general or outside boundaries of that Indian country; that the mere fact that the title to a particular small tract of land has passed through the Government to a particular individual will not exclude it from being part of the Indian country, although the tribal right to possession as to that particular part has been extinguished. And with that holding I am inclined to agree. It seems to me that the term "Indian country" is a general term which applies to a region that is generally occupied by the Indians, although there may be a small tract or scattered tracts within its boundaries wherein the Indian title has been extinguished. If in general a tribal right of possession continues or it is in possession of the Indians by allotment or otherwise, it remains, in my judgment, Indian country.

The only difficulty that I find in relation to the question arises from the amendment of January 30, 1897, which is an act providing specifically with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians and the bringing of intoxicating liquor into the Indian country, and which makes guilty of a misdemeanor

"any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, biters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian, a ward of the Government, under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States."

It is claimed on behalf of the petitioner that the last clause of the enactment just quoted, to the effect that the term "Indian country * * * shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the

Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States," necessitates the inference that whenever the title to a particular allotment is no longer held in trust by the Government, but with the consent of the United States has been lawfully conveyed by deed by the heirs of the allottee, it thereby ceases to be Indian country, though in the midst of a large region every other foot of which is unquestionably Indian country. In view of the uniform policy of the Government for at least three-quarters of a century, manifested in many acts of Congress and Indian treaties, to prevent the introduction of intoxicating liquors into any region of country inhabited by Indians, it is inconceivable that in any act, every provision of which is manifestly intended to make the prohibition more stringent than before, Congress should in effect provide that in little tracts which, by alienation by heirs of allottees, will soon be thickly scattered over every reservation where allotments are permitted, liquor may be introduced and saloons established lawfully and without limit, though the region is still rightfully inhabited by Indian tribes. Such a construction should not be given to this clause unless its language admits of no other. That is not the case. The language used does not exclude from the scope of the term "Indian country" any land which would naturally or by previous construction fall within that term. On the contrary, it enacts that a class of lands—allotments while the title is held in trust by the Government and remains inalienable—shall be included in that term. By the force of that clause such an allotment, though the region was otherwise abandoned by Indians, would remain Indian country. This must be the proper construction of this clause. It follows that the petitioner is rightly in custody and must be remanded, and it is so ordered.

While this case was pending the same question had arisen in several communities, and this Office suggested to the Department that the matter be referred to the Department of Justice with a request for advice as to what instructions should be given to agents and superintendents. On April 28, 1905, the Attorney-General submitted a ruling upon the question, as follows:

I have received your letter of the 29th ultimo, with its inclosures, relative to an attempt to sell liquor on a tract of land near Ball Club, on the former Cass Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, purchased from the heirs of a deceased allottee, in which you say:

"The Indian Office holds that inherited Indian land sold to white people is still 'Indian country' within the meaning of the law prohibiting the introduction and sale of liquor in the Indian country. * * *

"In view of all the facts stated in the correspondence * * * the matter is respectfully submitted with request for an early opinion on the question at issue and for advice as to the proper course to be pursued by the Department in this and similar cases."

A letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs inclosed by you states that—

"This land is embraced in the country ceded by the Chippewa Indians in a treaty made with them in 1855." That treaty provides, article 7 (10 Stat. L., 1165), as follows:

"The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes to continue and be in force within the several reservations provided for herein; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in ardent spirits, wines, or other liquors in the Indian country shall continue and be in force within the entire boundaries of the country herein ceded to the United States until otherwise provided by Congress."

That portion of the acts of July 9, 1832 (4 Stat. L., 564), June 30, 1834 (4 Stat. L., 732), and March 15, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 29), incorporated into the Revised Statutes as section 2139, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 260), reads as follows:

No ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind shall be introduced under any pretense into the Indian country. Every person who * * * introduces or attempts to introduce any ardent spirits, ale, wine, beer, or intoxicating liquor of any kind into the Indian country shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each offense."

The act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 506), provides that—

"Any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each offense thereafter."

It appears that the tract of land upon which the privilege of selling liquor is now claimed was allotted to an Indian in pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and by his heirs conveyed to a white man, and such transfer approved, as provided by section 7 of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245, 275).

My attention has not been called to any act of Congress inconsistent with the continuance in force of the above-quoted provision of the treaty by which the Indian ceded the country. This provision was for the protection of the Indians. Many of them reside in the vicinity, some of them upon lands held as allottees and probably in proximity to the tract upon which it is proposed to dispense the intoxicating beverages. (Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1903, pp. 94, 184.) Congress in its wisdom may have thought that the time has not arrived when the duty which we owe to our Indian wards will permit us to discontinue the application of this stipulation to the country ceded.

In view of this treaty limitation, and upon consideration of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Forty-three Gallons of Whiskey* (93 U. S., 188, and 108 U. S., 491), it seems obvious that the provisions of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, are applicable to an introduction of liquor upon land situated as that above mentioned.

Concerning what course may properly be pursued in case of a violation of law in this connection, it seems sufficient to invite your attention to section 2139, as amended, prescribing punishment for those who violate its provisions, and also to section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"If any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent or subagent, or commanding officer of a military post has reason to suspect or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country in violation of law, such superintendent, agent, subagent, or commanding officer may cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such person to be searched; and if any such liquor is found therein the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages, and peltries of such person, shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person be a trader his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. It shall moreover be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department."

Accordingly, answering your questions, I am of the opinion that, first, an introduction of liquor into the territory ceded by the treaty of 1855 would be

in violation of article 7 thereof and section 2139 of the Revised Statutes as amended, and that, second, in any such case proceedings may be taken in pursuance of the authority conferred by section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, and, if deemed advisable, criminal prosecutions may also be instituted under the provisions of section 2139.

The last year's experience only emphasizes anew the necessity, many times reported, of having funds that can be used to pay the legitimate expense of procuring evidence against parties who sell liquor to Indians. From several parts of the country have come requests for authority to employ detectives to procure such evidence, and the persons making the requests have said that the liquor sellers are so effectively organized and keep so constantly informed as to the movements of the United States officers that it is very hard for anyone connected with the Government service to obtain the evidence necessary to convict even parties who are known to be engaged in the liquor traffic among Indians. All these reports were referred to the Department with the request that they be submitted to the Department of Justice. The action taken by the Department of Justice resulted in the conviction of several parties, and others were in jail and under indictment awaiting trial when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision in what is known as the "Heff case."

Albert Heff had been convicted in the United States district court of Kansas of selling liquor to an allotted Indian in the town of Horton, which was not on an Indian reservation, and had been sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of four months and to pay a fine of \$200 and the costs of the prosecution. The court of appeals of the eighth circuit had previously decided the question involved adversely to the contention of Heff. Therefore, Heff applied directly to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus, and the decision already referred to, rendered by that court on April 10, 1905, set the petitioner at liberty.

The purport of the decision was published in the daily press, and the allotted Indians soon learned that they could obtain liquor as other people did. Reports began to pour in upon this Office from various agencies that the Indians were drinking to excess, and the agents and superintendents asked to be advised what they should now do in regard to the sale of liquor to allotted Indians in view of the decision in the Heff case. This question was submitted to the Department, and the Acting Attorney-General, on May 25, 1905, rendered an opinion from which the following extracts are taken:

The scope of that decision is indicated in the following paragraph at the close of the opinion:

"We are of the opinion that when the United States grants the privileges of citizenship to an Indian, gives to him the benefit of and requires him to be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State, it places him outside the

reach of police regulations on the part of Congress; that the emancipation from Federal control thus created can not be set aside at the instance of the Government without the consent of the individual Indian and the State, and that this emancipation from Federal control is not affected by the fact that the lands it has granted to the Indian are granted subject to a condition against alienation and incumbrance, or the further fact that it guarantees to him an interest in tribal or other property."

This language is very broad and sweeping, but it is to be construed in the light of the facts of that case.

In the first place, that case related solely to the sale of liquor to an Indian while off his reservation in a State. Neither in the opinion nor in the briefs and argument was the authority of the United States over the reservations considered. The decision is undoubtedly conclusive as to the want of power in Congress to exercise police jurisdiction over Indian allottees off the reservations in the States. But its jurisdiction over the reservations is a very different thing. * * * The most that can be claimed for the Heff decision is that it holds that, by making Indian allottees citizens and subject to the laws of the State, Congress has divested itself of its purely personal jurisdiction over them. But the jurisdiction which Congress exercises over them upon the reservations is authorized by the fact that they are inmates, so to speak, of Federal institutions; and, while subject generally to State jurisdiction, that jurisdiction can not be exercised so as to interfere with the conduct of these institutions or to defeat the treaty stipulations which the United States may have made with the Indians. * * *

The Heff decision does not, of course, affect the power of Congress over Indian allottees in the Territories. Territories being subject to the paramount control of Congress, and merely its agents, jurisdiction granted to them over the Indians may be withdrawn at pleasure.

I conclude, therefore, that the authority of Congress over Indian allottees on the reservations in the States, and over such allottees whether on or off the reservations in the Territories, is not affected by the Heff decision.

This opinion of the Acting Attorney-General was somewhat modified by another one dated June 6, 1905, which is in part as follows:

On May 25 last I wrote you, replying to your letter of May 17, in regard to the authority of the United States over the Indians in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Heff case. As stated, and for the reasons indicated in that letter, the Department is of opinion that that decision does not affect the authority of the United States over Indian allottees while on the reservations in the States, and over such allottees whether on or off the reservations in the Territories. I desire, however, to call your attention more particularly to the application of the act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 506), since the Heff decision. That act provides:

"That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its Departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the

allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not less than two hundred dollars for each offense thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

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

The Heff decision holds that the provisions of this act relating to the sale of liquor "to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government" is unconstitutional. As stated in my letter of May 25, the sale referred to in the Heff case occurred off the reservation in the State, and the jurisdiction of Congress over the reservations was neither involved nor considered. But while maintaining that the authority of Congress over Indian allottees on the reservations is not impaired by the Heff decision, under the rule which the Supreme Court has adopted for the construction of criminal statutes, since the provision in question exceeds the authority of Congress in respect to sales of liquor to Indian allottees off the reservations, it is also void as to sales of liquor to Indian allottees on the reservations. In other words, when an act of Congress embraces subjects not within its constitutional scope, if but one provision and not separable, it is void also as to matter within the legislative authority.

It follows, therefore, that the act of January 30, 1897, now stands as if the provision as to the sale of liquor "to an Indian to whom allotment of land has been made, while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government," has been stricken from it. But there is still available for the protection of Indian allottees, while on the reservations, the provision prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Indian country, which term, the act declares, "shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall remain in trust by the Government, or while the same shall be held inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States."

The Office had these two opinions printed in full and sent copies of them to the several agents and superintendents with a circular letter, which contained the following instructions:

In view of the fact that Indian allottees are now subject entirely to the jurisdiction of the States while off the reservations, your attention is called to the propriety of seeking the aid of the local officers for the protection of Indian allottees when off the reservations. Most all of the States having a large Indian population have statutes against the sale of liquor to Indians, and you are directed to bring this matter to the attention of the local officers and render them all the assistance possible in the enforcement of the State laws against the sale of liquor to Indians. You are also directed to be exceedingly vigilant in endeavoring to prevent the introduction of liquor into the Indian country either by whites or Indians. If you find that anyone has taken liquor on the reservation or any Indian allotment, you will immediately report the fact to the United States attorney and also to this Office, with a synopsis of the evidence to support the charge.

Experience shows that the only safety of the Indians lies in keeping liquor out of their reach. Their willingness to buy it at any cost

induces persons engaged in the traffic to break the law in order to sell it to them at exorbitant prices. The Office has used every available means to break up the liquor traffic with the Indians, but it has no power to enforce the criminal laws. The Heff decision will add vastly to the difficulty of protecting even the unallotted Indians. The Office is, therefore, moved once more to recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate \$10,000 to be used in obtaining evidence and in prosecuting parties engaged in the sale of liquor to Indians.

THE INDIAN TRADER.

The Indian trader has a bad name with the public, but it is doubtful if he is any more given to taking advantage of the ignorance or necessities of his customers than is the conductor of an ordinary business outside of an Indian reservation, from an oil monopoly to a house plumber. He has, however, some specially favorable opportunities for overreaching if he is disposed to take advantage of them. The Indian's habitual lack of forethought and the small amount of money which passes through his hands, the isolation of his reservation, and his unsettled mode of life, all conspire to make him dependent upon the trader. Humanity compels, quite as often as business interest invites, the man with the store of clothing and food to advance supplies to the cold and hungry. The trader who tries to restrict his trade to a cash basis finds his custom diverted to his credit-giving competitor, and present needs, usually far in excess of even future income, keep the debit side of the account continually against the Indian.

The influence of a trader for good or evil is great and continuous. His store is a common gathering place; he knows the Indians personally, and to nearly every one of them he has been at some time the friend in need; he furnishes the nearest market for whatever the Indian has to dispose of, and rarely does he turn an unsympathetic ear to the Indian's longing for some article of civilized luxury—it may be a buggy or a phonograph—to be paid for out of the next "annuity" or "lease money" or purchase price of a dead ancestor's allotment.

The licensed trader is a survival from the old days of the wild frontier, like the rickety stagecoach and the wolf's-scalp currency, and among more modern conditions seems almost as much of an anomaly. But he is retained largely because whatever trade with Indians is licensed by the Government can be supervised and restricted by the Government, and it is no small advantage that one trading place can be offered the Indian—and that the nearest one—where he can not obtain liquor.

His changing environment is modifying the relation of the trader to the Indians, especially as competition comes in to break up monopoly and reduce prices. These results are secured in part by the increase in the number of traders on a reservation. For instance, on the Osage Reservation there are now about 300 licensed firms, engaged in every sort of business which would be found in a white community of 2,000 inhabitants. Pine Ridge Reservation has some 14 licensed traders, and others have nearly as many, the number varying not only with the size of the tribe but also with the density of the surrounding white population; for sometimes the opportunity to conduct a business without paying ground rent tempts a man to place his store inside of a reservation, even though his custom will come mainly from white people outside. One man recently regretted yielding to this allurements, for his competitor, a few rods over the line, opened a pool room as an attachment to his store, and the reservation trader begged in vain for permission to do likewise, on the plea that otherwise his business would be ruined.

The main, and of course the best, source of competition is the approach of white towns to the reservation boundary and the opening of reservation tracts to white occupancy after the Indians have been given their individual allotments. This gives the Indian a chance to buy and sell in white communities, and this Office has instructed agents everywhere that "Indians must be permitted to sell their crops and other articles produced by them at available market towns." Nevertheless, since the licensed trader is nearest the Indians, he continues to have some advantage over an outsider in making sales and collecting debts, and his personal influence and example still go a good way with our red brother.

Almost immediately after my entry upon my present office came the report of the death of a young Indian and the dangerous illness of two others on a Western reservation, caused by drinking the contents of a bottle of aconite which by mistake had been sold to them as arnica. An Office circular was therefore issued on January 12, requiring that labels with a conspicuous symbol of skull and cross-bones be placed on all packages containing poisons or other compounds liable to cause serious injury if taken in considerable quantities.

By the following circular of August 10, traders have been notified that they must conduct their establishments with neatness and order and must guard against the sale of so-called medicines which have alcohol for a leading ingredient.

The attention of the Office has been called to the fact that many licensed traders are very negligent as to the way in which their stores are kept. Some lack of order might be condoned, but it is reported that many stores are dirty even to filthiness. Such a condition of affairs need not be tolerated, and improvements must be insisted on in that respect.

The Office is not so inexperienced as to suppose that traders open stores among Indians from philanthropic motives. Nevertheless a trader has a great influence among the Indians with whom he has constant dealings and who are often dependent upon him, and there are not a few instances in which the trader has exerted this influence for the welfare of his customers as well as for his own profit.

A well-kept store, tidy in appearance, where the goods, especially eatables, are handled in a cleanly way, with due regard to ordinary hygiene, and where exact business methods prevail is a civilizing influence among Indians, while disorder, slovenliness, slipshod ways, and dirt are demoralizing.

You will please examine into the way in which the traders under your supervision conduct their stores, how their goods, particularly edible goods, are handled, stored, and given out, and see to it that in these respects, as well as in respect of weights, prices, and account keeping, the business is properly conducted. If any trader, after due notice, fails to come up to these requirements you will report him to this Office.

In connection with this investigation, please give particular attention to the proprietary medicines and other compounds which the traders keep in stock, with special reference to the liability of their misuse by Indians on account of the alcohol which they contain. The sale of Peruna, which is on the lists of several traders, is hereby absolutely prohibited. As a medicine, something else can be substituted; as an intoxicant, it has been found too tempting and effective. Anything of the sort under another name which is found to lead to intoxication you will please report to this Office. When a compound of that sort gets a bad name it is liable to be put on the market with some slight change of form and a new name. Jamaica ginger and flavoring extracts of vanilla, lemon, and so forth, should be kept in only small quantities and in small bottles and should not be sold to Indians, or at least only sparingly to those who it is known will use them only for legitimate purposes.

TRAFFIC IN RELICS FROM INDIAN RUINS.

Traders in the Southwest have been directed not to deal in relics obtained from Indian ruins. In October, 1903, in answer to an inquiry, the Navaho superintendent was warned that Indian relics found or dug up on an Indian reservation are not private property to be disposed of at will. On the 6th of last February the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology wrote:

It is well known that for some years past Indian traders have greatly encouraged the despoliation of ruins by purchasing from the Indians the relics secured by them from the ruined villages, cliff houses, and cemeteries. Probably no other form of vandalism has accomplished such waste of valuable archaeological material, since pottery and other articles dug up by the Indians without system are practically devoid of authentic record and of little or no value to science.

Whereupon the Office issued the following instructions to the superintendents in charge of the Navaho, Southern Ute and Zuni Indians, and also to the superintendent of the Fort Lewis school:

The reservations have prehistoric ruins of greatest archaeological value which have already been sadly plundered and if not quickly and carefully guarded will be despoiled.

Until protective legislation shall be secured this Office and its agents must do whatever may be practicable to save these remains of a vanished race from being destroyed or from being so scattered as to be of little scientific or educative value.

Much of the sale of such articles is made through licensed Indian traders, to whom the Indians bring their "finds." It seems necessary, therefore, to curtail such traffic upon the reservations, and you will please inform all the traders under your jurisdiction that thirty days after your notice to them traffic in such articles will be considered contraband. You will of course notify the Indians also, as far as practicable. This thirty days' notice is given in order that a trader may have a fair opportunity to make sales of stock which he has purchased and which he has on hand; but all purchases of such articles from Indians must cease upon receipt of your order. A failure to comply with these instructions will be considered sufficient ground for revocation of license.

These restrictions do not apply to articles of present-day manufacture by the Indians. All manufacturing industries among them, such as blanket weaving, leather and silver work, pottery, and so forth, are to be fostered if they tend toward self-support, and the Indians should be helped to obtain as good a market as possible for their wares. But traffic in prehistoric relics, which have little intrinsic though great scientific value, will enrich the Indian but slightly and will cause serious loss to the scholarship of this country.

It is doubtful, however, if much of the spoliation of ruins can justly be laid to the charge of Indians. They will pick up bits of pottery or other relics which have been washed out of ruins and which they find in arroyos and offer these for sale; but their respect for tradition and antiquity, or their superstition, or both, deters them from disturbing places of sepulture or prehistoric abodes. It is the predatory instinct of our own race which must be guarded against by legislation and by constant watchfulness if these wonderfully interesting monuments of the past are to be preserved for study in the future.

INHERITED-LAND SALES AND THEIR PROCEEDS.

By reference to a table on page 61 of this report, under the title "Inherited lands," and also to one on page 66 of the report of this Office for 1904, it will be seen that there has been received from the sale of inherited lands during a period of but a little more than two years the large sum of \$3,450,596.02. Of this the heirs of deceased Indians at the Yankton Agency, S. Dak., are beneficiaries to the extent of \$620,603.80, or nearly one-fifth; \$1,438,607.48 represents the sales at the ten agencies in Oklahoma, and \$533,682.53 the sales at the three agencies in Nebraska. The distribution of such large sums of money to a people for the most part inexperienced in the use of money could not, of course, fail to be accompanied by serious evils, and it has been my aim to devise means to reduce these to a minimum. Up to September 19, 1904, when the rules governing the sales of inherited lands were amended, it was the practice to turn over to the beneficiaries the whole amount derived from such

sales. The evils growing out of this practice are well known. The amendment restricted the beneficiaries to the expenditure of only \$10 per month unless otherwise specifically authorized by this Office.

This amendment was promulgated without previous notice, and nipped in the bud many schemes for despoiling the Indians. The new conditions were not accepted without a struggle. Claims against Indians, the beneficiaries of these moneys, have flowed into the Office in a constant stream, and in many instances claims have been filed against individual Indians aggregating much more than the total amount derived by them from the sale of their lands. Efforts to adjust these accounts are in progress, but much difficulty is experienced in separating legitimate claims from those of questionable character. Many complaints of delay are received from alleged creditors of the Indians; nevertheless it is thought better to proceed slowly and authorize only the payment of those claims which appear to be free from any taint of misdealing. The restrictions imposed by the amendment of September 19, 1904, as further amended on March 21, 1905, have checked the recklessness of the Indians and afforded them protection against unscrupulous persons.

Soon after assuming charge of this Bureau I ascertained that the moneys derived from this source and held under Governmental control, were deposited in certain national banks, which were also United States depositaries, but without other security than that given to individual depositors. It seemed to me that these funds, which are in a sense trust funds, should be so deposited as to avert as far as practicable any danger of loss, and I accordingly recommended that the banks receiving the deposits be required to furnish satisfactory bonds. This recommendation was given effect in an amendment to paragraph 1 of section 1 of the amended rules of October 4, 1902, approved March 21, 1905, and reading as follows:

Owners of such inherited Indian lands desiring to sell the same may petition the Indian agent, or other officer having charge, within whose territorial jurisdiction the land is situated, praying that the land therein described may be sold under said act in accordance with the regulations, and agreeing that the proceeds to be derived therefrom shall be placed in one or more national banks, to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and which said banks shall furnish satisfactory bonds to guarantee the safety of such deposits, to the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs, or, in case of minors, subject to the check of their recognized guardians, for amounts not exceeding ten dollars to each in any one month when approved by the agent or other officer in charge, and only when so approved, and for sums in excess of ten dollars per month upon the approval of such agent only when specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The petition shall be signed by all the lawful heirs, and, in case of minors, by their legal representatives, and shall set forth every material fact necessary to show full title under the laws applicable.

National banks have been selected as depositaries for these funds, and it has been the aim to select a depositary convenient to each group of Indians, so that each Indian receiving a monthly check of \$10, or checks of larger amounts, can go in person to the bank and have the check cashed, thereby bringing him into closer acquaintance with civilized and modern methods of business. The agents and superintendents in charge of agencies have been directed to cooperate in this endeavor to educate the Indians in business matters. All the banks selected have been required to pay interest on deposits, and have agreed to pay interest at rates ranging from 2 per cent for average daily balances to 5 per cent for time deposits of six months and a year.

The deposits at the end of the fiscal year, as reported from the several agencies, are as follows:

Moneys on deposit in banks June 30, 1905.

Agency.	Original deposits.	Balance of deposits.	Agency.	Original deposits.	Balance of deposits.
Cantonment, Okla.....	\$9,487.00	\$8,391.15	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	\$20,621.74	\$14,667.94
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.....	25,364.08	25,364.08	Sauk and Fox, Okla....	63,797.00	50,978.18
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	1,901.22	1,901.22	Santee, Nebr.....	16,533.93	4,607.27
Grande Ronde, Oreg.....	160.00	160.00	Seger, Okla.....	30,896.72	27,559.37
Kickapoo, Kans.....	17,637.00	12,227.32	Seneca, Ind. T.....	11,562.63	3,778.88
Kiowa, Okla.....	10,587.50	8,831.94	Siletz, Oreg.....	8,925.12	6,063.24
Leech Lake, Minn.....	2,214.19	2,104.19	Sisseton, S. Dak.....	59,358.69	49,213.36
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	1,750.00	1,500.00	Umatilla, Oreg.....	1,560.00	1,560.00
Omaha, Nebr.....	62,164.40	44,082.40	White Earth, Minn.....	35,726.50	20,827.25
Oneida, Wis.....	8,695.00	5,587.51	Winnebago, Nebr.....	44,093.14	40,623.84
Oto, Okla.....	27,076.80	21,137.65	Yakima, Wash.....	9,150.00	7,290.00
Pawnee, Okla.....	41,464.20	36,136.24	Yankton, S. Dak.....	255,390.60	222,776.90
Ponca, Okla.....	49,016.00	34,182.64	Total.....	831,216.46	665,070.97
Potawatomi, Kans.....	16,063.00	13,518.40			

Nearly all the depositaries have furnished surety-company bonds to cover the deposits, but in some instances the reports from the agencies show that the deposits exceed the amount of bonds furnished. In such cases the agent or superintendent in charge has been directed to require the banks to furnish additional bonds. The following table shows the banks that have furnished bonds, the names of the surety companies, and the amounts of the bonds:

Banks and sureties.

Agency.	Principal.	Surety.	Amount.
Colville, Wash.....	The Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.	\$2,000
Crow Creek, S. Dak..	Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	5,000
Devils Lake, N. Dak..	First National Bank, Devils Lake, S. Dak.	do.....	20,000
Grande Ronde, Oreg..	First National Bank, Newberg, Oreg.	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	5,000
Kickapoo, Kans.....	First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	12,000
Kiowa, Okla.....	First National Bank, Chickasha, Ind. T.	American Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	10,000
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	First National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.	10,000

Banks and sureties—Continued.

Agency.	Principal.	Surety.	Amount.
Omaha, Nebr.....	Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	\$40,000
	Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	10,000
Oneida, Wis.....	McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	American Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	10,000
Oto, Okla.....	First National Bank, Perry, Okla.	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	15,000
Pawnee, Okla.....	First National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	25,000
Ponca, Okla.....	First National Bank, Tonkawa, Okla.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	10,000
Potawatomi, Kans...	National Bank of Holton, Holton, Kans.	National Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	12,500
	do.....	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	12,500
Rosebud, S. Dak.....	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.	25,000
Sac and Fox, Okla....	First National Bank, Shawnee, Okla.	Metropolitan Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	10,000
	First National Bank, Chandler, Okla.	do.....	14,000
	First National Bank, Stroud, Okla.	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md.	16,000
Santee, Nebr.....	Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.	do.....	10,000
Seger, Okla.....	First National Bank, Weatherford, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	10,000
	do.....	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	10,000
Seneca, Ind. T.....	Cherokee National Bank, Vinita, Ind. T.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	5,000
	First National Bank, Miami, Ind. T.	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	5,000
Sisseton, S. Dak.....	First National Bank, Browns Valley, Minn.	National Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	30,000
	First National Bank, Sisseton, S. Dak.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	25,000
Umatilla, Oreg.....	Commercial National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg.	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	10,000
White Earth, Minn..	First National Bank, Detroit, Minn.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	25,000
	do.....	do.....	10,000
	First National Bank, Twin Valley, Minn.	do.....	15,000
Winnebago, Nebr....	Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.	do.....	10,000
	Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	50,000
Yakima, Wash.....	Yakima National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	do.....	25,000
	First National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	do.....	25,000
Yankton, S. Dak.....	First National Bank, Scotland, S. Dak.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	20,000
	First National Bank, Tyndall, S. Dak.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	20,000
	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.	100,000
	Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.	50,000
	Total.....	do.....	707,000

Attempts have been made to force the payment of judgments issued against Indians from the moneys thus placed to the credit of Indian depositors. Several cases of this kind are now pending at the Kickapoo Agency in Kansas. The United States attorney in that vicinity has been directed by the United States Attorney-General to represent the Indians, and it is understood that the cases will be tried at the November term of the court.

At the Sisseton Agency, in South Dakota, an order was issued from

the circuit court to the First National Bank of Sisseton, depository of funds in which Titus White, an Indian, is interested as beneficiary, to show cause why an order should not be made by the court for the bank to turn over and deliver to the sheriff of Roberts County, S. Dak., the certificate of deposit covering the proceeds derived from the sale of the Titus White heirship land. The case came on for hearing before the court on July 18, 1905, United States Attorney J. D. Elliott appearing on behalf of the bank and moving the dismissal of the order to show cause. The motion was granted and the order was accordingly dismissed.

Notice was served by the board of equalization of Thurston County, Nebr., upon the Omaha and Winnebago Indians interested in deposits in the Security National Bank, of Sioux City, Iowa, of the proceeds of sales of inherited lands, to show cause why such funds should not be assessed for taxation. The Office is advised by the Acting Attorney-General, through the Department, that a bill in equity has been filed in the United States circuit court for Nebraska by the United States attorney at Omaha to enjoin and restrain Thurston County, its county treasurer and county clerk, from enforcing the assessments and collecting the taxes. A restraining order to show cause why an injunction should not issue was granted by the court and the case was set for hearing on August 28, 1905. The action of the court has not been reported to this Office, but there appeared in the press dispatches of September 14 a telegram from Omaha to the effect that Judge Munger had that day handed down a decision which declares that the Indian trust funds or heirship lands to which Congress has given a regular title are taxable the same as the property of any other citizen. This decision was brought to the attention of the Department on September 15, and by Department letter of September 18 the Office was informed that the Attorney-General had been requested to instruct the United States attorney to take immediate action to perfect an appeal from the decision.

INDIAN EDUCATION AT LARGE.

THE SECTARIAN CONTRACT SCHOOL QUESTION.

The education of Indian children was practically in the hands of religious associations alone during the first hundred years of our national history. These associations had planted missionary churches throughout the Indian country, and the instruction of the younger generation in secular as well as religious learning was a natural outgrowth of this. When the Government began to take an interest in educational work on its own account, it consulted its convenience as well as the welfare of its wards by entering into contract with

the schools of various religious denominations for the care and education of so many children in each, and paying therefor out of the public appropriations. The contract system expanded by degrees till 1892, when its cost reached the generous figure of \$611,570 a year, or more than one-fourth of the total Indian school budget voted by Congress.

About this time began a widespread popular agitation against extending Government aid to education in sectarian schools. It took definite form in 1895 in legislation looking to the establishment of a national policy in opposition to such aid, and the appropriations were cut down by a certain percentage yearly till 1901, when they ceased altogether, with an exception in favor of two schools—St. John's and St. Louis's on the Osage Reservation—which in 1898 themselves ceased to be a charge upon the general school fund and became a charge upon the Osage tribal funds at the instance of the tribe.

Early in 1904 petitions bearing the names of a large number of Indians began to be received at the Indian Office from several reservations, asking that certain sums be taken from the trust funds of the tribes concerned and devoted to the education of so many of the children of each at one and another sectarian school. Based on these petitions, contracts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1904, and continuing until June 30, 1905, were prepared by the Office and approved by the Department, as shown by the following:

Contracts with mission schools for the fiscal year 1905.

Name of school.	Contracting party.	Tribe.	Number of pupils.	Rate per capita.	Total amount.
Zoar Boarding.....	Board Lutheran Indian Missions.	Menominee	40	\$108	\$4,320
St. Joseph Boarding....	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions.	.....do.....	170	108	18,360
St. Louis Boarding.....	do.....	Osage	75	125	9,375
St. John Boarding.....	do.....	.....do.....	65	125	8,125
Immaculate Conception	do.....	Sioux	65	108	7,020
Holy Rosary Boarding.	do.....	.....do.....	200	108	21,600
St. Francis Boarding....	do.....	.....do.....	250	108	27,000
St. Labre Boarding.....	do.....	Northern Cheyenne.	60	108	6,480
St. Mary Boarding.....	do.....	Quapaw	10	50	500
			935	.....	102,780

The authority of the executive branch of the Government to make contracts of this nature having been under consideration, the President had called upon the Attorney-General for a statement of his views, and the Attorney-General had furnished a memorandum thereof, which, in a later communication, under date of February 5, 1905, he described thus:

The argument of the memorandum briefly was that, notwithstanding the declaration of Congressional intent not to make appropriations in the future of public moneys of the American people for sectarian institutions, the previous

laws giving the Secretary of the Interior discretion to use certain moneys of the Indians held in trust in any way that he might see fit, including assistance of sectarian schools, were not repealed, and consequently his discretion remained. * * *

This was the legal advice given to you as to your authority to continue the use of the interest on certain Indian trust funds. It appeared in the discussion that some of the Indian tribes desired to make such use of their own moneys, and various reasons were given to show the advantage of continuing to support certain existing sectarian schools on account of their efficient work or special beneficial influence; but with these considerations the Department of Justice was not especially concerned.

Accompanying this statement was a "partial list of Indian funds in the Treasury in trust for particular tribes, a portion of the interest on which funds may be used for educational purposes by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 70), and other acts, without appropriation by Congress," as follows:

- (1) Menominee fund: Interest, \$7,651.96 per annum. (Treaty of 1848, art. 5, 9 Stat. L., 952.)
- (2) Menominee log fund: Interest, \$76,313.98 per annum. (Act of Mar. 22, 1882, 22 Stat. L., 30; act of June 12, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 146.)
- (3) Osage fund: Interest, \$416,371.95 per annum. (Treaty of 1865, art. 2, 14 Stat. L., 687; act of July 15, 1870, 16 Stat. L., 362; act of June 16, 1880, 21 Stat. L., 292.)
- (4) Sioux \$3,000,000 fund: Interest, \$150,000 per annum. (Act of Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 895.)

The President, in a communication of February 3, 1905, to the Secretary of the Interior, said:

The practice [of making contracts with certain sectarian mission schools] will be continued by the Department unless Congress should decree to the contrary, or, of course, unless the courts should decide that the decision of the Department of Justice is erroneous.

And, explanatory of this enunciation of policy and of the grounds on which it was based, he said:

The Department of Justice * * * decided * * * that the prohibition of the law as to the use of public moneys for sectarian schools did not extend to moneys belonging to the Indians themselves and not to the public, and that these moneys belonging to the Indians themselves might be applied in accordance with the desire of the Indians for the support of the schools to which they were sending their children. There was, in my judgment, no question that, inasmuch as the legal authority existed to grant the request of the Indians, they were entitled as a matter of moral right to have the moneys coming to them used for the education of their children at the schools of their choice. Care must be taken, of course, to see that any petition by the Indians is genuine, and that the money appropriated for any given school represents only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled. But if these two conditions

are fulfilled, it is, in my opinion, just and right that the Indians themselves should have their wishes respected when they request that their own money—not the money of the public—be applied to the support of certain schools to which they desire to send their children.

A communication addressed by this Office to the Secretary of the Interior on June 3, 1905, cited the foregoing passages, and added:

It would appear from the above quotations that the funds designated as (1), (2), (3), and (4) are applicable for the education of Indian children in the sectarian schools, to be supported by the tribe for whom the funds above stated are applicable.

The following mission schools on the Sioux agencies, having contracts during the current fiscal year for the education of Indian pupils—Immaculate Conception, Holy Rosary, and St. Francis—are paid from "Education, Sioux Nation," the appropriation for which appears in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1905, as follows:

"Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska: For the support and maintenance of day and industrial schools, including erection and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with article 7 of the treaty of April 29, 1868, which article is continued in force for twenty years by section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, \$225,000."

For the payment of claims arising under the contract for the St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, on the Quapaw Reservation, the fund known technically as "Support of Quapaws, Education," is used. This fund is appropriated in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1905, as follows:

"For education per third article of treaty of May 13, 1833, \$1,000: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be to the best interests of the Indians."

As these funds, "Education, Sioux Nation" and "Support of Quapaws, Education," are now being used for the above purposes, and said appropriations being continued in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906, in order to remove any doubt, it is respectfully recommended that their availability for the purposes indicated be submitted to the Attorney-General for a definite opinion, whether they are "moneys belonging to the Indians themselves, and not to the public," and whether in each case these several funds can be so used, provided "the money appropriated for any given school represents only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled."

In accordance with this recommendation the questions here raised were submitted to the Attorney-General for an opinion, which, up to the date of this report, has not been rendered.

On June 6, 1905, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions announced that it was "prepared to care for and educate during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, Indian pupils at the several schools now carried on by it among the Osage, Menominee, Sioux, Northern Cheyenne and Quapaw tribes, upon the same terms and conditions," and requested that it be granted contracts "payable in each case from the trust and treaty funds of the tribes among which the school is located," for the same number of pupils and at the same rate per annum as granted in the contracts for the then current fiscal year. A similar request, dated September 20, 1905, signed by Rev. R.

Kretzmann, superintendent, has been made for a renewal of the contract with the Board of Lutheran Missions for the conduct of Zoar Mission School.

The practice I have prescribed for this Office, subject to your approval, for dealing with this class of cases, calls for a brief notice in passing.

The President has directed that "care must be taken, of course, to see that any petition by the Indian is genuine, and that the money appropriated for any given school represents only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled." Therefore, when an application has been filed asking for a contract for the education of Indian pupils in a sectarian institution, this Office first determines:

(1) What funds it is proposed to use for the payment of claims arising thereunder.

If the Attorney-General has decided the question of the applicability of funds for the purposes proposed, the consideration of the application is taken up; but

If the Attorney-General has not decided that funds are thus applicable, the application is denied, or a special opinion is requested, and the application awaits the opinion.

(2) Assuming that the applicability of the funds has been favorably determined, a petition is formulated in the Indian Office setting forth the following data:

Names of contracting parties;

Name and location of school;

Fund proposed to be used;

Desire of the petitioners to have a contract made;

Number of children in such school, definitely stated, for whose benefit they desire the contract made;

Their request that whatever ratable share may be due each petitioner, or each petitioner's children, in said fund shall be used for said contract;

Unqualified assurance that they agree and understand that such share or shares so used shall be deducted from whatever payments or other benefits may be coming to them in a distribution among the Indians of their tribe;

Their clear understanding that each petitioner and petitioner's children will thus receive less by such amount than those Indians who have not signed said petition; and

Their agreement that eligible pupils of said tribe may be enrolled and paid for in said school under the contract, provided children of petitioners have the preference and there are total shares of all petitioners sufficient for the entire number whose enrollment is desired.

The petition is then forwarded to the United States Indian agent, bonded superintendent, or other officer or employee exercising the functions of agent of the reservation on which the school concerned is situated.

(3) The petition is placed in the office of the agent, and each petitioner appears before him personally, and after the terms of the petition have been fully explained and he has voluntarily expressed his consent, signs the petition in the presence of the agent, who witnesses all signatures.

(4) The agent then appends his certificate—

That the above requirements were in each case fully complied with before the petitioner concerned signed his name;

That he personally knows that each signature is the actual name of the petitioner signing, and that his act in so signing was voluntary;

That the name of each petitioner is borne on the rolls of the tribe, and that each petitioner is entitled to share in the trust funds proposed by the petition to be used in paying claims arising under said contract.

(5) The interpreter also certifies that he fully and intelligibly, as he believes, explained the object and purposes of the petition to each petitioner before the petitioner's signature was appended thereto; that he honestly believes that each petitioner clearly understood its purport, and that he knows the signatures are the signatures of the identical persons signing.

(6) The agent notifies the authorities of the school that the petition is in his office, and also gives notice to the Indians irrespective of their desires concerning such contract.

(7) After allowing a reasonable time for all persons who may wish to sign the petition, he forwards it to the Office of Indian Affairs at Washington with his recommendation indorsed thereon.

(8) If there are any Government schools on the reservation concerned, supported out of the funds which it is proposed to apply in part to the contract, an approximate estimate of the cost of their maintenance, etc., and of any other legitimate charges against the said fund, is first deducted from the entire amount, and an approximate estimate is made of the amount to which each individual member of the tribe would be entitled if the balance were divided pro rata.

(9) The amount of this theoretical pro rata is the basis for fixing the sums per capita to be paid annually on the contract for each pupil, calculated on the average attendance at the school of pupils of the tribe carried during each quarter. In no case, however, will more than \$108 per capita per annum be allowed.

The pro rata basis may be made somewhat clearer, perhaps, by an hypothetical illustration of this sort:

The interest on the Osage fund annually is.....	\$416, 371
Before fixing the rate deduct—	
For Government schools, say.....	\$29, 000
For other legitimate and necessary charges against said interest, say	340, 000
	369, 000
Balance for contract schools, say	47, 371

There are approximately 1,895 Osage Indians who may be construed to own or have a ratable share in this balance, which would give for each Osage about \$24.80. Therefore the rate per capita for each pupil carried under the contract would be \$24.99 per annum.

In the case hypothetically stated as to Osages, it is construed that the Osages as a nation are obligated to furnish educational facilities to all the children of the nation after the analogy of our public school system, where all the taxpayers contribute to the support of the schools free to everybody's children. If any taxpayer prefers not to avail himself of the privileges of these schools provided at the general expense, he is at liberty to send his children to private schools, religious or otherwise, but public policy forbids any deduction from his school tax on that account. So in this case, after proper deduction for regular nonsectarian Government schools, the balance of a fund can be construed only as belonging to all the Indians; wherefore it seems that the pro rata share which any Indian has a right to dispose of for sectarian education must be calculated on the basis of all the Indians sharing in that balance.

(10) The present form of contract is used, modified so as to meet the changes necessary.

(11) Contracts are made with the parties indicated by the Indian signers of the petitions.

(12) The average attendance at the school is the basis of payment, calculated on the attendance of the children of petitioners and of those pupils whose friends, having signed the petition, are willing that such children shall be so counted as against their pro rata share.

(13) The usual quarterly reports of attendance on contract schools must give:

Names of pupils, opposite each of which shall appear the name of the parent or guardian who signed the petition;

Names of pupils, opposite each of which shall appear the name of the friend who signed the petition and wishes such pupil to have the benefit of his pro rata share;

Names of other pupils whose guardians or parents did not sign the petition.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Government, out of special and general appropriations by Congress and treaty funds, maintains three classes of schools: nonreservation boarding schools, reservation boarding schools, and day schools. In certain neighborhoods also where the Indians and whites are mixed, contracts are made with the local public schools for the joint instruction of the children of both races:

The largest Governmental institutions are the nonreservation schools, which are outside of Indian reservations. Twenty-five were conducted during the last year. Their capacity was 8,250 pupils, with an enrollment of 9,736 pupils and an average attendance of 8,236, an increase over the previous year of 436 in enrollment and 70 in average attendance.

The following table gives statistics of these schools:

Location, date of opening, capacity, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees. ^a	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1879	90	^b 1,000	948	898
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 25, 1880	52	550	566	435
Chilocco, Okla.	Jan. 15, 1884	72	600	866	741
Genoa, Nebr.	Feb. 20, 1884	31	300	391	302
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Aug. —, 1884	30	300	369	344
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	70	700	1,127	781
Grand Junction, Colo.	—, 1886	19	200	216	192
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Oct. —, 1890	33	300	376	321
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Dec. —, 1890	22	200	228	210
Carson, Nev.	do	25	250	307	272
Pierre, S. Dak.	Feb. —, 1891	16	150	163	146
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept. —, 1891	60	700	781	717
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Mar. —, 1892	21	300	198	180
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Dec. 27, 1892	33	300	329	286
Flandreau, S. Dak. (Riggs Institute)	Mar. 7, 1893	36	350	435	401
Pipestone, Minn.	Feb. 1, 1893	16	200	181	162
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Jan. 3, 1893	33	300	361	324
Tomah, Wis.	Jan. 19, 1893	25	250	264	225
Wittenberg, Wis.	Aug. 24, 1895	13	100	118	106
Greenville, Cal.	Sept. 25, 1895	9	90	94	75
Morris, Minn.	Apr. 3, 1897	19	160	174	165
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Mar. —, 1898	19	200	184	169
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Apr. 4, 1898	9	100	79	62
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Sept. 1, 1898	24	250	259	230
Riverside, Cal.	July 1, 1902	45	400	722	492
Total		822	8,250	9,736	8,236

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

Ninety-three boarding schools are now maintained by the Government on Indian reservations. This is an increase of three over last year, caused by the establishment of schools on the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana, on the Tulalip Reservation in Washington, and on the Oto Reservation in Oklahoma. The last two replaced the schools which were destroyed by fire, and the Tongue River School was established on a reservation which had never before maintained a school. The combined capacity of the

reservation boarding schools is 11,039, with an enrollment of 11,402 and an average attendance of 10,030, a decrease from the previous year of 112 in enrollment and 5 in average attendance.

The following table gives data in detail concerning these schools:

Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	May 1, 1879	100	122	118
Keams Canyon	—, 1887	200	183	170
Western Navaho	July 1, 1889	80	42	22
Navaho	Dec. 25, 1881	180	247	227
Little Water	July 1, 1899	125	155	146
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	250	321	262
San Carlos	Oct. —, 1880	100	116	103
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1894	150	157	153
Rice Station	Dec. 1, 1900	200	215	205
Havasupai	July 1, 1900	50	35	31
Truxton Canyon	Apr. 1, 1901	150	139	128
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	180	113	104
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	160	163	141
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	120	104	89
Colorado:				
Southern Ute	Nov. 19, 1902	70	62	59
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—, 1874	150	194	174
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	150	118	88
Lemhi	Sept. —, 1885	70	99	95
Indian Territory:				
Seneca (Quapaw)	June —, 1872	120	157	128
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	75	75	66
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	60	76	68
Potawatomi	—, 1873	80	103	96
Minnesota:				
White Earth	—, 1871	135	133	163
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	106	82
Wild Rice River	do	65	91	78
Bena	Jan. 1, 1901	65	65	56
Cass Lake	Jan. —, 1901	40	48	41
Cross Lake	Jan. —, 1901	50	63	56
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	60	101	89
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	100	95	87
Vermilion Lake	Oct. —, 1899	150	49	38
Montana:				
Blackfeet	Jan. —, 1883	60	64	61
Crow	Oct. —, 1884	150	203	170
Pryor Creek	Feb. —, 1903	50	56	55
Flathead	Feb. 4, 1901	45	53	46
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	130	126	120
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	180	165
Tongue River	Sept. 1, 1904	75	100	81
Nebraska:				
Omaha	—, 1881	75	80	71
Winnebago	Sept. 15, 1901	90	103	91
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	90	84	68
Nevada:				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	60	65	58
Western Shoshone	Feb. 11, 1893	60	79	75
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	110	128	124
Zufii	Nov. —, 1896	50	111	63
Jicarilla	Oct. 19, 1903	130	144	130
North Carolina:				
Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	150	133	108
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—, 1874	350	373	307
Fort Berthold	Apr. 2, 1900	90	125	118
Standing Rock (agency)	May —, 1877	135	173	150
Standing Rock (agricultural)	—, 1873	100	135	129
Standing Rock (Grand River)	Nov. 20, 1893	140	138	125

* Conducted as a day school part of the year.

Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Cont'd.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma:				
Absentee (Shawnee)	May —, 1872	80	114	99
Arapaho	Dec. —, 1872	150	118	110
Cheyenne	—, 1879	140	135	133
Cantonment	May 4, 1898	80	93	78
Red Moon	Feb. —, 1898	75	45	39
Fort Sill	Aug. —, 1891	150	188	141
Rainy Mountain	Sept. —, 1893	100	124	80
Riverside	Sept. —, 1871	150	150	140
Kaw	Dec. —, 1869	44	42	34
Osage	Feb. —, 1874	180	157	142
Pawnee	—, 1865	120	123	116
Ponca	Jan. —, 1883	100	110	102
Oto	^a Sept. 19, 1904	80	75	71
Sac and Fox	Jan. —, 1868	100	99	87
Seeger	Jan. 11, 1893	150	119	105
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	Apr. 1, 1874	90	65	48
Klamath	Feb. —, 1874	110	103	89
Yainax	Nov. —, 1882	90	82	73
Siletz	Oct. —, 1873	100	61	58
Umatilla	Jan. —, 1883	100	107	80
Warm Springs	Nov. —, 1897	150	106	94
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Apr. —, 1893	125	150	139
Crow Creek	—, 1874	140	109	100
Springfield	Aug. 1, 1895	75	70	56
Lower Brulé	Oct. —, 1881	140	72	68
Pine Ridge	Dec. —, 1883	210	227	207
Sisseton	—, 1873	100	121	101
Rosebud	Sept. —, 1897	200	157	145
Yankton	Feb. —, 1882	150	122	108
Utah:				
Ouray	Apr. —, 1893	85	52	44
Uintah	Jan. —, 1881	80	93	81
Southern Utah	Oct. 2, 1900	30	42	38
Washington:				
Colville	July 1, 1899	200	164	137
Puyallup	Oct. —, 1873	175	182	140
Tulalip	^b Jan. 23, 1905	80	105	102
Yakima	—, 1860	150	170	129
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay (Menominee)	^c —, 1876	140	138	126
Oneida	Mar. 27, 1893	200	207	196
Lac du Flambeau	July 6, 1895	150	170	156
Hayward	Sept. 1, 1901	200	196	179
Wyoming:				
Shoshone	Apr. —, 1879	180	189	181
Total		11,039	11,402	10,030

^a School burned Sept. 10, 1902; reopened Sept. 19, 1904.

^b Burned Jan. 29, 1902; reopened Jan. 23, 1905.

^c Burned Jan. 18, 1905; opened as day school Feb. 9, 1905.

The day schools are the outposts of Indian civilization. Situated near the homes of the old people, they are centers from which radiate some measure of better living, better morals, and better habits generally. There are 139 of these schools among the Indians, an increase of one over the preceding year. They have a combined capacity of 4,874 pupils. During the last year they had an enrollment of 4,399 and an average attendance of 3,271, a decrease of 35 in enrollment and an increase of 68 in average attendance. Five new schools were organized, as follows: Volcan (Santa Ysabel), N. Mex.; Moapa River Reservation, Nev.; Moencopi, Western Navaho Reservation, Ariz.; Green Grass, Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., and Lac

Courte Oreilles, La Pointe Reservation, Wis. The following schools were discontinued for various causes: Ponca, Santee Reservation, Nebr.; Santa Ana, N. Mex.; Oneida No. 1, Wis., and Big Wind River, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

The following table gives briefly the statistics of these day schools:

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Pima Reservation—			
Black Water	40	36	31
Casa Blanca	40	38	31
Gila Crossing	40	45	33
Lehi	40	26	24
Maricopa	40	39	31
Salt River	40	29	25
Fort Apache—			
Cibicue	45	45	44
Camp McDowell	25	16	12
Moqui Reservation—			
Oraibi	160	155	148
Polacco	50	54	46
Second Mesa	100	79	77
Western Navaho Reservation—			
Moencopi	28	30	25
California:			
Big Pine	30	23	16
Bishop	50	28	22
Independence	28	16	12
Manchester	40	20	12
San Jacinto Reservation—			
Coahuilla	24	19	12
Martinez	28	27	19
Potrero	28	23	12
Saboba	32	20	17
Tule River	32	30	12
Pala:			
Agua Caliente	28	29	22
Capitan Grande	30	14	12
La Jolla	30	24	15
Mesa Grande	24	31	17
Pechanga	32	16	12
Rincon	25	26	15
Volcan (Santa Ysabel)	24	25	19
Ukiah	24	16	8
Upper Lake	30	19	11
Kansas:			
Great Nemaha	30	44	19
Sac and Fox	33	33	19
Michigan:			
Bay Mills	32	36	21
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley	40	26	16
White Earth	40	43	26
Attending Leech Lake Boarding School (day pupils)		15	10
Attending Wild Rice River Boarding School (day pupils)		11	6
Pembina	30	43	18
Porterville	24	28	21
Montana:			
Tongue River	32	20	12
Fort Peck	30	30	23
Nevada:			
Moapa River	30	17	11
Walker River	32	33	23
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acomita	35	40	29
Isleta	50	66	45
Laguna	36	42	33
McCartys	25	22	16
Miseta	25	19	13
Pahuate	30	46	34
Paraje	20	27	21
San Felipe	45	43	31
Seama	40	24	21
Cochiti	30	19	13

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Pueblo—Continued.			
Jemez.....	35	38	81
Nambe.....	28	22	11
Picuris.....	16	16	13
Santa Clara.....	30	37	29
San Ildefonso.....	21	37	26
San Juan.....	32	54	40
Sia.....	30	27	25
Taos.....	32	54	34
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten (2 schools).....	80	122	51
Fort Totten, Waanatan.....	32	26	16
Fort Berthold (3 schools).....	120	90	78
Standing Rock (5 schools).....	170	143	118
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (4 schools).....	95	91	74
Pine Ridge (29 schools).....	1,015	739	582
Rosebud (20 schools).....	560	463	397
Washington:			
Neah Bay.....	50	62	46
Quileute.....	42	59	31
Tulalip—			
Lummi.....	32	29	16
Swinomish.....	50	44	37
Port Madison.....	30	41	28
Puyallup—			
Chehalis.....	40	24	17
Quinalt.....	30	22	13
Skokomish.....	40	36	16
Jamestown.....	24	18	10
Port Gamble.....	26	27	17
Wisconsin:			
Menominee—			
Attending Green Bay Boarding School (day pupils).....		32	20
Stockbridge.....	40	58	30
La Pointe (5 schools).....	298	261	191
Total.....	4,874	4,399	3,271

The complex nature of the Indian schools requires a large force of efficient employees to look properly after the moral and material welfare of the thousands of children enrolled. The following list of those employed during the year will be of interest:

Supervisors, 7 white; superintendents, 117 white and 1 Indian; assistant superintendents, 14 white and 1 Indian; clerks, 56 white and 18 Indian; physicians, 29 white and 1 Indian; disciplinarians, 23 white and 13 Indian; teachers, 450 white and 50 Indian; kindergartners, 41 white and 1 Indian; manual training teacher, 1 white; matrons and housekeepers, 215 white and 37 Indian; assistant matrons, 116 white and 49 Indian; nurses, 31 white and 2 Indian; seamstresses, 113 white and 43 Indian; laundresses, 88 white and 59 Indian; industrial teachers, 68 white and 34 Indian; cooks and bakers, 144 white and 73 Indian; farmers, 50 white and 13 Indian; blacksmiths and carpenters, 65 white and 19 Indian; engineers, 55 white and 27 Indian; tailors, 9 white and 6 Indian; shoe and harness makers, 16 white and 20 Indian; gardeners, 19 white and 6 Indian; dairymen, 7 white, Indian assistants, 44; superintendents of industries, 3 white; teachers of agriculture, 6 white; day school in-

spectors, 3 white; miscellaneous positions, 68 white and 85 Indian; total, 2,416, being 1,814 white and 602 Indian.

The amounts allowed by Congress for Indian educational purposes for the last twenty-nine years, giving increase or decrease in each annual appropriation with reference to the preceding year, is given in this table:

Annual appropriations made by the Government from and including the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	\$20,000	-----	1892	\$2,291,650	24.30
1878	30,000	50.00	1893	2,315,612	1.04
1879	60,000	100.00	1894	2,243,497	a 3.50
1880	75,000	25.00	1895	2,060,695	a 8.87
1881	75,000	-----	1896	2,056,515	a 2.00
1882	135,000	80.00	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1883	487,200	260.00	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1884	675,200	38.00	1899	2,638,390	0.25
1885	992,800	47.00	1900	2,936,080	11.28
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1888	1,179,916	a 2.60	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1904	3,522,950	a .23
1890	1,384,568	1.00	1905	3,880,740	10.15
1891	1,842,770	35.00	1906	3,777,100	a 2.67

* Decrease.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Contracts are made with the public schools of the States and Territories where there are Indians, if the school authorities are willing to enroll the Indian children. These contracts provide that Indian pupils are to be instructed in classes with white children, and to be entitled to and receive all the privileges of white pupils. The enforcement of such stipulations at certain places in the past caused the school authorities to give up their contracts. In these cases no objection was raised to receiving the money paid by the Government for tuition, but the pupils were placed in separate classes, and in one instance in a separate building. The contract further provides that "no mixed bloods, whose parents, or either of them, are owners of taxable real estate in the district," shall be enrolled, it being construed that if the parents are taxpayers the children are entitled to the benefits of the free public schools. Notwithstanding the financial inducements offered for the enrollment of Indians in these district public schools, the number so enrolled has always been very small. Those who do take advantage of it in most instances are mixed bloods, approximating whites. The full-bloods are naturally shy, and not infrequently come from homes where white ideas of cleanliness do not prevail, and they are soon made to feel in one way or another that they are not wanted. There are, of course, exceptions

to this rule, where Indian children are gladly welcomed by both fellow-pupils and teachers, and in such cases, by contact with the whites, they make unusually good progress.

Contracts were made for the enrollment of Indian pupils in white public schools as follows:

Number of district public schools, number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1905.

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Nebraska	No. 14	Thurston	7	9	12	7+
	No. 17	do	10	9	22	14-
	No. 22	do	4	6	4	3-
	No. 36	Knox	15	9	20	13-
	No. 69	do	7	6	12	4+
South Dakota	Independent	Stanley	13	9	14	10-
Total			56		84	51

Indian parents who have not had the advantage of an education rarely appreciate the necessity of it for their children. Hence the attendance of Indian school children on public schools, even where they are well treated, is rarely regular and constant. Something of the difference between enrollment and attendance is disclosed in the following table:

Number of district public schools, number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1905.

Year.	Number of schools.	Contract number of pupils.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Ratio of average attendance to enrollment.
1891	8	91	7	4	<i>Percent.</i> 57½
1892	14	212	190	106	56-
1893	16	268	212	123	58+
1894	27	259	204	101	50-
1895	36	487	319	192	60+
1896	45	558	413	294	71+
1897	38	384	315	195	62-
1898	31	340	314	177	57-
1899	36	359	326	167	51+
1900	22	175	246	118	48
1901	19	121	257	131	51-
1902	16	110	189	98	52-
1903	12	99	164	81	49+
1904	7	61	97	57	59-
1905	6	56	84	51	60+

The enrollment of Indian children under contracts with public schools was 84, a decrease of 13 from previous year, and an average attendance of 51, a decrease of 6 pupils.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

Of the schools supported by religious and philanthropic organizations, a majority are situated on the reservations in close contact with the Indians, while a smaller number are within easy distance. At each of these mission schools, the peculiar tenets of the church sustaining it are taught. They generally are equipped to do good work, although as a rule the industrial features are less prominent than in the Government schools. This Office is always ready to recognize and encourage efforts of any accredited religious body to develop the spiritual side of the Indian character.

There were 39 mission boarding and 6 day schools reporting to this Office during the fiscal year 1905. The capacity of these 45 schools was 4,949 pupils, the enrollment 3,363, and average attendance 2,868, a decrease of 649 and 671, respectively. These decreases were due to reporting separately this year the nine contract mission schools, but if taken together there is an increase of 348 in enrollment and 226 in attendance.

Thirty-six schools are maintained by the Catholic church, 5 by the Presbyterian, 1 by the Reformed Presbyterian, 1 by the Congregational, 4 by the Episcopal, 3 by the Lutheran, 1 by the Evangelical Lutheran, 1 by the Methodist and 1 by the Baptist; and Lincoln Institution is maintained by voluntary contributions. These figures include the nine contract mission schools.

The situation of these mission schools is shown in the following table:

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
Arizona:				
Tucson	Presbyterian Church ..	150	152	144
St. Michael's (St. Joseph's)	Catholic Church	80	84	75
California:				
Banning	do	150	118	110
San Diego	do	150	62	59
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene Reservation—				
De Smet Mission	do	150	110	75
Slickpoo (St. Joseph's)	do	100	58	31
Michigan:				
Baraga	do	140	19	17
Harbor Springs	do	200	102	92
Minnesota:				
White Earth Agency—				
St. Benedict's	do	150	100	95
Leech Lake Agency—				
Red Lake Reservation (St. Mary's) ..	do	80	81	65
Montana:				
Blackfeet	do	150	109	93
Crow	do	150	77	68
Flathead	do	450	186	154
Fort Belknap	do	250	74	73
Fort Peck Agency—				
Wolf Point	Presbyterian Church ..	30	30	24
Nebraska:				
Santee Agency—				
Santee Normal Training	Congregational Church ..	125	116	99

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
BOARDING SCHOOLS—continued.				
New Mexico:				
Bernalillo	Catholic Church	125	76	74
Santa Fe (St. Catherine's)	do	160	167	153
Jewett (Navaho Mission)	Presbyterian Church	20	13	12
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake Agency—				
Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's)	Catholic Church	140	129	107
Standing Rock Agency—				
St. Elizabeth's	Episcopal Church	62	70	56
Oklahoma:				
Kiowa Agency—				
St. Patrick's	Catholic Church	125	71	62
Mary Gregory	Presbyterian Church	60	29	20
Cache Creek	Reformed Presbyterian Church	50	55	48
Methvin	Methodist Church South	60	72	54
Sac and Fox Reservation—				
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's Academy)	Catholic Church	60	54	50
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	do	50	44	36
Oregon:				
Umatilla Reservation—				
Kate Drexel	do	150	67	55
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	Voluntary contributions.	50	45	43
South Dakota:				
Rosebud Agency—				
St. Mary's	Episcopal Church	50	47	43
Sisseton Agency—				
Goodwill Mission	Presbyterian Church	90	57	54
Washington:				
Colville Mission	Catholic Church	200	71	59
Puyallup Reservation—				
St. George's	do	90	83	66
Wisconsin:				
Lutheran Mission	Lutheran Church	20	22	9
Wittenberg (Bethany Mission)	Evangelical Lutheran Church	60	27	22
La Pointe Agency—				
Bayfield	Catholic Church	140	67	44
Odanah	do	125	89	87
Wyoming:				
Shoshone Reservation—				
St. Stephen's	do	90	115	104
Shoshone Mission	Episcopal Church	20	18	15
Total		4,502	2,966	2,547
CONTRACT SCHOOLS.				
Indian Territory:				
Quapaw Reservation—				
St. Mary's	Contract and Catholic Church.	25	23	17
Montana:				
Tongue River	do	65	95	67
Oklahoma:				
St. Louis	do	125	71	66
St. John's	do	150	48	44
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek	do	75	72	71
Pine Ridge	do	200	217	207
Rosebud	do	250	267	251
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay	do	180	192	170
Zoar Mission	Contract and Lutheran Church.	40	12	4
Total		1,110	997	897
Virginia:				
Hampton—				
Normal and Agricultural Institute.	Contract and voluntary contributions.	150	125	102

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
Arizona:				
Pima Reservation—				
San Xavier's	Catholic Church	125	118	94
St. John's	do	175	165	145
Fort Apache Reservation—				
Lutheran Mission	Lutheran Church	30	31	19
California:				
Kelseyville (St. Turibius)	Catholic Church	15	7	5
Montana:				
Fort Peck Agency—				
Wolf Point ^a	Presbyterian Church	10	5	3
Santee Agency—				
Santee Normal Training ^b	Congregational Church		19	12
Crow Reservation—				
Lodge Grass	Baptist Home Missionary Society	50	31	26
Oklahoma:				
Etna (Whirlwind Mission)	Episcopal Church	22	12	11
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay—				
Lutheran Mission ^c	Lutheran Church	20	9	6
Total		447	397	331

^a Attend Wolf Point Boarding School.

^b Attend Santee Normal Training School.

^c Attend Lutheran Mission Boarding School.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at Indian schools for the year is presented by the following table:

Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1904 and 1905, showing increase in 1905, also number of schools in 1905.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Average attendance.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Number of schools 1905.
	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.		
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding	9,300	9,736	+436	8,166	8,236	+ 70	25
Reservation boarding	11,514	11,402	-112	10,035	10,030	- 5	93
Day	4,434	4,399	- 35	3,203	3,271	+ 68	189
Total	25,248	25,537	+289	21,404	21,537	+133	257
Mission schools:							
Boarding	3,716	2,966	-750	3,277	2,547	-730	39
Day	296	397	+101	262	321	+ 59	6
Total	4,012	3,363	-649	3,539	2,868	-671	45
Contract schools:							
Boarding		997	+997		897	+897	9
Hampton	121	125	+ 4	104	102	- 2	1
Public	97	84	- 13	57	51	- 6	(^a)
Aggregate	29,478	30,106	+628	25,104	25,455	+351	312

^a Six public schools in which Indian pupils are taught not enumerated here.

Statistical information concerning the pupils in the schools of New York is omitted, as these institutions are under the sole control of the State authorities. As educational matters relating to the Five

Civilized Tribes stand on a different basis from the other schools, statistics as to these appear on pages 108 to 116 of this report.

There were 253 Government schools during the fiscal year 1904, as against 257 for 1905. The enrollment shows a small increase of 289 pupils. The total enrollment in all schools was 30,106; average attendance, 25,455.

A summary of Indian schools and attendance for the last twenty-nine years is given in the following table:

Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1905.^a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ^b		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48		102		150	3,598
1878	49		119		168	4,142
1879	52		107		159	4,448
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	15,588
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	16,801	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455

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

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

INSTITUTES.

Under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior Indian school service institutes were held this season as follows: Pacific Coast Institute, at Newport, Oreg.; Pine Ridge Institute, at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.; Standing Rock Institute, at Fort Yates, N. Dak., and the general meeting of the Department of Indian Education, at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J., held in connection with the convention of the National Educational Association.

The custom of holding these institutes was established many years ago, and the results accomplished have justified the wisdom of the Department's policy. In the great majority of cases the Indian schools are situated in isolated places, far from educational centers,

and the periodic assembling of teachers and other employees for the mutual interchange of experiences and suggestions has proved of great value to the Service.

The attendance at the local institutes has been larger than usual this year; the teachers appear to be taking a growing interest in them. At the general institute at Asbury Park, also, the daily sessions were well attended. In connection with this meeting there was an exhibition of specimens of work from the class rooms of various schools. It was generally creditable, and indicated that the Indian boys and girls are doing quite as good work on the average as the children in the public schools. Employees attending this institute were also enabled to attend the sessions of the National Educational Association and to hear addresses by eminent American and foreign educators.

A full account of the proceedings at the various institutes, including the Asbury Park meeting, will be found in the report of the superintendent of Indian schools.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

WAHPETON, N. DAK.

In the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 215), Congress appropriated \$100,000 "for the purpose of establishing an Indian agricultural school at or near the city of Wahpeton, in the State of North Dakota, for the purchase of a suitable site and necessary farming land, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of buildings and other improvements to adapt said school to the purpose of an Indian agricultural farm and stock-raising school, * * *: *Provided*, That the course of instruction shall include, principally, practical instruction in farming, stock raising, and kindred pursuits."

One hundred and eighty acres of land have been purchased and paid for, at a cost of \$13,500.

MORRIS, MINN.

In the same act (33 Stat. L., 213) Congress appropriated \$3,200 for the purchase of additional land for the school at Morris, Minn.

On the 22d of last March the Department granted authority to purchase the land, and Superintendent Brown forwarded four deeds for the tracts needed; but purchase has not been completed, owing to defects in two deeds and abstracts, and the papers were returned for a clearer description of the land conveyed.

PIERRE, S. DAK.

In the same act (33 Stat. L., 214) Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of land for the school at Pierre, S. Dak. Authority

was granted by the Department on November 1 to negotiate for the purchase, and Superintendent Levingood, on the 27th of December, forwarded deed from the South Dakota Live Stock Company for lots 1, 2, 3, section 11, and the northwest quarter of same section, less 20 acres previously conveyed to the United States, all in T. 110 N., R. 79 W., in Hughes County, S. Dak. Authority was granted February 25, 1905, for the purchase of this land, and payment has been made.

The act also authorized the sale of the school farm, or so much thereof as might be deemed desirable, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the general improvement of the school plant. On November 12 Superintendent J. C. Levingood was authorized to advertise for the sale of the farm in the Free Press, of Pierre, and by posters, no bid for less than \$1,000 to be considered. On April 21 he reported that he had received but one bid for the farm, that of H. Frank Bennett for \$1,000, and on May 12 the Office recommended to the Department that this bid be accepted, and submitted the draft of deed. The deed was executed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on May 22 and approved by the Department on May 25, and conveys to H. Frank Bennett for \$1,000 the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22, T. 111 N., R. 79 W. of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres. This deed is recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 5, page 377, and was sent to Superintendent Levingood on June 1 for delivery on payment of the consideration money, with directions to hold the proceeds until further orders.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.

In the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1075), Congress appropriated \$500 for the purchase of a reservoir site for the Riverside School, California. Superintendent Hall forwarded a deed from the Riverside Land Company for 0.41 acre of land for \$500. On the 14th of June the Department granted authority to purchase this land, and payment has been made.

TOMAH, WIS.

In the same act (33 Stat. L., 1076) Congress appropriated \$6,000 for the purchase of land for the school at Tomah, Wis. On April 28 the Department granted authority to negotiate with Mrs. Clara Getman for the purchase of 80 acres (E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 27, T. 15 N., R. 1 W., Wisconsin) for \$5,000, and on the 18th of July Superintendent Comp-ton retransmitted a deed from Mrs. Getman, which was submitted to the Department on July 29 for the written opinion of the Attorney-General as to the validity of title. After receipt of his opinion, the Department on August 8 granted authority to this Office to pay for the land, and payment has been made.

BISMARCK (MANDAN), N. DAK.

In the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1078), Congress appropriated \$50,000 "for erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school buildings for an Indian industrial school at or near the city of Mandan, in the State of North Dakota, upon lands to be donated to the Government for that purpose, of not less than one hundred and sixty acres in extent, and of such character and in such location as shall be deemed by the Secretary of the Interior to be most suitable for the purpose, and upon plans and specifications to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Section 27 of the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 225), provided "that the Indian school authorized by the act of March third, nineteen hundred and one * * * to be located at or near the city of Mandan, in the State of North Dakota, is hereby located near the city of Bismarck, in the State of North Dakota, upon lands donated to the Government for that purpose and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior."

The Department on November 16 authorized this Office to take steps for the establishment of the proposed school, with an independent water system, at Bismarck, N. Dak. Three deeds were submitted: One from the Northern Pacific Company, donating parts of lots 1, 2, and 3, and of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, T. 139, R. 80 W., in Burleigh County, N. Dak., subject to an easement from the railway company to the Bismarck Water Company for pipe-line purposes across said tracts of land, and also portions of lots 3 and 4 of sec. 31, containing 16.67 acres; another from James O. Kruhn, donating a part of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 32, T. 139, N., R. 80 W., in same county, containing 3 acres of land, and the third, also from James O. Kruhn, donating land in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, T. 139, R. 80 W., same county, containing 8.265 acres of land.

These deeds, with abstracts, were submitted to the Department on February 13, 1905, for the written opinion of the Attorney-General as to validity of title. In his opinion the Acting Attorney-General said:

In the abstract of title marked No. 1 are noted three tax deeds (numbered therein 7, 8, and 9) affecting the premises granted by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, as above. Unless already redeemed, these tax deeds constitute at least apparent incumbrances upon the granted premises and should be removed.

Subject to these incumbrances, if any, and subject to taxes assessed on said premises and remaining unpaid, if any, and also subject to the easement held by the Bismarck Water Company above mentioned, the aforesaid deed of the Northern Pacific Railway Company is, in my opinion, sufficient to convey a valid title to the premises therein described and granted.

On March 20 the Department granted authority to this Office to accept these tracts of land on condition that proper evidence be furnished of the payment of the taxes by the railroad.

These deeds were returned to Isaac P. Baker, of Bismarck, with instructions to take such steps as were required by the Acting Attorney-General to relieve the land of the tax-deed incumbrances. April 19 he returned deeds and abstracts and correspondence had with the attorney-general of North Dakota, to the effect that the tax deeds did not constitute a lien on the property in view of the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The letter of Mr. Baker was submitted to the Department on May 15 for decision as to whether or not a full compliance had been made with the suggestions of the Acting Attorney-General; and the Department returned the correspondence, holding that it did not deem it wise to accept the statement that the defects pointed out by the Attorney-General of the United States had been removed, notwithstanding the opinion of the attorney-general of the State that they did not constitute a lien on the property. This Office was therefore directed to call upon the donors of the land to remove the encumbrances noted by the Acting Attorney-General before any steps would be taken looking to the erection of any buildings on the land by the Government. On May 24, 1905, Mr. Baker was notified of the Department's decision and requested to have the opinion of the Acting Attorney-General carried out literally, if practicable, by securing the deeds called for. Here the matter rests.^a

ADDITIONAL LAND FOR FORT SHAW SCHOOL, MONTANA.

The Fort Shaw Military Reservation, containing about 29,841.50 acres, was turned over to the Interior Department for school purposes by a War Department order of April 25, 1892, "so long as it may not be required for military occupation." By an Interior Department order of July 6, 1903, 4,999.5 acres were set aside for the use of the Fort Shaw Indian School.

On February 1, 1905, the Director of the United States Geological Survey inquired as to whether any of the land in the military reservation could be obtained for the use of the reclamation service, in connection with the Sun River irrigation project. The superintendent of the Fort Shaw School was accordingly called upon to report whether any

^a On October 20 additional papers were forwarded by the Department to the Acting Attorney-General which, according to his decision of October 24, removed all defects in the title.

additional land was needed for school purposes, and he replied that a tract immediately west of the school had been chosen by Irrigation Engineer W. H. Code as a site for the irrigation system of the school. On July 6 the Department directed that there be withdrawn from the military reservation and reserved for Fort Shaw School irrigation purposes a tract containing 4,364 acres, which adjoins the school farm on the west and is described as follows:

Beginning at corner No. 1 of the Fort Shaw Indian School tract; thence west 208 chains to the western boundary of the Fort Shaw Military Reservation; thence north $33^{\circ} 15'$ west 174 chains following the western boundary of the said military reservation to the northwest angle of the same; thence north $64^{\circ} 15'$ east 54.50 chains along the northern boundary of the military reservation to a point due west of corner No. 2 of the Fort Shaw School tract; thence east 256.50 chains to said corner No. 2 of the Fort Shaw School tract; thence south 167.70 chains to corner No. 1 of the Fort Shaw School tract and place of beginning, containing 4,364 acres, more or less.

By Executive order of July 22, 1905 (which will be found under "Executive Orders"), the President directed that the entire military reservation, except the 9,363.5 acres set aside for the Fort Shaw School, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition by him under the act of July 5, 1884 [23 Stat. L., 103]. The school tract was also placed under his control, "to be held in reserve for Indian school purposes."

THE INDIAN EXHIBIT AT THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION.

Like the other exhibits in the Government Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, the Indian exhibit consists largely of material selected from the St. Louis Exposition. But at St. Louis only the schools and tribes within the area of the Louisiana Purchase were called on to contribute articles, while at Portland Indian tribes throughout the United States are represented, especially those west of the Rocky Mountains.

The preparation and installation of the exhibit were assigned to Supt. Edwin L. Chalcraft, of the Chemawa School, and the following description of its contents and arrangement is taken from his report:

The greater part of the exhibit is devoted to industrial and literary training given pupils in the Indian schools and in showing their ability to take up the pursuits of our own race. A few articles representing native arts and crafts made by Indian pupils were also sent in.

The schools and agencies represented are Phoenix, Fort Mohave, Fort Yuma, and Fort Apache, Ariz.; Hoopa and San Jacinto, Cal.; Grand Junction and Southern Ute, Colo.; Fort Lapwai, Idaho; Haskell, Kans.; Seneca, Ind. T.;

Morris, Minn.; Crow, Fort Belknap, Fort Shaw, and Flathead, Mont.; Carson Nev.; Fort Berthold, N. Dak.; Grande Ronde, Siletz, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Chemawa, Oreg.; Cantonment, Ponca, and Kiowa, Okla.; Carlisle, Pa.; Rosebud and Sisseton, S. Dak.; Southern Utah, Utah; Neah Bay, Puyallup, Spokane, and Yakima, Wash.; Lac du Flambeau, Tomah, and Wittenberg, Wis., and Shoshone, Wyo.

The floor space is divided into two parts, separated by a grill arch made by the Indian pupils at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

In the space in front of the arch—

One case contains a miniature wagon and harness from Haskell; a set of double harness from Phoenix; a model hay baler and rack made by a Seneca ex-pupil; a small buggy bed, parquette border and inlaid work, and samples of blacksmith and tin work from Carlisle; ax and hammer handles from Grand Ronde School; boys' and girls' shoes from Carson City, Haskell, Carlisle, and Morris schools; blacksmith work from Warm Springs; brooms and carpentry work, etc., from other schools.

Two cases are devoted to samples of work from the tailoring and domestic departments of the schools, in which plain sewing predominates; but a few pieces of lace work are included, together with samples of beadwork and baskets made by pupils.

Another case is used to display the Salem School exhibit, which consists of samples of plain and fancy sewing; a set of buggy harness; a set of blacksmith tools made by a pupil for his own use, and various other articles, together with silver trophies won by pupils in athletic contests.

The remaining case contains many old-time articles, some of them dating back to the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The principal ones are a decorated buckskin dress worn by the wife of the Umatilla chief, Win ap snute, and her mother before her; a fine corn-husk hand bag, with a partly made bag showing the method of manufacture; an old Indian saddle and saddle equipment, bow, arrows, and quiver; a native comb; a buckskin model of a Shoshoni tepee; "fire sticks" for producing fire by friction, used by the Chehalis Indians before the advent of white men on the Pacific coast; a small Makah fishing canoe with fish spoon and whale-oil dish; a full-sized carrying band with carrying basket; beaded tobacco pouch and pipes; a stone bone breaker used by the Shoshoni; beaded moccasins; musical instruments, and samples of wild rice, corn, pemmican, mokoks of maple sugar, etc.

Outside the cases are a small wagon made at the Salem School and some blacksmith work from Phoenix, besides the Wichita grass house, the tool chest, tabouret, sloyd, and chart of statistics, which were in St. Louis.

In the space beyond the grill, which is fitted up as a resting place for visitors, are:

A carved desk from Phoenix; a case of drawn work from schools on the Pacific coast; wing frames of class-room papers; a bookcase filled with small articles from reservation schools, besides the table, settee, and photographs, and the oil paintings by Angel Decora, which were at St. Louis.

A few Navaho rugs give color to the exhibit.

This is the first exhibition of Indian work made on the Pacific coast where the general public have had an opportunity of examining the character of the training given pupils in the Government Indian schools, and the results fully repay the labor and expense incurred.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, contained appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$7,922,014.34. The aggregate of appropriations contained in the Indian bill for 1905, as shown by the report for 1904, was \$9,853,480.75.

The objects of the appropriations for the last two years were as shown by the following table:

Appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

	1905.	1906.
Current and contingent expenses	\$727,400.00	\$751,600.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	3,514,285.85	1,953,468.96
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities).....	570,000.00	585,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	76,900.00	84,900.00
Support of schools.....	3,880,740.00	3,777,100.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,084,154.90	635,968.50
Kansas consolidated fund		155,976.88
Total	9,853,480.75	7,922,014.34

Appropriations for the Indian Service were also made by the other acts, as follows:

Appropriations made by deficiency and other acts, for 1905 and 1906.

	1905.	1906.
Current and contingent expenses	\$1,000.00	
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....		\$145,000.00
Miscellaneous support (gratuities).....	343.84	
Incidentals.....	8,000.00	
Support of schools.....	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	55,000.00	62,298.11
Total	65,343.84	207,298.11

Adding these two tables together we have the total appropriations for the two years, as follows:

Total appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

	1905.	1906.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$728,400.00	\$751,600.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	3,514,285.85	2,078,468.96
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities).....	570,343.84	585,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	84,900.00	84,900.00
Support of schools.....	3,881,740.00	3,777,100.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,139,154.90	696,266.61
Kansas consolidated fund		155,976.88
Total	9,913,824.59	8,129,312.45

The excess of 1905 over 1906, \$1,789,512.14, is accounted for as follows:

1905 over 1906:			
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	\$1,435,816.89		
Support of schools	104,640.00		
Miscellaneous	442,888.29		
			\$1,983,345.18
1906 over 1905:			
Current and contingent expenses	\$23,200.00		
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities)	14,656.16		
Kansas consolidated fund	155,976.88		
			193,833.04
			1,789,512.14

The principal decrease, it will be observed, is in fulfilling treaty stipulations. This is because that item was unusually heavy last year, caused by appropriations made in pursuance of ratifications of several agreements. These appropriations were in full for the considerations to be paid, and aggregated \$1,433,200. There were some other small changes in the treaty item, which make up the difference.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, taken from Treasury reports, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	\$681,878.44
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	1,936,633.25
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities)	537,837.86
Trust funds	2,663,726.96
Incidentals	76,542.30
Support of schools	3,564,724.11
Miscellaneous	4,774,730.79
Total	14,236,073.71

ACCOUNTS.

The total number of disbursing officers rendering quarterly accounts during the fiscal year was 175, and an aggregate of 738 cash accounts were administratively examined and submitted to the Auditor for the Interior Department for settlement, while 590 property accounts were examined and settled by this Office.

During the year 20 cash accounts were delinquent, in the sense that the disbursing officers failed to close and transmit these accounts within the prescribed limit of twenty days after the expiration of the quarter or fractional quarter to which they belonged, requiring the reporting of the delinquent officers to the Secretary of the Treasury, with their explanations of the delay, before additional funds could be placed to their credit.

There was no delinquency on the part of the Office in forwarding

cash accounts to the Auditor within the period of sixty days allowed by the law for administrative examination; and all property accounts were examined and practically settled within ninety days after their receipt without interference with the succeeding quarter's accounts.

Under existing regulations the cash and property accounts, with few exceptions, are rendered promptly and with greater accuracy and completeness than has been the rule hitherto.

NATURALIZATION OF INDIANS AND CITIZENSHIP.

This Office is often asked whether Indians can be naturalized and how they become citizens. There does not appear to be any authority of law to naturalize Indians. Title XXX of the Revised Statutes of the United States relates to naturalization, and section 2169 is as follows:

The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens (being free white persons) and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent.

Section 6 of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), provides that every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, to whom allotment shall have been made under the provisions of that act or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within those limits, his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, shall be a citizen of the United States and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

INHERITED LANDS.

From June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, there were sold, under section 7 of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), 978 separate tracts of inherited lands, embracing 90,214.97 acres, for the total sum of \$1,393,131.52. The first sale under that act was approved March 4, 1903, and from that date to June 30, 1904, there had been sold 1,236 tracts, embracing 122,222.52 acres, for the aggregate sum of \$2,057,464.50, at the average price of \$16.83 per acre.

The average price of the land sold during the last fiscal year is \$15.44. This decreased average price is probably accounted for from the fact that the better class of land was the first sought by purchasers. For instance, last year two tracts of Pawnee land were sold, one of 39.59 acres for \$37,950 (nearly \$1,000 per acre), and the other of 80 acres for \$28,300 (more than \$350 per acre). Taking these facts into consideration, the average price obtained this year would appear satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of sales, acreage, amount received, and average price per acre, with respect to each agency where inherited Indian lands have been sold during the last fiscal year:

Sales of inherited Indian lands under act of May 27, 1902.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres sold.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Idaho:				
Nez Percé Agency	4	282.50	\$8,150.00	\$28.85
Indian Territory:				
Seneca Agency	11	561.50	6,853.63	12.20
Kansas:				
Kickapoo Agency	16	1,083.13	27,337.50	25.24
Potawatomi Agency	18	1,423.77	25,178.00	17.68
Total	34	2,506.90	52,515.50	20.94
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake Agency	10	602.99	4,944.25	8.20
White Earth Agency	63	4,970.19	57,760.35	11.62
Total	73	5,573.18	62,704.60	11.24
Nebraska:				
Omaha Agency	60	4,069.92	97,046.02	23.84
Winnebago Agency	62	3,797.19	94,018.92	24.76
Santee Agency	31	3,021.74	30,457.00	10.07
Total	153	10,888.85	221,521.94	20.34
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake Agency	30	2,762.49	19,672.90	7.12
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment Agency	9	1,216.61	16,925.00	13.91
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	34	4,858.44	62,058.75	12.77
Kiowa Agency	6	960.00	13,589.00	14.16
Oto Agency	20	2,483.89	38,903.10	15.66
Pawnee Agency	48	6,116.85	89,529.60	14.63
Ponca Agency	29	3,338.97	59,824.00	17.91
Sac and Fox Agency	51	6,952.97	82,740.00	11.90
Segar Agency	38	5,756.34	53,656.40	9.32
Shawnee Agency	15	1,128.31	19,280.00	17.08
Total	250	32,812.38	436,505.85	13.30
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde Agency	6	382.87	2,470.06	6.45
Siletz Agency	13	1,080.50	8,907.36	8.24
Umatilla Agency	5	397.00	11,280.00	28.41
Total	24	1,860.37	22,657.42	12.18
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek Agency	2	382.20	1,901.22	4.97
Rosebud Agency	15	2,863.39	28,286.27	9.88
Sisseton Agency	47	5,439.89	85,608.44	15.36
Yankton Agency	268	21,310.65	381,828.25	17.91
Total	332	29,996.13	495,624.18	16.52
Washington:				
Colville Agency	1	68.70	560.00	8.15
Yakima Agency	10	800.00	28,209.00	35.26
Total	11	868.70	28,769.00	33.11
Wisconsin:				
Oneida Agency	56	2,101.97	38,156.50	18.15
Grand total	978	90,214.97	1,333,131.52	15.44

CITIZEN POTAWATOMI AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA.

The annual report of 1904 stated that up to August 15 of that year, under the acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 295), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 247), 1,378 conveyances of land had been made by the Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 142,222.59 acres, at a valuation of \$883,384.52, an average of \$6.21 per acre.

Between August 15, 1904, and July 15, 1905, there were approved by the Department 79 conveyances of land by the Citizen Potawatomi Indians, amounting to 7,978.43 acres, at a valuation of \$85,834.11, an average of \$10.76 per acre, and 14 conveyances by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 1,438.77 acres, at a valuation of \$14,616.27, an average of \$10.16 per acre.

The total sales of land by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 1,471 conveyances, aggregating 151,639.79 acres of land, at a valuation of \$983,834.90, an average of \$6.52 per acre.

MEXICAN KICKAPOO, OKLAHOMA.

Up to the 15th of August, 1904, under the seventh section of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), 35 conveyances of land had been made by the heirs of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians, amounting to 2,683.40 acres of land, at a valuation of \$127,861.50, an average of \$47.65 per acre. Between August 15, 1904, and July 15, 1905, there have been approved by the Department 11 conveyances of land by the heirs of Mexican Kickapoo Indian allottees, amounting to 807.81 acres, at a valuation of \$14,030, an average of \$17.37 per acre.

PEORIA, MIAMI, AND WYANDOT, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1904, under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 72), 128 conveyances of land had been made by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 8,895.33 acres, at a valuation of \$99,313, an average of \$11.16 per acre; also 51 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,767.80 acres, at a valuation of \$43,412.50, an average of \$11.52 per acre; also 28 conveyances by the Wyandot Indians, under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 343), amounting to 616.25 acres, at a valuation of \$13,952.50, an average of \$22.64 per acre.

Between August 15, 1904, and July 15, 1905, there were approved by the Department 9 conveyances of land by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 696.29 acres, at a valuation of \$7,303, an average of \$10.49 per acre.

No conveyances of land have been made by the Miami Indians since August 15, 1904, and but one conveyance of land by the Wyandot Indians which contained 20 acres at a valuation of \$200, an average of \$10 per acre.

The total sales of lands by these three tribes of Indians since the passage of the acts of June 10, 1896, and June 7, 1897, are 137 conveyances by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 9,591.62 acres, at a valuation of \$106,616, an average of \$11.11 per acre; 51 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,767.80 acres, at a valuation of \$43,412.50, an average of \$11.52 per acre, and 29 conveyances by the Wyandot Indians, amounting to 636.25 acres, at a valuation of \$14,152.50, an average of \$22.62 per acre; making 217 conveyances by the three tribes, aggregating 13,995.67 acres, at a valuation of \$164,181, an average of \$11.73 per acre.

L'ANSE AND ONTONAGON CHIPPEWA, MICHIGAN.

The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1904, there had been approved by the President for the two bands, 303 conveyances of land, amounting to 19,939.98 acres, at a valuation of \$70,881.76, an average of \$3.55 per acre.

Between August 15, 1904, and July 15, 1905, there were approved by the President 3 conveyances of land by the former band, amounting to 240 acres, at a valuation of \$1,140, an average of \$4.75 per acre. No conveyances of land by the latter band have been made since August 15, 1904. The total sales of land by these two bands of Indians up to July 15, 1905, are 306 conveyances amounting to 20,179.98 acres, at a valuation of \$72,021.76, an average of \$3.57 per acre.

Nearly 200 deeds had been presented to this Office in which the valuation of the land sold or the evidence of the payment of the consideration was unsatisfactory, and Joseph R. Farr, superintendent of logging, was directed on April 8, 1905, to proceed at once to Baraga, Mich., and ascertain the value of timber and land sold on the L'Anse and Ontonagon reservations. His reports of May 26 and July 15, transmitted to the Department on August 7, showed that the consideration named in the deeds was far below the valuation placed by him upon the land and timber, and that, except in a few cases, no evidence of payment of the consideration accompanied the deeds.

On August 10 the Department directed that future sales must be made by petition and on sealed bids, all sales of the timber and lands of the L'Anse allottees to be, as far as practicable, under the general supervision of Superintendent Farr. On September 8 the Department, concurring in Office recommendation of the same date, directed

the submission to the Department, for disapproval, of all the deeds where the consideration was less than the value ascertained by Superintendent Farr, the vendee to be allowed to present new deeds which should show the consideration named by him and be accompanied by proper certificates of deposit or other exchange.

SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER CHIPPEWA, MICHIGAN.

For the twelve months ending July 15, 1905, there have been approved 3 conveyances of land by the members of these bands or their heirs, who are designated in the third article of the treaty of October 18, 1864 (14 Stat. L., 658), as "not so competent," the total sales amounting to 240 acres, at a valuation of \$560, an average of \$2.34 per acre.

CHIPPEWA OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

The annual report of this Office for 1904 said that up to August 15 of that year there had been approved by the President 26 conveyances of land made by members of the Bad River and Red Cliff and Lac Courte Oreille bands, under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), amounting to 1,577.04 acres, at a valuation of \$11,761.40, an average of \$7.46 per acre.

Between August 15, 1904, and July 15, 1905, there were approved by the President 5 conveyances of land by the Bad River band, amounting to 370.18 acres, at a valuation of \$4,341.80, an average of \$11.73 per acre. No conveyances of land have been made by the other two bands since August 15, 1904.

The total sale of land by these three bands of Indians are 31 conveyances, aggregating 1,947.22 acres, at a valuation of \$16,103.20, an average of \$8.27 per acre.

Land sold by heirs of these bands of Indians have already been referred to under the head of "Inherited lands."

UNRATIFIED AGREEMENTS.

The agreements mentioned in the last report of this Office as pending before Congress are still unratified. These agreements are:

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

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

With the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., negotiated on the 25th day of June, 1902, by which they ceded to the United States 208,000 acres of land.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

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

ALLOTMENTS ON RESERVATIONS.

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

Crow, Crow Reservation, in Montana.....	344
Omaha, Omaha Reservation, in Nebraska.....	31
Muckleshoot, Muckleshoot Reservation, in Washington.....	39
Dwamish, etc., Swinomish Reservation, in Washington.....	7
Dwamish, etc., Snohomish Reservation, in Washington.....	68
Sioux, Santee, Nebraska (homesteads).....	4
Total	<u>493</u>

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

Chippewa of Lake Superior, on Fond du Lac Reservation, in Wisconsin...	14
Chippewa of Minnesota, on the Chippewa Reservation.....	3
Navaho (readjustment), at Moencopi, Ariz.....	16
Port Madison Reservation, in Washington.....	4
Swinomish Reservation, in Washington.....	8
Crow Reservation, in Montana.....	344
Kickapoo Reservation, in Kansas.....	74
Uncompahgre, in Utah.....	591
Uinta and White River Ute, on Uinta Reservation.....	774
Total	<u>1,828</u>

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

WORK IN THE FIELD.

Special Allotting Agent Carl Gunderson, having been designated to complete the work of allotting the Cheyenne River Indians, began work there March 1, 1905. His report of July 30, 1905, shows that 1,526 allotments have been made, the number since the last annual report being 156. The work on this reservation should be closed during the present year.

Special Allotting Agent Rankin reported on July 31, 1905, that he had made 2,257 allotments, being 337 since the last annual report. He has also been engaged in making a schedule of allottees on the ceded part of the Crow Reservation who wish to remain where they are now and a schedule of those who elect to remove, with a schedule of their improvements. This extra work and the weather conditions have delayed progress on this reservation.

Supt. O. C. Edwards made the allotments to the Kickapoo under the acts mentioned in the paragraph concerning the Potawatomi,

and the schedules of 74 allotments were approved on June 28, 1905, leaving 320 acres unallotted.

Charles H. Bates, who is the allotting agent in charge of allotting the Pine Ridge Sioux, reports, on July 29, 1905, 694 allotments. Many of the Indians who have heretofore strongly opposed allotments have now changed their minds and made their selections, among others Red Cloud and American Horse.

Mr. George A. Keepers, in December, 1904, began making allotments to the Ponca born since the former allotments were completed. On July 24, 1905, he transmitted schedule showing the 156 allotments made. He is now making allotments to those entitled under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 217), which provides that after allotments to the children have been made the surplus land shall be allotted so as to give each member of the tribe as nearly as possible an equal quantity of land in acres.

On March 20, 1905, G. L. Williams, superintendent of the Potawatomi School, submitted a schedule of 106 allotments, and on June 27, 1905, another schedule of 3 allotments, which, it is said, completes the allotments to be made on this reservation under the acts of February 28, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 909), and March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1007). The land is substantially exhausted. The exact quantity remaining and to be sold, if the foregoing schedules are approved, can not now be stated.

On May 15, 1905, the President designated Finch R. Archer a special allotting agent for the Indians on the Quinaielt Reservation. He began work July 1, 1905. The work on this reservation will of necessity proceed slowly, owing to the very heavy timber, thick undergrowth, and many streams, so that it is not now possible to approximate the date when it will be finished.

Special Allotting Agent Carl Gunderson closed the work of allotting the Rosebud Sioux on May 29, 1905, the total number of allotments made by him being 252 and 3 additional allotments. This leaves only 79 Indians unallotted, owing to their persistent refusal to take lands in severalty.

Allotments on the Uintah Reservation are referred to on page 145.

Special Allotting Agent H. G. Nickerson began work on the Shoshone Reservation on May 21, 1903, and reported on July 31, 1905, that he had made, up to that date, 1,174 allotments. These include revision of allotments made by the former allotting agents. His work is referred to again under Shoshone Reservation, page 153.

MOSES AGREEMENT ALLOTMENTS.

Under what is known as the "Moses agreement," entered into on July 7, 1883, between the United States and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations in Washington (23 Stat. L., 79, 80), 37 allotments have been made. In certain of

these the area is given as 640 acres, in others as about 640 acres; in some the area is less, and in still others it is not given at all. These allotments are of irregular shape, having been made prior to the extension of the public surveys over that region. There is a great demand for these lands by the whites, who have tried to obtain possession of them sometimes by lease and sometimes by purchase. Under existing law the Indians have no authority to sell their allotments; their right to them is that of use and occupation only.

House bill 11598, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session, which provides for the issuance of patents for the lands allotted to Indians under the Moses agreement, was referred to this Office for report. A substitute for the bill was prepared, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to those Indians who had been allotted lands under the agreement, such patents to be of the legal effect and declare that for ten years from the date of the act of the United States would hold the land allotted to any Indian in trust for his sole use and benefit, or, in case of his death either before or after the issue of the patent, for the benefit of his heirs according to the laws of the State of Washington; that at the expiration of the ten years the United States would convey the same by patent in fee to the Indian or his heirs, discharged of said trust and free of all incumbrance whatsoever; and that if any allottee or his heirs should make, before the expiration of the ten years, and conveyance of the lands so held in trust, or any contract touching them except as therein provided, such conveyance or contract would be absolutely null and void.

It was further provided in the substitute that any allottee to whom such trust patent should be issued might sell and convey all the lands covered thereby, except 80 acres, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; that the heirs of any deceased Indian who had received a patent might in like manner sell and convey all of the inherited allotment except 80 acres; that the interests of minor heirs should be sold only by a guardian duly appointed by a proper court, on the order of such court, made on petition filed by the guardian; that all such conveyances should be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved should convey a full title to the purchaser, the same as if a final patent without restrictions upon alienation had been issued to the allottee, and that all allotted land alienated under the provisions of the substitute should thereupon be subject to taxation under the laws of the State of Washington.

It is urged that the substitute bill, or one similar thereto, be passed by Congress at its coming session.

DOWER IN UMATILLA ALLOTMENTS.

The Umatilla act, approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 340), provided that the President should cause agricultural lands to be allotted

to the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, Oreg., as follows: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over the age of 18 years, 80 acres; to each orphan child being under 18 years of age, 80 acres; and to each child under 18 years of age not otherwise provided for, 40 acres. The allotments were made, and they were approved April 12, 1893.

It will be observed that no provision is made for allotments of land to married Indian women. Instead of giving to the husband and the wife 80 acres each, the law authorized the allotment of 160 acres to each head of a family—the husband, in the case of an Indian man married to an Indian woman, being recognized as the head.

Since these allotments were approved the heads of several Indian families have died, and the question of the dower right of the widow in the lands of the deceased husband has arisen, for, since there is no authority of law to make allotments to them, if they are denied the right of dower in the lands of their deceased husbands the surviving wives of deceased Indian allottees will be both homeless and landless.

This Office holds that the widow of a deceased allottee is entitled to dower under the laws of the State of Oregon. Under section 5515 of the statutes of Oregon (1902) the widow of every deceased person is entitled to dower, or the use, during her natural life, of one-half of all the land whereof her husband was seized of an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage unless she is lawfully barred therefrom. The estate created by the allotments and trust patents to the Indians of the Umatilla Reservation is an estate of inheritance, so declared by the Federal statutes creating them, of which an allottee became seized upon the making (approval) of the allotment and the issue of his trust patent. It is, therefore, in the opinion of this Office, such an estate as will support a dower interest under the Oregon statutes.

In the case of *St. Denis v. Breedan* the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion on August 12, 1898, concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior (27 L. D., 312), holding that under the act of March 3, 1885, providing for the allotment of the Umatilla lands, the law of the State of Oregon determines questions of descent from the time of the issue of the trust patent, and that by such law the husband of a deceased allottee is entitled to an estate by curtesy in the allotted lands. He said:

The general rule is that the right by curtesy attaches to an equitable as well as a legal estate, and this rule has been specifically announced by the supreme court of Oregon (*Gilmore v. Gilmore*, 7 Oreg., 374).

* * * One of the objects in making allotments of lands to individual Indians is to break up the tribal relations and to place the allottees as far as possible upon the same footing, as to property rights, as their neighbors.

If it be true that the surviving husband of a deceased Indian allottee is entitled to an estate by curtesy in her land, it must follow that the widow of a deceased allottee is entitled to dower in his allotment, and that his children inherit subject to her right of dower; also that on her death the land descends to his heirs according to the laws of the State of Oregon.

DISPOSITION OF ALLOTMENTS BY WILL.

This Office is frequently asked whether an Indian allottee to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation, incumbrance, taxation, etc., has been issued for lands allotted to him can, under the law, dispose of those lands by will.

On February 7, 1894, the Department decided that Indians to whom lands were allotted under the allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), have no right to alienate their lands by will within the period during which the lands are held in trust by the United States, and that upon the death of the allottee the lands descend to the heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory in which they may be situated, and that no will purporting to make a different disposition of such lands can be recognized by the Department as conveying any title whatever.

This question was passed upon also by the Department after the approval of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245, 275), section 7 of which authorizes the heirs of any deceased Indian to whom patent has been issued to sell and convey, under certain conditions and restrictions, the lands so inherited. The Department on September 18, 1902, concurred in the views of this Office that a disposition of land by devise does not come within the provision of that law.

NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

Comparatively few allotments have been made during the past year to Indians on the public domain under the provisions of the fourth section of the general allotment act. Special Allotting Agents George A. Keepers and William E. Casson, who had been engaged in this work for several years, were assigned to duty elsewhere during the second quarter of the fiscal year.

The small number of new allotments made, as compared with former years, may be attributed to the strict compliance with recent decisions denying the benefits of the fourth section to any except full-blood Indians, and to the fact that the requirements of the service have necessitated the employment of the full corps of allotting agents in other work during a part of the year. The fact that

white settlers are rapidly appropriating the lands on the public domain suitable for allotment tends also to lessen the number of assignments to Indians; but it is also the strongest argument for the necessity of diligently prosecuting the work, so that as many as possible who are entitled under the law may be provided with lands where, by their own efforts, they may establish homes.

The special allotting agents report many discouragements in their endeavors to induce Indians to comply with the law as to settlement upon public lands. They have not the means with which to make substantial improvements and to cultivate their lands with profit, and are obliged to absent themselves from their allotments, for a part of the time at least, in order to exist. In many instances the more progressive Indians who have shown perfect good faith in the matter of settlement are likely to lose their allotments, as well as their labor, because they are not full-bloods, and, under Department decisions governing the administration of the fourth section, are not entitled to the benefits of the act. The cancellation or rejection of such allotments has the effect of deterring others who may be legally entitled to allotments from putting forth their best efforts to comply with the requirements of the law.

NONRESERVATION PAPAGO, ARIZONA.

The necessity of securing lands for about 150 families of Papago Indians in southwestern Pima County, Ariz., was reported to this Office by Inspector Nesler and J. M. Berger, farmer in charge of the San Xavier Reservation, Ariz., on February 20 and 21, 1905, respectively. These Indians have lived in that neighborhood for generations, sustaining themselves by stock raising and by some farming during the rainy season. Upon the receipt of more specific information as to the lands actually in the use and occupancy of the Indians, measures will be taken to protect their interests.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

On April 15, 1904, Charles H. Dickson, supervisor of schools, submitted a revised schedule, showing twenty tentative allotments to Indians in the abandoned Camp Independence Military Reservation, described as lot 1 of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1, T. 13 S., R. 34 E., commonly referred to as the "Boyd claim." Supervisor Dickson recommended that the lands be not finally allotted to the Indians until it could be determined what use they would make of the tracts respectively assigned to them.

NEAR NEEDLES, CAL.

On January 19, 1905, Superintendent McArthur, of the Fort Mohave School, reported that there were about 100 Indian families occupying

lands on the public domain in Arizona along the Colorado River, near Needles, Cal., who had supported themselves on these lands for generations, and that the tracts containing their homes and improvements should be allotted to them. On Office recommendation the Department has called the special attention of the surveyor-general of Arizona to Department circular of October 27, 1887, with reference to noting in the field notes and plats of survey the location of the Indians' holdings, and has directed that the plats of survey of Tps. 16, 17, and 18 N., R. 22 W., Gila and Salt River meridian, be withheld from filing in the local land office until this Office can ascertain what lands are in the possession of the Indians. Then these lands can be reserved from disposal or can be allotted to the Indians.

DAYTON CREEK, MONTANA.

In the annual report of last year reference was made to the contests which had been initiated by white persons against the Indians at Dayton Creek, Montana, covering most, if not all, of the 19 Indian allotments on the public domain. The agent of the Flathead Agency had been instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of affairs which would terminate the contests initiated and thus save useless and expensive litigation. Through his efforts all the Indian allottees have relinquished their allotments. They returned to the Flathead Reservation, where there is an abundance of good land for them, and were paid liberally for their improvements.

FORT M'DERMIT MILITARY RESERVATION, NEV.

In 1892 the 500 acres of irrigable lands in this reservation were assigned by lot in 80-acre tracts to comparatively few Indians. As stated in the annual report for 1903, a reallocation has been made by Special Allotting Agent Casson, so as to give a 5 or 10 acre tract to each family. On December 31, 1904, he forwarded a schedule covering the revised allotments, numbered from 739 to 844, Carson City series. He reports that since the reallocation the Indians have shown a disposition to help themselves; that with few exceptions they have fenced their lands, and that nearly all have realized a considerable profit from raising hay and vegetables during the year 1904.

THE DALLES DISTRICT, OREGON.

On November 19, 1904, Special Allotting Agent Keepers forwarded a schedule showing 24 allotments made by him to Indians in The Dalles district, Oregon.

ROSEBURG DISTRICT, OREGON.

The investigation of allotments in the Roseburg land district of Oregon was completed during the year by Special Allotting Agent William E. Casson. His report of December 16, 1904, says that

the Indians in that district are taking considerable interest in the education of their children, many of whom attend the public schools and, for their ages, are well advanced in their studies; but the immediate visible results of his labors among these Indians are not wholly satisfactory to him. However, as his work in the Redding and Susanville land districts of California has been instrumental in inducing the Indians there to improve their allotments as fast as their means will permit, it is believed that similar work in the Roseburg district will eventually show as good results.

KALISPEL, OR LOWER PEND D'OREILLE INDIANS, WASHINGTON.

The attention of the Office has been called to the fact that certain lands in odd-numbered sections in Tps. 33 and 34 N., R. 44 E., Washington meridian, along the Pend d'Oreille River, Washington, within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and patented to the company, are in the possession of Indians who have meager improvements thereon. Captain Webster, agent for the Colville Agency, who was requested to investigate the matter, reported on July 18, 1905, that he had obtained copies of the plats showing the extent of the Indian's holdings and the filings made for them in 1895 by Capt. J. W. Bubb in the local land office at Spokane. He spent some time in visiting their lands and conferring with the Indians in council, and reports that, while from the point of view of the utilitarian the Kalispels may be of no service to the community or may even be a useless incumbrance, yet they are self-supporting and inoffensive and have always been at peace with the whites, and their only troubles have arisen from the selfish greed of a few white settlers. While their occupancy of the odd-numbered sections in conflict with the grant to the railway company may be technically illegal, yet by every moral right and in absolute justice the title belongs solely to the Kalispels. The Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department decided on February 21, 1899, that even if the railroad company should relinquish the lands now occupied by the Kalispel Indians, existing law could not permit the company to select lieu lands for those. In the interests of humanity and justice some way should be provided whereby these Kalispel Indians may be permitted to retain at least a small part of the lands justly their own in the beautiful valley to which they are bound by the most sacred ties, and where, in the language of one of their leading men, they "wish to remain with their good name."

SAUK VALLEY, WASHINGTON.

Reports have reached this Office that about 16 Indians entitled to allotments in the Sauk Valley, Washington, are very desirous of allotments in severalty. Their wishes will receive attention at the time

of collecting the required proofs in support of applications previously made by Indians in that valley for lands included in the Washington Forest Reserve.

VANCOUVER AND WALLA WALLA DISTRICTS, WASHINGTON.

Special Allotting Agent Keepers, who had been allotting lands along the Columbia River, transmitted to this Office on November 19, 1904, a schedule covering 33 allotments to Indians in the Walla Walla land district, Washington, numbered from 1 to 33, inclusive; also, a schedule of 120 allotments in the Vancouver land district, in that State, numbered from 75 to 194, inclusive.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PALOUSE INDIANS AND WHITES, WASHINGTON.

For some time there has been friction between the Palouse and Snake Indians and the white people near the mouth of the Palouse River and thereabouts. On May 31, 1905, Senator Levi Ankeny requested this Office to send some officer to that neighborhood to investigate the holdings of the Indians and, if possible, adjust the disputes between them and the white settlers. On July 1 Samuel L. Taggart, special Indian agent, was instructed to go there and assist the Indians in securing title to their respective homestead entries, show them the boundaries of their lands and the boundaries of adjacent lands belonging to white settlers, and endeavor to adjust the disputes between Indians and whites.

He is now on the ground and engaged in the work assigned him. From his reports it appears that he will be successful in his undertaking.

IRRIGATION.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), carried an appropriation of \$185,000 for construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigation tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, of which \$35,000 was immediately available, leaving \$150,000 available for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), appropriated \$185,000 for like purposes for the fiscal year 1906, of which \$25,000 was made immediately available. The principal expenditures from the sums mentioned are as follows:

Crow Reservation, Mont.....	\$15,000.00
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	16,000.00
Yakima Reservation, Wash.....	27,300.00
Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex.....	1,500.00
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	1,920.00
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	6,018.56
Mission reservations, Cal.....	15,554.73

Klamath Reservation, Oreg	\$5,000.00
Zuñi Reservation, Ariz.....	37,722.00
Duck Valley, Nevada.....	3,619.97
Pima Reservation, Ariz.....	4,650.00
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	2,460.00
Navajo Reservation, Ariz. and N. Mex.....	5,398.00
At sundry points, and miscellaneous expenditures.....	13,356.74
Total	155,500.00

The amount available at the beginning of the fiscal year 1906 was \$179,500, from which the following expenditures have so far been authorized:

Utah Reservation	\$20,000
Klamath Reservation.....	1,500
Pyramid Lake Reservation.....	1,656
Walker River Reservation.....	1,790
Yakima Reservation.....	1,925
Pima Reservation.....	1,200
Zuñi Reservation.....	50,000
	<u>\$78,071</u>

Estimates of amounts which will be necessary to expend during remainder of year:

Salaries, etc	18,000
Yakima Reservation.....	15,000
Navajo Reservation.....	10,000
Pueblo	5,000
San Juan Reservation.....	2,000
Shoshone Reservation	20,000
Klamath Reservation.....	1,500
Utah Reservation	20,000
Miscellaneous	9,929
	<u>101,429</u>
	179,500

GILA RIVER (PIMA) RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The last annual report contains a detailed narrative of the efforts of the Indian Office to solve the perplexing problem presented on this reservation. It was stated that if legislation were enacted in accordance with the suggestions of the Geological Survey and the chief engineer of the Indian irrigation service the difficulties encountered could be overcome and sufficient water provided for the deserving Indians on the Gila River Reservation. The plan which they suggested was the construction by the Geological Survey of necessary works, including a power-transmission plant for pumping, to be paid for by the sale of the surplus unallotted lands. The draft of the necessary legislation was prepared by the Geological Survey, but it was not altogether in accordance with the plan previously outlined. However, Congress was asked to appropriate \$560,000 to enable the Department to construct the system which seemed, both to the Geological Survey and the Indian Office, to be

best, this amount to be returned to the United States from the sale of the surplus lands.

Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of beginning the contemplated work.

At the present time a test and examination of the water supply is being carried forward under the direction of the Indian Office, while the Geological Survey is getting the data and preparing plans for the dam and power generating and transmission plant, all of which are prerequisites. Meanwhile, the precipitation has been so great during the last year that no suffering for water has occurred.

ZUÑI PUEBLO, ARIZONA.

The work on the dam is progressing satisfactorily in spite of the obstacles met. Indian labor available is unsatisfactory, and the progress is not what could be accomplished if better labor were at hand. This undertaking is in many respects the greatest yet attempted by the Indian Service, but the conditions are so favorable that success is bound to come, and the work is in such shape that it may be completed during the year. Then all that will be necessary to give the Zuñi all the water they will need for irrigation purposes will be the construction of the necessary canal and laterals to conduct the water on the land. This will require time, but presents no unusual difficulties. When this project is finished the future welfare of the Zuñi ought to be assured.

NAVAHO RESERVATION, ARIZ. AND N. MEX.

The plan of constructing small irrigation ditches within the Navaho Reservation, especially from the San Juan River, as set forth in previous reports, is still being carried out. During the year Samuel E. Shoemaker, supervisor of constructed ditches on that reservation, was engaged in repairing and improving ditches already constructed in the northern portion. He resigned June 30, and George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, receipted to him for all irrigation property. He was instructed to continue and complete the work there and to proceed next to the Fort Defiance division of the reservation to repair and improve certain ditches in that southern section and to construct new ditches, which will bring under irrigation good lands already occupied by the Indians. Ten thousand dollars of the existing irrigation appropriation has been assigned to him for use during the present fiscal year on the Navaho Reservation.

William T. Shelton, superintendent of the San Juan Indian School, has been granted authority to expend about \$3,000 to repair and improve certain ditches in the northern part of the reservation and

along the San Juan River, to survey and plat other ditches constructed long ago and used by the Indians, and to file the necessary papers to secure water rights for them.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT.

Authority has been given by the Department to continue the construction of what is known as the Cut Bank ditch, on the Blackfeet Reservation. The present plan is to push this work so as to carry water onto about 2,500 acres of land. Although the altitude is such that climatic conditions are rather unfavorable, yet it is believed that this ditch will prove a great benefit to the Indians. It is hoped that very much more land can be brought under the system by simply extending the ditch so that perhaps 13,000 acres in all can be covered by this system. About \$15,000 will be required to do the work now in mind. It will be paid from money belonging to the tribe.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.

Rules to govern the sale of timber on the allotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), were approved by the President on September 28, 1892. J. H. Cushway & Co. were the highest bidders for the timber to be sold. The timber contracts, as a rule, expire ten years from the date of approval, and many of them expired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The contractor was finally allowed to renew the contracts at an increased stumpage price, and during the last year sixteen extension agreements were approved.

Under the same treaty the President, on December 6, 1893, approved similar rules for the sale of the timber on the allotted lands of the Bad River Reservation, and Justus S. Stearns, of Ludington, Mich., became the authorized contractor. These contracts also were, as a rule, for ten years. Many of them have expired, and authority has been granted by the President for their renewal. Fifty-four extension agreements have been approved since July 1, 1904.

Under the same treaty and under joint resolution of February 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 970), the Secretary of the Interior, on July 29, 1897, approved rules to govern the sale of timber on the allotted lands of the Red Cliff Reservation. Frederick L. Gilbert, of Duluth, Minn., is the authorized contractor. No timber contracts covering these allotted lands have been approved since the last annual report of this Office.

Under the same treaty and under regulations approved by the

President on December 11, 1902. allottees on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation are permitted to enter into timber contracts with the authorized contractors, who are Signor, Crisler & Co. Since the last annual report 50 such contracts have been approved.

The timber operations on these reservations have been very satisfactorily conducted. The rules provide that after certain deductions have been made the remainder of the proceeds shall be deposited in some national bank to the credit of the Indian owner of the allotment concerned, subject to his check when countersigned by the United States Indian agent for La Pointe Agency. When authority was originally granted several years ago it was not supposed that the proceeds from the sale of timber would reach any considerable sum, but there is now to the credit of the allottees of these reservations \$543,629.85. On April 24, 1905, Agent Campbell reported that this money belonging to the Indians was deposited as follows:

Cash in banks:

Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Wis. (official account) -----	\$6,625.38
Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Wis.-----	40,000.00
Northern National Bank, Ashland, Wis -----	167,076.06
First National Bank, Hudson, Wis -----	123,713.02

Due from contractors:

Justus S. Stearns -----	155,022.65
Frederick L. Gilbert-----	2,902.64
J. H. Cushway & Co.-----	33,729.14
Signor, Crisler & Co.-----	14,560.96

Total ----- 543,629.85

Immediately on the receipt of this information the three banks named, together with the City National Bank, of Duluth, Minn., and the First National Bank, of Bayfield, Wis., were designated as depositories for the money. The banks were to furnish bonds with authorized surety companies, as follows:

Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Wis.-----	\$150,000
The Northern National Bank, Ashland, Wis.-----	150,000
The First National Bank of Hudson, Hudson, Wis.-----	125,000
The City National Bank of Duluth, Duluth, Minn.-----	125,000
The First National Bank of Bayfield, Bayfield, Wis.-----	50,000

Each bank pays interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on average daily balances, open account to be credited monthly, and at the rate of 2½ per cent on time deposits for not less than six months, interest computed at the end of each six months from date of deposit. At no time will the deposits be allowed to exceed the amount of the bond; and bonds made by authorized surety companies, guaranteeing the safe care and custody of the funds so deposited, are accepted in amounts not in excess of 10 per cent of their paid-up capital stock. Only one bond has been approved, that of the City

National Bank of Duluth, for \$125,000, with the American Surety Company of New York. It was approved by the Department on June 20. Some of the other banks have submitted bonds, but they were irregular in certain particulars and it was necessary to return them. The agent has been instructed to require the banks to furnish bonds immediately and to notify the different timber contractors that it is the intention of the Office to cause the amounts due by them to be collected as rapidly as practicable. It is understood that all the money due the Indians has by this time been collected and deposited in the banks.

The act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 785), authorized the Indians of the Grand Portage Reservation to dispose of the timber on their respective allotments, and the Department on October 2, 1901, approved regulations to govern its sale. The regulations, which were to be in force for one year unless sooner modified or revoked, have been extended from time to time. The allottees are permitted to dispose of all timber, standing or fallen, except the standing pine, and the timber operations seem to have been conducted profitably to the Indians and satisfactorily to the Government.

Agent Campbell's report of June 7, 1905, shows the following facts relating to the sale of timber on the Grand Portage Reservation during the last fiscal year:

Stumpage paid to Indians:

68,430 feet of dry pine, at \$4 per M.....	\$273.72
899,770 feet of spruce, at \$2 per M.....	1,799.54
1,305,950 feet of cedar, at 50 cents per M.....	652.97
137,190 feet of poplar, at \$2 per M.....	274.38
9,668 poles.....	813.65
6,583 cedar ties, at 4 cents.....	263.32
246 tamarack ties, at 3 cents.....	7.38
1,536 piling, at 1 cent.....	15.36
Total.....	\$4,100.32
Paid to Indians for labor.....	2,900.00
Hire of teams and white labor.....	6,000.00
Supplies.....	11,029.02
Total.....	24,029.34

RED LAKE RESERVATION, MINN.

A full history of the blown-down timber on the Red Lake Diminished Reservation, Minn., and of the efforts of the Government to save its value to the Indians of that reservation, was given in the last annual report of this Office. Timber operations were conducted during the logging seasons of 1902-3 and 1903-4, and were very successful. But the timber was not all cut, and the Department held

that the regulations should remain in force until, within the so-called "blown-down area," all blown-down timber shall have been cut and all dead timber either standing or fallen.

As the logging operations conducted during former seasons had been profitable to the Indians, the continuance of logging during the season of 1904-5 was authorized in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on September 3, 1902, prescribed under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673). The timber cut during the last season was reported by Major Scott on May 3, 1905, as follows:

6,097,505 feet white pine, at \$5.....	\$30,487.53
10,878,403 feet Norway, at \$4.....	43,513.61
207,690 feet white pine boom timber, at \$7.....	1,453.83
80,410 feet Norway boom timber, at \$6.....	482.46
23,290 feet white pine waste timber, at \$10.....	232.90
41,630 feet Norway waste timber, at \$8.....	333.04
17,410 feet Norway used in camps, at \$4.....	69.64
One-half of scalers' salaries (\$1,345).....	672.50
	77,245.51
Deduct:	
10,690 feet white pine, credit by recheck scale books.....	\$53.45
8,480 feet Norway, credit by recheck scale books.....	33.92
	87.37
Net proceeds.....	77,158.14

Owing to the early closing of the logging season the following timber was left in the woods uncut: 678,130 feet white pine, at \$5, \$3,390.65; 757,160 feet Norway, at \$4, \$3,028.64; total, \$6,419.29. The Office will recommend that further logging operations be authorized to be conducted on the Red Lake Diminished Reservation during the coming logging season.

LANDS ALLOTTED CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), contains the following in regard to the disposition of timber on lands allotted the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota:

The Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota to whom allotments have been or shall hereafter be made, and trust or other patents, containing restrictions upon alienation issued or which shall hereafter be issued therefor are, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, hereby authorized to dispose of the timber on their respective allotments. Timber on the allotments of minors may likewise be sold by the father, mother, or Indian agent, or other officer in charge, in the order named, and the Secretary of the Interior shall make such regulations for the disposition of the proceeds of said sales as may be necessary to protect the interest of said Indians, including such minors.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

On May 17, 1904, Major Scott, acting agent for the Leech Lake Agency, recommended that allottees be authorized to dispose of the timber on their allotments in accordance with the provision of law quoted above. On May 28 of that year a draft of regulations was submitted to the Department, which provide that allottees may sell the timber on their allotments to the person or company who has purchased, or may thereafter purchase, the timber on the ceded lands adjoining such allotments. These regulations and also a form of contract, to be entered into by the allottees with the purchasers, were approved June 2. During the last fiscal year 361 contracts between allottees and timber companies have been approved as follows:

Northland Pine Company-----	236
J. Neils Lumber Company-----	57
Burlington Lumber Company-----	51
A. Y. Merrill-----	2
Muller Lumber Company-----	8
Mississippi River Lumber Company-----	2
Henry R. King-----	5
Total-----	361

The estimated value of the timber on the allotments is about \$105,000. The contractors, instead of giving bond for faithful compliance with the provisions of the contracts, are allowed to deposit with the agent, as evidence of good faith, a certified check for 20 per cent of the estimated value of the timber on each allotment covered by a timber contract. Such checks will be retained by the agent until the timber on the different tracts is cut, but will be accounted for in the final settlement.

WHITE EARTH DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

On August 4, 1904, the Office called upon the agent for the White Earth Agency for information whether, under the act of April 21, 1904, any action should be taken for the disposition of timber on the White Earth Diminished Reservation, on a plan similar to the one in force on the Bad River Reservation—that is, by the erection of a sawmill on the reservation. On September 23 he answered that the total amount of pine on allotted lands would not exceed 5,000,000 feet; that the allotments containing the pine were widely scattered, and that he did not believe there was sufficient pine on the approved allotments to warrant the establishment of a sawmill on the reservation. He asked, however, that authority be granted for the sale, within the “blown-down area,” of the dead timber, standing or fallen, including the blown down, and that allottees be permitted to sell the timber on

their allotments under the act of April 21, 1904. On October 11 the Office recommended that the authority requested by the agent be granted, and that paragraph 5 of the regulations of December 29, 1903, be amended, so as to read:

In accordance with the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), Indians to whom allotments have been made within the limits of the White Earth Diminished Reservation, and trust or other patents issued, containing restrictions upon alienation, are authorized to dispose of the timber on their respective allotments with the consent of the United States Indian agent, or they may log it themselves, but if they enter into contracts with other Indians or persons not of Indian blood to do the logging, such contracts shall have no validity until approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Department authority was granted on October 14, the regulations prepared especially for the cutting and marketing of certain blown-down timber on the reservation were declared to be still in force, and section 5 was amended as indicated above.

All the contracts, whether covering allotted or unallotted lands, expired with April 15, 1905. On July 10 the agent reported the success of the operations for the logging season of 1904-5 as follows:

	Quantity.	Sold for—	Cost of operations, sale, etc.	Net proceeds.
<i>Cut on tribal lands.</i>				
	<i>Feet.</i>			
Dead and down white and Norway	4,980,550	\$50,882.51	\$26,024.23	\$24,858.28
Green white, cut from roadways	23,030			
Green Norway, cut from roadways	82,450			
	5,086,030			
<i>Cut from allotted lands.</i>				
Dead and down white and Norway	920	79,280.57	32,449.48	46,831.09
Green white and Norway	8,076,170			
Spruce	85,020			
Jack pine	37,140			
	8,197,250			

BANK DEPOSITS OF ALLOTTEES.

The allottees on the different reservations, under the supervision of the La Pointe Agency, except Grand Portage, and the allottees of the White Earth Diminished Reservation, are not allowed to withdraw from deposit, except with the consent of this Office, more than \$10 per month for adults and \$5 for minors, with the exception of some aged and indigent Indians of the La Pointe Agency, who are permitted to withdraw \$20 per month without specific authority from the Office. If an allottee desires to withdraw more than the amounts above mentioned, he is required to make application to the agent, setting forth fully the disposition he purposes to make of the money when withdrawn. The agent investigates the case and refers

the application to this Office with his recommendation. If there is good reason to believe that the applicant will properly and profitably invest his money the application is approved, otherwise it is disapproved. Any applicant who shows himself entirely competent to manage his own affairs, and satisfies the Office that he will spend judiciously the proceeds of the sale of his timber, is permitted to withdraw the entire amount in a lump sum. Several of the Indians of the Bad River Reservation have been allowed to purchase farms at or near Clearlake, Minn.

INVESTIGATION OF TIMBER OPERATIONS.

Soon after I assumed charge of this Office complaints reached me concerning timber operations on allotted lands under the Leech Lake and La Pointe agencies, and early last April Dr. B. E. Fernow was appointed a special agent to make a thorough investigation of all affairs connected with the logging operations on those lands.

Doctor Fernow, by experience and education, was particularly well equipped to make such an investigation. He was formerly the head of the forestry work of the United States Government, later dean of the forestry school at Cornell University, and is now a lecturer on forestry at Yale University.

On April 20 he presented an exhaustive report, which will be of great value to the Office in conducting timber operations on other reservations, as well as on the two investigated. He made several practical suggestions concerning administrative matters in connection with the logging under those two agencies; but some of them can not be adopted without the consent of the Indians, because the contracts entered into by them with the authorized timber contractors have been approved by the Office. His report was generally complimentary to the administration of affairs by Agent Campbell and Acting Agent Scott.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

The terms on which Indian allotments may be leased were given in the annual report of this Office for 1904.

All approved grazing leases for terms in excess of one year provide for fencing the lands in addition to the cash rental, and all approved farming and grazing leases for terms in excess of two years provide either for placing some substantial improvements on the premises, or for breaking new lands, or for both. The following list includes all leases approved from September 30, 1904, to August 15, 1905:

Leases of allotted lands approved between September 30, 1904, and August 15, 1905.

	No.	Purpose.	Consideration.
Cheyenne and Arapaho allotments, Oklahoma.	171	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.50 per acre for farming per annum.
Cantonment School	78	do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.16 for farming per annum.
Seger School	142	do	18 cents per acre for grazing to \$2 for farming per annum.
	1	1 acre for butcher shop and blacksmith shop.	\$25 per annum for 5 years.
	1	5 acres for drug store and carbonate works.	\$28 per annum for 5 years.
	1	2½ acres for lunch and confectionery store.	\$30 for 1 year.
Colville Agency, Wash	1	Farming	25 cents per acre.
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak	33	Grazing	10 cents per acre per annum.
Fort Lewis School, Southern Ute reserve, Colo.	3	Farming	Improvements only.
Kaw Reserve, Okla.	94	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$3 per acre for farming per annum.
Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, and Iowa reserves, Kans.:			
Kickapoo	34	do	\$1 to \$3.25 per acre per annum.
Sac and Fox	2	do	\$2 and \$3.25 per acre per annum.
Iowa	1	do	\$3.25 per acre per annum.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.:			
Kiowa	52	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.85 per acre for farming per annum.
	1	20 acres for cotton yard	\$100 for 1 year.
	1	1 acre for slaughter pen	\$12 per annum for 5 years.
Comanche	137	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.81 per acre for farming per annum.
Apache	7	do	35 cents per acre for grazing to \$10 per acre for farming per annum.
Wichita	52	do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.25 per acre for farming per annum.
Caddo	68	do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.35 per acre for farming per annum.
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.	1	27.10 acres for boathouse landing.	\$50 per annum for 5 years.
	1	5 acres for boat livery business.	Do.
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho..	306	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$6 per acre for farming per annum.
	1	2½ acres for merchandise store.	\$180 per annum for 3 years.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for boarding and lodging house.	\$48 per annum for 1 year.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for merchandise store.	\$180 per annum for 2 years.
	1	3 acres for butcher shop	\$90 per annum for 3 years.
	1	40 acres for farming and slaughterhouse.	\$27 per annum for 3 years.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for boarding house.	\$60 per annum for 3 years.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for drug and grocery store.	\$70 per annum for 5 years.
	3	¼ acre, 15 acres, and 1 acre for flume for floating timber to railroad siding.	\$80, \$44, and \$50 per annum for 5 years.
	1	4½ acres for mercantile business and post-office.	\$80 per annum for 3 years.
Omaha Reserve, Nebr	253	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$3 per acre for farming per annum.
Oto Reserve, Okla	88	do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.62 per acre for farming per annum.
Pawnee Reserve, Okla	1	16 acres for dipping business.	\$80 per annum for 5 years.
	285	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$4 per acre for farming per annum.
Ponca and Tonkawa reserves, Okla.:			
Ponca	72	do	50 cents for grazing to \$3 per acre for farming per annum.
Tonkawa	7	do	72 cents to \$1.86 per acre per annum.

Leases of allotted lands approved, etc.—Continued.

	No.	Purpose.	Consideration.
Potawatomi Reserve, Kans.	131	Farming and grazing	50 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.56 per acre for farming per annum.
Round Valley Reserve, Cal.	8	Farming	\$2 per acre per annum.
Santee and Ponca Reserves, Nebr.: Santee	188	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2 per acre for farming per annum.
Ponca	41	do	Do.
Sac and Fox and Iowa Reserves, Okla.: Sac and Fox	110	do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2 per acre for farming per annum.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for blacksmith shop and residence.	\$10 for 1 year.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for meat business and residence.	\$30 for 1 year.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for blacksmith shop and residence.	\$10 for 1 year.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for sewing-machine business and residence.	\$13 for 1 year.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for drug business and residence.	\$12 for 1 year.
Iowa	16	Farming	67 cents per acre to \$2.80 per acre per annum.
Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Kickapoo Reserves, Okla.: Absentee Shawnee	89	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$4 per acre for farming per annum.
Potawatomi	24	do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$5 per acre for farming per annum.
Kickapoo	30	do	30 cents per acre for grazing to \$3.25 per acre for farming per annum.
Siletz Reserve, Oreg.	5	do	11 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.50 per acre for farming per annum.
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.	186	do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.12 per acre for farming per annum.
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.	1	64.45 acres for summer resort	\$200 per annum for 5 years.
	78	Farming and grazing	\$1 per acre per annum to \$3.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for grain warehouse.	\$28 per annum for 5 years.
Winnebago Reserve, Nebr.	1	5 acres for grain warehouse	\$25 per annum for 5 years.
	529	Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$3 per acre for farming per annum.
Yakima Agency, Wash.	1	2 acres for school purposes.	\$6 per annum for 2½ years.
	125	Farming and grazing	50 cents per acre for grazing to \$5 per acre for farming per annum.
	1	5.09 acres for hotel and slaughterhouse.	\$60 per annum for 5 years.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for blacksmith shop.	\$50 per annum for 5 years.
	1	18 acres for commission and shipping business.	\$54 per annum for 5 years.
Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	210	Farming and grazing	20 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.75 per acre for farming per annum.
Total	3,727		

^a The majority of leased allotments of the Umatilla Agency were heretofore leased informally until the attention of the Office was called to the matter by one of its special agents. On September 14, 1904, the Department granted authority for the superintendent of this agency to cause all such irregular leases to be rewritten on the regular lease blanks and to forward them to this Office for consideration, allowing credit for money actually paid under the irregular leases. The rule limiting the holdings of one person, firm, or corporation to 640 acres of allotted land for farming purposes was waived in connection with converting these irregular leases into regular ones. Of the leases already approved, the majority were made under authority of September 14, 1904.

UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report leases and permits for the occupancy of Indian tribal lands have been approved, as follows:

PERMITS.

Reserve and permittee.	Term.	Number head of stock.	Rate per head.	Tax.
Blackfeet, Mont.:				
Lou and George Paisley	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	140	\$1.00	\$140.00
David D. La Breche	1 year from Oct. 15, 1904	176	1.00	176.00
Philip Yunk	1 year from Dec. 31, 1904	80	1.00	80.00
Henry Ryan	1 year from Feb. 1, 1905	300	1.00	300.00
Simon Pepin	1 year from Jan. 1, 1905	300	1.00	300.00
David L. Hope	1 year from Dec. 15, 1904	190	1.00	190.00
Jas. W. Chipman	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	475	1.00	475.00
W. C. Broadwater	1 year from Jan. 1, 1905	425	1.00	425.00
James Douglas	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	100	1.00	100.00
Frank M. Wall	do	97	1.00	97.00
Jos. H. Shurburne	1 year from Dec. 10, 1904	718	1.00	718.00
Sherburne Morse	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	150	1.00	150.00
John Harris	1 year from Sept. 1, 1904	590	1.00	590.00
Joseph Kipp	1 year from July 12, 1905	500	1.00	500.00
John Harris	1 year from Aug. 10, 1905	1,000	1.00	1,000.00
Coeur d'Alène, Idaho:				
Trout & Howard	1 year from May 1, 1905	α 2,000	.20	400.00
H. S. Young	do	90	1.00	90.00
Colville, Wash.:				
Wm. S. Lauritzen	do	450	1.00	450.00
Emmet W. Shaffer	do	221	1.00	221.00
W. F. Spoers	do	140	1.00	140.00
Charles I. Helm	do	1,092	1.00	1,092.00
George M. McDonald	do	2,292	1.00	2,292.00
R. T. Smiley	do	31	1.00	31.00
W. F. Spores	do	49	1.00	49.00
J. I. Pogue	do	475	1.00	475.00
Colorado River, Ariz.:				
Francis M. Hodges	1 year from Jan. 1, 1905	130	1.00	130.00
Trinidad Gonzales	do	70	1.00	70.00
Roswell Belcher	do	20	1.00	20.00
Crow, Mont.:				
Charles M. Bair	4 years from July 1, 1905	α 35,000	.20	7,000.00
Duck Valley, Nev.:				
Garat & Co.	1 year from Mar. 1, 1905	400	1.00	400.00
J. S. Winter	do	75	1.00	75.00
E. M. Brass	do	200	1.00	200.00
Flathead, Mont.:				
Hubbart Cattle Co.	1 year from May 1, 1905	500	1.00	500.00
Fort Apache, Ariz.:				
H. J. Ramer	1 year from Apr. 1, 1905	500	1.00	500.00
John W. Hampson	do	650	1.00	650.00
John C. Griffin	do	300	1.00	300.00
P. E. Slaughter	do	220	1.00	220.00
H. W. Hopon	do	320	1.00	320.00
Charles Benson	do	36	1.00	36.00
Byron Ellsworth	do	220	1.00	220.00
J. J. Vosburgh	do	500	1.00	500.00
Frank Ellsworth	do	100	1.00	100.00
P. T. Coleman	do	160	1.00	160.00
Harley Martin	do	1,920	1.00	1,920.00
Albert Warren	do	150	1.00	150.00
T. W. Jones	do	450	1.00	450.00
D. L. Penrod	do	75	1.00	75.00
J. W. Ellison	do	200	1.00	200.00
James Peterson	do	30	1.00	30.00
Harris Miller	6 months from July 1, 1905	250	1.00	125.00
Fort Belknap, Mont.:				
Charles A. Smith	1 year from Oct. 15, 1904	50	1.00	50.00
John A. Cook	1 year from Apr. 25, 1905	150	1.00	150.00
James B. Dorrity	1 year from May 21, 1905	40	1.00	40.00
Simon Pepin	1 year from May 1, 1905	400	1.00	400.00
Albert A. Smith	do	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
B. F. Stevens	do	400	1.00	400.00
A. J. Schulz	do	50	1.00	50.00
L. Ereaux	do	400	1.00	400.00
Wm. Johnson	1 year from Apr. 15, 1905	80	1.00	80.00
E. M. Kennedy	1 year from June 1, 1905	85	1.00	85.00
John H. Kearful	1 year from July 19, 1905	161	1.00	161.00
C. J. McNamara	1 year from May 1, 1905	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
Thomas A. Marlow	do	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
Alonzo Smith	do	350	1.00	350.00

α Sheep.

PERMITS—continued.

Reserve and permittee.	Term.	Number head of stock.	Rate per head.	Tax.
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.:				
Theodor Dubs	1 year from May 1, 1905	357	\$1.00	\$357.00
Patrick J. Minehan	do	25	1.00	25.00
James S. Ballantyne	do	140	1.00	140.00
Fort Peck, Mont.:				
Robert N. Blankenbaker	1 year from July 1, 1904	200	1.00	200.00
J. M. Boardman	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	8,400	1.00	8,400.00
James Church	1 year from June 1, 1904	7	1.00	7.00
H. M. Cosier	1 year from Oct. 1, 1904	70	1.00	70.00
James Coggins	1 year from May 1, 1904	12	1.00	12.00
Cowles & McAllister	1 year from Nov. 1, 1904	600	1.00	600.00
Annie Helmer	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	40	1.00	40.00
Bert Lowe	1 year from Nov. 1, 1904	60	1.00	60.00
W. C. Jones	1 year from May 1, 1904	175	1.00	175.00
Frank Kief	do	10	1.00	10.00
Idell Manning	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	200	1.00	200.00
Russell McNeill	1 year from June 1, 1904	50	1.00	50.00
Michel & West	1 year from July 1, 1904	180	1.00	180.00
E. E. Patch	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	40	1.00	40.00
Steve Scott	1 year from May 1, 1904	60	1.00	60.00
John M. Smith	1 year from July 1, 1904	56	1.00	56.00
K. I. Tillisch	1 year from Sept. 1, 1904	15	1.00	15.00
James Travis	1 year from May 10, 1904	409	1.00	409.00
The Bloomer Cattle Co	1 year from May 1, 1904	6,000	1.00	6,000.00
J. P. Larson	do	35	1.00	35.00
J. C. Gilbert	do	77	1.00	77.00
Joe Butch	1 year from May 1, 1905	75	1.00	75.00
Daniel Knapp	do	80	1.00	80.00
John Manning	do	341	1.00	341.00
R. J. Maurer	do	200	1.00	200.00
Elizabeth J. Scobey	do	170	1.00	170.00
F. G. Niedringhaus	do	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
Nellie Smith	do	75	1.00	75.00
Lizzie Kirm	do	77	1.00	77.00
W. T. Stephens	do	43	1.00	43.00
H. M. Cosier	1 year from July 20, 1905	29	1.00	29.00
W. H. Ellis	1 year from May 1, 1905	28	1.00	28.00
P. A. Osion	do	40	1.00	40.00
Presley L. Herring	do	1,500	1.00	1,500.00
Fort Yuma, Cal.:				
L. J. F. Jaeger	1 year from Jan. 14, 1905	50	1.00	50.00
Frank Hodges	1 year from Dec. 1, 1904	100	1.00	100.00
Kiowa, Okla.:				
Po tah yah pap	1 year from Oct. 1, 1903	81	1.00	81.00
Pah caddy	1 year from Apr. 1, 1904	40	1.00	40.00
Pe tah yah pap	Half year from Apr. 1, 1904	24	1.00	12.00
Paddy aker	1 year from July 1, 1904	97	1.00	97.00
Po tah yah pap	1 year from Oct. 1, 1904	105	1.00	105.00
Nah dah sy	do	46	1.00	46.00
Mocho rook	1 year from Apr. 1, 1904	48	1.00	48.00
Nah watch	do	68	1.00	68.00
Nah dah sy	do	74	1.00	74.00
Emmet Cox	do	708	1.00	708.00
Ninsey	do	32	1.00	32.00
Per con nic	do	101	1.00	101.00
Uk ni chappy	do	17	1.00	17.00
Wer weck ah	do	8	1.00	8.00
Nellie Carey	do	6	1.00	6.00
Frank B. Farwell	do	300	1.00	300.00
Thos. F. Woodward	do	325	1.00	325.00
Klamath, Oreg.:				
W. T. Taylor	1 year from May 1, 1905	600	1.00	600.00
Lower Brulé, S. Dak.:				
R. M. Dorman	do	80	1.50	120.00
Lockwood & Spalding	do	128	1.50	192.00
Wilson M. Dent	do	300	1.50	450.00
Mescalero, N. Mex.:				
Ira O. Wetmore	1 year from Mar. 1, 1905	1,000	1.00	1,000.00
Monroe Harper	1 year from Apr. 1, 1905	105	1.00	105.00
Jos. B. Wingfield	do	211	1.00	211.00
Chas. M. de Bremond	1 year from Mar. 1, 1905	8,400	1.00	8,400.00
John C. Hightower	1 year from Apr. 10, 1905	^a 395	.20	79.00
John H. Phillips	1 year from June 1, 1905	50	1.00	50.00
L. B. Tannehill	1 year from Apr. 15, 1905	1,250	1.00	1,250.00
Mission, Tule River, Cal.:				
McIntyre Bros	1 year from June 1, 1905	^b 12,000	.....	1,000.00
Rosebud, S. Dak.:				
Paul Pitau	do	300	1.25	375.00
R. M. Faddis	do	300	1.25	375.00
Herman Woepfel	do	120	1.25	150.00

^a Goats.^b Sheep.

PERMITS—continued.

Reserve and permittee.	Term.	Number head of stock.	Rate per head.	Tax.
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.				
D. W. Parmelee	1 year from June 1, 1905.	1,400	\$1.25	\$1,750.00
Albert Whipple	do	400	1.25	500.00
Paul Copsey	do	45	1.25	56.25
Olof Nelson	do	300	1.25	375.00
Bachelor & Quigley	do	242	1.25	302.50
Estes Bros.	do	400	1.25	500.00
J. M. Flannigan	do	200	1.25	250.00
Claus Niehus	do	50	1.25	62.50
Herman Woeppel	do	20	1.25	25.00
San Carlos, Ariz.:				
Albert Warren	1 year from Apr. 1, 1905.	100	1.00	100.00
W. C. Hayes	do	427	1.00	427.00
G. A. Bryce	do	323	1.00	323.00
Coffee & Porter	do	1,400	1.00	1,400.00
Truxton Cañon, Ariz.:				
Frank X. Cook	do	12	1.00	12.00
Uintah and Ouray, Utah:				
James W. Clyde	6 months from Apr. 1, 1905.	a 70,000	.10	7,000.00
Do	do	2,000	.60	1,200.00
Do	2½ months from June 15, 1905.	a 55,000	.05	2,750.00
Walker River, Nev.:				
Alfred Gifford	1 year from Jan. 1, 1905			355.75
Warm Springs, Oreg.:				
J. P. Abbott	1 year from May 1, 1905	b 500	.20	100.00
W. H. Davis	do	20	1.00	20.00
J. I. West	do	286	1.00	286.00
L. D. Woodside	do	8	1.00	8.00
J. S. Brown	do	10	1.00	10.00
Yakima, Wash.:				
James Wright	1 year from Mar. 15, 1905	a 2,550	.20	510.00
Urban F. Diteman	1 year from Mar. 1, 1905	a 1,500	.20	300.00
Harvey A. Jellison	1 year from Apr. 1, 1905	50	1.00	50.00
Jacob Pendl	1 year from Mar. 1, 1905	90	1.00	90.00
Hosfelt & Mason	do	90	1.00	90.00
Hardy S. Shattuck	do	145	1.00	145.00
Chris Oestrich	do	150	1.00	150.00
John T. McCredy	8 months from Sept. 1, 1905.	a 5,000	.20	1,000.00

a Sheep.
LEASES.

Reserve and lessee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Annual rental or tax.
Crow, Mont.:					
James L. Ash	4 years from July 1, 1905		232,635.00	\$0.02 ¹ / ₁₆	\$5,961.27
Edwin L. Dana	do		380,000.00	.03 ¹ / ₁₆	12,540.00
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.:					
James E. Phelan	5 years from May 1, 1905		204,448.00	.04 ¹ / ₂	9,455.72
Osage, Okla.:					
Louis Adam, jr	1 year from Apr. 1, 1905	151	5,080.00	.40 ¹ / ₂	2,044.70
Louis C. Adam	do	150	4,850.00	.45 ¹ / ₂	2,206.75
Adam & Shaver	do	115	1,644.00	.60 ¹ / ₂	990.50
Chas. R. Allen	do	170	4,395.00	.63	1,449.69
Frank Baker	do	122	3,110.00	.63	1,959.30
Brown & Boren	do	71	3,390.00	.45	1,525.50
J. H. Gilliland	do	169	1,216.00	.35	425.60
W. H. Kuykendall	do	77	7,014.00	.84 ¹ / ₂	2,402.30
Thos. Leahy	do	72	2,500.00	.25	625.00
George W. Lewis	do	85	653.00	.10	63.30
J. E. Martin	do	81	1,696.00	.11	180.56
A. N. Shaver	do	123	12,830.00	.40 ¹ / ₂	5,164.08
J. C. Stribling	do	133	4,726.00	.32	
Do	do	134	1,880.00	.26	
Do	do	138	12,648.00	.16	4,024.80
Do	do	88	4,798.00	.10	479.80
Don C. Sagers	do	102	2,279.00	.53	
G. E. White	do	124	8,620.00	.55	5,948.87
Do	do	65	4,468.00	.56	
E. W. Wallace	do	180	7,965.00	.47	6,245.63
Do	do	39	10,877.00	.10	1,087.70
Jane Appleby	do	53	5,181.00	.10	518.10
J. H. Bond	do	154	2,540.00	.66	
L. G. Bishop	do	155	2,240.00	.66	
Do	do	156	2,090.00	.66	
Do	do	157	640.00	.43	
Do	do	158	708.00	.43	5,112.20

LEASES—continued.

Reserve and lessee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Annual rental or tax.
Osage, Okla.—Continued.					
H. H. Brønner	1 year from Apr. 1, 1905	145	1,687.00	\$0.10	\$168.70
J. E. Campbell	do	93	8,090.00	.10	809.00
Eugene Hayes	do	56	3,200.00	.10	320.00
Ewing Halsell	do	75	2,079.00	.11	
Do	do	78	4,956.00	.31	2,496.05
Do	do	79	2,920.00	.25	
C. N. Prudom	do	51	6,013.00	.10	601.30
G. T. Vance	do	61	8,971.00	.27	2,422.17
H. M. Stonebraker	do	117	4,825.00	.67½	
Do	do	118	8,250.00	.62½	9,599.71
Do	do	153	2,515.00	.48	
G. T. Vance	do	120	10,217.00	.32	3,269.44
C. W. B. Collyns	do	25	4,428.00	.25	1,107.00
W. T. Leahy	do	57	11,637.00	.10½	1,192.79
A. Lombard	do	11	1,431.00	.29	286.20
Joe Price	do	50	4,111.00	.10½	431.66
Prentiss Price	do	90	3,874.00	.11	426.14
R. R. Russell	do	63	830.00	.35	
Do	do	69	8,190.00	.63	
Do	do	108	8,959.00	.42	
Do	do	113	6,299.00	.67½	
Do	do	116	6,093.00	.69	40,275.22
Do	do	119	10,314.00	.53	
Do	do	121	14,590.00	.56	
Do	do	148	16,600.00	.57	
Do	do	114	3,529.00	.49	1,729.21
Higginbotham Land and Cattle Co.	do	94	1,810.00	.27½	
Do	do	95	2,939.00	.27½	
Do	do	99	922.00	.27½	2,889.66
Do	do	100	1,750.00	.27½	
Do	do	101	2,905.00	.27½	
Maher Bros	do	103	1,420.00	.10	142.00
S. J. Riddle	do	78	2,057.00	.11	226.27
Frank J. Wootan	do	165	1,120.00	.26½	148.40
R. L. Boog Scott	do	167	3,057.00	.60½	1,849.49
B. F. Avant	do	36	1,596.00	.10	159.60
A. W. Hoots	do	47	883.00	.10	98.80
Oto, Okla.:					
J. E. Carson	1 year from Jan. 1, 1905		320.00	.31	89.60
E. W. Fitzgerald	do		2,160.00	.15	324.00
R. J. Garrett	do		160.00	.20	32.00
Sam Holland	do		80.00	.30	24.00
J. W. Mayberry	do		160.00	.25½	40.80
Z. T. Miller	do		320.00	.20	64.00
Do	do		16,260.00	.15½	2,459.33
James Yates	do		10,400.00	.15½	1,586.00
Bryan & Dotts	do		720.00	.15	108.00
G. W. Carson	do		7,813.10	.15	1,171.97
J. H. Larison	do		80.00	.15	12.00
W. A. Sayre	do		480.00	.20	96.00
French Stowers	do		160.00	.35	56.00
Jerry Yates	do		2,560.00	.15	384.00
Ponca, Okla.:					
J. C. Miller	6 months from Apr. 1, 1905		3.38	.41	.70
W. H. Vanselow	do		840.00	.41	172.20
J. C. Miller	do		103.59	.55	28.49
Do	do		5,430.62	.25½	685.62
C. G. Aichele	do		79.15	.54	21.37
E. M. Bressele	do		3,255.17	.31	504.55
H. T. Cales	do		400.00	.55	110.00
Do	do		622.07	.35	108.87
G. C. Steele	do		2,840.00	.25½	358.55
E. E. Van Slyke	do		118.80	.45	28.73
Thos. Vanselow	do		320.00	.61	97.60
O. J. Devore	do		80.00	.65	26.00
Jacob Morris	do		112.64	.57	32.10
P. Alderman	do		80.00	.75	30.00
Hugh Huston	do		400.00	.35*	70.00
G. W. Carson	do		628.25	.26	81.68
W. F. Wallace	do		160.00	.26	20.80
Do	do		112.84	.41	23.06
G. E. Alley	do		40.00	.71	15.40
C. B. Miller	do		235.93	.58	68.42
G. H. Brett	do		4,858.39	.25	607.80
Do	do		40.00	.35	7.00
E. C. Snyder	do		749.29	.25½	95.64
G. L. Miller	do		2,040.00	.25	255.00

LEASES—continued.

Reserve and lessee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Annual rental or tax.
Quapaw, Ind. T.:					
M. Omer D'haenens	10 years from Mar. 2, 1905		a 40.00	-----	\$150.00
J. T. McRuer					
G. W. Bailey	10 years from Aug. 18, 1905		a 40.00	-----	150.00
A. R. Ford					
Rosebud, S. Dak.:					
S. Halvardsgaard	5 years from June 1, 1905	45	17,789.00	\$0.03	583.07
S. Sheldon	do		12,472.00	.03	374.16
Shoshone, Wyo.:					
J. K. Moore, jr.	5 years from Apr. 1, 1905		100,000.00	.02	2,000.00
J. D. Woodruff	1 year from May 15, 1905		788,000.00	.01	7,880.00
Winnebago, Nebr.:					
George H. Merry	1 year from Apr. 1, 1905		40.00	1.75	50.00
W. E. Compton	1 year from Mar. 15, 1905		34.56	2.25	77.76
J. C. Foltz	do		29.80	.50	14.90
Wm. Holsworth	do		31.92	.50	15.96
C. C. Frum	do		23.64	.50	11.82
C. C. Morgan	do		b 29.60	1.21	36.00
S. H. Morgan	do		b 62.10	1.80	112.00
S. E. Morgan	do		b 36.25	.50	18.62

a Mining.

b Farming.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

Following is a summary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, of the operations of railroads in Indian reservations and over allotted Indian lands outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory under the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990) :

ARIZONA AND COLORADO.

Authority was granted this company September 14, 1904, to survey and locate a line through certain allotted Indian lands on the Las Animas River, in southern Colorado. Maps of definite location were approved March 17, 1905, the company agreeing to compensate the allottees in accordance with the estimate of the superintendent in charge of the allotments. Further authority to survey through the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico, was granted the company on October 21, 1904. Maps of definite location were approved on January 31, February 7, and March 16, 1905, showing the located line from the south boundary of the reservation to a point near the San Juan River on the north boundary. It appeared from the survey of the line along the San Juan River, as shown upon a map submitted for approval, that the irrigation projects for the reclamation of Indian lands in this vicinity, under consideration by the Office, would be affected. The superintendent in charge of the San Juan School suggested on April 17 a modification of the surveyed line which would permit of the construction of the road along a route approximating the one surveyed, but not affecting the plans for irrigation. The company was advised on May 1 of the superintendent's suggestions.

Permission was granted on April 22, 1905, for an extension of the survey through the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona.

ADAMS COUNTY ELECTRIC TRANSIT.

The Indian lands affected by this company's operations are those of the Spokane Reservation, Wash. There was approved on March 18, 1905, a map showing the survey of a line through this reservation about 3 miles in length. Involved with this is the construction of a power plant on the Spokane River, the site for which was approved on March 18, 1905, pursuant to the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790).

ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

Authority was granted on February 8, 1905, for the survey and location of a line across the Colorado River Reservation, in California and Arizona. A map in duplicate, showing the definite location, was submitted for approval on May 8, through the General Land Office. The duplicate copy of the map was transmitted to the Director of the Geological Survey on June 17 for information as to whether the location of the line at the crossing of the Colorado River was such as not to interfere with the plans of the reclamation service, and for his recommendation as to its approval.

BIG HORN.

This company succeeded to the rights acquired by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company December 15, 1904, in the matter of the survey of a line of railroad through the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming. Maps showing a surveyed line from the north line of the reservation, near Thermopolis, thence southerly and southeasterly to the east line, a distance of 30.77 miles, were approved on April 29, 1905.

CLEARWATER SHORT LINE.

Permission was granted this company on April 6, 1905, to survey and locate an extension to its line in the Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

No compensation was made by this company for its right of way, acquired in the year 1881, through the reservation formerly occupied by the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado. The attention of the attorneys of the company was called to the matter in April, 1903, and after much correspondence a tentative agreement was secured providing for a reference of the subject to two referees, one to be appointed by the Department and the other by the company. The Department

selected Supt. J. O. Smith, of the Southern Ute Agency, and the railway company Mr. E. A. Nock. Their report of May 21, 1904, reviewed the whole subject at length and submitted the proposition that \$3,290, including original damages and interest, would be a fair settlement. The company, through its general manager, accepted the proposition on July 30. The report and acceptance of the company were referred to the Department on August 10, and final settlement was effected on this basis and approved by the Department on September 27, 1904.

A right of way through Indian allotments on the Las Animas River, formerly part of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, in Colorado, was acquired by the company, as shown upon a map approved May 29, 1905, on which damages have been assessed and paid. The right of way is on the eastern side of the river and on the opposite side to the right of way approved to the Arizona and Colorado Railroad Company.

Further permission has been granted this company to continue its survey through the Navaho Reservation, in New Mexico.

DENVER, NORTHWESTERN AND PACIFIC.

Maps showing the definite location of this company's proposed line of railroad through the Uintah Reservation, in Utah, were transmitted to this Office by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on November 4, 1904, and were forwarded by this Office on November 11 to the Director of the Geological Survey for information as to whether the line as proposed would interfere with the plans of the reclamation service. On December 20 the Geological Survey advised the Office that the railway location between railroad stations 450 and 730 appeared to be partly below the level of the water line of a proposed reservoir site in the Strawberry Valley, and it was recommended that the maps be approved only upon the acceptance by the railway company of the following stipulations:

That the right of way is accepted subject to the right of the United States to cross the same and the works constructed thereon with any canals or water conduits of any kind or with telephone or electric transmission lines which may in the future be built by the United States, or to flood the lands in the Strawberry Valley below elevation 7,538.5 feet above the United States Geological Survey datum, and the United States is hereby released from all damages which may result therefrom.

The company, through its attorneys in this city, on March 7, 1905, declined to accept the stipulations suggested by the Geological Survey, contending that it had prior vested rights to a right of way over the proposed reservoir site. Further report was made by the Geological Survey on March 20, adhering to its former recommendation on the

ground that the approval of the maps without such imposed conditions would result in the abandonment of the proposed irrigation project, there being no other available site for water storage for irrigating these lands. The reports of the Geological Survey, maps, and other correspondence were forwarded to the Department with office report of March 31. No further action has been taken by this Office

GREAT SOUTHERN.

A right of way through the Indian allotment of Yastina Wesley, Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., was granted this company on February 7, 1905. Damages therefor have been assessed and paid.

GREEN BAY, OSHKOSH, MADISON, AND SOUTHWESTERN.

On March 2, 1905, authority was granted this company to survey and locate a line of railroad through the Menominee and the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations, in Wisconsin. The maps of definite location were submitted on May 31 for approval, and action thereon was suspended pending the report of the superintendent in charge of the reservations concerning the protest of certain Stockbridge and Munsee Indians against a grant of the right of way unless positive assurance was given as to the payment of individual damages. The Indians withdrew their protest on being assured that damages would be promptly paid. The maps were approved on July 18.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE AND NORTHERN.

This line of railroad extends through a part of the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona. A part of the road was recently washed out, and application was made to the Office for permission to reconstruct on a line outside of the right of way previously granted. The company was permitted to occupy temporarily a right of way on Indian lands, the agent reporting that no damage would result therefrom; but this was allowed with the understanding that new maps should be submitted under the act of March 2, 1899, and that a duly executed agreement should be effected binding the company to repair and maintain all roadways on the reservation heretofore or hereafter obstructed by the railroad. This agreement was executed by the president of the company and is on file in this Office. Some difficulty has been experienced in making this company keep in proper repair the roadways obstructed by its railroad. It is hoped that the present agreement will prevent any further trouble from that source.

The company was authorized on June 7, 1905, to survey and locate an additional line of railroad from a point near San Carlos, on the line of its constructed road, southwesterly along the southern side of the Gila River to the west line of the reservation. A map showing

the definite location was submitted for approval on July 8, one copy of which was referred on July 19 to the Geological Survey for report.

INTER-CALIFORNIA.

A map in duplicate, showing the definite location of a proposed line through the Yuma Reservation, in California, was submitted for approval on October 22, 1904. One copy of the map was transmitted to the Geological Survey on October 27. The matter was referred to the engineer in charge of reclamation operations in California, who reported that after his field examination of the proposed route, accompanied by a representative of the company, the company had decided to relocate the line, as the original location conflicted with the operations of the Reclamation Service. A map of the new location has not yet been filed.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, AND SAULT STE. MARIE.

Maps of amended location through the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, were approved on July 9, 1904, and four maps showing station grounds were approved on October 17, 1904. Damages in the sum of \$7,726.30 for right of way and station grounds were assessed and paid.

MINNESOTA AND INTERNATIONAL.

The location of this company's line of road through the Leech Lake Reservation was amended as shown upon map of amended definite location, approved on August 5, 1904.

MINNEAPOLIS, RED LAKE AND MANITOBA.

By an act of April 8, 1904, this company was authorized to select 320 acres from lands on the Red Lake Reservation, adjacent to the northern terminus of its line of railroad. A map showing the lands selected was approved on March 18, 1905, and the agent of the Leech Lake Agency was designated to appraise the lands selected, which amounted to 300.50 acres after excluding the right of way previously acquired. The agent's report of appraisal, submitted on April 26 and approved the same day, showed the value of the improvements to be \$1,355 and of the land \$5,461.20, a total of \$6,816.20. This amount was paid by the company through its attorney in this city. Application for the issue of a patent to the company covering the lands thus acquired was denied by the Department on June 26.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Under Department approval of October 21, 1904, the company acquired a small tract of land for a Y track near Dixon, in the Flathead Reservation, Mont., damages for which have been assessed

and paid. Authority to make a survey for a branch line of railroad through the Yakima Reservation, in Washington, was granted on March 18, 1905, and a map showing the definite location of the branch, designated "Sunnyside Branch," was approved on June 21. Authority was granted on June 1, 1905, for a survey through Fort Berthold and Fort Stevens reservations, in North Dakota, and on July 11 for a survey through Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.

NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA.

There was approved to this company on June 13, 1905, a right of way through a part of the Walker River Reservation, in Nevada. The superintendent in charge of the Carson School has been instructed as to the assessment of damages.

REPUBLIC AND KETTLE RIVER.

This company is operating a line of railroad in what was formerly the north half of the Colville Reservation, in Washington, from the international boundary line southerly to the town of Republic. Authority was granted on March 30, 1905, to make a survey through the Spokane Reservation for a connecting line to the city of Spokane.

SIoux CITY, HOMER AND SOUTHERN.

Maps of definite location for a line of railroad through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in Nebraska, were approved to this company on May 2, 1905. All rights thus acquired were relinquished to the United States and the tribes of Indians occupying the reservations. The instrument of relinquishment was filed with the Department on July 17, 1905, by the attorney representing the Sioux City and Western Railroad Company, in connection with that company's application for the approval of a right of way over a route nearly identical with that shown on the approved maps of the Sioux City, Homer and Southern.

SIoux CITY AND WESTERN.

This company is operated in connection with the lines of railroad forming the system of the Great Northern Railway. Its application of April 18, 1905, for permission to survey a line through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in Nebraska, was granted by the Department on May 4. Maps of definite location were filed on June 17, showing the line of survey crossing and recrossing the approved line of the Sioux City, Homer and Southern. Following Office recommendation of June 21, the Department set July 26 for hearing the protest of the Sioux City, Homer and Southern Railway Company against the approval of the maps. But on July 17 the latter company

withdrew its protest and relinquished its rights, thus removing all objections to the approval of the maps of the Sioux City and Western. These were accordingly approved July 18, and Supervisor F. M. Conser was designated to act in behalf of the Indian allottees in effecting a settlement of damages with the company.

UINTAH RAILWAY.

Permission was granted this company on June 1, June 5, and July 11, 1905, to survey and locate a line of railroad, to construct a toll road, and to operate a ferry in the Uintah Reservation, in Utah. The authority was granted in deference to the wishes of the War Department, since the immediate construction of the toll road and operation of the ferry would greatly facilitate the handling of supplies for that Department. The company's employees were permitted to enter the reservation under restrictions intended to safeguard the interests of the Indians, and the War Department will cooperate with the Indian agent to prevent any illegitimate use being made of the authority granted.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

Permission was granted on June 2, 1905, for the extension of the survey of this line through certain Indian allotments in California. As shown by its articles of incorporation, it is the purpose of the company to build a railroad from San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, an estimated distance of 810 miles.

WYOMING STATE.

Under Department authority of May 4, 1904, this company surveyed and located a line of road through the Shoshone Reservation, in Wyoming. The maps of definite location showing lines extending from the north boundary of the reservation to the south boundary line near Lander, and from the east boundary to the west boundary following the course of the Big Wind River, were approved on September 18, 1904. The stock of the company has recently changed hands, and from information obtained from outside sources it is thought that the line as proposed will not be constructed under the above-mentioned corporate name.

WYOMING AND NORTHWESTERN.

This company is constructing an extension of the line of road of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company from Casper westwardly into the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, and thence to the town of Lander, just south of the reservation

line. Permission was granted on January 6, 1905, to survey through the Shoshone Reservation from a point on the eastern boundary about midway between the north and south line, southwesterly to the south boundary, and also from the north line near Thermopolis southerly to a connection with the former line. Maps showing the definite location of the first-mentioned line were approved by the Department on July 28, and maps have been submitted to the Office for approval, showing the line extending southerly from the north line of the reservation. The maps are held pending the expiration of the twenty days after service of notice on the agent.

This railroad follows the lines of the surveyed route of the Wyoming State Railway Company. The last-named company has, by arrangement with the Wyoming and Northwestern Railway Company, consented to the use by that company of its right of way.

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

The act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43), governs with respect to grants for railroad rights of way and additional grounds in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Maps filed under this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The following table shows the maps of this character filed during the last fiscal year:

Railroad maps filed under act of February 28, 1902.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional lands.
	Miles.	Acres.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.:		
Additional grounds near Bartlesville.....		2.70
Right of way, Owasso to Tulsa.....	11.42	
Additional grounds near Owens.....		40.00
Additional grounds, T. 20, R. 13 E.....		9.20
Additional right of way at Canadian River, T. 7 N., R. 2 W.....		18.05
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.:		
Additional grounds at Faxon, T. 1 S., R. 13 W.....		13.77
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R.:		
Right of way, spur track near Gowan.....	.67	
Right of way, spur track at Alderson.....	.32	5.16
Right of way, spur track near Lutie.....	.48	
Right of way, spur track near Lutie.....	.45	
Right of way, spur track at Alderson.....	.81	12.88
Right of way, spur track at Halleyville.....	.75	9.60
Right of way, spur track at Alderson.....	.51	6.52
Right of way, spur track at Hughes.....	2.56	36.80
Additional grounds at Bache.....		6.12
Right of way, spur track at Howe.....		1.90
Right of way, spur track near Lehigh.....	6.63	
Right of way, amended location at Coalgate.....	1.72	
Right of way, amended spur at Coalgate and Phillips.....	2.08	
Canadian Valley and Western R. R.:		
Right of way.....	141.51	
Denver, Wichita and Memphis R. R.:		
Right of way.....	2.00+	
Eastern Oklahoma R. R.:		
Additional grounds for reservoir, T. 21 N., R. 6 E.....		.02
Additional grounds, T. 18 N., R. 5 E.....		1.55
Additional grounds, T. 7 N., R. 2 E.....		.23
Additional grounds at Norfolk, T. 18 N., R. 5 E.....		3.44
Additional grounds for right of way, T. 13 N., R. 4 E.....		2.93
Additional grounds at Byars, T. 5 N., R. 2 E.....		2.65
Additional grounds for spur track to Tecumseh.....		4.50
Additional grounds at Pawnee.....		2.30
Additional grounds for Y track at Shawnee.....		2.30

Railroad maps filed under act of February 28, 1902—Continued.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional lands.
Fort Smith and Western R. R.:	Miles.	Acres.
Additional grounds in T. 10 N., R. 11 E.		4.00
Kansas City, Southern R. R.:		
Additional grounds, T. 16 N., R. 25 E.		7.50
Additional grounds at Bunch, T. 14 N., R. 24 E. ....		.21
Additional grounds for water station, T. 15 N., R. 24 E.		1.10
Additional grounds for water station, T. 4 N., R. 25 E.		15.00
Additional grounds for water station, T. 3 N., R. 27 E.		1.00
Additional grounds for spur track .....		.70
Kansas City, Tulsa and Southwestern R. R.:		
Right of way, Tulsa to Kansas line	80.66	
Kansas City, Oklahoma and Houston R. R.:		
Right of way, South McAllister to Red River	84.20	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.:		
Spur and branch lines, T. 4 N., R. 14 E.	2.08	
Spur and branch lines, T. 6 N., Rs. 14 and 15 E.	2.59	
Additional grounds, stock pens at Dixie		5.04
Additional grounds, stock pens at Osage		5.00
Additional grounds, stock yards, T. 25 N., R. 10 E.		43.40
Additional grounds at Ada		5.00
Branch lines near Coalgate	1.61	
Spur track, T. 18 N., R. 15 E.	2.24	
Amended location on Krebs Branch	3.90	
Station grounds at Valley		40.00
Reservoir at Rock Creek, T. 2 N., R. 8 E.		27.98
Stock Yards, T. 19 N., R. 7 E.		26.07
Additional grounds, T. 25 N., R. 10 E.		40.00
Midland Valley R. R.:		
Branch lines, T. 8 N., R. 24 E. ....	.73	
Branch lines, T. 8 N., R. 24 E. ....	.44	
Right of way, sec. No. 11	25.00	
Right of way, sec. No. 12	13.62	
Additional grounds, T. 8 N., R. 27 E.		8.46
Additional grounds, T. 23 N., R. 12 E.		9.18
Additional grounds, T. 17 N., R. 13 E.		9.18
Additional grounds, T. 20 N., R. 12 E.		9.18
Additional grounds, T. 22 N., R. 12 E.		9.18
Additional grounds, T. 28 N., R. 7 E.		9.18
Additional grounds, T. 26 N., R. 8 E.		9.18
Additional grounds, T. 27 N., R. 8 E. ....		.23
Additional grounds, T. 24 N., R. 11 E.		9.18
Additional grounds, T. 8 N., R. 26 E.		4.59
Additional grounds, T. 29 N., R. 7 E. ....		.23
Additional grounds, T. 25 N., R. 10 E.		9.18
Additional grounds at Skiatook, T. 22 N., R. 12 E.		40.00
Additional grounds at Pawhuska, T. 25 N., R. 9 E.		9.18
Additional grounds near Tulsa, T. 20 N., R. 12 E.		3.77
Additional grounds at Pawhuska, T. 25 N., R. 9 E.		3.45
Right of way, fractional sec. No. 15	19.13	
Right of way, fractional sec. No. 16	5.41	
Additional grounds, T. 21 N., R. 13 E.		1.15
Additional grounds at Pawhuska, T. 25 N., R. 9 E.		15.51
Additional grounds, T. 25 N., R. 9 E. ....		.74
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R.:		
Right of way, Red River to Kansas line	256.00	
Additional grounds for tank, T. 12 N., R. 15 E.		12.12
Additional grounds at Northfork, T. 10 N., R. 12 E.		6.70
Additional grounds at Wainwright, T. 15 N., R. 16 E.		14.12
Additional grounds at Hoffman, T. 12 N., R. 14 E.		8.62
Additional grounds at Councilhill, T. 13 N., R. 16 E.		11.93
Muskogee Electric Traction R. R.:		
Right of way through Muskogee	8.23	
Ozark and Cherokee Central R. R.:		
Additional grounds, stock pen at Boynton		3.41
Additional grounds, gravel pit, T. 16 N., R. 23 E.		
Oklahoma and Cherokee Central R. R.:		
Right of way in Cherokee Nation	50.00	
Oklahoma City, Lexington and Sulphur Springs R. R.:		
Right of way, Oklahoma and Indian Territory	33.12	
Oklahoma City, Henryetta and St. Louis R. R.:		
Right of way	10.80	
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.:		
Additional grounds at Kelléyville		5.27
Spur track to stone quarry at Alabama		5.00
V track at Francis .....		.53
Total	821.67	632.47

INDIAN LANDS SET APART FOR MISSIONARY PURPOSES.

Tracts of reservation lands set apart during the past year for the use of societies and churches carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians are as follows:

Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies, from August 15, 1904, to August 15, 1905.

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Location.
Roman Catholic	Sept. 16, 1904	1.00	Pala Reservation, Cal.
National Indian Association	Sept. 23, 1904	2.50	(Western) Navaho Reservation, Ariz.
Board Dom. Missions, Reformed Church of America.	Jan. 16, 1905	120.00	Port Sill Subagency Reserve, Okla.
Protestant Episcopal	Jan. 17, 1905	160.00	Wild Rice River, White Earth Reservation, Minn.
Do	do	29.77	Do
Do	do	74.58	Pine Point, White Earth Reservation, Minn.
Roman Catholic	Feb. 10, 1905	7.00	Gila River Reservation, Ariz.
National Indian Association	Feb. 11, 1905	4.00	Fort Yuma Reservation, Cal.
Indian Mission, M. E. Church	do	1.00	Ponca Agency Tract, Okla.
Roman Catholic	May 19, 1905	1.08	Siletz Agency Tract, Oreg.

CAMP M'DOWELL RESERVATION, ARIZ.

In the fall of 1900 it was reported to this Office that some eight or ten families of Mohave-Apache Indians were living at the Camp McDowell Abandoned Military Reservation, Ariz., who would suffer severely from cold and hunger during the winter months unless some aid was given in the way of shelter and food. An Indian inspector who was sent to Camp McDowell to investigate the case reported that some of these Indians had formerly been living along the Verde River Valley—their old home—while others had drifted over from the San Carlos Reservation, 250 miles away; that they were well behaved and industrious, and that they pleaded hard to be given a small tract of land at the abandoned post, on which they could support themselves. The inspector earnestly recommended that such amount of land at Camp McDowell as had not been settled upon by the whites be reserved to these Indians, who would then be able, with some little assistance, to take care of themselves.

In Office report of November 21, 1901, it was stated that this abandoned military reservation, which contained in round numbers 25,000 acres, was turned over to the Interior Department by the War Department February 14, 1891, for disposal under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), as amended by the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), which amendment reserved from public entry and settlement such legal subdivisions as contained Government improvements. It was recommended that the reserved tracts and improvements be withdrawn from entry and set aside for the use of these worthy and destitute Indians and that they be given homes there.

November 27, 1901, the Department answered that it had directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to reserve for Indian purposes the lands of the Camp McDowell Indian Reservation, in Arizona, which by the act of 1894 are reserved from settlement, and also the north half of the said abandoned military reservation, until action thereon can be had from Congress;" and this Office was directed to prepare a report for transmission to Congress "looking to the acquiring of these lands for allotment to the Mohave-Apache now living on said lands and to those living in the Verde Valley, Arizona."

December 12, 1901, the draft of a bill was transmitted to the Department providing for the allotment in severalty to the Indians of the lands which included the Government improvements on the abandoned military post, consisting of (1) the immediate site of the old camp, with its good artesian well; (2) the post garden; (3) the United States Government farm; (4) the lands lying north of the old camp and containing the old Government irrigating ditch; (5) the target-practice grounds, and any other land reserved from entry by the act of August 23, 1894. The bill was introduced in Congress, but was not passed.

When it became known that the Department was trying to secure those lands, containing about 400 acres, as homes for the Indians, it caused much bitter feeling on the part of the whites, who had formerly maltreated and misrepresented the Indians and had used every means at command to drive them off the military reservation. In Office letter to the Department of September 2, 1902, it was earnestly recommended that the matter be brought again to the attention of Congress at its next session, which was done, but no action was taken by Congress.

In the summer of 1903 the President sent Mr. Frank Mead to Camp McDowell to investigate the serious trouble threatened between the whites and Indians there. His report of September 4, 1903, showed that the Mohave-Apache Indians, numbering between 500 and 600, were scattered in small bands from Camp McDowell to the head of the Verde River, and on adjacent creeks, railroad, and mining camps, the largest bands being at Fort McDowell, where there were about 184 persons, and at Camp Verde, where there were about 216. The Indian agent at San Carlos said that there were from 800 to 1,000 Indians off the reservation, who thought the Government approved of their seeking homes in the Verde Valley, as they left San Carlos for that purpose by permission of their agent.

The Verde Valley was their old home, where they had lived for generations. About twenty-nine years ago, against their wish but at the request of General Crook, whom they liked and respected, they left the Verde Valley and went to live on the reservation at San

Carlos. At this time the Indians claim that General Crook said that when they became civilized and were willing to live like white men the Government would return them to their old home and help them to become citizens. Most of their older men had rendered very important service to the Government as scouts for the Army in the hard campaign against the Chiricahua-Apache, under Geronimo, and many of them were disappointed at not being permitted to go and fight in the late war with Spain.

These Indians were receiving no Government help of any kind, were destitute of everything, and for four years had merely existed in the arid hills, among the cactus brush, overlooking the river and their former lands. They lived in open shelters built of twigs and branches, and subsisted mainly on wild mesquite beans and cactus fruit. They were manly, honest, upright, would walk 50 and 60 miles to find work, were obedient and law-abiding, and even in their destitute condition would not kill quail or deer against the laws of Arizona. They were very peaceful, and careful not to annoy Mexicans or whites or to give them excuse for complaints, and would even stand ill treatment without resenting it. They suffered during the winter from exposure and lack of food and clothing, and consumption was increasing among them. Many of the young men spoke English and had learned trades at Indian schools, but there was no work for them, while the younger children were growing up without schools or civilizing influences, and their enforced idleness and life in the cactus brush was demoralizing. The majority of the men wore their hair short, and all wore hats, shoes, overalls, and cotton shirts, their one idea being to live and be like white men, as promised General Crook. Their greatest evil was their lax marriage relation.

Mr. Mead attended five councils at the different camps, and at each council was met with the same request: "Give us land and a little help that we may be farmers and live and work like white men." They did not want rations, as they understood clearly that only through their own efforts would they attain real standing and manhood, and therefore they asked for land and guidance on industrial lines in order that they might go to work and become men and citizens in earnest. The unsettled land questions at Fort McDowell were demoralizing to both the Indians and the whites there, who alike recognized their greatest need to be "decision on the part of Washington."

The whole Fort McDowell Reservation contained about 2,000 acres of irrigable land, two-thirds of it under ditch, which could well support 100 Indian families on the basis of 20 acres to the family. This would take care of all the Indians in the Verde Valley, and under competent industrial direction they could be made self-supporting and of no further trouble to the Government. It would cost approxi-

mately \$25,000 to buy out all the settlers, and an additional \$3,000 to build necessary ditches. But should only the north half of the reservation be given to the Indians, it would support about 45 families, as it contained about 900 acres which could be irrigated, half of it being then under ditch. In this case \$3,500 would be required to buy out settlers' claims, besides \$1,200 for the purchase of the "main ditch." Many of the settlers on the reservation would be glad of the chance to sell out, as they were speculators who held only to sell, and moved from place to place. The whites considered the Indians among them as being the real obstacle to their securing all the land at Fort McDowell, and took every means of showing their dislike. If the land should be divided between the white people, trouble would be sure to come, as the white man would place every obstacle in the path of the red man.

Therefore, if the Indians were to be settled at Fort McDowell at all, Mr. Mead recommended that the Government buy out all legitimate claimants or settlers and give the entire reservation to the Indians, especially as the influence of the existing white community, which maintained a flourishing saloon and gambling house, was very bad.

Mr. Mead's report was submitted to the Department on September 12, 1903, with recommendation that the President be asked to withdraw such of the lands of the abandoned military reservation as might not embrace or infringe upon the bona fide claims of settlers which had already attached to the lands under the act of August 23, 1894. On September 15, 1903, the President issued the following order:

WHITE HOUSE, *September 15, 1903.*

It is hereby ordered that so much of the land of the Camp McDowell Abandoned Military Reservation as may not have been legally settled upon nor have valid claims attaching thereto under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of such Mohave-Apache Indians as are now living thereon or in the vicinity and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may hereafter deem necessary to place thereon.

The lands so withdrawn and reserved will include all tracts to which valid rights have not attached under the provisions of the said act of Congress, and in addition thereto all those tracts upon the reservation containing Government improvements, which were reserved from settlement by the said act of Congress, and which consist of (1) the immediate site of the old camp, containing buildings and a good artesian well; (2) the post garden; (3) the United States Government farm; (4) the lands lying north of the old camp and embracing or containing the old Government irrigation ditch, and (5) the target-practice grounds.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

On September 30, 1903, the Rev. W. H. Gill, a missionary who had been living near the Camp McDowell Reservation and had been of the greatest benefit and help to the Indians there, was on Mr. Mead's

recommendation placed in charge of the Indians and instructed to get them settled on the lands which had been withdrawn for their use. At the same time Mr. Mead was requested to adjust the claims of the settlers who had gone upon lands reserved from entry, and also to see that the Indians were properly settled on their lands.

On October 26 he reported that 14 settlers were living on those lands, to which they could get no title whatever, and he recommended that the Department purchase their houses and other improvements, which he valued at \$13,242.75, and turn them over to the Indians, who were in great need of everything of the sort. On November 11, 1903, this purchase was authorized by the Department to be paid from the appropriation "Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1904," and Special Agent D. W. Manchester obtained quit claim deeds from the squatters, which were duly recorded. The squatters were then paid and they left the reservation. Among the buildings purchased was a public schoolhouse, in which an Indian day school was soon started, with an Indian girl, a "returned student," as teacher.

On November 4 Mr. Mead reported further that there were then 200 Indians on the reservation, and within a month the number would probably reach 500 or 600; and although the reservation contained a total of 24,971.11 acres, 2,275.18 acres were still held by 21 settlers who claimed valid rights thereto, and the tracts occupied by them comprised the very best and only irrigable land, the balance being rough, arid, badly cut by arroyos, and therefore of little or no value. To give 100 families 25 acres each would necessitate the securing of all lands controlled by the settlers, and all these settlers who had valid claims had tendered options for the purchase of their permanent improvements and of their rights to lands, as they desired to sell out rather than live within the confines of an Indian reservation. He therefore recommended that all their improvements and rights be purchased by the Government.

On November 9, 1903, Mr. Mead transmitted the options from the 21 settlers, which amounted in the aggregate to \$49,030 for their claims to lands and improvements, and \$6,983.25 for personal property. On January 6, 1904, the Office reported the facts to the Department and recommended that the valid claims and improvements of the settlers, but not their personal property, be purchased by the Government, and that for this purpose Congress be asked to appropriate \$60,000. The appropriation was made in the act of April 21, 1904, and reads as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, in his discretion, at such price as he may deem reasonable and just, for the use and occupancy of the Indians of Verde River Valley and Camp McDowell, Arizona, and such other Indians as he may see fit to locate thereon, the claims of whatsoever nature to

lands and permanent improvements placed upon said lands prior to November ninth, nineteen hundred and three, within the former Camp McDowell Abandoned Military Reservation, Arizona, now the Camp McDowell Indian Reservation, of such of the settlers thereon as may, upon proper investigation, be found to have valid rights thereto under any laws of the United States; and also in his discretion to purchase the improvements located on said reservation of any or all of such settlers as may be found by such investigation not to have valid rights attaching to the lands, the sum of not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available.

. Mr. George F. Wilson, a special agent of the General Land Office, was detailed to assist Mr. Mead in ascertaining just what settlers had valid rights on the reservation, and June 25, 1904, he reported that while it might be held that the lands occupied by the settlers had been legally settled upon, yet as no title had ever passed to them from the Government there could be no valid claims attaching to any part of the land; these settlers, in fact, were in the position of squatters on unsurveyed public land, but as they had acted in good faith the Government was undoubtedly under a moral obligation to them, and this obligation had been taken into consideration in appraising their improvements.

On November 19, 1904, authority was granted to pay the settlers on the execution of quit claim deeds to lands and improvements which had been valued by a board of appraisers appointed by Mr. Mead. It was found that 26 settlers had claims, and quit claim deeds obtained from them were approved by the Department and then returned to Arizona for record.

Out of the \$50,000 appropriation, \$48,281.04 was disbursed in buying the claims, and the improvements purchased have been turned over to the additional farmer for the use of the Indians, who are now occupying the lands. The improvements included three irrigation ditches—the Jones and Shauver ditch, 6 miles long; the Mazon ditch, 3 miles long, and the Belasco ditch, 4 miles long—with all water rights attaching thereto. There was also another public school building.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.

The construction of what is known as the South Side ditch, on the Pala Reservation, has been completed at a cost of about \$17,000. When the necessary laterals are made, this ditch will irrigate about 275 acres of very productive land. The superintendent reports that about 80 acres are under cultivation this year, and the great majority of the Indians under his charge are well contented with their new home, and the young men assure him that next year they will take every advantage of their opportunities. He considers the outlook for these Indians more encouraging than it has ever been before.

Authority was granted on August 9, 1905, for the superintendent of the Pala School to expend the sum of \$900 to construct a cement

ditch on the Rincon Reservation, which, it is stated, will irrigate about 300 acres of good land, about one-half of which has heretofore been under cultivation by means of an old box flume, which will be displaced by the construction of this cement ditch.

During the fall and winter of 1904 some magazine articles gave the impression that very many Indians in southern California were in a starving condition, and anxious appeals came to the Office from various sections of the country that the Indians be given immediate relief. The Office was strongly of the opinion that the statements as to destitution among the Indians were exaggerated, and that, while probably a few very old persons were in need of assistance, most of the Indians were able to care for themselves. But when the superintendent in charge of the Pala Indians wired for funds for the relief of destitute Indians they were sent to him at once with instructions to do what was necessary to relieve any real suffering.

A report as to the condition of these Indians and what has been done for their relief was made by United States Indian Inspector Frank C. Churchill, dated June 5, 1905, from which the following extracts are made:

There are some small reservations up in the Sierra Madre Mountains, namely, Campo, La Posta, and Manzanita, lying along or near the Mexican line, some 50 or 75 miles from the railroad or even a village of any considerable size. Superintendent Shell states that the entire area of tillable land belonging to these three reservations will not exceed 17.5 acres, an estimate which I can indorse as conservative after personal examination of all three of the reservations, and I might add that even this small acreage is made up of dry, sandy land, which is productive only when the rainfall is up to and above the average. Besides, on account of the altitude the crop season is short, and it is true that the Indians are very poor indeed. Campo is 50 miles by wagon from San Diego, and 9 miles farther on is La Posta, and 7 miles still farther into the mountains is Manzanita.

I find that it was several months after Mr. Shell assumed his duty before he found time to visit these reservations, and upon doing so their destitute condition alarmed him very much. He was anxious, as he states, to relieve what he considered great suffering, and he immediately returned to San Diego and telegraphed the Indian Office for authority to expend \$200 for their assistance, and this amount was promptly furnished him. Later on he asked for and obtained authority to expend \$500 for the same purpose. Of this sum he had on hand at the time of my visit \$232.50.

At the time he asked for the \$200 above mentioned he also wrote to the Sequoyah League, asking that they come to the assistance of these Indians, and this organization responded promptly.

As already stated, the Indians have but little land, and that of poor quality, and their population seems to be made up mostly of the very old and infirm and a few children. The actual number of individuals upon the three reservations is, in my opinion, very much overestimated, and it is probably true that the able-bodied families have practically forsaken the reservations for the purpose of earning a living

elsewhere, leaving the old and infirm to shift for themselves. The total number of Campos is said to be 28. I could find only 15 all told. The La Postas are said to number 18 persons, but I could find only 7. The Manzanitas are said to number 62, but so far as I could learn there are only about 25 now living upon their reservation. The fact that most of those remaining are either very old or very young seems to be further proof that the middle-aged have gone out of the mountains, where the opportunities are greater for obtaining a livelihood.

Growing out of the agitation over the condition of the Campo and other Indians of this group, Miss Mamie Robinson was stationed at Campo as field matron, and was given as assistant Miss Frances Lachappa, a Mesa Grande Indian. A building was hired for their accommodation and the Sequoyah League also employed and stationed with them Miss Rosalie Nejo, also a Mesa Grande Indian, to assist them; but I am not informed precisely as to what she considers her duties to be. A good pair of horses and a wagon were purchased by Superintendent Shell for their use, and they are thus enabled to visit the Indian families and inform themselves as to their condition. Considerable clothing was supplied by charitable persons through the Sequoyah League and this and other articles, such as blankets, etc., have been distributed. The building occupied is rented at \$5 per month. Miss Lachappa voluntarily opened a school in this building and at the time of my visit there were 11 pupils in attendance, although they have no school furniture excepting such as has been improvised by converting boxes into seats and the construction of a table. The superintendent allows \$5 per month to provide a noon-day lunch for the children, which is cooked and served by the ladies in charge.

About 1 mile from the matron's headquarters, Mr. E. H. Weegar, the location agent of the Sequoyah League, has a store, and he informed me that the league had placed \$300 in his hands, with which to furnish supplies to the needy, and of that amount he had a balance on hand of \$118. Mr. Weegar is very anxious that the Government should purchase more land for the Indians, which might be a good thing for those who are able to cultivate it, but unfortunately the most of the adults left upon the reservations are either too old or too feeble to make use of very much land if expected to cultivate it themselves.

Most of the land is worthless and the Indians are so few in number and so remote from white population that it is apparent that in the past they have been overlooked and perhaps somewhat neglected, and their suffering has been widely commented upon by the press. Still Superintendent Shell states that he believes that \$1,000 would be a sufficient sum to provide for the destitute for the next year to come.

This report serves to confirm the views of the Office that the destitution among these Indians was not widespread, and that the magazine statements were calculated to mislead the public and were unjust to the Office.

HOMELESS CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

The wrongs of the landless Indians of central and northern California, parties to unratified treaties, have been before the Office for a

number of years. By an item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to cause an investigation to be made of existing conditions among homeless Indians of California, and to report to Congress at its next session some plan for their improvement. This investigation is now being prosecuted by Mr. C. E. Kelsey, formerly secretary of the Northern California Indian Association. It is hoped that the matter may be presented to Congress in such form that some small reparation will be made to the Indians on account of the vast area covered by these treaties which has been appropriated by the Government, but to which the Indian title was never properly extinguished.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF LEMHI INDIANS TO FORT HALL, IDAHO.

The act of February 23, 1889 (29 Stat. L., 687), provided for negotiations with the Lemhi Indians, in Idaho, to secure their relinquishment of the Lemhi Reservation and their removal to the Fort Hall Reservation. The Fort Hall Indians had already agreed to receive them and to have their diminished reservation allotted in severalty among both the Fort Hall and the Lemhi Indians. Any agreement made with the Lemhi Indians was to take effect only when approved by the President after satisfactory evidence had been presented to him that the agreement had been accepted by a majority of the adult male Indians of the Lemhi Reservation.

On Office recommendation of March 23, 1889, Inspector F. C. Armstrong was assigned to the duty of making the negotiations; but on May 2, 1889, he reported that after a careful presentation of the matter to the Indian council not a single vote was cast in favor of the proposed removal. In the annual report for the year 1889 this Office expressed its regret that these Indians would not consent to removal, as it would be greatly to their interest to leave the small and barren reservation at Lemhi and remove to the Fort Hall Reservation, where they could secure good homes and avail themselves of the benefits of the educational and other advantages provided for the Indians at Fort Hall. It was hoped that the subject of removal might again be brought before them.

On May 20, 1905, Senator Fred T. Dubois requested that another effort be made to induce the Lemhi Indians to remove to Fort Hall, and that they and the Fort Hall Indians be asked to take their lands in severalty, as provided in the act of February 23, 1889. This Office on June 12 recommended that steps be taken to present the matter to the Indians through a United States Indian inspector, every care to be exercised to have the agreement carefully explained to them, and their assent to the agreement obtained if possible, since the civili-

zation and general advancement of the Lemhi Indians would be greatly promoted by their removal to Fort Hall.

If the Lemhi Indians refuse to remove to the Fort Hall Reservation, the Office is clearly of opinion that the agreement is valid and binding on the Fort Hall Indians, and that under it allotments could be made to the Fort Hall Indians without further legislation.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT AND SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

ABOLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

The act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), provided for the abolishment of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on July 1, 1905. At the close of the fiscal year the Commission consisted of Tams Bixby, of Minnesota, chairman; Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, and Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas.

By the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), the closing up of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes is devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior. The item is as follows:

For the completion of the work heretofore required by law to be done by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the provisions for investigations herein contained, two hundred thousand dollars, said appropriation to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the work of completing the unfinished business, if any, of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall devolve upon the Secretary of the Interior, and that all the powers heretofore granted to the said Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes are hereby conferred upon the said Secretary on and after the first of July, nineteen hundred and five.

The Secretary appointed Tams Bixby to succeed the Commission and to perform the work formerly required of it. Mr. Bixby has been designated "Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes."

INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

Section 27 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," commonly called the Curtis Act, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior "to locate one Indian inspector in the 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." On August 17, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior assigned United States Indian Inspector J. George Wright to the Indian Territory. This assignment has since continued. Inspector Wright reports to the Department through this Office on matters coming under his jurisdiction, and the United States Indian agent transmits all of his correspondence, whether with this Office or the general public, through the inspector's office.

EDUCATION.

Educational matters of the Five Civilized Tribes have been conducted during the fiscal year under the anomalous dual control of the United States Government and the tribal authorities. This condition of affairs has not been conducive to the best results, but owing to the limited time in which the present state of affairs would continue no effort was made to change.

The conduct of all these matters is under the general supervision of John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, assisted by supervisors in the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Cherokee nations. In addition to these Government officials, the several tribes are represented through their own officials, constituting a dual authority in the management of the schools.

Under existing laws all the tribal governments will cease on March 4, 1906, and thereafter tribal appropriations for the maintenance of these schools will be discontinued. This will result in the closing of all such schools on that date.

It is presumed that when this act was passed abolishing the tribal governments it was expected that at their expiration the Territory would have a State or Territorial system of schools ready to take the place of those now in existence. Even should Congress admit the Territory as a State at the coming session, it will require a year or so to adopt a constitution, enact laws, establish a revenue system, and have public funds available for free schools. Therefore, as it seems now, after March 4, 1906, the Territory will be left practically without means of education outside of incorporated towns.

During the year about 500 day schools were maintained throughout the Territory for white and Indian children and about 60 separate schools for negroes, by combining the tribal school funds with the Congressional appropriation, but the great majority of these are known as tribal schools, as the buildings have been erected on tribal lands and tribal citizens have contributed to the expense of their erection. It was hoped that some arrangement could be made to continue these schools throughout the present year, but such plan is impossible without the action of Congress at the coming session.

Both the Department and this Office have realized the deplorable condition of educational affairs which would follow the dissolution of the tribal governments. The attention of the country has been called to the subject in the annual reports of this Office, and the notice of Congress invited to the absolute necessity of affording relief to the red children of this Territory. The lawmaking body having failed to legislate upon this subject, the Government is powerless to remedy the conditions which will ensue. The matter will again be brought to the attention of Congress, and the Office will cordially

cooperate for the purpose of providing some schools for the Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes.

It has been suggested that the following item from the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906 (33 Stat. L., 1076) might afford temporary relief:

For the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, and making provision for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, and the establishment of new schools under the control of the tribal school board and the Department of the Interior, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and disbursed by him under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

From a reading of this item it appears that the purpose of the appropriation is the maintenance, etc., of "the tribal schools of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations," and "the establishment of new schools under the control of the tribal school board and the Department of the Interior."

The first class of schools to which the appropriation is evidently applicable are the tribal schools now in existence, but which cease to exist with the tribal governments on March 4, 1906; and therefore the appropriation is clearly inapplicable to that purpose. On the other hand the fund is available for "the establishment of new schools under the control of the tribal school board and the Department of the Interior," referring to another class of schools having a different status from those first mentioned; but these new schools are joint schools under their dual control. Hence it was decided that as the tribal school boards go out of existence on March 4, 1906, it was impossible without further legislation to continue such schools after that date.

Heretofore all disbursements on account of schools have been made by the United States Indian agent. While the plan was satisfactory it imposed a great hardship on that officer, as the disbursements would approximate \$100,000 quarterly. By reason of the press of business in the agent's office and the delay in reports to him, the teachers and other employees often found it hard to obtain prompt payment. It appeared that Supt. John D. Benedict was familiar with school conditions, knew the teachers and whether or not they had rendered service, and hence was deemed the proper person to assume this work. The Secretary of the Interior therefore designated him a special disbursing agent and directed the United States Indian agent to transfer to him all property, etc., of the schools, and required him to make all disbursements in connection with Indian schools in Indian Territory. Superintendent Benedict qualified and assumed these duties on July 1, 1905.

On June 27, 1905, the Secretary amended the rules and regulations for the disbursements, etc., of the appropriation by Congress "for the maintenance, strengthening, etc., of tribal schools," which were printed on page 90 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1904, so as to make them read as follows:

SECTION 1. So far as practicable, the rules and regulations heretofore promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior concerning education in the various nations of the Indian Territory shall apply to the government of the schools to be mentioned and supported by this act.

SEC. 2. All the funds available under the provisions of this act shall be used for the payment of salaries of teachers except as provided in section 11 of these regulations.

SEC. 3. Incorporated towns having a population of not more than one thousand may receive aid herefrom upon the recommendation of the school officials mentioned in section four of these regulations whenever such officials find that such towns do not have sufficient taxable property to enable them to maintain free schools.

SEC. 4. The superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, upon the recommendation of the supervisor of schools of each nation and the tribal school authorities thereof, acting together, may establish day schools wherever considered practicable and advisable in such nations for the coeducation of Indian and white pupils. Day schools may also be established and maintained under the same conditions for the citizen and noncitizen negro pupils residing within such nations.

SEC. 5. The residents of any neighborhood desiring a day school under these regulations must provide a suitable schoolhouse equipped with seats or desks, and must also agree to provide all necessary stoves, fuel, blackboards, and other incidental expenses thereof.

SEC. 6. All salaries and positions shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, on recommendation of the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory. The superintendent of schools in Indian Territory shall examine and appoint teachers for the schools herein provided for, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 7. Such teachers shall be required to make quarterly reports to the supervisor and tribal school authorities upon blanks to be furnished, which reports shall show the name, age, sex, citizenship, race, and days attendance of every pupil enrolled, together with such other information or statistics as the supervisor and tribal school authorities may require, which reports shall be filed with the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory. The superintendent of schools shall report quarterly to the Indian Office the attendance and data furnished by the supervisor.

SEC. 8. Upon receipt of such quarterly reports the supervisor and tribal school authorities shall examine and audit the same, and if found correct they shall equitably apportion the salaries of such teachers between the tribal school funds and the special school fund appropriated by Congress and shall issue separate requisitions therefor. Salaries found to be payable from the tribal school funds shall be paid by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, acting as special disbursing agent, as provided by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior now in force in the several nations. That portion of salaries as shall be found payable from the special fund appropriated by Congress shall be paid by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, acting as special disbursing agent, upon receipt of such requisition duly certified to by

the supervisor and approved by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory.

SEC. 9. Any teacher appointed under these rules and regulations may be relieved or dismissed at any time by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory for incompetency, immorality, cruelty, or neglect of duty, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. In all matters pertaining to the management of the schools to be established, maintained, or supported under these rules and regulations, the supervisor of schools and the tribal school authorities shall act jointly. Whenever they fail to agree upon any matters pertaining to the management of such schools, or whenever they or any of them fail or neglect to perform any of the duties imposed upon them by these rules and regulations, the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory shall act in their stead, subject, however, to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 11. Such blank reports, vouchers, requisitions, and printing as may be needed in connection with the management of the schools herein provided for shall be prepared by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, and the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, acting as special disbursing agent, shall pay the cost of printing the same out of said funds so appropriated by Congress.

SEC. 12. All things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of these regulations not otherwise herein specifically provided for shall be done by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 13. Such duties as may necessarily devolve upon a school supervisor in carrying out the provisions of these regulations in the Seminole Nation shall be performed by the school supervisor of the Creek Nation.

SEC. 14. As early as practicable after the close of the fiscal year the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory will submit an annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving a history of the work, progress, and events of the fiscal year, together with full statistics in regard to the points named in the preceding sections. This report should embody full data showing the expenditures on account of the schools herein provided for aided out of said fund.

With the end of all tribal governments on March 4, 1906, the contracts with the several superintendents for the care and maintenance of Indian pupils in the boarding schools, academies, and orphan asylums will expire. All other schools heretofore conducted under the supervision of the Department of the Interior will also be discontinued then. Should Congress grant relief, the conduct of the schools will depend upon the character of the legislation and appropriations in relation to the system provided for.

The question presented is a very serious one, both for the people at large and the Indians of the Territory. Will appropriations be made as a gratuity out of the public treasury to establish a school system for these Indians, when there will be finally distributed to them per capita millions of dollars of their own money, and also millions of acres of land? In treaties with nearly all the other tribes, funds were set aside for educational purposes out of the money promised the Indians. The Five Civilized Tribes, on the dissolution of their gov-

ernments, should have funds sufficient to set aside enough to conduct their schools properly for such length of time as may be deemed wise. They have omitted the sacred duty of looking to the welfare of their children. Congress will be required to appropriate the money of the public or else these thousands of children will be left without school facilities, to grow up in ignorance, with its attendant vices, and become a burden to the country. This contingency should have been foreseen when the agreements with the several tribes were under consideration. The present school system is now costing about a half million dollars annually. Will it be continued out of the public treasury or turned over to the States, with the Indians' lands untaxable for a series of years? Whether it is now too late to make provision for the support of schools from tribal funds and lands, is a great question for the determination of Congress. The issue must be met in some way.

It appears from reports that there has been a commendable growth in the schools of the Territory. The Territorial schools may be subdivided as follows:

Indian boarding schools.....	33
Separate Indian day schools.....	106
Combined white and Indian day schools.....	445
Negro day schools.....	78
Denominational and mission schools.....	25
Public schools (incorporated towns).....	60
Private business or commercial schools.....	4
Small subscription schools for whites.....	60

The Indian boarding schools are maintained exclusively for members of each tribe. The Cherokee and Creek nations make annual appropriations for the freedmen, but negro citizens are not allowed any assistance from the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations. The day schools are in the rural neighborhoods, and are supported almost exclusively by the full-bloods. The combined day schools are similar to the ordinary public schools of the West. The denominational and mission schools receive both whites and Indians, and are supported by various religious societies, supplemented with tuition fees. These schools have a great field, but are usually not well supplied with funds, and as a consequence teachers and others are poorly paid. Public schools can be organized only in incorporated towns. Some of the larger towns have substantial buildings and fairly good public schools, but the smaller ones are not in a condition to do a great deal toward a first-class system. Only towns with a population of 1,000 can issue bonds, and those which can do so are the only ones which can put up anything like adequate school buildings. This leaves scores of villages powerless to provide for the public education of their children. The densely settled farming communities are unable to raise a dollar of public revenue for such purposes.

The usual teachers' normal school was held and enrolled 815 teachers. The session was unusually profitable to those who attended.

Superintendent Benedict has established a system of certificates for teachers which has been of material help in raising the standard not only of the Indian but of other schools. At the beginning of the last school year a uniform course of study was adopted by Superintendent Benedict in agreement with the Territorial board of education of Oklahoma, which is now used in the schools of both Territories.

As nearly as practicable the schools of the several nations are conducted in accordance with the tribal laws. A brief summary of educational work in them will be given.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Conditions were favorable in this nation, and considerable progress was made. There were 89 schools in the country districts, maintained and open to noncitizens on payment of a nominal tuition fee, and also 117 free public schools open alike to citizen and noncitizen children. Supervisor Coppock reports the total expenditure on account of educational purposes during the year as \$144,016.10.

Brief statistics are presented in the following table:

Statistics as to Cherokee schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male Seminary	165	105	9	\$18,206.55	\$173.40	16
Female Seminary	245	166	9	22,045.06	138.22	19
Orphan Academy	106	81	9	12,225.13	150.93	11
Colored High School	58	45	9	5,487.81	121.95	7
117 day schools	2,131	1,086	8	32,310.58	29.75	117
4 negro schools				1,360.66		
112 exclusive Cherokee	4,375	2,231		36,531.20	16.37	
Total	7,080	3,714		129,066.99		

CREEK NATION.

Facilities for education in this nation have more than doubled for the year. This increase is due entirely to the special Congressional appropriation. The supervisor reports that "the study of the elements of agriculture has aroused much favorable comment, and while a great deal has been accomplished in this line during the past year, much more is expected for the coming one." The supervisor calls special attention to the pitiable condition which will prevail at the Creek Orphan Home at Okmulgee and the Colored Orphan Home at the old agency if support is cut off next March. He says that "there are more than 80 of these children who, under present conditions, get absolutely no benefit from their allotments and will not be able to care for themselves properly on the closing of their homes, a few

bananas and a little candy being usually the only benefit their guardians allow them, while in many cases the orphan's allotment is rich and valuable land, upon which good crops are grown and reasonable rentals collected."

The condensed statistics of the schools are here presented.

Statistics as to Creek schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Eufaula High School	98	65	9	\$7,546.39	\$116.07	10
Wetumka Boarding	127	71	9	7,994.34	111.75	9
Euclhee Boarding	119	66	9	6,745.91	108.78	8
Creek Orphan Home	62	54	9	6,468.15	119.78	8
Coweta Boarding	58	24	9	3,938.36	164.09	7
Wealaka Boarding	56	39	9	4,092.21	104.93	7
Tallahassee Boarding	110	32	9	7,143.30	87.11	9
Pecan Creek Boarding	68	47	9	3,306.99	72.28	5
Colored Orphan Home	59	37	9	2,008.95	56.73	4
Nuyaka Boarding	117	74	9	5,800.00	75.68	8
69 day schools	547	414	9	19,468.94	47.63	69
Total	1,413	972	-----	74,434.44	-----	144

CHOCTAW NATION.

These schools have made generally a great improvement during the year, with prospects bright for still greater improvement during the ensuing year. White children were admitted free to the tribal day schools from September 1 until February 28, when the money available was exhausted. The schools closed May 31.

School statistics are as follows:

Statistics as to Choctaw schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Jones Academy	125	112	9	\$16,126.98	\$143.99	13
Tushkahoma Academy	118	108	9	15,735.35	145.70	13
Armstrong Academy	107	95	9	13,903.64	146.35	11
Wheelock Academy	101	97	9	13,408.06	138.23	11
9 small boarding schools	428	347	9	26,998.39	77.81	-----
206 day schools	3,590	1,569	6	49,019.83	31.24	204
Total	4,469	2,338	-----	185,192.25	-----	252

CHICKASAW NATION.

The other nations, with the exception of the Seminole, had much of the machinery required for caring for day schools already in operation when the supervisor was selected, but "the Chickasaws had persistently refused to relinquish any part of their control of these schools to the United States authorities or to open their day schools to any but members of their own tribe, and were so bound up by their legislature that they could not cooperate in any respect whatever." Owing to these conditions considerable delay was caused in properly

applying the Congressional appropriation. When new schools were established there was, therefore, little of the cooperation contemplated by the law. The bases of these schools were the private subscription schools taught by itinerant teachers. From about 200 of these neighborhoods many petitions were presented for aid in sustaining free schools. The supervisor was directed to proceed to establish schools, but a halt was caused by the Chickasaw legislature, then in session, requiring that it should have an opportunity to take action in the matter. Up to this time 100 schools had been approved, but after the adjournment of the legislature no more were established, as the nation had, in effect, declined to cooperate. As to conditions, the supervisor said he had no teachers, since no examinations had been held except those under the Chickasaw tribal board, who persistently refused to cooperate with the noncitizens. He was therefore placed in the position where teachers could not be secured for examination and qualification; and even if they could, he did not have the time to examine them. Applications for positions were coming in from all parts of the country, and before he could answer definitely many made other arrangements elsewhere, and those who were finally employed were taken on their credentials.

Notwithstanding this gloomy report, the supervisor believes that the grade of teaching has been raised and a healthy sentiment aroused in favor of more and better schools. No summer normals were held, as in other nations, last year, but this year the Chickasaw Teachers' Association, a noncitizen organization, invited the tribal board to unite with them, with the result that 150 teachers were enrolled. The general school conditions of this nation do not compare favorably with the other tribes. Either the Government should be given complete control of the schools or no attempt should be made as at present.

Owing to the fact that the Chickasaw authorities have failed to furnish statistics in full, the following table is merely an approximation:

Statistics as to Chickasaw schools.^a

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per capita.	Number of employees.
152 day schools.....	1,758	897	.....	\$24,232.56	\$27.02	152

^a Superintendent of schools made no further report on these schools, not having the data from the tribal authorities on hand at the date of the report. The above schools were maintained out of tribal funds and Congressional appropriation.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The Government has had no control, directly or indirectly, over the schools of this nation, and statistics are so fragmentary as to be of no value. When the Congressional appropriation was made this nation was placed under the supervision of the supervisor of the Chickasaw

Nation. He says that after a long delay the national council made a small appropriation for the tuition of the children of their citizens and negroes in such schools as the Government might establish. In consequence of this, 16 day schools were established, of which 2 were for negroes. These had an enrollment of 71 Indians, 838 whites, 21 citizen negroes, and 148 noncitizen negroes. The tribal funds used were \$175.35, while the Congressional aid was \$2,683.16.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

These institutions are under the control of various religious associations, and are therefore conducted practically independent of the Government and tribal authorities. They are engaged in a good work and their efforts are commendable.

Brief statistics of these schools are given in this table:

Statistics as to denominational and private schools.

Name of school.	Location.	President or principal.	When established.	Enrollment.	
				Whites.	Indians.
St. Agnes	Antlers	Sister Mary Xavier	1897	44	24
Hargrove College	Ardmore	J. M. Gross	1895	85	64
Calvin Institute	Durant	Ebenezer Hotckin	1901	114	163
Friends School	Hillside	Danl. Winslow Lawrence.	1886	64	48
Dwight Mission	Marble	F. L. Schaub	1820	58	63
El Meta Bond College	Minco	Meta Chestnutt	1889	58	21
Bacone Indian University.	Muscogee	J. H. Scott	1880	87	74
Henry Kendall College	do	Rev. A. Grant Evans	1894	125	39
Lutheran Mission	Oaks	Marie Christensen	1902	29	29
St. Elizabeths	Purcell	Sister Mary Patricea	1889	3	65
Sterrett Institute	Sterrett	E. L. Newman	1900	248	7
Cherokee Academy	Tahlequah	Walter J. Peck	1885	186	134
Oak Hill Academy	Valliant	Rev. R. E. Fleckinger	1885	Negroes.	34
Sacred Heart Institute	Vinita	Rev. Chas. Van Hulse	1896	52	73
Willie Halsell College	do	Walter S. Dugger	1888	122	87
Indianola College	Wynnewood	B. B. Cobb	1902	116	14
Total				1,391	939

LEASES AND SALES OF LANDS.

LEASING AND SALE OF ALLOTTED CREEK LANDS.

In former annual reports of this Office the provisions of the regulations of July 10, 1903, governing the sale and leasing of lands allotted to citizens of the Creek Nation, were fully discussed; consequently only such amendments as were made during the last year need be mentioned in this report. Under sections 16 and 17 of the Creek supplemental agreement, approved by act of June 30 (32 Stat. L., 500) and ratified by the Creek council on July 26, 1902, allottees may lease their lands for one year for grazing purposes and five years for agricultural purposes without departmental approval. Such leases, and also mineral leases, may be made for longer periods with the consent of the Department. Regulations to carry into effect the provisions of sections 16 and 17 were first prescribed by the Department on December 5, 1902. Experience proved from time to

time that certain changes should be made, and the regulations were amended and repromulgated as necessity arose. They were last amended and republished on March 20, 1905; and it is believed that in their present form they are satisfactory and properly safeguard the interests of Creek allottees.

Allottees of the Creek Nation of Indian blood who wish to alienate the lands allotted to them, exclusive of their homesteads, are required to apply by petition to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, for permission to do so. The petition is made in duplicate and one copy is forwarded to this Office. The land is listed for sale by posting a description in the agent's office and it is advertised in the Muskogee Phoenix for sixty days from the date of posting. During the period of advertisement sealed proposals are received by the Indian agent for the purchase of any tract listed and advertised. Prior to the date of the opening of the bids the land is appraised by an employee of the Union Agency, which appraisement is not made public. At the expiration of sixty days the bids are opened by the Indian agent in the presence of bidders and such other persons as may desire to attend the opening, and the land is awarded to the highest and best bidder, if the highest bid equals or exceeds the appraised value, otherwise it is rejected. The award is subject to the consent of the allottee, who may elect to accept or reject the bid. Should the allottee reject the bid the Indian agent may, in his discretion, permit the land to be relisted. Should any successful bidder fail or refuse within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days after due notice of the acceptance of his bid, to comply with its terms, the check deposited by him as evidence of good faith is forfeited to the use of the Indian owner of the land.

The following table shows, as to the sale of Creek allotments, the number of tracts, acreage, deeds approved, and amount received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Sale of Creek allotments.

Description.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Tracts upon which bids have been opened.....	263	21,192.80	
Awarded and paid for.....	162	13,661.82	
Rejected—below appraisement.....	101	7,530.98	
Amount received by allottees for land sold.....			\$256,731.93
Tracts upon which bids have not been opened.....	129	9,593.73	
Withdrawn by allottees.....	8	690.57	
Number of tracts on which bids were received.....	285	22,985.87	

The disposition made of the proceeds is as follows:

Paid allottees.....	\$190,931.88
In Government depositories, to be paid allottees in accordance with the regulations.....	21,998.70
Covering deeds not yet delivered.....	43,801.35

There was returned to unsuccessful bidders \$45,634.72, and there was returned to bidders on account of deeds being disapproved \$63,132, making the total amount received by the Indian agent in payment for land \$319,863.93. The sales completed, with checks and deeds delivered, during the year amount to a little over 39.85 per cent of the land listed, and the lands were sold at an average price per acre of \$18.71, which is \$6.66 per acre more than the average price received from Creek allotted lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1904. As a rule, Creek allottees of full blood are allowed to sell only 80 acres of their alienable land.

The money derived from the sale of lands belonging to Creek allottees is not paid to them in lump sums without the consent of this Office. At present it is deposited in United States depositories, and the allottees are permitted to withdraw, with the consent of the Indian agent, \$50 per month each. The money will shortly, however, be deposited in designated banks, which will be required to give bonds. If any allottee desires to withdraw from deposit more than the amount mentioned, he makes application to the Indian agent for permission to do so, who in turn transmits the application to this Office, with such recommendation as he considers proper, and if the Office finds that the best interests of the allottee demand it the application is approved. Any allottee desiring to withdraw from deposit the full amount for which his land was sold is required to satisfy the agent and this Office of his ability to manage his own affairs judiciously. On such a showing the application is approved.

CREEK MINERAL LEASES.

No leases covering Creek lands were approved until after the regulations were repromulgated, on July 10, 1903. Since that date leases, as follows, covering lands allotted to citizens of the Creek Nation have been approved:

<p>Oil and gas:</p> <p>Guffey & Galey..... 21</p> <p>Severs, Frederick B..... 1</p> <p>Jones, James K..... 3</p> <p>Redfork-Tulsa Oil and Gas Co. 3</p> <p>Sapulpa Oil and Gas Co..... 5</p> <p>English, Albert Z..... 1</p> <p>Russell, Clarence O..... 2</p> <p>Galbreath, Colcord & Jones... 3</p> <p>Oriental Oil and Gas Co..... 8</p> <p>McDonald, Thomas..... 3</p> <p>Carson, Wallace, Phillips & Pope..... 1</p> <p>Cook, Monohon, Tearney & Selstrone..... 2</p> <p>Baker & Garst..... 1</p>	<p>Oil and gas—Continued.</p> <p>McLagan, Witten & Saunders... 1</p> <p>McLagan, George W..... 1</p> <p>Guthrie, Atwood & Galbreath.. 2</p> <p>Benind, Beschwholmaker & Schulter..... 1</p> <p>Summit Oil and Gas Co..... 1</p> <p>O'Shee, James A..... 1</p> <p>Indianola Oil and Gas Co..... 1</p> <p>Owens, Embry & Burgess..... 1</p> <p>Barnes, George W..... 1</p> <p>Yeoman Oil and Coal Co..... 1</p> <p>Oklahoma, Creek and Chickasaw Oil Co..... 2</p> <p>American Oil Co..... 1</p> <p>Mitchell & Carsons..... 1</p>
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Oil and gas—Continued.

Barnes Investment Co	2
Moore, Evans, Houghton & Car- son	1
Crane, Cyrus S.	14
Verdigris Oil and Development Co	1
Mitchell, John L	1
McCready, Howard & Brey- fogle	1
Curry, James A	1
Morris, Walter E	1
Bonacker, Edward J	1
Cherokee National Oil and Gas Co	2
<hr/>	
Total	94

Coal and asphalt:

Warden Coal Co	14
Arkansas Valley Coal, Gas and Oil Co	7
Severs, Frederick B	1
Henryetta Coal Co	4
Anderson, Frank P	3
Reid, Walter	1
Whitehead Coal and Mining Co	9
McDonald, Thomas	3
Drew, Reynold & Pixley	1
Frisco Coal Co	2
Weston, Hancock & Russell	1
Creek Coal and Mining Co	4
Canadian Coal Co	1
<hr/>	
Total	51

There were approved during the last fiscal year 41 oil and gas leases and 15 coal and asphalt leases; during the fiscal year preceding that 53 oil and gas leases and 36 coal and asphalt leases.

LEASING OF CHEROKEE LANDS.

On May 4, 1903, the Department promulgated regulations to govern the leasing of lands selected by citizens of the Cherokee Nation as their allotments. Section 72 of the Cherokee agreement, approved by act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 761), and ratified by a majority vote of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation August 7, 1902, provides:

Cherokee citizens may rent their allotments, when selected, for a term of years, not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only and for a period not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes, but without any stipulation or obligation to renew the same; but leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes and for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and not otherwise.

Section 6 of the agreement defines the word "selection" and its various modifications as used therein, and as applied to homesteads and allotments, "to mean the formal application at the land office, to be established by the Dawes Commission for the Cherokee Nation, for particular tracts of land." Citizens of the Cherokee Nation have the right, therefore, to lease the lands selected by them for mineral purposes, with the consent and approval of the Department prior to the delivery of patent, provided it is shown that such lands are not involved in contest proceedings.

The law, as will be seen from the foregoing quotation, authorizes Cherokee allottees to rent their allotments for not exceeding one year for grazing, and for not more than five years for agricultural purposes, without the consent or approval of the Department. For

longer periods leases may be made with the consent of the Department, but not otherwise. The regulations of May 4, 1903, were amended from time to time as occasion arose. They were last amended and repromulgated March 20, 1905, and are similar to those governing the leasing of lands in the Creek Nation. Since they were promulgated, leases covering lands selected by citizens of the Cherokee Nation have been approved as follows:

Oil and gas:		Oil and gas—Continued.	
Cudahy Oil Co.....	43	Guffey, James M.....	3
Welch, Clarence A.....	5	Shufeldt Oil and Gas Co....	3
Indian Territory Develop-		Welch Gas and Oil Co.....	4
ment Co.....	19	McConnell & Graham.....	7
Renfrow Oil and Gas Co....	8	Headlight Oil Co.....	5
Calvin S. Matson.....	7	Lenapah Gas, Oil, and Min-	
Myron Matson.....	2	ing Co.....	1
Grant & Hornaday.....	1	Keeler & Stalcup.....	1
Meridian Oil and Gas Co....	7	Ozark Crude Oil Co.....	1
Johnson, Watson, Pember-		Taylor, Isaac D.....	1
ton & Huckleberry.....	1	Caney Valley Oil and Gas	
Barlow, John S.....	1	Co.....	12
Superior Oil and Gas Co....	9	Security Oil Co.....	10
Nelson, Charles C.....	1	Frazier & De Cou.....	1
Stubbs & Lowe.....	9	Delokee Gas and Oil Co....	3
Bartles & Johnstone.....	1	Quinto Oil Co.....	5
Bartlesville Oil and Im-		Alimo Oil Co.....	7
provement Co.....	1	John W. Howe.....	2
Adams, Richard C.....	42	Bunch & Morrison.....	4
Los Angeles-Cherokee Oil		Prairie Oil and Gas Co....	25
and Gas Co.....	19	Canary Oil Co.....	13
Farnham, Irvin E.....	3	Carey Oil and Gas Co....	8
Kansas Prospecting and De-		Jupiter Oil Co.....	2
velopment Co.....	22	Lightning Creek Oil and Gas	
Barnes, George W., jr.....	12	Co.....	3
Boggs, Oren P.....	3	Vinita and Chelsea Oil Co..	10
Ball-Keith Oil and Gas Co..	1	Occidental Oil and Gas Co..	1
Breckinridge, Sylvester....	2	Canton Oil and Gas Co....	1
Schaffer, Charles D.....	1	Mayes, Col. E.....	4
Barnsdall, Noel B.....	3	Guffey & Galey.....	3
Wilson, White, White and		Blair, Edward.....	2
Annawalt.....	2	Wichita Oil and Gas Co....	1
Jamison, Charles W.....	4	Bovard, John H.....	6
Brink, George A.....	1	National Oil and Develop-	
Austin Oil Co.....	9	ment Co.....	15
Ford, James M.....	8	Walkley Oil and Gas Co....	2
Jones, James K.....	4	Empire Oil and Gas Co....	2
Southern Oil and Gas Co....	1	Randolph Oil and Gas Co..	2
Union Oil and Gas Co.....	1	Hamilton, William R.....	1
Phillips, Frank.....	6	Campbell & Lawson.....	1
Merry, Earl W.....	5	Johnstone & Johnstone....	1
Jennings, Edward H.....	26	Yost, Isaac M.....	2
Davis, Oscar.....	1	Burrows, Allen S.....	3
New York Oil and Gas Co....	33	Ufer & Campbell.....	2

Oil and gas—Continued.

Johnstone Oil and Gas Co..	1
Moore, Clint	1
Hoffman, William H.....	7
George A. Murphy.....	1
Campbell, Herbert C.....	2
Roth-Argue, Maire Brothers Oil Co.....	3
Butler & Johnstone.....	2
Upham, Willard S.....	1
Corydon Oil and Gas Co....	2
Clark, Lee.....	3
Holsey, Romaine.....	1
Vanderverter, Algernon F..	1
Coon Creek Oil and Gas Co..	2
Fleming, James A.....	5
Bates, Florence E.....	2
Trussett & St. John.....	3
Newton Oil and Gas Co....	6
Sand Creek Oil and Gas Co..	2
Blair, J. Wesley.....	1
Holmes, Benjamin F.....	1
Johnstone, William.....	1
Lamberton, William J.....	3
Petra Oil Co.....	5
Childs, Albert W.....	1
Ochelata Gas, Oil, and Min- eral Co.....	2
Smallwood & Smallwood....	1
Meeder, Edwin.....	2
Clark, Edgar W.....	2
Bartlett & Smith.....	1
Hohman, Lewis E.....	2
Cherokee Development Co..	14
Butler, Marion.....	1
American Oil and Gas Co..	3
George A. Foreman.....	3
Test Oil Co.....	4
Butte, George C.....	1
Summit Oil and Gas Co....	2
Parsons Crude Oil and De- velopment Co.....	11
Salt Creek Oil Co.....	2
Elmendaro Oil and Gas Co..	7
Verdigris Oil and Develop- ment Co.....	1
Alluwe Oil Co.....	3
Requa & Requa.....	2
Ettie Oil and Gas Co.....	1
Crane, Cyrus S.....	7
Laderer, Jacob F.....	2
Chelsea Oil and Gas Co....	1
Dewey Oil and Gas Co.....	3
Cudahy, Joseph M.....	21

Oil and gas—Continued.

Ohio and Indiana Oil Co....	4
Fink & Cline.....	5
Bartles & Brent.....	1
William Keeler Oil Co....	1
Barnsdall, Theodore N....	45
Carothers, Shryock & Brest..	1
Creek and Indiana Develop- ment Co.....	5
Barber, Herbert A.....	12
Big Injun Oil and Gas Co..	1
Verdigris Oil and Gas Co....	10
Barnes Investment Co.....	1
Cowles, La Monte.....	1
Ritts, John B.....	5
Bridgeman & Haner.....	1
Verdigris Valley Oil and Gas Co.....	2
Snyder, George P.....	42
Cherokee National Oil and Gas Co.....	1
Mounts Oil, Gas, and Min- eral Co.....	1
Hochstetter, Gunsburg & Hassall.....	4
Union Oil, Gas, and Mining Co.....	2
Harlow, Frank.....	1
O'Neil, James.....	25
Delaware Indian Oil Co....	3
Delaware-Cherokee Oil Co..	4
Potter, H. Staples.....	32
Cherokee-Chickasaw Devel- opment Co.....	10
Albert Gottlieb.....	1
Sheets, Jason C.....	3
Milliken Oil Co.....	1
McDonell, Alexander T....	27
Royal Victor Oil and Gas Co.....	4
Smiley & Hall.....	1
Halsell, Hochstetter & Guns- burg.....	1
St. John, George F.....	1
Boyd, Linnaes C.....	5
Stubbs, James E.....	1
Empire Oil, Gas, and Min- ing Co.....	4
Bartles, Jacob H.....	7
Wheeler & Clark.....	1
Graham, Jessie.....	1
Rider & Rittersbacher....	2
Lewis, Arthur W.....	43
Wiser, Clinton B.....	2

Oil and gas—Continued.

Donnelly, James.....	5
Smith, John.....	5
Brown, Harry E.....	2
Eastern Oil Co.....	7
Hill, Arthur L.....	11
John Smith (Independence, Kans).....	3
Barrett & Barrett.....	1
Hochstetter & Gunsburg...	1
Munger & Coombs.....	1
Riverside Oil and Gas Co...	1
Curry, James A.....	2
Neptune Oil Co.....	6
Phelps, Foster C.....	1
Randell, Charles H.....	1
Katy Oil and Gas Co.....	1
Aiken, Friend M.....	2
Farrah, Robert.....	6
Wiser & McConnell.....	2
Charles T. Conarro.....	2
Lumbermen's Oil and Gas Co	11
Roland, Melvin T.....	1
Van-Carey Oil Co.....	1
Gunsburg & Foreman.....	1
Wilcox, George B.....	2

Oil and gas—Continued.

Independent Oil and Gas Co..	1
Manley, Joseph.....	1
Litchfield, Royal S.....	6
Sawyer & Lendinghaus....	1
Dow, Charles M., jr.....	1
Stitch, Adolph C.....	5
Copan Oil and Gas Co.....	3
Skinner, Edward B.....	1
Greenlees, John R.....	1
Whitford, William A.....	1
Dow, Charles M.....	1
Wolfe, Arthur L.....	3
Avery Oil and Gas Co.....	2
Todd, John.....	1
Blick, William F.....	1
Wilson, Washington M.....	1
Greenlees, Clinton D.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,092</u>

Coal and asphalt:

Lewis & Lewis.....	2
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Marble and stone:

Beaumont Marble and Sup- ply Co.....	5
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Several of the leases in favor of Mr. Adams have, with the consent of the lessors and the approval of the Department, been assigned to Walter R. Stubbs and Marcus A. Low, and a few have been assigned to other persons.

Before June 30, 1904, 51 oil and gas leases had been approved, and during the last fiscal year 1,041 oil and gas mining leases have been approved.

REQUIREMENTS OF CREEK AND CHEROKEE LESSEES.

Lessees are required to pay: On oil, 10 per cent of the value of the production on the leased premises; on coal, 8 cents per ton, mine run, on every ton of coal produced weighing 2,000 pounds, including what is commonly called "slack;" on asphalt, 10 cents per ton for every ton of crude asphalt weighing 2,000 pounds, and 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt. On each gas-producing well, where the gas is utilized, they are required to pay at the end of each year a royalty of \$150. Failure on the part of the lessee to use a gas-producing well, if the gas can reasonably be used at the prescribed rate, does not work a forfeiture of the lease for oil purposes, but if the lessee wishes to retain gas-producing privileges he must pay a royalty of \$50 per annum on each gas-producing well not utilized, the first payment to be made within thirty days from the date of the discovery of gas. On gas wells

drilled before March 20 last, the gas from which is not utilized, the first payment became due thirty days from that date. Later payments for such wells are made in advance at the first of each succeeding year dating from the first payment.

In addition to the royalty mentioned, lessors must be paid annually in advance 15 cents per acre for the first and second years, 30 cents for the third and fourth years, and 75 cents for the fifth and each succeeding year during the life of the lease, the money thus paid "to be a credit on the stipulated royalty should the same exceed in any one year the amount of the advanced payment." Lessees are required to give bonds in sums ranging from \$1,000 for a lease covering 80 acres or less, to \$2,000 for a lease covering 160 acres, and an additional amount of \$500 is required for each 40-acre tract or fractional part thereof above 160 acres. No lease can be sublet, transferred, or assigned without the consent of the lessor and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

In addition to furnishing bond and otherwise complying with the regulations, corporate lessees must show by affidavit, briefly stated:

Total number of shares of stock actually issued.

Amount of cash paid on each share.

If shares were paid for in property, kind, quantity, and value of the same per share.

Amount of stock sold, amount per share unpaid and subject to assessment.

Amount of cash in the treasury of the corporation and elsewhere, and source from which it was received.

Amount of deposit to credit of company and subject to check shown by affidavit of officers of bank.

Total indebtedness of company and nature of same.

Experience officers of company or others connected with, or employed by it, have had in the oil or gas or "any other business."

What property, exclusive of cash, is owned by the company, and its value?

Amount of cash company has on hand available for mining.

Individual lessees must show:

Their financial responsibility.

Amount of cash on hand.

Experience in oil or gas "or other business."

Amount to credit of the lessee shown by affidavit of bank officers.

As a general rule lessees are required to make a showing of \$5,000 actual cash on hand and available for bona fide mining operations for each lease, irrespective of the area covered, but the Department has

held in many instances that a showing of \$40,000 actual cash on hand available for mining operations, is sufficient to entitle the lessee, whether corporation or individual, to the maximum area which any one company or person may lease under the regulations, to wit, 4,800 acres.

Lessees whose bonds were approved before March 20, 1905, are required to drill at least one well on the premises covered by each lease within twelve months from that date, and lessees whose bonds have been approved since that date, or may hereafter be approved, are required to drill at least one well on the land covered by each lease within twelve months from the date of the approval of the bond. If a lessee fails or refuses to drill at least one well on the land covered by each lease in his favor within the time above stated, such lease may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be declared null and void, "with due notice to the lessee and proof of the default." All lessees are required to file their leases with the United States Indian agent at Union Agency within thirty days from the date of their execution, and to satisfy the Department that such leases were made in good faith for the purpose of mining oil and not for speculation or resale. The regulations governing the leasing of lands selected by citizens of the Cherokee Nation seem to be entirely sufficient for the purpose intended. Since they were last amended there has been very little friction of any character, or complaint concerning the regulations. This is also true with reference to the Creek regulations.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

Under the regulations governing the leasing and sale of Creek lands and the leasing of Cherokee lands, as amended on March 20, 1905, the royalty accruing from the leased lands of minors and incompetents, as well as the money arising from the sale of lands allotted to Creek Indians, will be deposited in designated banks at interest, which banks are required to give bond to pay the stipulated interest and to "well and truly account for all deposits heretofore or hereafter so made and all interest accruing thereon, and hold the United States, the officers thereof, and the individual depositors harmless from all loss by reason of such deposit or deposits and the interest accruing thereon." The Office has designated as such depositories, the Bartlesville National Bank, the First National Bank of Tulsa, the First National Bank of Tahlequah, and the Commercial National Bank of Muskogee, all of Indian Territory. Each bank is required to give bond in the sum of \$25,000, with some authorized surety company as surety.

SALE OF COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The act of April 21, 1904, provides as follows for the sale of unleased segregated coal and asphalt lands:

All unleased lands which are by section fifty-nine of an act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, directed to "be sold at public auction for cash," and all other unleased lands and deposits of like character in said nations segregated under any act of Congress, shall, instead, be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior in tracts not exceeding nine hundred and sixty acres to each person, after due advertisement, upon sealed proposals, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President, with authority to reject any or all proposals: *Provided*, That the President shall appoint a commission of three persons, one on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, and one upon the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, which commission shall have a right to be present at the time of the opening of bids and be heard in relation to the acceptance or rejection thereof.

All expenses, inclusive of necessary clerical help in the Department of the Interior, connected with and incident to such sale shall be paid from the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes on deposit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That all leased lands shall be withheld from sale until the further direction of Congress.

These sales are wholly under the jurisdiction of this Office, subject to the approval of the Department.

The Secretary of the Interior, acting under the authority vested in him by section 58 of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Supplemental Agreement (act of July 1, 1902), "by written order segregated and reserved from allotment" 445,052.23 acres of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, found to be "principally valuable because of their deposits of coal and asphalt." Of these lands, 111,750 acres are covered by leases existing at the date of the ratification of the supplemental agreement, September 25, 1902, and 333,302.23 acres are unleased. The unleased lands were divided into six districts. Bids for the purchase of these lands were opened in this Office at 2 o'clock p. m., eastern time, on the following dates:

McAlester District No. 1.....	Oct. 3, 1904
Wilburton-Stigler District No. 2.....	Dec. 5, 1904
Howe-Poteau District No. 3.....	Feb. 6, 1905
McCurtain-Massey District No. 4.....	Apr. 3, 1905
Lehigh-Ardmore District No. 5.....	June 5, 1905
District No. 6.....	Aug. 7, 1905

Notice of the time and place of sale of the lands in each district was published extensively in many of the leading newspapers throughout the country. Circulars descriptive of the lands and deposits of the different districts were prepared by Joseph A. Taff, under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey.

The regulations to govern the sale of the lands and deposits, approved by the President June 17, 1904, provided that no person should be allowed to bid on more than one tract, except in cases where two or more tracts would not in the aggregate exceed 960 acres, that being the maximum acreage under the law that any one person might purchase. Each bid was to be accompanied by a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount of the bid, such check to be forfeited to the use of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations if the bidder failed to comply with the provisions of his bid within fifteen days after notice of its acceptance. The right to reject any or all bids was reserved.

The commission appointed by the President to be present when bids were opened "and to be heard in relation to the acceptance or rejection" of any bid consisted of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, chairman of the commission, Thomas E. Sanguin, of Hugo, Ind. T., for the Choctaw Nation, and Walter Colbert, of Ardmore, Ind. T., as the Chickasaw representative.

At the designated time bids for lands in the different districts were opened. All of the bids were rejected, as they were regarded as being less than the reasonable value of the land for agricultural purposes.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw supplemental agreement provided that the coal and asphalt lands and deposits, leased and unleased, should be sold at public auction for cash, under the direction of the President. The deposits within town sites were to be sold within two years from the date of the ratification of the agreement, viz, September 25, 1902, and the lands within three years from that date. It was also provided by the agreement that "the coal or asphalt covered by each lease shall be sold separately." By the act of April 21, 1904, above quoted, the manner of sale was changed and it was declared "that all leased lands shall be withheld from sale until the further direction of Congress." Congress has given no further direction concerning the sale of the leased coal and asphalt lands, and they have not been advertised for sale.

On May 9, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior requested advice from the Assistant Attorney-General "within what time must the sales of the coal and asphalt deposits" in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations be made? The Assistant Attorney-General, on May 17, 1904, said:

Upon careful reading of the amendatory provision in connection with the original law, it would seem that the purpose was to change the method or manner of conducting the sale rather than the time of making the sale. I therefore advise that the provisions of the original law fixing the time for making the sales should be held to control.

The time within which the sales should have been made expired on September 24, 1905, and no action has been taken looking to the sale

of the lands for which bids have heretofore been rejected or of those for which no bids were received.

SUPERVISION OF LEASES.

As stated in the last annual report of this Office, the Assistant Attorney-General, in an opinion of September 30, 1903, held that the Department had no duty to perform in the matter of the leasing and sale of lands allotted to members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. However, the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), provides:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to investigate, or cause to be investigated, any lease of allotted land in the Indian Territory which he has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud or in violation of the terms of existing agreements with any of the Five Civilized Tribes; and he shall, in any such case where in his opinion the evidence warrants it, refer the matter to the Attorney-General for suit in the proper United States court to cancel the same, and in all cases where it may appear to the court that any lease was obtained by fraud, or in violation of such agreements, judgment shall be rendered canceling the same upon such terms and conditions as equity may prescribe; and it shall be allowable, in cases where all parties in interest consent thereto, to modify any lease and to continue the same as modified: *Provided*, No lease made by any administrator, executor, guardian, or curator which has been investigated by and has received the approval of the United States court having jurisdiction of the proceeding shall be subject to suit or proceeding by the Secretary of the Interior or Attorney-General: *Provided further*, No lease made by any administrator, executor, guardian, or curator shall be valid or enforceable without the approval of the court having jurisdiction of the proceeding.

This provision is equally applicable to allotted lands in all the five nations, and on July 22, 1905, the Department authorized the agent for the Union Agency to employ three clerks, competent as field men, at a salary of \$100 per month each, to investigate alleged cases of fraud or irregularities in the procurement of leases of Indian lands, and three stenographers, at \$85 per month each, to assist in such investigation. These employees are also allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, which, together with their salaries, will be paid from the appropriation for the completion of the work among the Five Civilized Tribes.

DELAWARES.

Suit against Cherokees.—In the last annual report of this Office, the suit, entitled "The Delaware Indians *v.* The Cherokee Nation," was fully discussed. The Delawares claimed that as a band or tribe they purchased in fee, under the agreement of April 8, 1867, 157,600 acres of land from the Cherokee Nation, which were to be set off to them east of the 96 meridian, and that therefore the allotment which a deceased registered Delaware would have received—if living when allotments were made—descended to his heirs; but that these heirs,

in addition to their inherited 160 acres, were entitled to share equally with the Cherokees in such lands of that nation as should remain after deducting the 157,600 acres of Delaware land.

By the act of June 28, 1898, the Delawares were authorized to bring suit in the Court of Claims 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 purchase.

The Cherokees contended that only the registered Delawares who were living at the time allotments were made were entitled to 160 acres of land each; that the descendants of registered Delawares were entitled to share equally with the Cherokees; and that the lands which would have been allotted to registered Delawares if living did not descend to their heirs but reverted to the Cherokee Nation.

The Court of Claims sustained the contention of the Cherokee Nation and the Supreme Court of the United States, on February 23, 1904, affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims and decided against the contention of the Delaware Indians. The Supreme Court found that the registered Delawares living at the date of its decree were each entitled to 160 acres of land, and that the descendants of registered Delawares have the right to share equally with the Cherokees in the distribution of the remainder of the Cherokee estate.

Registered Delawares are those whose names are on a roll prepared in 1867, by John G. Pratt, agent of the Delawares, being those who elected to remove from Kansas to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. At the time of removal there were 985 registered Delawares of whom there were 212 survivors at the commencement of the suit.

The act of April 21, 1904, appropriated \$150,000 to be paid to the Delawares in lieu of all their claims and demands against the United States, and as a band in council assembled they accepted that amount. Attorney fees amounting to \$37,200 were deducted from the amount appropriated, and the remainder, \$112,800, will be paid at an early date to the Delaware Indians entitled to it.

All suits instituted by the Delaware Indians against the United States have, as required by the act, been dismissed.

Improvements on surplus lands.—By the act of April 21, 1904, the Delaware Indians were authorized to sell, within six months from the date of the passage of the act, the improvements upon their surplus lands to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments "at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose." The President, on May 11, 1904, designated the Indian agent, J. Blair Shoenfelt, as the official to approve the valuation of such improvements, and June 1, 1904, the Department prescribed regulations to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

The Delaware Indians were unable within six months from the date of the act to dispose of all of the improvements on their surplus holdings, and the act of March 3, 1905, contains the following:

That Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements or were in rightful possession of such improvements upon lands in the Cherokee Nation on April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, to which there is no valid adverse claim, shall have the right within six months from the date of the approval of this act to dispose of such improvements to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose and the amount for which said improvements are disposed of, if sold according to the provisions of this act, shall be a lien upon the rents and profits of the land until paid, and such lien may be enforced by the vendor in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That the right of any Delaware-Cherokee citizen to dispose of such improvements shall, before the valuation at which the improvements may be sold, be determined under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Under the provisions of law just quoted, the President first designated Inspector Cyrus Beede as the official to fix the value at which Delawares would be allowed to sell their improvements; but owing to Mr. Beede's illness Dana H. Kelsey, agent for the Union Agency, was designated in his place.

The records of this Office show that during the fiscal year the agent considered and approved bills of sale presented by Delaware-Cherokee citizens, conveying to Cherokees or freedmen entitled to select allotments the improvements on the surplus holdings of Delawares, as follows:

Bills of sale filed.....	419
Bills of sale approved.....	301
Acres involved.....	13, 807. 72
Value of improvements as fixed by agent.....	\$20. 995
Average price per acre.....	\$1. 52

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

Royalties.—The agent for the Union Agency is charged with the duty of collecting all taxes, royalties, and permits of all natures in the Creek and Cherokee nations. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations he collects the royalties on minerals, timber, stone, payments for town lots and cattle tax. During the year he has collected in the several nations the following items:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:	
Coal royalty.....	\$245, 858. 56
Asphalt royalty.....	2, 569. 80
Stone and ballast.....	281. 94
Town-lot payments.....	541, 749. 55
Cattle tax, Choctaw Nation.....	34, 288. 05
Cattle tax, Chickasaw Nation.....	25, 825. 60
Total.....	850, 473. 50

Creek Nation:

Coal royalty (individual)-----	\$4,756.44
Oil and gas royalty (individual)-----	5,672.79
Grazing tax-----	12,146.78
Occupation and merchandise tax-----	23,300.17
Rent of capitol building (Department of Justice)-----	1,000.00
Town lot payments-----	105,579.47
Total -----	152,455.65

Cherokee Nation:

Coal royalty (individual)-----	1,891.71
Oil and gas royalty (individual)-----	78,846.00
Ferry charters-----	65.00
Grazing tax-----	2,944.20
Sale of intruder places-----	910.15
Stone royalties (individual)-----	500.00
School revenue-----	11,491.94
Town lot payments-----	139,389.74
Total -----	236,038.74

The grand totals collected by the agent during the fiscal year are as follows:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations-----	\$850,573.50
Creek Nation-----	152,445.65
Cherokee Nation-----	236,038.74
Sale of town-site maps-----	465.35
Sale of public property-----	93.50
Total -----	1,239,616.74

The agent received during the year from all sources, including requisitions on the United States Treasury, a total of \$3,270,717.65.

Approved leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations cover 111,750 acres of land, and lessees pay a royalty of 8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, including "slack;" 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt, and 60 cents per ton on refined; and 2 cents per cubic yard on rock and stone. From the date the Government assumed charge of affairs in the Indian Territory, June 28, 1898, to the close of the fiscal year there has been collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as royalty on coal and asphalt a total of \$1,483,826.36. The amount collected each year is as follows:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899-----	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900-----	138,486.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901-----	199,663.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902-----	247,361.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903-----	261,929.84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904-----	277,811.60
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905-----	248,428.36

These figures do not represent the actual tonnage mined each year, as the annual advance royalty on the different leases is included therein.

Creek tribal tax.—At the request of the tribal authorities of the Creek Nation and of many persons doing business in that nation, the collection of the tribal tax was suspended about July 1, 1903, until such time as the court of appeals for the Indian Territory should render an opinion in the case of *Buster and Jones v. Wright et al.* The court of appeals sustained the contention of the Government as to the validity of the tax. An appeal was taken from this decision by *Buster and Jones* to the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit. During the December term, 1904, the court said:

The decision was erroneous. It was a reversal and it should have been an affirmance. If we should now reverse the decree of dismissal, which has been rendered, it would only be to direct the entry of a decree of dismissal in the same terms upon the demurrer. As a decree which has the same effect has already been entered, it will not be disturbed. A right decree for a wrong reason is not reversible. The decrees below must be affirmed, and it is so ordered.

This opinion was filed on March 7, 1905, and immediately thereafter the inspector for the Indian Territory was instructed by the Department to proceed with the collection of the tribal tax in the Creek Nation. Several of the business men, especially of Muskogee, opposed the collection of the tax, and it was necessary for the inspector to cause their places of business to be closed by the Indian police force. Part of the Indian police force was arrested by the municipal authorities and taken before the mayor of Muskogee, who, under the provisions of the "Curtis Act," has the same jurisdiction as a United States commissioner. The policemen were discharged by the mayor, Doctor Fite, and the Government has since experienced no difficulty in the collection of the taxes. The collection is made from the date of the last payment by each company or firm. At this time the business men are permitted to pay such amounts as they consider are justly due the nation, and they are given what may be properly termed temporary receipts evidencing the amount of payment, but not in any manner admitting that it is the whole amount due. The Department has authorized the employment of three persons to examine the books and invoices of each merchant doing business in the Creek Nation with a view to ascertaining whether such merchant has paid the tax legally due, which is one-half of 1 per cent of the cost of goods offered for sale.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Section 10 of the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), ratifying the Creek agreement provides that "public highways or roads, three

rods in width, being one and one-half rods on each side of the section line, may be established along all section lines without any compensation being paid therefor; and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take title to such lands subject to this provision." It is further declared that when necessary for the public good, highways or roads may be established "elsewhere than along section lines," and that the actual value of the land thus taken shall be determined under the direction of the Department and be paid from tribal funds of the Creek Nation while the tribal government continues.

Section 37 of the Cherokee agreement, approved by act of July 1, 1902, contains similar provisions, except that the roads are to be but 2 rods in width.

There is no legislation in the Choctaw and Chickasaw and Seminole agreements or elsewhere requiring the establishment of roads in those nations.

The roads are established under the supervision of the Indian agent, and but little difficulty has been experienced by him in establishing roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations, whether on section lines or otherwise. Both the agent and this Office have received many complaints concerning the establishment of roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations. A road is a public necessity, and Congress will be requested at its next session to enact legislation authorizing the establishment of roads along section lines or elsewhere when necessary in these three nations.

TOWN SITES.

During the year the towns of Boynton, in the Creek Nation, and Tuttle, Lindsay, and Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, were surveyed and platted.

Schedules showing the appraisalment of all lots, the names of the persons entitled to purchase lots under the provisions of law, and the percentages to be paid by them were approved for the following towns:

Cherokee Nation.—Bennett, Braggs, Briartown, Campbell, Centralia, Collinsville, Fairland, Fort Gibson, Gans, Gritts, Grove, Hillside, Kansas, Ketchum, Long, Maple, McLain, North Tulsa, Ochelata, Oolagah, Owasso, Peggs, Ramona, Redland, Ruby, Spavinaw, Stillwell, Tahlequah, Talala, Texanna, Vera, Watova, Webbers Falls, Weldon, Westville.

Choctaw Nation.—Alderson, Bokchito, Boswell, Crowder City, Gowen, Krebs, McCurtain, Muse, Phillips, Savanna, West Fort Smith.

Chickasaw Nation.—Bailey, Cliff, Drake, Fitzhugh, Francis, Helen, Hird, Jesse, Lindsay, Madill, Midland, Ninnekah, Ravia, Tyrola, Viola, Mead.

Patents were approved by the Secretary of the Interior for the conveyance of lots in the following towns:

Patents for conveyance of town lots.

Town.	Number of patents.	Town.	Number of patents.
Cherokee Nation:		Creek Nation:	
Adair.....	24	Beggs.....	8
Afton.....	55	Bixby.....	2
Bartlesville.....	147	Bristow.....	40
Big Cabin.....	4	Checotah.....	41
Bluejacket.....	9	Clarksville.....	4
Catoosa.....	72	Eufaula.....	24
Centralia.....	1	Foster.....	2
Chelsea.....	52	Henryetta.....	35
Choteau.....	19	Holdenville.....	13
Claremore.....	70	Inola.....	5
Fairland.....	6	Kellyville.....	1
Hanson.....	6	Mounds.....	95
Lenapah.....	15	Muskogee.....	348
Muldrow.....	6	Okmulgee.....	87
Nowata.....	39	Redfork.....	30
Pryorcreek.....	20	Sapulpa.....	34
Sallisaw.....	25	Tulsa.....	145
Tahlequah.....	46	Wagoner.....	292
Vian.....	6	Wetumka.....	23
Vinita.....	69	Wildcat.....	2
Welch.....	15		

During the year the Department approved the issuance of bonds for schoolhouses in the following towns:

Caddo, Choctaw Nation.....	\$15,000
Broken Arrow, Creek Nation.....	7,500
Wapanucka, Choctaw Nation.....	8,000
Marietta, Chickasaw Nation.....	15,000

A provision of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), reads as follows:

That nothing herein contained shall prevent the survey and platting at their own expense of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the lines of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of land for such purposes, when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In accordance with this provision the Department has authorized the alienation of allotted lands for town-site purposes as follows:

Allotted lands alienated for town sites.

Location.	Name.	Acres.
Creek Nation:		
Beggs.....	Albert Tiger.....	60
Bristow.....	Ella Harry.....	40
Do.....	Cornelius Harry.....	40
Checotah.....	Joseph L. Freeman.....	10
Hannay.....	Gibson James.....	80
Haskell.....	Douglas Lewis.....	40
Holdenville.....	Martha T. Pierce.....	40
Do.....	Yarner Hill.....	25
Muskogee.....	Josephine Higgins.....	74
Do.....	David A. Fulsom.....	40
Do.....	Alex. Sango.....	40

Allotted lands alienated for town sites—Continued.

Location.	Name.	Acres.
Creek Nation—Continued.		
Oklmulgee	Maggie J. Grissom	36.09
Do	Eddie Perryman	9.94
Do	Rosanna Washington	80
Sapulpa	Heirs of Susan Thompson	150.80
Tulsa	George B. Perryman, jr	10
Do	Mamie Sullivan	10
Do	Lila D. Lindsey	11.68
Do	Ella Horner	20
Do	Ab. G. Perryman	10
Do	Emma Drew	10
Weleetka	Malinda Fife	40
Do	Billy Canard	40
Do	Lucy Canard	40
Cherokee Nation:		
Bartlesville	Margaret Huckleberry	60
Do	Rilla M. Pemberton	60
Do	Arthur Armstrong	70.85
Do	Frederick McDaniel	30
Claremore	Cora Hicks	50
Collinsville	Lee Settle	10
Do	Thos. D. Taylor	40
Dewey	William G. Rogers	40
Falls City	Minnie Sleeper	50
Marble	Frank M. Duckworth	60
Do	William T. Taylor	95.66
Do	Charles P. Chambers	25.89
Do	Cheesey Chambers	97.42
Nowata	Minnie Riley	40
Do	Joseph R. Rogers	60.29
Ochelata	Alex. Hendricks	10
Do	Lizzie Kingfisher	8.14
Ramona	Charles R. Keeler	5.05
Do	Albert Keeler	10
Russell	Lee R. Scott	30
Do	Claude Thompson	50
Do	Heirs of Gilbert S. Thompson	50
Do	Raphael Lowery	50
Vinita	Sarah Mode	20
Wann	Mike Patrick	20
Choctaw Nation:		
Featherston	Lucius C. Featherston, guardian of Charles C. Featherston, Willis F. Featherston, and Edward M. Featherston.	70
Kinta	Jimpson Thompson, administrator estate of Jas. Thompson.	98.94
Panama	John H. Goodnight	103.33
Do	Edmond Goodnight	40
Poteau	Sweny W. Folsom	30
Do	Julia A. Folsom	77.63
Chickasaw Nation:		
Ardmore	Lutie M. Walcott	105.85
Maysville	Jennie L. Williams	80
Stonewall	Frances Bourland	134.89

ALLOTMENTS.

Allotments in the Creek and Seminole nations have been practically completed, except to new-born children, and the progress made during the last year in allotment work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw and Cherokee nations is very satisfactory. Allotment offices were opened in the Creek Nation early in April, 1899, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations about April 15, 1903, and in the Cherokee Nation on January 1, 1903. Owing to the controversy between Cherokees of Cherokee blood and citizens of the nation of Delaware blood, concerning the area of the land purchased by the Delawares in 1867, the allotment office in the Cherokee Nation was closed for the last six months of the calendar year 1903. To the close of the fiscal year allotments, as follows, had been made to citizens of the different tribes:

Nation.	Number of allotments.	Acres allotted.
Cherokee.....	35,576	3,542,842.80
Creek.....	15,386	2,453,042.00
Chickasaw.....	20,183	2,962,181.97
Choctaw.....	23,810	3,451,694.30
Seminole.....	2,750	344,487.00

Allotments to children.—The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), authorizes allotment of lands to children in the Five Civilized Tribes born between specified dates, as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is hereby authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act, and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act, and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollments of children born subsequent to May twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and one, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act, and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

Placing Indians in possession of their allotments.—The agreements with the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, require that each citizen shall be placed in unrestricted possession of his allotment and the certificate of allotment is made conclusive evidence of the right of the allottee to the possession of the land. This duty devolves upon the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, under the direction of the Department, and in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations his action in this particular can not “be controlled by writ or process of any court.”

This is one of the largest, most difficult, and most expensive branches of the work of the Union Agency. Complaints require constant use of the Indian police force and hearings and investigations in the field. The agent reports that up to June 30, 1905, 3,553 written complaints for possession have been filed and disposed of, as follows:

Requests to place Indians in possession of allotments.

Nation.	Pending July 1, 1904.	Filed during past fiscal year.	Heard and disposed of.	Unsettled.
Creek.....	122	469	492	99
Cherokee.....	55	444	355	144
Choctaw.....	92	350	391	51
Chickasaw.....	126	662	587	201
Total.....	397	1,925	1,825	495

A few cases have been appealed from the decision of the agent to the Department, but the action of the agent has invariably been sustained.

April 26 last, Agent Shoenfelt, of the Union Agency, asked for specific instructions on the following points:

First. Shall I continue to follow the instructions quoted above from Department letter of March 6, 1904?

Second. Do those portions of the various agreements quoted in the early parts of this letter, considered alone or in connection with other parts of such agreements, vest in me any judicial power whatever; and if so, what judicial power and the scope thereof?

Third. What is the extent and scope of my "jurisdiction and lawful authority" to remove intruders in the different nations referred to in the opinion of the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, in the case of *Indian Land and Trust Company v. Shoenfelt et al.*, above noted?

Fourth. If it is desired that my former course should be further pursued, or that my action be taken not in harmony with the opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General, above noted, I desire explicit instructions in respect thereto, that the wishes of the Indian Office and the Department may be carried out to the letter.

May 8 the Office brought the subject to the attention of the Department. Several opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General and the action of the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, in the case of the *Indian Land and Trust Company v. J. Blair Shoenfelt et al.*, were cited. With reference to the agent's first question, the Office said that it saw no reason why the agent should not place legal guardians in possession of lands allotted to their minor wards if investigation showed that the land had not been leased in accordance with law, but that if the land had been leased in accordance with the law the Office did not believe the agent should remove the lessees and put the guardians in possession. The same position

was taken as to placing adult allottees in possession of the lands allotted to them.

The Office expressed the opinion as to the second and third questions that the agreements conferred no judicial powers whatever upon the agent.

From the fourth question the Office understood that the agent had only been requiring allottees to produce their allotment certificates and satisfy him of their identity, and that on their doing this he put them in possession of their lands and removed alleged intruders therefrom, irrespective of whether such allottees had leased their allotments; and the Office was of opinion that the agent should discontinue such action, and that before removing an alleged intruder, he should ascertain whether the allotment had been legally leased. These questions were referred to the Assistant Attorney-General and in his opinion of May 19, approved the same day, he said:

The matter has been sufficiently discussed in former opinions, and I advise that the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he be authorized to answer the questions of the agent as indicated in his report of the 8th instant, be approved.

Removal of restrictions on alienation of allotted lands.—The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), contains the following:

All the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of all allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians who are not of Indian blood, except minors, are, except as to homesteads, hereby removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors and except as to homesteads, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be removed, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, upon application to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes if said agent is satisfied, upon a full investigation of each individual case, that such removal of restrictions is for the best interest of said allottee. The finding of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded.

These provisions apply to all members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and on May 12, 1904, the Department approved regulations to govern applications by adult allottees of Indian blood for the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of the lands allotted to them except their homesteads. Applicants must apply to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency by petition, which shall contain statements as to the age, sex, citizenship, and percentage of Indian blood of the applicant; whether he can speak, read, and write the English language; the extent of his schooling; the amount of personal property owned by him; his business experience, especially in the handling of money; a description of his allotment, including the homestead in a separate description; the character of the land and his opinion as to its value; the nature and value of the improvements

upon each tract; whether certificate of allotment or patent has been issued, and, if not, whether the contest period has expired; the reasons why, in his opinion, it will be to his advantage to remove the restrictions on alienation; whether contract for the sale of the land or any portion of it has been made and the price to be received, either in money or in other property, and if the latter the nature of the property; whether any money or other thing of value has already been received in connection with the sale; whether the allotment or any part of it has been leased, and if so, the terms of the lease.

Under rule 3 of the regulations the Indian agent may recommend the approval of an application if the applicant is well known to him as a man of established capacity and experience in business affairs without making an investigation or report in detail concerning the application. All other applications are thoroughly investigated by the Indian agent before they are forwarded to this Office. The agent reports whether, in his opinion, the allottee has sufficient knowledge of English to conduct business in that language with a full understanding of the details; the extent of his education and his intelligence—"the latter as compared with a white man similarly situated in life;" his business experience, especially as to agriculture and stock raising; whether he has supported himself well or poorly; what if any, improvements he has placed upon the land (giving a description of the land included in the allotment and indicating the homestead); the nature, amount, and value of his personal property; the amount of money he has handled and whether he has used it profitably and judiciously, and the reasons for concluding that the interests of the applicant will be best subserved by approving the application.

Under these regulations applications as follows have been received in this Office since May 12, 1904:

Applications for removal of restrictions on alienation of lands.

	Creeks.	Choctaws.	Chickasaws.	Cherokees.	Seminoles.
Received.....	442	556	139	403	29
Approved.....	95	41	14	71	6
Disapproved.....	213	412	91	238	21
Pending before the Office or the Department...	134	103	34	94	2

Of the applications acted on by the Department the percentages approved are as follows: Creeks 30, Choctaws 9, Chickasaws 13, Cherokees 23, and Seminoles 22 per cent. The remainder were disapproved.

It will be observed that the percentage of approved applications is very small. The Indian agent reports that owing to the limited force of his office the applications which, in his opinion, should be disapproved, were first forwarded, as but little typewriting was required

to transmit them, while an extensive investigation is made concerning those applications recommended for approval not coming under rule 3. It is believed that the percentage of approved applications will greatly increase during the current fiscal year.

Date of allotment certificate.—On July 21, 1903, William Johnstone, father and natural guardian for Nellie V. and Leo H. Johnstone, appeared at the land office for the Cherokee Nation and attempted to select allotments for them. The land office for the Cherokee Nation was closed shortly after that date, and the certificate for allotment was not issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes until July 2, 1904. A question arose as to whether the certificate should be dated July 21, 1903, or July 2, 1904. The date of the certificate was an important matter, as the land is in sec. 12, T. 26 N., R. 12, and is covered by an oil lease entered into by the Secretary of the Interior with the Cudahy Oil Company in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the act of June 28, 1898, and about \$9,000 in royalty accrued between July 21, 1903, and July 2, 1904. An appeal was taken by Mr. Johnstone from the Commission's decision.

With reference to a purchase of a lot in the town of Bartlesville, which lot was covered by lease in favor of the Cudahy Oil Company, in an opinion of January 26, 1904, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, said:

I am of opinion that the date when a claimant becomes a purchaser, and when the sale of the town lot is made, is when the claimant evidences his intention to acquire the title to the lot claimed by making the initial payment thereon.

He further held that purchasers of town lots in Bartlesville become subrogated to the rights of the nation under the Cudahy oil lease.

In transmitting the Johnstone case the Office referred to this opinion and took the position that the certificate should be dated July 21, 1903, and that the minor applicants had, through their father and natural guardian, done all that was required of them, and that their rights vested on that date. The subject was submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General for an opinion, and on December 28, 1904, he said:

It is no doubt true that an allotment can not be regarded as complete and that no certificate should be issued until the enrollment of the claimant as a citizen has been approved. But, on the other hand, the law guarantees to each citizen the right to so select his allotment as to include his improvements, and where the citizen has no improved lands the practice has been to allow the citizen to exercise his own choice in selection of land, so far as compatible with public interests in not leaving small isolated tracts. This right of selection is implied by the statute to be that of the individual by the provision in section 20, that upon failure of selection by the individual, or some one for him, the Commission may in such case designate the land. Rights to make selection must have relation to September 1, 1902, with reference to which the enrollment is

fixed by section 25. To the qualified persons then existing the tribal property is to be apportioned, the rights from that time being individual and not tribal. Whatever is done after that date is to effect that purpose, and the law is intended to effect it as soon as good administration and orderly transaction of business can do so.

The enrollment of a citizen confers on him no right not previously his. The Commission have no power to admit new members. The enrollment is merely official ascertainment of the fact and evidence that on September 1, 1902, the claimant had the right of citizenship claimed, and as incident of that right had a right to share in distribution of the tribal property and to select his allotment.

It would appear, therefore, and I am of opinion, that when it is ascertained that the individual has a right to allotment and has designated the land he desires, the two facts are established: (1) That at the time he designated his selection he had the right claimed, and (2) located and fixed that right upon the ground by designating the land selected, and as a consequence his allotment, when the approval of his enrollment permits issue of the certificate, should relate to and be of the date of his selection of land. This is upon the general principle, applicable in all administrative affairs, that when the right exists and the individual has done all things required of him in its exercise, administrative delays, often necessarily occurring, no wise affect him. When such administrative acts are accomplished, everything relates to the date and is considered as done of the date when all acts required of the individual are fully performed.

I am therefore of the opinion that the provisions of sections 11, 21, and 29, referred to by the Commission, are intended merely to indicate when the evidence shall be formally given to the applicant, but are not intended to postpone his right to make selection, nor his right to the full use of what accrues from it, to such indefinite future time as might occur by administrative delay. It follows that the certificates in this case when issued should date from July 21, 1903.

The certificate of allotment issued by the Commission is the only evidence, in advance of the issuance of the patent, of the right of an allottee to hold the land he has selected; and this case is of unusual importance, as it settles definitely and positively when the right of a Cherokee allottee attaches, to wit, the date of his formal application at the land office to select a particular tract of land.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS LANDS.

Section 14 of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement provides:

When allotments as herein provided have been made to all citizens and freedmen, the residue of lands not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, if any there be, shall be sold at public auction, under rules and regulations and on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and so much of the proceeds as may be necessary for equalizing allotments shall be used for that purpose, and the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and distributed per capita as other funds of the tribes.

The act of April 21, 1904, ratifying the Creek agreement, authorizes the Department "to sell at public sale in tracts not exceeding one

hundred and sixty acres to any one purchaser, under rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Interior, the residue of land in the Creek Nation belonging to the Creek tribe of Indians, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres and being the residue of lands left over after allotments of one hundred and sixty acres to each of said tribe." The act of March 3, 1905, repeals this provision and reenacts the provisions of section 3 of the original agreement with the Creek tribe of Indians, which declares that the residue shall be used in equalizing allotments made to citizens of that tribe, and, as before stated, the provision of law quoted was repealed by the act of March 3 last.

As allotments have not been completed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, no action has been taken looking to the sale of their surplus lands.

CITIZENSHIP.

Enrollment of citizens of the different nations as follows has been approved by the Department:

Choctaws by blood.....	15, 898
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	1, 467
Choctaw freedmen.....	5, 254
Children born to Choctaw citizens since September 25, 1902, and prior to March 4, 1905.....	1, 262
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1, 235
Chickasaws by blood.....	4, 956
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	598
Chickasaw freedmen.....	4, 695
Children born to Chickasaw citizens since September 25, 1902, and prior to March 4, 1905.....	518
Creeks by blood.....	10, 010
Creek freedmen.....	5, 585
Children born to Creek citizens since May 25, 1901, and prior to March 4, 1905.....	175
Children born to Creek freedmen since May 25, 1901, and prior to March 4, 1905.....	153
Cherokees by blood.....	32, 304
Cherokee freedmen.....	3, 982
Cherokee-Delawares (registered Delawares).....	196
Seminoles by blood.....	1, 899
Seminole freedmen.....	857
Seminole children by blood born to citizens prior to March 4, 1905.....	200
Children born to enrolled Seminole freedmen prior to March 4, 1905.....	93
Total.....	91, 637

Only 1,235 applicants for identification as Mississippi Choctaws have complied with the provisions of law and been enrolled, but 2,474 applications have been approved. The Delawares born since the register of 1867 was made have been enrolled on the regular rolls of

citizens of the Cherokee Nation as Cherokee citizens of Delaware blood.

Intermarried Cherokees.—Section 21 of the act of June 28, 1898, commonly called the "Curtis Act," declares that the Commission shall make a roll of the different tribes, enrolling among others "such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to citizenship under Cherokee laws." Many Cherokees of the full blood took the position that white persons intermarried with Cherokee citizens have no right to participate in the distribution of the tribal estate.

February 24, 1903, the Department referred the subject to the Court of Claims for findings and opinion under the provisions of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1893 (22 Stat. L., 485). On May 15, 1905, the court rendered its opinion, to this effect:

First, that, under the decision of the Supreme Court in *Cherokee Nation v. Journeycake* (155 U. S. R., 196, 208), the lands which are to be allotted among the Cherokees are not communal property, but constitute the public domain of the nation; second, that in this public domain all Cherokees by blood and whites by intermarriage who became citizens prior to the Cherokee act of November 28, 1887, are equally interested and have equal per capita rights in the allotment of lands; third, that the rights and privileges of those intermarried white Cherokees who married persons of Cherokee blood subsequent to the act of November 28, 1877, do not extend to the right of soil or interest in the vested funds of this Nation, and that they are not entitled to share in the allotment of the public domain. Further, that those white citizens who, subsequent to their marriage with persons of Cherokee blood, have married persons not of Cherokee blood, and those white men who, being husbands of women of Cherokee blood, have abandoned their wives, are not citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and are not entitled to participate in the allotment of these lands.

The court directed that a decree be entered in accordance with the foregoing. An appeal has been taken from the decision of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending.

DELIVERY OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW ALLOTMENT PATENTS.

There has been considerable controversy during the year about the delivery of patents issued to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens. The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the tribal authorities took the position that the Department had no power to approve those patents. The question was submitted to the Department of Justice, and the Attorney-General's opinion of May 22, 1905, said:

I am therefore of opinion that you are authorized to approve the patents in question and that your approval is essential to constitute them a transfer of such a title as was intended by the legislation in question to be vested in the allottee.

The chief executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations subsequently agreed, through D. C. McCurtain, delegate representing

the Choctaw Nation in Washington, to return the patents to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Tams Bixby, for transmission to the Department for approval. As yet no patents executed since the date of this understanding have been forwarded, but patents that were executed in October, November, and December, 1904, are now being returned to the Department for approval, and a number of them have been approved.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

The Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (33 Stat. L., 245, 262) provides for allotting and opening the Walker River Reservation. It directs the Secretary of the Interior "to allot from the land on the Walker River Reservation, in Nevada, susceptible of irrigation by the present ditches or extensions thereof, 20 acres to each head of a family residing on the said reservation, the remainder of such irrigable land to be allotted to such Indians on the reservation as the Secretary may designate, not exceeding 20 acres each, and when a majority of the heads of families on said reservation shall have accepted such allotments and consented to the relinquishment of the right of occupancy to the land which can not be irrigated from existing ditches and extensions thereof and land which is not necessary for dwellings, school buildings, or habitations for the members of the said tribe, such allottees who are heads of families shall receive the sum of \$300 each to enable them to commence the business of agriculture * * * and when such allotments shall have been made and the consent of the Indians obtained as aforesaid, the President shall, by proclamation, open the lands so relinquished to settlement, to be disposed of under existing laws."

It is provided by joint resolution of June 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 744), that before any of the reservation lands are opened to disposition under any public land law, the Secretary shall also select and set apart, for the use in common of the Indians of the reservation, such an amount of nonirrigable grazing land, at one or more places, as will subserve the reasonable requirements of the Indians for the grazing of live stock.

There is appropriated by the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982, 997), \$175,000 to enable the Secretary to do the necessary surveying and otherwise carry out so much of the act of May 27, 1902, as provides for allotments to the Indians of the Walker River Reservation, the Uintah and White River Utes in Utah, and the Spokanes of Washington. The lands necessary to make the allotments to the Indians of the Walker River Reservation have been surveyed. It is ascertained from the General Land Office that instructions have been given for their examination in the field; that the plats and field notes of the surveys are being prepared in the office of the surveyor-

general for Nevada, and that when they shall have been approved by the General Land Office copies will be transmitted to this Office. On the receipt of these copies steps will at once be taken to allot the lands, and Mr. W. E. Casson, special allotting agent, has been designated to do this work.

On July 22, 1905, J. R. Meskimons, superintendent of irrigation, was assigned to duty on the Walker River Reservation for the purpose of surveying and planning a system of irrigation on the surveyed lands sufficient to make allotments to the Indians. He was directed to make a survey and prepare maps showing all the irrigation ditches that have been constructed on the reservation and the land covered thereby, giving the acreage, section, township and range, and the number of Indians who can be allotted 20 acres each. Then he is to estimate the quantity of additional land which must be brought under irrigation in order to give 20 acres to every remaining Indian—man, woman, or child—and to determine by surveys the lines of the ditches to be extended and constructed for that purpose. Full instructions were given him as to making proper filings with the State officials for water rights for these Indians.

• TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWA, NORTH DAKOTA.

As stated in the last annual report, the amended agreement between the United States and the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, contained in the appropriation act of April 12, 1904 (33 Stat., L. 194) was ratified and accepted by the Indians on October 8, 1904. The Assistant Attorney-General, in an opinion dated January 19, 1905, held that the document signed by the Indians ratifying the agreement gave no general release of their claim to certain lands in North Dakota, and that the ratification of the agreement was not complete until the Indians had executed and delivered an instrument releasing all claims and demands of every nature against the United States, with the exceptions and reservations specified in the act. It therefore became necessary to call another council of the Indians, which was held on February 15, when they executed such a release, which was approved by the Department on March 10, 1905.

Of the \$1,000,000 to be paid under this agreement, the superintendent in charge of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa has been furnished with \$100,000, with which to make a per capita payment of \$50 each.

On April 22, 1905, it was recommended to the Department that the two townships embraced in the Turtle Mountain Reservation be surveyed as public lands are surveyed, but no information has been received as to what action has been taken in regard to this matter. It is very important that the reservation be surveyed at the earliest prac-

licable date, for until that is done no steps can be taken toward the making of allotments on the reservation.

Article 6 of the amended agreement provides that all members of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians who may be unable to secure land upon the reservation may take homesteads, without charge, on any vacant land belonging to the United States. There is very little public land near the reservation which the Indians can take as homesteads or allotments, and it is necessary for them to go a long distance to find suitable land. On his own recommendation, the superintendent was granted authority to employ a suitable man to assist Indians in locating land, as provided in the agreement.

OSAGE RESERVATION, OKLA.

The act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 299), extends the provisions of the timber and stone act for the Indian Territory (32 Stat. L., 774) to the Osage Nation. The act is also made to include gravel.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), creates a town-site commission for the Osage Reservation, of which one member shall be the Indian agent of the Osage Agency, one appointed by the chief executive of the Osage tribe, and one by the Secretary of the Interior. The Osage executive appointed Julian Trumbly and the Secretary of the Interior appointed Special Agent William L. Miller. The act provides for the survey and platting of certain town sites on the reservation and the sale of the lots at auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. None of the town sites have yet been offered for sale.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), renewed for ten years from March 16, 1906, the oil and gas lease, covering 680,000 acres, on the Osage Reservation, now owned by the Indian Territory Illuminating Company; also the subleases executed thereunder prior to December 31, 1904, or based upon contracts executed prior to that date, and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the provision, however, that the President may fix the rate of royalty that shall be paid after that date. The President has fixed the rate of royalty at one-eighth, instead of one-tenth, as heretofore paid. The act provides also that the lessees shall pay \$100 per annum royalty on gas wells, instead of \$50, as heretofore.

THE UINTAH RESERVATION IN UTAH.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), provided for the opening of the surplus lands on this reservation not later than September 1, 1905. The act was so framed as to permit reservations of lands for several purposes, and accordingly a large part of the reservation

was added to the Uintah Forest Reserve; furthermore a number of tracts of land were set apart and reserved as reservoir sites to conserve and protect the water supply for the Indians and for general agricultural development.

Previous legislation required the allotment of the Uintah and White River Utes and permitted the allotment of the Uncompahgres. Authority was also vested in the Secretary of the Interior to reserve 250,000 acres of nonirrigable grazing land for the use of the Indians in common.

A commission was appointed on April 3 to allot the Indians and to select the lands to be reserved for use in connection with the Indian Service. It was composed of Capt. C. G. Hall, U. S. Army, acting Indian agent of the Uintah Agency; W. H. Code, chief engineer of the Indian irrigation service, and Mr. Charles S. Carter, a citizen of Utah, long familiar with local conditions and the needs of the Indians. The instructions issued to the commission on April 7 directed it to schedule the allotments made to the Uncompahgre Utes on the Uintah Reservation in 1897 and 1898, and if the allottees were willing to relinquish their old selections, to give them allotments under the law then controlling, since the old allotments will be difficult to irrigate; also to allot the unallotted Uncompahgres and the Uintah and White River Utes so as to give to each head of a family 80 acres and to each other person 40 acres of land that can be irrigated.

The commission proceeded to carry out its instructions with all possible dispatch, but was delayed in many ways. Complete returns of surveys had not been received; indeed, the Indian Office has not yet been provided with accepted plats of the new surveys, and it is fair to presume that they are not yet accepted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. However, unofficial copies of plats covering the recent work in the field were procured, some of them incorrect, and with this imperfect information the commission was forced to proceed. The land suitable for irrigation was not easily located, and because of the peculiar statutes of Utah great care had to be exercised in order to secure the water necessary.

All the obstacles have been overcome, and it is confidently believed that these Indians have received good land which can be irrigated and on which they can raise enough for their needs. The Uncompahgre Utes, numbering 672 persons, were allotted 63,915.51 acres on the Uintah Reservation and somewhat more than 8,000 acres off the reservation. Their allotments include 83 approved by the act of March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 924), some of which are wholly or in part unsurveyed. Some are on the Uintah and some on the former Uncompahgre Reservation, and some are on both. The total number of allottees is 591.

The Uintah and White River Utes, numbering 774, all received allotments, the total area being 39,349.84 acres. Heads of families were allotted 80 acres and all others 40 acres of land.

The grazing land, approximating but not exceeding 250,000 acres, for the most part lies along the boundary of the forest reserve in townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 1 to 9, inclusive, west, and also along the White Rock River. Small tracts have been reserved for timber, coal, burial grounds, school sites, and similar purposes necessary in aid of the civilization and uplifting of these people.

Three town sites were selected by the commission, and they are to be surveyed into lots and sold by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The proceeds, less expenses, will be available to carry out the provisions of the law relating to the opening of this reservation.

The future of these Indians depends upon a successful irrigation scheme, for without water their lands are valueless, and starvation or extermination will be their fate. The circumstances are such that delay or hesitation will be fatal, because all rights to water in Utah are based on the priority of use. It is believed that an appropriation of not less than \$500,000 for irrigation for the Utes should be asked for at the next session of Congress, to be reimbursed from the proceeds derived from the sale of the Ute lands restored to the public domain. It is hoped that the necessary legislation will be enacted so that these people may be properly protected.

The act of March 3, 1905, provides that the Raven Mining Company shall, within sixty days from the passage of the act, file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which its claims are located, a proper certificate of each location, and the descriptions shall also be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, with a map showing the locations made by the company on the Uintah Reservation in Utah under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 263). The company filed location notices and maps of location of 71 mining claims.

The Florence Mining Company is likewise required to file descriptions of its claim to the 640 acres of contiguous mineral land, also granted by the act of May 27, 1902. The description and map were duly filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

PUYALLUP LANDS IN WASHINGTON.

As stated in the last annual report, the unfinished work of the Puyallup commission was turned over on June 30, 1904, to the superintendent of the Puyallup School. It consisted mainly of a collection of deferred payments due on lands sold, the sale of lots within the Indian addition to the city of Tacoma, and the appointment of administrators for estates of Indian allottees who have died since

March 3, 1903, the date when restrictions on the sale of Puyallup allotments were removed. That report also gave detailed information as to Puyallup lands sold and unsold.

The consideration for the allotted lands sold prior to July 1, 1904, was \$420,303.83. The collections, principal and interest, to June 30, 1905, aggregate \$377,450.08.

The Indian addition to Tacoma embraces 3,600 lots and 22 tracts known as acre tracts or lots. There remain unsold 336 lots and 4 tracts. The total consideration for the lots and tracts sold is \$212,829.61. The amount of cash and deferred payments, principal and interest, collected to June 30, 1905, aggregates \$169,464.72.

The proceeds arising from the sale of allotted lands have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the respective allottees and true owners, and warrants have been drawn in favor of the allottees and true owners, or their heirs when ascertained, and delivered to them, less 10 per cent retained in the Treasury for the expenses of the sale. The proceeds arising from the sale of Indian addition lots and tracts have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Puyallup tribe and draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Ten per cent of such proceeds may be used in paying pro rata the entire expenses incurred in the sale of these lands.

The Office has referred in certain reports to the Department to the decision of Judge Hanford, of the United States court for the western district of Washington, that the land patented to Puyallup Indians belongs absolutely and exclusively to the head of the family named in the patent, while the Department has held that each individual named in such patent has an equal interest therein. This question was involved in two Puyallup cases—*Bird v. Terry* and *McDoland v. Terry*. On a decision in favor of Bird (in the case of *Bird v. Terry*) an appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals. It was dismissed on the ground that the case involved the interpretation of a treaty, and that it should have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Steps were then taken to appeal the case to the Supreme Court; but because of complications in the matter of procedure and because of the moot character of the question involved—the case originally having involved the matter of rents arising from the land, rather than its title or ownership—request for the prosecution of an appeal to the Supreme Court was withdrawn. The transcript of the record was therefore not docketed and the case was dropped.

A case of *Bird v. Winyer* was instituted in the superior court of Pierce County, Wash., involving the lands allotted to Bird et al.; but the Government was not a party to or in any way heard in it; and, inasmuch as it was not possible to have the ownership of the land

finally determined in the case of *Bird v. Terry*, the Department of Justice thought that, by instructions to the United States Indian agent, the directions before given to the United States attorney for Washington could be made effective by the institution of a suit in which the title or ownership of the Puyallup allotted lands could be finally determined.

The superintendent in charge of the Puyallup Agency was therefore instructed, on April 29, 1905, to take the matter up with the United States district attorney, to furnish him with complete information respecting the selection of an allotment as a test case, and to request him to prepare a petition or bill of complaint for filing in the United States court of proper jurisdiction. He was advised that an allotment should be selected in which the head of the family or husband, the wife, and the children were mentioned and for which patent had issued, and from which a part of the lands had been sold under the provisions of the Puyallup act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 633), and acts amendatory thereof; and he was informed that in all such cases the proceeds arising from the sale of the land had been divided equally among the parties named in the allotments—the allotments, in so far as the husband and wife were concerned, having been regarded as community property.

May 18, 1905, the superintendent asked whether the Office desired to select a case which might be considered as identical with the *Bird* case or merely one that would determine the question whether the allotment should be regarded as community property, and cited Puyallup patents Nos. 6 and 144. He was advised on June 19 that Puyallup patent No. 144, with the changes that had taken place since its issue, was a good case to present, as it appeared to involve all the questions heretofore considered and passed upon by the Puyallup commissioners, this Office, and the Department. No communication respecting this matter has since been received from him.

It is hoped that a petition or bill of complaint will be filed in the proper United States court in due course of time and that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court and finally adjusted, so as to put at rest the question as to the ownership of the Puyallup patents and also the ownership of allotted lands to other Indians under the same law or treaty; that is, whether they belong to the head of the family or to each member of the family named in the patent.

YAKIMA FISHERY RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON.

For years this Office has endeavored to recover for the Yakima Indians their fishery rights on the Columbia River and it has finally succeeded. On May 19, 1905, Solicitor-General Henry M. Hoyt transmitted to this Office an opinion of the Supreme Court of the

United States, rendered May 15, 1905, in the case of the United States, Thomas Simpson, and White Swan, appellants, *v.* Lineas Winans and Audobon Winans, partners doing business under the firm name of Winans Brothers, respondents, appealed from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Washington. The Supreme Court said:

This suit was brought to enjoin the respondents from obstructing certain Indians of the Yakima Nation in the State of Washington from exercising fishing rights and privileges on the Columbia River in that State, claimed under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Indians made in 1859.

The respondents or their predecessors in title claim under patents of the United States the lands bordering on the Columbia River and under grants from the State of Washington to the shore land which, it is alleged, fronts on the patented land. They also introduced in evidence licenses from the State to maintain devices for taking fish, called fish wheels.

At the time the treaty was made the fishing places were part of the Indian country, subject to the occupancy of the Indians, with all the rights such occupancy gave. The object of the treaty was to limit the occupancy to certain lands and to define rights outside of them.

The court says that "the pivot of the controversy is the construction of the second paragraph. * * * The right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing them." The respondents contended that this provision conferred only such rights as a white man would have under the conditions of ownership of the lands bordering on the river; also that they had the power to exclude the Indians from the river by reason of the ownership of the land.

The contention of the respondents was sustained by the lower court, which decided that "the Indians acquired no rights but what any inhabitant of the Territory or State would have. Indeed, acquired no rights but such as they would have without the treaty."

The Supreme Court said:

This is certainly an impotent outcome to negotiations and a convention which seemed to promise more and give the word of the nation for more. And we have said we will construe a treaty with the Indians as "that unlettered people" understood it, and "as justice and reason demand, in all cases where power is exerted by the strong over those to whom they owe care and protection," and counterpoise the inequality "by the superior justice which looks only to the substance of the right without regard to technical rules." (119 U. S., 1; 175 U. S., 1.) How the treaty in question was understood may be gathered from the circumstances.

The right to resort to the fishing places in controversy was a part of larger rights possessed by the Indians, upon the exercise of which there was not a shadow of impediment and which were not much less necessary to the existence of the Indians than the atmosphere they breathed. New conditions came into existence, to which those rights had to be accommodated. Only a limitation of

them, however, was necessary and intended, not a taking away. In other words, the treaty was not a grant of rights to the Indians, but a grant of rights from them—a reservation of those not granted. And the form of the instrument and its language was adapted to that purpose. Reservations were not of particular parcels of land, and could not be expressed in deeds as dealings between private individuals. The reservations were in large areas of territory and the negotiations were with the tribe. They reserved rights, however, to every individual Indian, as though named therein. They imposed a servitude upon every piece of land, as though described therein. There was an exclusive right of fishing reserved within certain boundaries. There was a right outside of those boundaries reserved “in common with citizens of the Territory.” As a mere right, it was not exclusive in the Indians. Citizens might share it, but the Indians were secured in its enjoyment by a special provision of means for its exercise. They were given “the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places,” and the right “of erecting temporary buildings for curing them.” The contingency of the future ownership of the lands, therefore, was foreseen and provided for. In other words, the Indians were given a right in the land; the right of crossing it to the river; the right to occupy it to the extent and for the purpose mentioned. No other conclusion would give effect to the treaty. And the right was intended to be continuing against the United States and its grantees, as well as against the State and its grantees.

The construction of the treaty disposes of certain subsidiary contentions of respondents. The Land Department could grant no exemptions from its provisions. It makes no difference, therefore, that the patents issued by the Department are absolute in form. They are subject to the treaty as to the other laws of the land.

It is further contended that the rights conferred upon the Indians are subordinate to the powers acquired by the State upon its admission into the Union. In other words, it is contended that the State acquired, by its admission into the Union “upon an equal footing with the original States,” the power to grant rights in or to dispose of the shore lands upon navigable streams, and such power is subject only to the paramount authority of Congress with regard to public navigation and commerce. The United States, therefore, it is contended, could neither grant nor retain rights in the shore or to the lands under water.

The elements of this contention and the answer to it are expressed in *Shively v. Bowlby* (152 U. S., 1). It is unnecessary, and it would be difficult, to add anything to the reasoning of that case. The power and rights of the States in and over shore lands were carefully defined, but the power of the United States, while it held the country as a Territory, to create rights which would be binding on the States was also announced, opposing the dicta scattered through the cases, which seemed to assert a contrary view. It was said by the court, through Mr. Justice Gray:

“Notwithstanding the dicta contained in some of the opinions of the court already quoted, to the effect that Congress has no power to grant any land below high-water mark of navigable waters in a Territory of the United States, it is evident that this is not strictly true. * * *

“By the Constitution, as is now well settled, the United States having rightfully acquired the Territories, and being the only Government which can impose laws upon them, have the entire dominion and sovereignty, national and municipal, Federal and State, over all the Territories so long as they remain in a Territorial condition. (*American Ins. Co. v. Canter*, 1 Pet., 511, 542; *Benner v. Porter*, 9 How., 235, 242; *Cross v. Harrison*, 16 How., 164, 193; *National Bank v. Yankton County*, 101 U. S., 129, 133; *Murphy v. Ramsey*, 114 U. S., 15, 44; *Mormon Church v. United States*, 136 U. S., 1, 42, 43; *McAllister v. United States*, 141 U. S., 174, 181.)”

Many cases were cited. And it was further said:

"We can not doubt, therefore, that Congress has the power to make grants of lands below high-water mark of navigable waters in any Territory of the United States whenever it becomes necessary to do so in order to perform international obligations, or to effect the improvement of such lands for the promotion and convenience of commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, or to carry out other public purposes appropriate to the objects for which the United States hold the Territory."

The extinguishment of the Indian title, opening the land for settlement and preparing the way for future States, were appropriate to the objects for which the United States held the Territory. And surely it was within the competency of the nation to secure to the Indians such a remnant of the great rights they possessed as "taking fish at all usual and accustomed places." Nor does it restrain the State unreasonably, if at all, in the regulation of the right. It only fixes in the land such easements as enables the right to be exercised.

The license from the State, which respondents plead to maintain a fishing wheel, gives no power to them to exclude the Indians, nor was it intended to give such power. It was the permission of the State to use a particular device. What rights the Indians had were not determined or limited. This was a matter for judicial determination regarding the rights of the Indians and rights of the respondents. And that there might be an adjustment and accommodation of them the solicitor-general concedes and points out the way. We think, however, that such adjustment and accommodation are more within the province of the circuit court in the first instance than of this court.

Decree reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings in accordance with this opinion.

The solicitor says that by the concluding passages of the opinion further proceedings are necessary to define the rights and adjust the respective claims, and that the court indicates with a certain approval his suggestions on that topic. For this reason he transmitted copy of his brief, wherein is found, on pages 54 to 56, the points and suggestions involved in the composition of the Indian right with the patent title.

He stated that he did not know whether the executive branch of the Government could further the settlement; that is, whether this Office was in a position to help take care of the Indians in respect to their attached privileges, but that he had directed the United States attorney for the eastern district of Washington to take this matter up and obtain a suitable decree, and he requested this office to instruct the proper officer of the Indian Department to confer and cooperate with him to this end. In compliance with his request full instructions were given on June 8, 1905, to the superintendent in charge of the Yakima Agency. It is trusted that the Yakima Indians will not only recover their fishery rights on the Columbia River under this opinion, but that they will also be accorded the privilege of exercising them.

SALE OF LANDS ON THE YAKIMA RESERVATION IN WASHINGTON.

Section 2 of the act of December 21, 1904 (Stat. L., 595), provides for allotments in severalty to such of the Yakima Indians as

have not already received allotments, including children born since the existing allotments were made. It also provides for the reservation of tracts that are needed in connection with the construction of irrigation ditches, lands that are necessary for agency, school, and religious purposes, and such tracts of timber and grazing lands as may be deemed expedient for the use and benefit of the Indians.

Section 3 provides that the residue of the lands shall be classified and appraised—except the mineral lands, which need not be appraised—and disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry at not less than their appraised value by proclamation of the President, which shall describe the manner in which the lands shall be settled upon and occupied.

The allotments have been finished and the reservation of lands made, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The classification and appraisal of the lands will be under the supervision of the General Land Office.

HOMESTEADS IN WISCONSIN UNDER THE WINNEBAGO ACT.

In the last annual report it was said that all the 680 original homestead entries and selections, and 40 entries made in 1897, had been finally disposed of except 6. Of these, the homestead entry No. 8402, of Joseph Goodheart, a Winnebago, at Wausau, has been canceled and the case finally closed. The homestead entry No. 4975, of Ole Thompson, a Chippewa, at Eau Claire, was suspended because of contest. This contest was decided in favor of the Indian on May 20, 1905, and a white man's entry was held for cancellation on that date, with the right of appeal.

There still remains unsettled at Wausau, Wis., Winnebago homestead entry No. 8782, Starwoman Dick, proof to be made. Potawatomi homestead entry No. 8164, Joe Pemmobines, suspended because of contest. In Chippewa homestead entry No. 7308, John Wildcat, proof is not finally disposed of. At Eau Claire, Wis., in Winnebago homestead entry No. 8572, Beautiful Cloud, proof is to be made.

SHOSHONE RESERVATION, WYO.

The agreement with the Indians residing on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo., was ratified by act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016). Section 2 of that act provides that the lands ceded to the United States under the agreement shall be disposed of under the provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws of the United States and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President on June 15, 1906, which proclamation

shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry; and, except as provided in the proclamation, no person shall be permitted to enter the lands until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when they are opened to settlement and entry. The terms of the sale of these lands are set forth in the act.

One proviso, however, of the act of ratification is as follows:

That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights under the lease to Asmus Boysen, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; but said lessee shall have for thirty days from the date of the approval of the surveys of said land a preferential right to locate, following the Government surveys, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in the form of a square, of mineral or coal lands in said reservation; that said Boysen at the time of entry of such lands shall pay cash therefor at the rate of ten dollars per acre and surrender said lease and the same shall be cancelled.

Section 3 appropriates \$25,000 to be used in the construction and extension of an irrigation system on the diminished reserve.

The Indians relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest which they may have to all the lands embraced within the reservation, excepting the land bounded by the following-described lines:

Beginning in the mid-channel of the Big Wind River at a point where said stream crosses the western boundary of the said reservation; thence in a southeasterly direction following the mid-channel of the Big Wind River to its conjunction with the Little Wind or Big Popo-Agie River, near the northeast corner of township one south, range four east; thence up the mid-channel of the said Big Popo-Agie River in a southwesterly direction to the mouth of the North Fork of the said Big Popo-Agie River; thence up the mid-channel of said North Fork of the Big Popo-Agie River to its intersection with the southern boundary of the said reservation, near the southwest corner of section twenty-one, township two south, range one west; thence due west along the said southern boundary of the said reservation to the southwest corner of the same; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning.

There is a proviso, however, that any individual Indian, a member of the Shoshoni or Arapaho tribe, who under existing laws or treaty stipulations has selected a tract of land within a part of the reservation ceded shall be entitled to have it allotted and confirmed to him or her; or any such Indian has the right to surrender such allotment and select other land within the diminished reserve in lieu thereof at any time before the lands ceded are opened for entry.

H. G. Nickerson, special allotting agent, has two surveying corps in the field, and it is expected that he will complete the allotment work within the next four or five months. Everything is being expedited so that this Office will be ready for the issue of the proclamation of the opening of the ceded lands for entry.

W. B. Hill, superintendent of irrigation, has been instructed to make surveys of ditches in use and of those necessary to be constructed on the Shoshone Reservation so as to give water to each allottee if possible and in order to apply for permit to appropriate waters under the laws of Wyoming. He was advised that in the beginning only such construction should be made as might be necessary to maintain priority of water rights and that any system of irrigation planned should be within the diminished reservation. In revising and completing allotments to the Indians on that reservation it is the policy of the Office to make new allotments within the diminished reservation, and to encourage Indians who have received allotments north of Big Wind River to relinquish them and agree to take other lands in lieu thereof within their diminished reservation. Superintendent Hill was directed to make maps of the lands irrigated and of those susceptible of irrigation, showing the length of the ditches, the amount of irrigable land covered thereby, the allotments already made and the proposed allotments, and any other information required under the statutes of Wyoming, and, on making the necessary preliminary surveys and the preparation of the maps covering the proposed system of irrigation, to apply to the State officials for a permit to make appropriation of the waters necessary.

On March 4, 1905, he telegraphed this Office as follows:

Water filing mailed to-day for 80,000 acres under Big Wind and Little Wind rivers. Probably 20,000 acres more can be secured upper Big Wind River. Two weeks required to complete further.

April 26, 1905, he reported that it was his intention to complete filings or applications for the appropriation of water for the remainder of the lands in the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, and that on so doing a report of the Shoshone survey, together with maps and estimates, would be forwarded to the Office for approval. They were forwarded on August 30.

As application has been made to secure water rights for the Indian allottees of this reservation and the work of construction of the irrigation ditches is in progress, good results may soon be expected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. LEUPP, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

PARKER, ARIZ., *July 25, 1905.*

The census shows the following population :

Males of all ages-----	272	
Females of all ages-----	236	
	508	
Over 18 years of age (males, 159; females, 156)-----	315	
School children between 6 and 18 (males, 79; females, 57)----	136	

I can note quite a change for the better among these Indians over their condition of a year ago. Many wear better clothes, seem better spirited, more contented, and evince a deeper interest in their own welfare and appearance than formerly manifested. These changed conditions are traceable things, viz: The Government provided them more labor at moderate wages than formerly; they sold their wood for a better price and received the money for it, instead of wood checks on the traders, a custom that prevailed for years, and they have paid close attention to my directions and instructions in all matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement, seeming to realize that it was for their especial benefit, and I feel encouraged over their future outlook.

There has been a noticeable increase in the birth rate during the year, our records showing a gain of 300 per cent over that of a year ago. However, this has been checkmated by the increased number of deaths, the mortality being exceptionally large among the infants and small children. Pulmonary troubles seem to afflict the newly born babe as well as the adult or more advanced youth. It seems impossible to check the ravages of consumption among them, fully 95 per cent of the deaths being directly traceable to this cause. All that can be done by medical skill and treatment is supplied them, and yet it seems of little avail in fighting this disease.

The general health of the reservation as an entirety has been very good and will compare favorably with that of former years.

There have been but few marriages and no divorces among them during the year.

The installation, last December, of an additional 80-horsepower new steam boiler, together with a new and improved feed-water pumping and feed-water apparatus, has put our irrigating pumping plant in the best condition; and without a doubt we now have one of the best equipped, so far as machinery is concerned, centrifugal pumping plants in the entire service, with the result that the acreage of Indian farms under cultivation and irrigation is the largest it has ever been, and to-day through the inauguration of the above machinery we are supplying more land with a continuous run of water than ever possible heretofore, and this acreage will be further increased in another year.

For several years the lower portion of the reservation has been overrun by herds of trespassing cattle, the property of irresponsible Mexican owners from whom it was impossible to collect a grazing tax. I determined to teach them a lesson and, if possible, compel them to comply with the law. With the assistance of the Indians almost 100 of their cattle were captured and brought to the agency, and the owners notified to call for same and pay damages. In the course of a few days thereafter I collected a heavy fine from them, and my action in bringing these trespassers to justice has resulted in procuring the largest revenue yet derived at this agency from grazing privileges, and has, for a time at least, settled the question of trespassing cattle.

Several tons of alfalfa hay, produced on the school farm, in excess of the quantity required to support the school and agency teams, were sold during the year, this being the first time. I think that the department has sold such a product here. During all previous years this commodity had to be purchased for subsistence of stock.

During the spring months many Indians—for them—sowed a large area in alfalfa and some have since had the satisfaction of selling their first cutting of same for a good price to the near-by mining camps. This is the first time in the history of this agency that these Indians have raised alfalfa hay to sell by the wagonload.

A portion of the main irrigation ditch was enlarged and strengthened and several miles of new road were built and old roads repaired during the year, by the Indians, who labored for a per diem wage in lieu of rations, thereby increasing the efficiency of the ditch and roads and inculcating, to an extent, the spirit of contentment among themselves.

At the present time about 85 per cent of these Indians earn a livelihood by their own exertions (school children excepted) and may be classed as self-supporting; only 15 per cent are rationed. The rationers include the aged, sick and infirm, and others who are incapacitated for labor.

In former years practically all wood required for fuel at the irrigating plant had to be hauled by the agency teams. This took several months' time, and usually lasted from October to the following May before the needed amount could be procured. This year the above objectionable feature was eliminated, and in less than four weeks the Indians, without any assistance on the part of this office by loan of teams, wagons, etc., hauled every stick of the 150 cords of wood purchased for use at the pumping plant with their own wagons and teams, and subsequent to February, 1905, have hauled all wood used at the school and agency. I consider this quite a material step forward.

Aside from the few trivial personal altercations or disputes arising over the ownership of ponies or land, and which were easily and satisfactorily adjusted among the participants without official interference, there has been no trouble among these Indians, neither has there been any intoxication during the year. On the whole they have been very peaceable, law abiding, and easily governed.

The past fall and winter were remarkable for their excessive rainfall. Considerable damage was wrought to the old agency and school buildings; practically all of them, owing to their defective roofs, leak badly, and many of the walls and ceilings are injured. Some of the principal buildings have since been repaired, but their general efficiency deteriorates every year and it will soon become impracticable to repair them unless active steps are taken to reconstruct, or at least reroof, all of them. Owing to its general unfitness, leaky, and otherwise unsanitary condition, the boys' dormitory was abandoned as sleeping quarters for children. Your Office is sufficiently acquainted with the condition of these buildings, through the representation of myself and other officials pertaining thereto and further remarks are considered unnecessary.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of the school year on May 31, 1905, which caused a change in our plans, this date witnessed the close of an eminently satisfactory school year in literary, schoolroom, and industrial work, surpassing in most instances the efforts of a year ago. Perceptible progress was made in all grades, and class instruction, especially in the lower grades, was excellent. Evening sessions, conducted by the different employees, were held every evening and proved to be a most profitable and instructive feature of the school year.

Excepting an epidemic of colds during the winter months, there was no sickness of any consequence among the pupils and the general health of the school was good.

Industrial work was carried on in the several departments; the girls received good training in cooking, sewing, laundry, and housework, and the boys in carpentry, gardening, and care of stock.

The laundry machinery (washer, engine, and extractor) was installed in February, and the old, sloppy, and unsanitary method of doing the school's laundry work by rubbing on boards, boiling in cauldrons, and wringing by hand was entirely eliminated, giving way to the modern steam method. However, to give practical instruction, pupils were required to do individual washings by hand under competent supervision.

ENOS B. ATKINSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT APACHE AGENCY.

WHITERIVER, ARIZ., August 17, 1905.

The census shows a small increase in the population over that of last year, as follows:

Males	1,000	
Females	1,090	
		2,090
School population:		
Males	298	
Females	262	
		560
Children attending reservation schools.....		227
Children attending nonreservation schools.....		13
Children not attending any school.....		320
Children not physically fit to attend any school, estimated.....		150
Children that should have school training.....		170

Places of abode and inclination.—The most of the Indians of this agency are known as White Mountain Apaches; there are not more than twenty Chiricahua Apaches living on the White Mountain Indian Reservation. These Indians are nomadic; they roam over the reservation aimlessly; they live mainly in or near the canyons of White River, Cibecu and Carixo creeks. They do not like any sort of house except one made of brush and canvas; when this brush house becomes so filthy that they can not live in it longer, they move, for it is easier to build again than put the old tepee in a healthy condition. It is a common custom that when there is a death in the family in one of these tepees they disinfect so thoroughly that nothing of the house remains but ashes; this custom would not be so bad if the disease were tuberculosis only, but all cases are treated alike. I have induced several Indians to build a house, and in a very short time we find them using the houses for corn cribs and other barn purposes, and they had returned to the better-loved tepee. It is very unnatural for them to try to live in a house; if the house were ideal in appointment it is not "home" to them. This is one reason why the children do not like schools—it is not and can not be made homelike to them. The best arranged and most hygienic dormitories are uneasy and unnatural places for them; the child does not like a soft bed, for he never slept in one until the day he enters school.

To illustrate this, I would say, build a good house, furnish it with a fine range and appurtenances, pretty dishes, soft easy chairs, beds, rich carpet, pictures, books, etc.—in fact all that the cultured desires; and, near this house construct a tepee and furnish it with a few blankets, a coffeepot, and frying pan, and say to an Apache, "Take your choice," and within thirty seconds he will have chosen and be on his way to the tepee. This is not visionary; it is a reality; it is the only natural thing for him to do, and he should not be censured for it.

He argues that the white man makes too much trouble for himself to get a living; that he wants to see or eat everything, and that he wears too many clothes. He says that he is happy with a few good things. He has little faith in the strenuous life; he believes that too much exertion is like too much friction (too hot); that he would rather rust out than burn out; he says that he likes a slow, steady fire better than a flash of burning shavings. This is the condition, and it is evidence of want of ambition or progressive desire.

Material hope.—The material hope for these Indians is in a combination of the herding and farming industries. There are no mines on the reservation. The manufacturing amounts to practically nothing; it consists in basket making, moccasin making, and beadwork, and it all merits little consideration as bread-winning industries.

More than 99 per cent of the 1,900,000 acres comprising this reservation is hilly or mountainous; ledges of red or brown stone are in sight in almost every direction. So far as known these mountains contain no valuable minerals, yet it has been reported that copper ore has been found on the western part. In the northern and central parts of the reserve there are a few croppings of coal, but as wood is so cheap and plentiful, no effort is made to mine the coal for any purpose. Material hope for this people is unquestionably in the raising of cattle and in farming the little narrow canyons. Effort has been made to have them raise sheep, and it is now manifest that our efforts in this industry will result in failure. They can not be induced to take care of sheep. They herd well enough during the day, but when night comes they leave their

sheep in the mountains without any attention or protection, and many are destroyed by wild animals. The experiment in cattle raising will prove a success, for cattle do not require as close attention as sheep.

In taking the annual census we have noted as carefully as possible to determine the particular Indians who are keeping and taking care of the cattle issued to them for breeding purposes. It is gratifying to find that fully 75 per cent of the 400 Indians that received cattle two years ago have them yet; about 40 per cent have the issue and the increase. Nearly all the steer calves were slaughtered for meat before the calves were 8 months old. I have great difficulty to prevent the killing of the young stock, and it has been necessary to punish several offenders. As the prospects to make a living are brighter than last year I do not anticipate so much annoyance in the future.

These Indians have a credit of about \$7,000 in the United States Treasury from the sale of pasture to white cattlemen. This money should be expended for more cattle for the Indians for breeding purposes.

Agency and school buildings.—The agency buildings are in first-class condition except in the sewage; these buildings have no sewer. The offices and four other agency buildings have good electric light and water from the school lighting and water systems. All the buildings of the agency and schools, except the girls' dormitory and the Cibecu day school buildings are made of lumber, one story in height. Five of the school buildings are practically new, and they are in good condition. The girls' dormitory building at agency and the school buildings in Cibecu Valley (day school) are made of reddish-brown stone; the dormitory is a three-story building, and in hygienic appointment I doubt that it has a superior in the service. The bakery building was finished near the close of the term; however, we managed to have the use of the oven during most of the school year; this oven is giving complete satisfaction and is large enough for a school of 225 children. The boys' dormitories are, without doubt, among the poorest in the service. The foundations of these old buildings are rotting away so that new and larger buildings must be made within a year or two.

Water is piped into nearly all of these old buildings, and the electric-light system has been extended from the girls' buildings to assembly and school buildings, mess hall, and five employee rooms.

The 75,000-gallon reservoir is situated on the mountain side about 80 feet above the school buildings, so that ample fire protection is afforded. Allowing 50 gallons per day for each pupil for all purposes, it would not be necessary to fill this reservoir more than once a week for a school of 200 children; but for health reasons and for water for the grass and trees the reservoir is usually filled three times a week. The weight of the water on one turbine furnishes the power to run the pump and dynamo.

Climatic changes.—The great drought of 1903 and 1904 was followed by rains and floods, the like of which was never known by anyone now living in this country; the whole Territory was thoroughly soaked. Springs that had been dry for three or four years have running water again. The river channels are twice the usual size. The water changed its course in many places and carried away the fences and ruined many of the little irrigating ditches. The public roads were much damaged. The dugways for roads on the mountain sides and walls of canyons caused landslides that carried tons of rock with it into and sometimes over the roads. But after all the good outweighs the damages, for the roads, fields, fences, and irrigating ditches can be repaired. The stock industry has cause for renewed energy; the indications for a fruitful year are encouraging. The channel of the White River at agency changed its course and took away about 6 acres of the school garden.

Indian police.—The police force is not usually efficient or satisfactory; the main cause being the low salary paid them. They are usually unreliable in arresting offenders when the misdemeanor is stealing or polygamy. They are afraid that they may get the ill will of their people, and they sometimes relinquish the position because compelled to do unpleasant duties. The superintendent and other white employees must do detective work to determine the fidelity of the policeman.

Frequently the police inefficiency is no fault of theirs; they have no forage allowed their ponies. These faithful little animals must roam about in the mountains in search of feed, and when needed they are often miles away, and the Indian loses a great deal of time in searching for his horse. In this place it would promote efficiency to reduce the force in number to six or eight men, then pay them a better salary; the policeman's horse should also have the

necessary forage. We can not expect a policeman to do good work when he is underpaid or when he has no horse to use for want of feed.

Indian training.—We are charged with the training of adults and children, and our treatment is very much the same in the industrial part of it. White Mountain Apaches are easily taught to see what is right, but is difficult to lead them to choose and do of their own accord that which will better their condition. It is difficult to make them believe that that which is good for a white man is also good for an Indian; they say that they do not want so many things. The farmers and the field matron are directly intrusted with the teaching and training of the Indian parents, and the results to date are not very satisfactory, although it is not all the shortcomings of the teachers; the conditions are difficult. If the Indians' teams were well broken, or if the home keeper were furnished with ordinary cooking vessels and dishes, it would not be so difficult. The farmer teacher becomes discouraged when he undertakes to train an Indian in the proper way to harness and hitch the team when it is nothing more than wild bronchos. The hardest work for the farmers and field matron is to adapt themselves to conditions as they find them, and to do better work than the Indians with the few tools they find in the camps.

There were enrolled in the Fort Apache schools 157 children, 70 girls and 87 boys. They are so detailed that half the time of each, except the kindergartners, is spent in industrial training. The most attention is given to gardening, farming, and stock raising; the main industrial work for the girls is housekeeping, making and mending clothing, laundering, and cooking. The literary work consists in exercises in the common school studies. These children excel other tribes in mathematical calculation, and they are lovers of music. Their acute observation of form and color causes them to do excellent work in written spelling and drawing.

Forest fires.—At the beginning of the fiscal year this reservation had its greatest fires; during a period of six weeks the fire was beyond control. These fires were high in the mountains and far from the agency or the Indian homes, and in places almost inaccessible. There was not much damage to the large timber, but the younger growth was almost destroyed. The greatest damage, however, was the burning of the great beds of leaves that conserve or hold the water on the mountain sides. The effect was seen in the great floods that came last winter from the continued rains and the deep snow. These great fires can be prevented by quick action in the incipient state of the fire only. If the forest-range force were ten times its present number, it could do nothing to arrest these destructive fires when well started and driven by high winds. The most practicable and effective remedy is to employ six or eight Indians during the months of June, July, August, and September to ride the mountain range at appointed places and be on the lookout for smoke from fires; or it may be as well that the forest supervisor increase his force during those months so that he would have men sufficient to protect that part of the forest on the Indian land adjoining the Black Mesa Forest Reserve.

The forest reserve should not be extended to include any part of the Indian reservation, for such action would rob them of their best grazing lands, and it would afford free pasture for whites for their cattle and sheep and deprive the Indians of an income of \$6,000 a year now received from permittees. It would also destroy the hay lands and make it impossible for the Indians to furnish hay forage, from which they receive annually from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for hay sold to the military at Fort Apache and to this agency.

Last year the Indians were unjustly accused of starting those fires, when the accusers should have known that it was a false charge. The truth is those fires were started by reckless cowboys, soldiers, and by lightning. Few, if any, of those fires were started by Indians. The largest and most destructive fire started from the camp of two soldiers.

Forest Supervisor Breen has cooperated with me, and we have done all that anyone could do to protect the forests. The Mogollon Mountain range suffered from forest fires throughout its length, but the season was unusually drouthy and the high winds fanned the flames so that they were beyond control.

The timber.—The most and best timber belonging to these Indians is in a belt on the northern and eastern sides. This belt is on the highest land, and it is from 5 to 10 miles wide and about 100 miles long. Below this pine-timber belt the land is mainly covered with scrub cedar. The most valuable timber is nearly all a soft pine, and it is good for all building purposes except for flooring. There are patches of scrub-oak timber, which is better suited for fuel, but

very little is sold on account of the distance to haul to market. The most of the firewood is cedar.

Missionary efforts.—The Lutheran Church has had a missionary and a teacher here at work during the year. They are good men, and they have been active and persistent, yet there is little tangible improvement. These men teach well by example as well as by precept, and it is no fault of theirs that they have such few good results. The Indians are so superstitious and tenacious to follow their old customs that it is difficult to change them. The teaching of the Indian "medicine man" interferes and conflicts with the work of the missionaries, as well as all other schools.

The missionary teacher became so discouraged in his efforts to have the children attend school that he abandoned it, and, I think, there is no intention to reorganize that school. The main cause of the teacher's failure was the fact that the church did not furnish a noonday meal and that there was no police force to compel the children to attend. The parents of those children would purposely move away so far that their children were not able to attend. The church has a building suitable for Indian congregations, which they have been using for school purposes. The missionary holds the most of his services in the Indian camps, and he speaks through an interpreter. He has been helpful in conducting the Sunday school of the Fort Apache school.

Marriage customs.—As evidence of better behavior it can now be reported that most of these Indians secure a marriage license and are married here at the agency, yet occasionally a couple is found living together without such permit or contract. Those who follow the dictates of the "medicine man" do not comply with the law in getting a marriage certificate until they are compelled to do so. The vow, if such it may be called, is akin to a farce usually. The contracting party soon tires of the chosen companion and seeks another; hence divorce is quite common. It has been our design to make the marriage contract to them a serious step in life and divorce getting as difficult as possible. During the year I believe there have been few wife purchases. Only a few years ago almost all girls were sold as if they were only ordinary animals. The birth of a female child was hailed with much greater delight than a male, for it meant a sale. Improvement in the Apache marriage custom is plainly seen, and it is encouraging. Another favorable sign is that more husbands and brothers are assisting their wives and sisters in the fields.

Occupations.—The following are the principal occupations in which they earn the most of their living:

(1) Farming; (2) pony and cattle raising; (3) making hay for Fort Apache and this agency; (4) cutting and hauling wood to Fort Apache and this place; (5) freighting; (6) road, fence, and ditch making and repairing. If they are given the opportunity, they will furnish all the hay needed by the military at Fort Apache and this school and agency. These markets properly belong to the White Mountain Apaches. I have had a great deal of trouble to hold the military part of it. The inspection of the hay brought in by the Indians is made so rigid that it is hard for them to supply that market. The Indians have not had fair treatment there in the payments for supplies or labor during the most of the year. In place of paying the Indian cash for what he has to sell, the management is such that he usually must accept the most of it in merchandise. The Indian should be paid the cash promptly, and thus give him the liberty to buy where he pleases.

Charity home for the helpless.—My recommendation for a home for the helpless has been approved by the Department, the school supervisor, and by the field matron; but there have been so many other matters requiring attention that this home has not been established. It is proposed to try the experiment of a charity home for the very old and otherwise helpless and dependent; but in the construction of houses for these people their habits, inclinations, and manner of living must be considered. If they are furnished a good house, it will be anything but home to them. It must be neither the tepee nor the modern house of the civilized. The habits of these old people can not be changed. A house for them to enjoy may be inclosed with lumber, but it must have a floor of earth, so that they can do the cooking in their accustomed manner; they could not use a cook stove if one were furnished.

Recommendations.—The following recommendations are respectfully submitted: (1) That a boys' dormitory and a mess building be constructed this year for the Fort Apache schools; (2) a suitable home for the helpless be established at or near the agency, so that such dependents may be protected from the heartless of their own tribe; (3) a building for dispensary and hospital be constructed for the school and agency; (4) five Indians be employed during

the months of June, July, August, and September, at a salary of \$30 per month each, to protect the Indian forest from damages by fires; (5) the money remaining in the White Mountain Apache grazing fund be expended in the purchase of more cattle for breeding purposes for the Indians; (6) the Indian "medicine man" be sent away from the reservation where he would have no contaminating or evil influence.

C. W. CROUSE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOHAVE.

MOHAVE, ARIZ., August 9, 1905.

This school was established 1890, receiving from the War Department the reservation and buildings occupied by that Department at Fort Mohave, Ariz., to be used thereafter by the Interior Department for Indian school purposes. Authentic reports established the fact that at the time the school was established the Mohave Indians were in a very primitive condition and had made, prior to that time, very little progress in civilization or in ability to gain a livelihood in civilized pursuits. The influence of the school has had a very marked effect, which is noticeable in dress, language, and industries pursued; also in the interest taken in moral and religious matters.

Census.—During this fiscal year a great deal of work was done in the collection and classification of data to be used, as follows: In preparing a census, in the establishment of a register of families, in the formulation of annual statistics, in the keeping of records of births and deaths, etc. Therefore, a census of the Indians within a radius of 30 miles of Fort Mohave is furnished with this report.

Mortality.—The records of this office show that out of a population of 890 Mohave Indians at the beginning of the fiscal year there have been 47 deaths and 9 births. The deaths are distributed as follows: Male, adults, 18; minors, 4. Female, adults, 16; minors, 9.

Agency employees.—During the past year the positions of physician and blacksmith were established, and for the fiscal year 1906 the position of farmer has been authorized.

School employees.—The positions of school employees have remained about the same as during the previous year. The number of changes which have occurred in the employees filling the various positions has been fully up to the average. The general ability and efficiency of the individuals employed compares favorably with other years, and there have been a number of instances of exceptional devotion to duty which have received due acknowledgment in the regular efficiency reports.

Literary work.—The pupils were carefully classified at the beginning of the school year, and throughout the year a laudable ambition was manifest to accomplish the work assigned. Satisfactory progress was made by most of the pupils.

Industrial work.—A strong effort was made in all of the industrial departments to train pupils in practical lines. The boys did a great deal of work in painting, masonry, carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing, engineering, farming, and gardening; they also performed work in bakery, care of stock, grounds, etc. The girls did a great deal of institutional work in the care of dormitories, laundering, manufacture and repair of garments, nursing of sick, besides receiving instructions to a limited extent in domestic-science classes.

Improvements by contract.—A new brick school building was erected during the year containing four good class rooms and an excellent hall. A new brick dining hall and kitchen building was also erected. These buildings add greatly to the comfort of pupils and largely improve the usefulness and sanitary conditions of the plant.

Improvements by school labor.—A good adobe chicken house 14 by 14 by 10 feet, surrounded by a 9-foot porch and provided with suitable poultry yards, was built. There was also built by school labor an amusement hall 33 feet 10 inches by 80 by 12 feet. The row of adobe buildings at the east end of the grounds was entirely removed and the materials used, so far as practicable, for other purposes. Much school labor was expended in the renovating and repair of old buildings, fencing, extension of water system, etc.

Engineer's department.—For a long time the machinery in this department

has been in very poor condition. One of the steam boilers was unsafe for use and was so reported about one year ago. On account of the appropriation for a new boiler being insufficient to provide same by contract a new boiler was purchased with materials necessary to install same and has been put in place by the school, with the assistance of some irregular labor authorized for that purpose. A new centrifugal pump, with a capacity of 3,000 gallons of water per minute, was also purchased and installed. An appropriation is now available for a new power house and steam pumps. This will put the affairs of this department in good condition.

New buildings required.—The hospital, for which an appropriation has been available since July 1, 1904, and the power house above mentioned are buildings urgently needed for immediate use. As fully stated in my last year's report, more dormitory space is required and this need should be supplied by the erection of an additional dormitory for boys, with a capacity of at least 65.

Attendance.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First quarter.....	135	93	228
Second quarter.....	133	94	227
Third quarter.....	132	91	223
Fourth quarter.....	129	87	216

Outing pupils.—During the vacation months all of the young men who could be spared from the school worked on railroads or in the Sante Fe Railway Company's shops in Needles, Cal. Nine girls were employed during the year in good homes in Los Angeles, where they were well trained and paid for services rendered. Their work has been very satisfactory, and the demand for such helpers is far in excess of the ability of the school to supply it.

Health.—The general health of the school population has been good. There have been cases of typhoid fever and pneumonia and other diseases resulting in a number of deaths at the school and in the camps. Careful sanitary measures were adopted and enforced in all parts of the institution. Smallpox made its appearance in three Indian camps near Needles during the early part of the year and a quarantine was at once established which prevented the disease from spreading. The general physical condition of the Mohave Indians, while apparently robust, is not good, and statistics show that their numbers are decreasing.

Religious work.—Two societies have supported missionaries at Needles, Cal., during the year. These religious workers seem to be meeting with a fair degree of success, especially among the younger Indians who have received school training. At the school a very marked degree of interest has been shown in religious matters by the pupils, and Christian organizations have been established and the meetings well attended.

A Sunday school was maintained throughout the year.

Statistics.	Mohave.	Chemehuevi.
Total population (males, 457; females, 399).....	856	.....
Total population (males, 43; females, 38).....	.....	81
Males above 18 years.....	291	29
Females above 14 years.....	281	27
Children between ages of 6 and 16 years.....	167	18

The above Indian population is within a radius of 30 miles of Fort Mohave.

DUNCAN D. McARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HAVASUPAI.

SUPAI, ARIZ., *September 25, 1905.*

Owing to frequent destructive floods during the last fifteen months and a visitation of measles in the most virulent form, the general conditions of the Havasupai Indians is not what one would wish to see. Through it all, however, they have done the best they could, making use of every available resource with a fortitude certainly commendable. Up to the present there has been but little suffering from want of food.

The population of the Havasupai Indians, according to the census roll of June 30, 1905, is 174, divided as follows:

Males	103
Females	71
Males over 18 years of age.....	57
Females over 14 years of age.....	43
Children between 6 and 16.....	56

The Havasupai Indians have a system of farming in a measure peculiar to this canyon, and while much can be done to lead them away from their slovenly methods of farming, I find that two or three hundred years of experience with wind and flood has taught them many things the white man has to learn as well, even though he is obliged to learn them from an Indian. For example, there is not a 15-year-old schoolboy in the village, if one were to undertake to build and anchor any sort of water-wheel contrivance in Cataract Creek, but what would say, "crazy, no good," and yet agents, coming into the canyon for a few hours, grasp the whole situation so entirely that turbine wheels and electrical plants, are recommended with the utmost confidence as to their practicability. Either contrivance would have been floating about in the gulf of California more than once during the last twelve months.

The health of these Indians has been good the past year. The decrease in population of about 37 in the last fifteen months is almost wholly due to the above-mentioned scourge of measles. A few very old Indians also have died. There have been but few births.

The morals of the Havasupai Indians, I think, will compare favorably with any tribe in the United States, or for that matter with most white communities. Not a drop of liquor, so far as we know, has been drank on the reservation. Not a complaint of theft, and only one or two frivolous broils or fights. They pay their debts with scrupulous exactness. We lay their excellent habits to their seclusion and remoteness from the influences of the white man. I am told they have no "cuss" words in the Havasupai language. The Havasupai have always been self-supporting.

ALBERT W. FLOREN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOQUI.

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., *June 30, 1905.*

This agency is located 85 miles northwest of Holbrook, Ariz., from which point all supplies are hauled by Indian freighters.

Moqui training school.—The attendance for the year averaged 168. The plant is new and in good condition, with the exception of the water pipes, which, owing to the nature of the soil, rust out very rapidly. A cottage for the superintendent is in process of construction.

Needs.—A cottage for the physician, and a modern hospital building are among our most urgent needs.

Literary and industrial work.—The literary and industrial work have been good during the year and much has been accomplished. The ground covered has been practically the first six years' work as outlined in the course of study for Indian schools.

Employees.—The employees have been diligent and faithful and compare favorably with any group of employees in the service.

Reservation needs.—New roofs are needed on the stables at the day schools and at Oraibi a better means of water supply should be provided.

We need better roads between the different schools and between Keams Canyon and our railroad point. It is almost impossible to improve the road to Holbrook, and we have but one remedy—to make Winslow the railroad point for the reservation.

Navaho school.—There should be a school established for the Navaho somewhere on the northern part of the reservation, the capacity of the Moqui school not being sufficient for both Hopi and Navaho.

Progress.—Progress has necessarily been slow as these Indians are loath to part from old tribal customs. They are fairly good laborers and many of them are very willing to work.

As to sanitary conditions among the Oraibi, the physician, Dr. Chas. W. Par-sells, reports as follows:

My residence among these people covers a period of only four months. As with most Indians, a stranger is avoided, if possible; so that some time was necessary before I was accepted and my endeavors appreciated.

The general health of the Indians has been good. No contagious diseases occurred, except conjunctivitis, and a few cases of chickenpox in one of the smaller villages. A great many sore eyes are always present, and, as there seems to be no way to isolate any of these cases, it is our worst foe. With water 2 miles away, the small quantity obtained is not willingly used for washing; consequently the diseases. A plentiful supply of good water within easy access of the villages would make wonderful improvement in health, especially of the children.

As to the sanitation of the villages, much credit is due to the field matrons, who insist on keeping the streets and houses clean. In Oraibi two large cesspools have been completely filled and are now on level with surrounding streets. Were it not for the numerous dogs and burros, which keep the streets in filthy condition, the whole community would be in fairly good shape.

The houses, especially in winter, are not sanitary. A large family sleeping in one room, tightly closed, is not according to sanitary rules. But what of 30 or 40 school children confined for hours in a very small room, with low ceilings and no ventilation except windows? A new modern building, large enough to accommodate the children, or another building to relieve congestion in present rooms, is badly needed.

Tuberculosis in some form is by far the greatest cause of death among the school children. In the past four months there have been 38 births and 13 deaths.

The report of Dr. Jacob Breid, physician at Keams Canyon, says:

There have been but few cases of serious illness during the year. There were two cases of pneumonia, one of which recovered, and the other was sent to his home, where he died. Seven children were excused on account of tuberculosis; two of these have died, one has quite recovered, and the others are improving. A number of cases of influenza developed, but these were mild in form and short in duration. Acute conjunctivitis was present the greater part of the year, but all have recovered or very much improved. There is great need of a hospital where these cases can be isolated and given the care and treatment they require.

The demand for medical treatment among the Indians at the Mesa villages has increased a great deal. The "medicine man" is still present, but he is becoming less antagonistic as he observes the efficiency of certain remedies. It is natural for him to oppose anything that will eventually destroy his business.

A number of cases of influenza and pneumonia occurred during the spring. The heavy rains made their dirt-roofed, unventilated houses pools of mud and filth. A hot fire filled these rooms with vapor, permeated by an odor that was extremely offensive. The changing of the fireplace for a stove, while a convenience, has permitted the Indians to build houses without any means of ventilation.

Venereal diseases and tuberculosis are very prevalent, and these are aided by their practice of consanguineous marriage. Some parents find it very difficult and others even impossible to rear children.

At the First Mesa, population 671, there were 55 births, a rate of 8.2 per cent; and 53 deaths, a rate of 7.9 per cent.

No statistics are available with regard to the Navaho, but I am sure that the birth rate is lower and that the mortality is also lower. Tuberculosis is common, but their general condition is better and their dwellings are far more sanitary.

THEO. G. LEMMON,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER, ORAIBI DAY SCHOOL.

I took charge of this school October 1, 1904, the whole force of employees from Second Mesa day school being transferred here together. We found an enrollment and attendance of 153. The school was in most excellent condition and did honor to my predecessor.

During the year 13 pupils were transferred to the Keams Canyon school, 1 entered a white family in California, and 1 died.

The progress of the pupils has been eminently satisfactory. Few schools can report such a complete condition of harmony among its employees, and I believe that it would be hard to find in the entire service more competent and faithful Indian employees than are those at this school.

The needs of the school are: (1) A water supply, our water now being hauled a mile over deep sand; (2) a stable, enough hay having been ruined by water during the year to have paid for a new roof; (3) a building for sewing room, laundry, and bathrooms.

A. H. VIETS, *Principal Teacher.*

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER, SECOND MESA DAY SCHOOL.

The literary department of this school has been in charge of three teachers. Efforts were made throughout the year to get the children to use English in conversation. This is the hardest problem we had to face, and we did not meet with the degree of success we anticipated. My assistants worked patiently and perseveringly, and credit is due them for the results actually accomplished.

Industrial work.—Industrial work received special attention. With due regard for the children's needs and limitations in their homes, we did away with all the washing machines, and all the laundry work and much of the sewing was done by hand.

Barn.—A barn and feed room, 16 by 24 feet was partly completed when school was brought abruptly to a close May 30. So far this building has cost nothing.

CHARLES W. HIGHAM, *Principal Teacher.*

REPORT OF TEACHER, POLACCA DAY SCHOOL.

School opened September 5, 1904, with C. W. Higham as teacher, with an enrollment of 53 pupils. October 1, 1904, W. H. Pfeifer took charge of the school.

The total enrollment for the year was: Boys, 36; girls, 18; total, 54. Good work was done in the first four grades, as outlined by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, the course of study being followed as closely as practicable.

Many articles were manufactured in the sewing room, and a great deal of instruction was given along industrial lines.

W. H. PFEIFER, *Teacher.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON—ORABI.

The work during the year has been much more efficient than that of the part of the preceding year, following my appointment to the position. I attribute this largely to my better acquaintance, and because I was provided with a suitable house where the women and girls can come for instruction and counsel.

The progress made in sewing has been particularly gratifying. The advance has been, not only in the actual sewing, but also in a growth of independence and a desire to do their own work. This end has only been gained by persistency on my part in refusing to do anything for them which they were capable of doing for themselves.

The women are taking more and more interest in repairing their bedding, and often solicit my assistance. It seems almost wicked to patch or recover their filthy bedding, but they can not afford to throw away the worn quilts, and to carry water more than 2 miles, waiting, perhaps, for hours that sufficient water may run in, is more than can be expected of them. I hope the day may be hastened when a sufficient quantity of water may be developed that a wash house will be erected, where they can come to wash under my supervision. The Hopi are unable to purchase soap, as the price is beyond their slender means. One of the best things the Government can do for them is to furnish a large quantity of soap for issue.

An unsolved problem is the feeding of poorly nourished and sickly children. A large percentage of the mortality among the Orabi babies is on account of poor nutrition.

The streets at Orabi were in such condition that after every rain the water stood on the plazas for weeks and soon became very offensive. This spring the Hopi were induced to grade the streets so that these nuisances were abated. While the village is far below what it should be in point of cleanliness and sanitation, great advance has been made and I am far from discouraged.

MILTONA M. KEITH, *Field Matron.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON—SECOND MESA.

TOREVA, ARIZ., *June 30, 1905.*

The following is a summary of my work since coming here, November 11, 1904:

Number of men, women, and children who have had laundry work done, and have had baths here, 976; visits made, 1,393; garments made, 299; women instructed in care of house, 100; women instructed in cleanliness, 136; women instructed in cooking, 65; women instructed in sewing, 82; times village was cleaned, 40; religious services held, 139; miles traveled, 500.

There has been great improvement in the appearance of the houses, but there is room for much more. There is no way of showing them how to cook, except if they happen to be here while I am cooking. Then I take pains to show them just how I do everything. I have no thread or sewing material now, but when any of them can get calico they bring it to me to make and I give them all the assistance needed.

The middle-aged and younger women earn something by making baskets, but the older people have no way of earning money and they need clothing badly—especially the old men.

Until June 1 I kept the laundry open three days each week, but since then I have had neither soap nor fuel. We have plenty of water from our new spring and the women are willing to come. I believe when they get into the habit of keeping their persons, clothing, houses, and surroundings clean it will have great influence in helping them to clean up morally. To sum it all up, their greatest needs are soap and fuel for the laundry, brooms, coarse and fine combs, etc.

MARY E. KELLY, *Field Matron.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO AGENCY.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 5, 1905.*

The agency is located at Fort Defiance, Ariz., 30 miles northwest of Gallup, N. Mex., which is our railroad and telegraphic station and which is connected with the agency by telephone line. This agency comprises the south half of the Navaho Reservation, and something like 12,000 Indians belong to same.

The Navaho is energetic, peaceable, and is making marked progress. Their services are greatly in demand on railroad work, at mines, beet fields, and elsewhere, where they are offered from \$1.25 to \$2 per day.

The Government has paid the Indians during the year, for irregular labor and products purchased, sums as follows:

Transportation of supplies.....	\$5,369.41
Irregular labor.....	3,870.99
Beef for schools and police.....	6,159.44
Coal and wood.....	2,547.16
Hay.....	708.84
Fence posts.....	160.00
Total.....	18,815.84

The greatest source of income the Navaho has is his sheep, goats, cattle, and the sale of the Navaho blanket. Something like \$600,000 annually are derived from these industries. The Navaho is now making a better grade of blanket than ever before and is finding ready sale at better prices.

The sheep owned by the Navaho have been inbred for so many years that only a small quantity of inferior wool is produced; but with a view to improving their sheep 335 full-blood Rambouillet bucks, which produce annually 20 pounds of wool per head, have been purchased for issue. The grazing is excellent, owing to the heavy snows and rains during the past season, and their stock is in excellent condition.

Their farms have been enlarged, and much more corn, wheat, and alfalfa will be raised this year than ever before, and they will be able to harvest a large quantity of mountain hay, of which about \$2,400 worth will be sold to the Government and much will be put up for the subsistence of their own stock. Altogether this is the most prosperous year they have had during the last fifteen. Additional farmers have been stationed at Chin Lee, 50 miles northwest of agency, and at Sa ha le, 40 miles north.

Improvements.—During the year 88 miles of road were repaired, 12 miles made, and 4 bridges built. The heavy rains during July and August, 1904, did such great damage to the roads that the improving of the same was almost equal to building new roads. The police quarters and guardhouse was moved from the school grounds and rebuilt at a cost of \$550; the agency barn (an old stone building) was raised to one and one-half stories, roofed, and converted into excellent large shops for the agency wheelwright and blacksmith, at a cost of \$999; a two-story frame barn, 112 by 36 feet, was erected for housing school and agency stock, at an expense of \$1,318; about 3,000 acres of land were fenced for pasture at the Navaho school; the dwelling occupied by the missionary was purchased for \$1,250 and is occupied by the agency blacksmith; the old irrigation system at Fort Defiance, which has been out of use for a number of years, has been repaired and a diversion dam placed in Bonito Creek, which gave a good flow of water for the school gardens and for 8 small farms below the school, this without cost to the Government.

The lumber for building purposes has been furnished from the agency saw-mill, 170,000 feet of lumber and 160,000 shingles having been cut during the year. Much more would have been done had it not been for the heavy snows and rains, making it impossible to get logs to the mill. On the 26th of June the mill was destroyed by fire, which was a great detriment to the service; but it is hoped that it will be rebuilt in the near future, and if so it will be located in a well-timbered section.

The farmers stationed at Chin Lee and Sa ha le have rendered valuable services to the Indians in assisting them with their crops, improving their ditches and in the handling of water, and instructing them in the care of their stock, and in settling disputes among them. Two more farmers should be furnished this agency, and it is impossible to accomplish what ought to be without stationing more farmers among the Indians. The farmer at Sa ha le met with the difficulty at the wheat fields of having seven Indian families controlling about 600 acres of excellent land under the Government ditch, but we have divided this land into 10-acre lots and are locating Indians on these lots, allowing the old settlers each 15 acres.

The Indians are anxious to have good men located with them for the purpose of assisting and instructing them, and as \$20,000 are to be expended during the current fiscal year in the development of water for irrigation purposes the area

of agricultural land will be doubled and the necessity for more farmers increased.

Little Water school.—A detailed report by Mrs. Emma De Vore, superintendent of the Little Water school, covering the work accomplished during the fiscal year at said school, is herewith inclosed, and makes it unnecessary for further remarks from me. The enrollment at this school was satisfactory and the work accomplished good. Early in January a regular physician, Dr. William B. Morrow, was appointed to take the place of the contract physician. His work at the school and on the reservation has been attended with good results.

Navaho training school.—The Navaho training school had an enrollment of 249—163 boys and 86 girls—with an average attendance of 227 for the year. The school was filled to its utmost capacity in September, without its being necessary to send representatives out on the reservation for a single day for the purpose of collecting pupils; while in the past it had been necessary to keep employees out collecting pupils during the months of September and October.

Four class-room instructors are employed, and the work in their department has been excellent. The evening hour was devoted to the acquisition and proper use of English, and for this work the pupils of the three class rooms were divided into six classes, the kindergartners not attending, and the kindergartner, assistant superintendent, and disciplinarian were pressed in to take charge of the three extra rooms. The evening hour lasted but thirty minutes, and during the year the school was practically transformed from Indian speaking to English speaking. The boys have received instruction in blacksmithing, wagon work, carpentry, shoemaking, engineering, farming, and gardening, while the girls received training in cooking, housework, laundering, blanket weaving, plain and fancy sewing. Satisfactory progress was made in all these industries.

Crops under cultivation at the Navaho school are as follows: Six acres corn; 1½ acres cabbage; 3½ acres small garden stuff; 24 acres oats; 2 acres potatoes. About 18 acres of the land sowed to oats was also sowed to alfalfa. At present the outlook is favorable for a good yield of all the crops excepting alfalfa, which did not come up good.

With the new shop building completed better training will be afforded the boys in the trades than in the past.

During the spring season about 300 shade trees were set out on the grounds, most of which are living. These will greatly beautify the grounds and furnish good shade.

Health.—The health of the Navaho school has been excellent, but of the reservation not so good. Dr. A. M. Wigglesworth was transferred from Fort Apache to this agency December, 1904, and has very efficiently looked after the needs of the school and reservation Indians. I quote below report from him.

The Fort Defiance school made an enviable sanitary record for itself the past winter. Cases of sickness were few and mild. This result must be attributed to the care given the children by employees, for the season was severe. The old Indians suffered much, although this is one of the most healthful tribes.

The medical aspect of the Navaho does not differ from that of Indians in general save in degree. Their independence, frugality, and isolation contribute to making them resistant to disease. Eye disturbances are common on account of sun, dust, and smoke. Venereal diseases are rare in this agency. Tuberculosis is not prevalent, but is increasing, and is always fatal when the lungs or meninges are involved. Infant mortality is large, especially in summer, and is due to lack of care.

Our Indians take kindly to treatment, but one must be prepared for many discouragements. We fortunately have the Episcopal Mission hospital nearby for serious or surgical cases.

Personal hygiene is bad, but might be worse. Their dwellings and the ground around are kept swept clean of debris. Scant attention is paid to the water supply and flies are ubiquitous. Medicine men are plentiful and largely patronized as a matter of religious fanaticism.

Distance from medical aid is a serious drawback, hence supply depots with field matrons, or better yet, nurses in charge at distant points, would be of great benefit.

We need a sanitarium or place of some kind for the tuberculous. A spot for isolation of these cases to prevent widespread dissemination is necessary. A system of tents would suffice. Consumptive pupils are being sent back to the reservation constantly with no provision made for their care.

As a final suggestion, it seems fitting that physicians be required to make special report of tubercular employees, as now applies only to those with venereal diseases.

Field matrons.—Mrs. Henrietta G. Cole and Miss Joanna Speer have been stationed at Chin Lee as field matrons. They have done some good, but field-matron work among the Navaho is not a success owing to the fact that they do not have permanent homes and their habitations are such a great distance apart that it is impossible for the matrons to visit their homes and instruct them in housekeeping, cooking, etc., and it is my belief that farmers instead of

field matrons would prove more beneficial to these people. However, I wish to say that these ladies have been self-sacrificing and have done some good. Mrs. Cole resigned June 5, 1905, and Miss Speer is there alone at the present time.

Missionaries have been stationed at Ganada, 35 miles west of the agency, Two Gray Hills, 50 miles north, and at the Little Water school. Some good has been accomplished by them.

The Hospital of the Good Shepherd, an Episcopalian institution for the care of the sick and maimed, has been conducted at Fort Defiance and a great amount of good accomplished. More institutions of this kind and conducted in the same way are greatly needed on this reservation.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament have conducted a boarding school at St. Michaels, 8 miles south of the agency, and have taken care of 94 pupils. Excellent work has been accomplished by them. Their school is in good condition; instruction and training satisfactory. The Catholics have had a missionary at Chin Lee a portion of the year. His work has been attended with good results.

Statistical report of the south half of the reservation is inclosed herewith.

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LITTLE WATER SCHOOL.

TOHATCHI, N. MEX., *July 19, 1905.*

The attendance has been better this year than ever before. School opened September 10, and before the close of the month the school was filled to its utmost capacity. One hundred and fifty-five pupils were enrolled during the year, with an average attendance of 147.

The past year was the first in the history of the school that it was not necessary for me to go to the camps to collect pupils. I made but one trip and that was for the purpose of securing large girls.

Transfers.—Twenty-four pupils were transferred to other schools; 3 to Santa Fe and 21 to Chilocco.

Health.—Have had a few cases of severe illness; no deaths in the school. One boy was sent home on account of ill health and has since died.

Literary.—The class-room work has been exceptionally good. Much credit is due the teachers in this department.

Industrial.—In the domestic departments the children have received careful instruction from employees in charge. The girls have had useful training in housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundering. The boys have been instructed in gardening, irrigating, caring for stock, and carpentering.

Improvements.—A laundry 16 by 32 feet and an adobe pump house have been built to replace the ones destroyed by fire last year. The water system, one of the greatest needs of the school, has been improved, and when completed will furnish an abundance of water. All school buildings have been repaired and painted, both inside and outside, and the rooms kalsomined. The old frame buildings which were used for commissary, stable, and carpenter shop have been removed; shade trees have been planted; the two courts between the buildings have been filled in and sown in grass seed.

Improvements needed.—A school building, warehouse, and employees' building are urgent needs of this school. Plans and specifications for a school building which have been forwarded to the Department it is earnestly hoped will meet with approval, and the same be built at an early date. The plastering in the adobe buildings is very poor and should be entirely removed and replaced with a good hard finish. It is a disappointment that land has not been obtained for farming and pasture. The Indians have furnished enough good cedar posts to fence 200 acres. It is hoped that the land will be obtained in the near future.

Discipline.—The discipline has been excellent; have had very few runaways; the children seem unusually happy and contented.

Employees.—All are efficient and faithful. The harmony among employees, which has always existed at this school, is worthy of comment.

EMMA DE VORE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO EXTENSION.

CANON DIABLO, ARIZ., *August 28, 1905.*

I took charge of the work of this reservation on September 1, 1904, and consequently have only been here for ten months of year, for which this report is made.

This reservation comprises the lands withdrawn from sale and settlement by Executive order of November 10, 1901, and is about 24 miles square, making an area of about 368,640 acres. Until recently the area was approximately estimated at about 500,000 acres, and as the location of the lines is not definitely known, and as we have no means of determining the exact lines, it is impossible to know what area actually covers, or to know whether or not given Indians

or even white persons are off of or are on the reservation, which makes the administration of the reservation affairs very difficult.

Of the area given above there might possibly be 25,000 acres irrigated, if every possible means of irrigation was developed to its fullest extent. Of the remainder, about 75 per cent would be excellent grazing land but for the reason that there is not sufficient stock water most of the year. As it is, this portion of the reservation is good grazing land only part of the year. There are places on this portion of the reservation where inexpensive small reservoirs might be constructed for the purpose of conserving the surface water for stock use, and thereby greatly enhance its value as grazing land. Of the balance of the reservation, about one-half is fair grazing land and the remaining portion is practically barren.

The Little Colorado River flows through this reservation from southeast to northwest and divides it in almost equal parts. Along this river is located most of the land that might be irrigated. Under most of the irrigable land lying near the river is a strong underflow of water, at a depth of from 8 to 15 feet. This water contains some alkali, but it is not thought to contain sufficient to interfere with the raising of ordinary farm crops, could it be economically placed on the surface of the land. Toward the northern part of the reservation there is a tract of land containing several hundred acres that might be irrigated by means of deep wells. Part of this land is now farmed by the Indians, being watered by the surface water during the rains and a slight sub-irrigation that is natural to the land. There is some water under this land, but in what quantities it is not known.

Another means by which irrigation might be developed is by a large storage reservoir. The San Francisco wash flows across this reservation from the south and southwest until it joins the Little Colorado River near the center of the reservation. Into this wash flows the flood waters coming down Canon Diablo and several small canyons, being the natural drainage for one shed of the mountains south and west of here. In this wash is a good location for a large storage reservoir, which can be made to irrigate several large bodies of land and furnish homes for nearly all, if not all, of the Indians now on the reservation.

Upon this reservation there are located nearly 400 Indians, all Navaho, who earn their living by working for white people off of the reservation and by dry land farming, by which they often raise very fair crops of corn, pumpkins, and melons; but very often their crops fail entirely.

Their principal means of support is by their flocks of sheep and goats; some have a few cattle. From these flocks they get their meat, which composes a large portion of their food. The money received from the sales of the pelts from the sheep and goats helps to supply the family wants. In addition to the above the sheep furnish wool from which they weave their blankets, and for which the markets afford a fair demand. The greater portion of the wool is taken to the store and sold in small quantities, and furnishes considerable money that helps to supply the needs of the family. The sheep owned by these Indians are very small, and to a white man or at least a good stock man, would be considered unprofitable, their crop of wool being light. This year is an exceptionally good one, yet their clip is but little over two pounds per head. These sheep might be crossed with a larger and heavier woolled sheep and be made profitable, but at present, if the time spent in caring for the sheep was worth anything, the sheep business from a wool standpoint profits the Navaho nothing.

These Indians with but few exceptions are inclined to be industrious and honorable. These exceptions are a few professional gamblers. Gambling is one of the worst of Indian vices, and while it is very demoralizing, yet in most cases it can be easily broken up. There has been some whisky sold to the Indians of this and other reservations by persons in and about Winslow, Ariz., and by a certain trader who is supposed to be just off of this reservation. An effort has been made to apprehend and punish the guilty parties, but as yet not much good has been done.

To a considerable extent these Indians are polygamists, although the majority have only one wife, and when polygamy is practiced the different wives of the same man are sisters. The worst feature I find with their marriage customs is the child marriage. In this young girls from 10 to 15 years of age are married to men of 60 years and above. The result of these and many other marriages is that the contracting parties soon separate without the formality of a divorce.

There are at present on this reservation four missionaries, all under the direction of the mission to the Navaho Indians, an independent Protestant organization, organized for missionary work among the Navaho Indians. In many ways these people are helpful to the Indians, although they report no conversions.

There is no school, either Government or mission, on this reservation, although there are about 100 children of school age growing up in ignorance.

Mr. J. G. Walker is the only trader on this reservation. Mr. Walker is a half-blood Navaho Indian, and seems to be doing an honest, clean business. The trading store that was formerly at a place on this reservation known as "The Lakes" was closed in January by order of the Indian Office, and no attempt has been made to open it. The trading post of Mr. F. W. Volz, at Canon Diablo, is still running, although not licensed. There is another trading post about 15 miles above this agency, on the Little Colorado River, that is supposed to be just across the line of this reservation that should not be allowed to run, as the proprietor sells the Indians whisky, gambles with them, and uses every means possible to defraud and degrade them. This place should be closed and kept closed at all costs.

The health of the Indians of this reservation during the past year has been generally good, considering the mode of living and the large amount of rain and severe weather. The deaths that have occurred have been mostly among the small children and due generally to exposure in severe weather and lack of proper medical treatment. A physician on this reservation could save many lives if he was present to take the cases in time.

In the past year there has been but little progress made among the Indians of this reservation, although there has been some. Poor equipment and not enough of help and the fact that I came to the field a comparative stranger during the year are reasons for very little progress.

We need on this reservation a fully equipped agency and a small boarding school, also some development of water for irrigation purposes.

JOSEPH E. MAXWELL,
Additional Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PHOENIX SCHOOL AND CAMP M'DOWELL RESERVATION.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., August 31, 1905.

The Phoenix school is situated on 160 acres of land 3 miles north of Phoenix, and has an additional tract of 80 acres east of the school site.

There were 826 pupils enrolled during the year, the average attendance being 720. These pupils came from four States and three Territories, 35 tribes being represented. Eighty-four per cent of the pupils are full blood, and 82 per cent of all are from Arizona, considering the Navaho as belonging exclusively to this Territory.

During the year a steel tower with a 40,000-gallon tank was erected, and some 4,000 feet of 4-inch cast-iron mains, together with fire hydrants, have been put in place at a cost of \$7,000, greatly improving the water system and increasing the fire protection. An additional 8-inch well, 200 feet deep, has been drilled and connected with the wells furnishing the domestic water supply. A two-story brick addition to the trades building, 37 by 79 feet, provides commodious quarters for the blacksmith and wagon shops, and leaves more room in the old building for the carpenter, paint, and tin shops. An addition of brick, 20 by 35 feet, has been made to the boys' bath house, and 2,400 square feet of new cement sidewalk have been laid. All the repair work and the general work of keeping up the institution is performed by the pupils, and they had a part in all of the new building operations, under the direction of the school trades teachers.

The class of 1905 numbered 14, the largest in the history of the school. An address by Hon. Joseph H. Kibbey, governor of Arizona, added much to the interest of the commencement exercises. The plan of sending the advanced pupils to school on alternate days has been an advantage to the industrial departments and caused a more regular attendance at school.

During the summer months a great many of the Indian boys and girls find employment in and around Phoenix, and generally give excellent satisfaction, as is evidenced by the fact that the demand always exceeds the supply. During the school year many of the boys are permitted to work for wages on Saturdays, but none are allowed to neglect their school duties for the purpose of earning money. A limited number work for Phoenix families during the school year for their board and books, and attend the Phoenix public schools.

The Indian school band attends the annual encampment of the Arizona National Guard, and one or two companies of Indian school cadets join with the local companies of the militia in maneuvers and ceremonies on holidays and special occasions. The frequent inspection of the Indian school companies by the officers of the National Guard is helpful and encouraging to the military spirit among the native Americans.

A conference of returned students was held at the school during April. On account of the high water, the Gila and Salt rivers being unfordable for weeks at a time, and on account of the work these former students were doing, the attendance was somewhat reduced, but 125 were enrolled, former students of Phoenix, Carlisle, Albuquerque, Grand Junction, Santa Fe, Tucson, and some from other schools. The gathering was very interesting and helpful to all concerned. Those present certainly appreciated the work of both Government and mission schools, and showed that they are actually overcoming the difficulties they meet in their endeavor to gain a larger life.

The work in the shops has been quite satisfactory, the boys receiving careful instruction in the trades and in the manual-training department.

Early in the spring the Arizona dam was damaged by the high waters in the river, and for about two months there was no water to irrigate the farm. As a result several large fields of alfalfa that had been sown during the winter and spring and which, until the washing away of the dam, promised an excellent stand, perished. There was one good crop of grain hay.

The following extracts from the report of the principal teacher show to some extent what has been done in the literary department:

The class-room work opened in September with an unusually large attendance. Thirteen teachers reported for duty, but with the large attendance the number of pupils per teacher, including the principal teacher and music teacher, who had no regular classes, was too large to enable the pupils in some of the rooms to do good work. It became necessary to relieve the pressure in some of the rooms. The principal teacher took a class for half a day, but the rooms were still overcrowded and the work so heavy that in January another teacher was asked for. The request was granted, and the position was permanently filled in February.

On Wednesday evenings, with rare exceptions, the teachers of the literary department met to read and discuss practical works on education. Correlation of the work in the different departments of the school and current events were also given special attention. Working with the Hands, by Dr. Booker T. Washington, was read and thoroughly discussed during the first half of the year. The Art of Study, by Hinsdale, was studied during the latter part of the year. These meetings were specially helpful.

The work in this department was graded from the introductory class to the class of 14 members which completed the required work in the common school branches. The adult primary and the young primary pupils were taught in separate classes. Each class was given one period a week in which singing was taught by the teacher in charge of the music. A class of a dozen girls received a half-hour lesson on the piano for five days in the week.

In connection with the class-room work of this department, and under the direct care of the class-room teachers, 14 gardens were made. Each garden was divided into 18 small gardens. Two pupils were assigned to each of these to do the necessary work of preparing soil, planting seed, weeding, etc. In these gardens the children raised good lettuce, turnips, beets, radishes, onions, and squash. Spinach, peas, and beans were also raised, but not so successfully. The teachers showed great interest in their work, and the pupils thoroughly enjoyed it.

On Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter, etc., appropriate exercises were held. The prize speaking programme in March and the commencement programmes were given great care and attention.

The pupils of the school were organized into Sunday school classes, each of which was provided with a teacher. A half hour was first spent in the study of the lesson, followed by a half hour general session, which was devoted to singing, etc. A primary section held a session of half an hour for the six lower classes.

During the latter part of the year the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades attended school all day on alternate days. This weakened rather than strengthened the school-room work. The confinement to mental application for an entire day soon seemed to produce weariness and restlessness, and the pupils failed to show the same ambition or have the same zeal as under the half-day system. Nearly all complained that they could not think as well by afternoon, and that they found it difficult to remember from class day to class day any work which was left unfinished.

The teachers have shown commendable interest in their work throughout the year, and on the whole the progress in this department has been all that could be expected.

An extract from a report of the work in the domestic departments, by the matron, follows:

The work in the girls' home has been more satisfactory this year than during the preceding year, on account of the extra assistance allowed there. With two white women and an Indian assistant, it has been possible to have more attention paid to the details, and especially to the care of the girls. The new floors laid in two dormitories and the painting and repairs in different parts of the building have been most satisfactory improvements, and the condition of the building in general is very satisfactory. In the laundry room in this building the girls do washing for about forty employees and members of their families, and many of the larger girls do much of their own laundering of dresses, etc., here.

In the small boys' dormitory the four new bath tubs have added very materially to the convenience of caring for the small boys. The repairs and painting in the building have improved the looks of the rooms very much. The four companies of smallest boys, Companies D, E, F, and G, numbering about 200, have been cared for by the boys' matron and her assistant. The work was so divided as to allow considerable time and attention by one of the matrons to the boys of Companies D and E.

The large boys' home is in charge of Miss Fowler, who, with a detail of boys, has kept up the work in this building. The recent painting of the rooms and dormitories in this building has been a very acceptable improvement.

Two days a week have been devoted to classes in domestic science. The girls in these classes have been instructed in preparing and serving good wholesome meals. Pupils in parties of eight have taken their meals here on the days when the classes have met. Considerable extra cooking has also been done in the domestic science classes for socials for pupils and on special occasions, as Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Details of ten girls for a period of about two months have been sent to the industrial cottage during the year. This is supposed to be a model home, where all kinds of work pertaining to a household are taught by actual experience. In addition to the housework, the housekeeper, with her girls, has had the care of the poultry, and they have succeeded in raising a large flock of chickens, ducks, and turkeys. The girls have also been taught to milk. All kinds of work, including cooking, care of milk, butter making, washing, laundering, sewing, housekeeping, care of poultry, etc., are taught in this department.

In the kitchen the cook has a detail of 14 girls and 4 boys, half of whom go to school each session. The girls prepare and serve all the food for three meals a day, care for the milk of about thirty cows, and make some butter. The boys cut from 500 to 600 pounds of meat each day, suitable for roasting and boiling, and cut into slices about 40 pounds of choice steak, which is served for breakfast.

The baker, with a detail of boys, makes the bread, gingerbread, pies, and rolls, and also cuts the bread for each meal. The dining-room detail of girls and small boys set the ninety tables, wash the dishes, and keep the room in order.

The regular washing of the school makes the laundry a very busy place. During the past year we have been occasionally inconvenienced by the shortage of water, and when the work in the laundry is delayed it is felt in all the domestic departments. An average of about 7,000 pieces are laundered here each week.

In the sewing room the girls are taught cutting, fitting, and sewing of all kinds. The necessary sewing for the school is done here by the pupils, under the direction of the seamstresses. In the past year the articles manufactured here comprised 1,400 girls' dresses, 650 nightgowns, 300 nightshirts, 250 aprons, 300 skirts, 2,000 sheets, 2,500 towels, 300 pillowcases, 700 union suits, and 300 waists. Four girls have been making Navaho blankets, taking the wool just as it comes from the sheep. This they wash, card, spin, and weave into blankets. The mending for the whole school is done by the smaller girls under the direction of the assistant seamstress, about 600 mended pieces being sent out each week.

Camp McDowell Indian Reservation.—The old Camp McDowell Military Reservation, 10 miles long by 4 miles wide, on the border of the Verde River in Maricopa County, was made an Indian reservation by Executive order September 15, 1903, and placed in charge of the superintendent of the Phoenix school.

There are now living on the reservation 200 Indians, principally Mohave-Apache and Yuma-Apache. All improvements, water rights, etc., belonging to or claimed by the white settlers have been paid for by the Government, and the former settlers have relinquished all claims and removed from the reservation. The Indians are occupying 24 houses, and are cultivating the land under the 4 canals known as the Government ditch, Jones ditch, and Mazon ditch on the west side, and the Belasco ditch on the east side of the river. Although contending with many difficulties the first year, they raised 1,600 bushels of grain during 1905. Probably half of their living, however, is still derived from the manufacture and sale of baskets, the quality of their work in this line being doubtless the best in Arizona.

A day school was maintained during the year, in which were enrolled 23 pupils. The employees at this agency consist of a farmer, a teacher, and three Indian employees. A trading post for the benefit of the Indians is managed by one of the Indian young men. Cows, bees, and poultry are being introduced successfully, though slowly. A post-office has been recently established called McDowell.

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF CAMP M'DOWELL RESERVATION.

PHOENIX, ARIZ, *September 22, 1905.*

While the Indians on Camp McDowell Indian Reservation have not advanced as rapidly as it was hoped, yet they are slowly bettering their condition. When we think of their past history, up to five years ago, we can not wonder at their apparently slow progress. From a state of almost utter dependence on the General Government at that time, they were suddenly thrown upon their own resources for self-support, and with inadequate means to meet the new conditions progress has necessarily been slow. The Government helped with harness, tools, and seeds to a considerable extent, but the Indians had few teams and scarcely any wagons. Our people, as a rule, have not been unwilling to

shoulder the new responsibilities incident to their change of life from ration-fed Indians to a self-supporting, independent, and self-respecting people, yet the obstacles in the upward path to material prosperity have been almost appalling to a tribe hitherto so unused to conquering difficulties.

Their system of irrigation is attended with great expense of time and labor. The Verde River, from which the water is diverted, is a mountain stream which becomes a raging flood with every freshet, washing away their brush dams, while the rains from the adjacent mountains frequently rush in torrents down through the foothills, through which our main ditch runs, carrying away the embankment at every arroyo, and filling the ditch with sand. This is apt to occur both in the rainy season in summer and also during the winter. However, at every call for cleaning or repairing ditches or building new diversion dams the Indians have responded heroically. As warm weather advances moss begins to grow in the irrigating ditches. As the water moves so sluggishly, with an average fall of about 2½ feet to the mile, it takes only a few weeks for the vegetable nuisance to almost stop the flow. The Indians must then pull it out by hand, only to see it as bad as ever in another few weeks. The first muddy water puts an end to its growth, but also brings into use the shovels and scrapers for repairing breaks. So, whatever the weather, wet or dry, hot or cold, irrigation here means, work, work, work, and much of it.

The statistics attached show an increase in produce raised over last year, and the fall crop is yet to be gathered.

Several new industries have been started on a small scale, which marks a distinct advance. Six returned students now have milch cows, one owned, the balance being paid for by the products of the cows. Eight families have colonies of bees in patent hives, which they will soon own in the same way. The poultry business is also growing.

The moral status is very low, but is evidently improving. The standard has been set very high on this new reservation; so high, indeed, that it accounts doubtless in great measure for the slow growth in population. While there is plenty of land yet available for new immigrants, they are slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of getting homes in this beautiful valley, where gambling and tiswin making are punished by imprisonment and labor and right marriage relations are insisted upon.

The seminomadic life, also, in which this tribe has lived from time immemorial, has wonderful charms, and the idea of a fixed home with the responsibilities it brings is hard for their untrained minds to entertain. The better wages offered by surrounding railroads and mines seem so large in comparison with the small earnings to be made upon their farms that a number are induced by one pretext or another to get away from their ranches, not having the foresight to know that steady application at home will, in a few years, bring greater prosperity than occasional employment at high wages, which are sure to be squandered in traveling here and there, and worse than wasted in gambling.

The school was improving at the close of last session. Compulsory attendance, which was adopted a few months before the close, resulted in almost doubling the attendance.

Sunday school and church services are attended by only about one-fifth of the people, and only a little interest has so far been aroused in spiritual things.

A most distressing part of my report is the mortality—the deaths exceeding the births four to one. Consumption in its various forms has gained strong hold upon them, and the future is not bright unless something can be done to stay the dread disease.

WM. H. GILL, *Additional Farmer in Charge.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PIMA AGENCY.

SACATON, ARIZ., August 16, 1905.

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Ariz., 16 miles north of Casa Grande, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and 42 miles southeast of Phoenix. Casa Grande is our railway and telegraph station, and is connected with Sacaton by stage carrying mail and passengers every day except Sunday. The jurisdiction of this agency extends over three distinct reservations—Gila River Reservation, Salt River Reservation, on the Salt River, 12 miles northeast of Phoenix, and the Gila Bend Reservation, on the Gila River, 60 miles southwest of Phoenix.

The population is as follows:

	Pima.	Papago.	Mari-copa.
Males above 18 years	1,020	650	130
Females above 14 years	926	550	120
School children 6 to 16, males	525	300	25
School children 6 to 16, females	490	285	20
Total males	2,047	1,209	184
Total females	1,853	1,095	166
Total population	3,900	2,304	350

The progress of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been slow. The rainfall was sufficient for good crops. In fact, it was too heavy, ruining the wheat in many instances by rust. The yield of wheat is three

times greater this year than last, but the summer crops—corn, beans, melons, etc., are short—owing to the slowness of the Indians in repairing their canals so as to utilize the river water for irrigation. Every effort was used to induce them to look after their ditches, with poor results.

Many adult Indians have been at work for railroad contractors, others have worked in towns as servants, and if the Indian would stay at work for three or four months at a time he would earn enough to support his family during the year. But he will not work for more than one month; many a one will leave during the first week and come to the reservation and ask for help (work or rations) for his family. It is not business to help this Indian with work or rations when there are others who can not leave the reservation to work, by reason of age or infirmity. This Indian then tells some one of how his family is starving and how he has been refused help. Many other Indians of the same stamp tell similar stories, and gradually the report is started that the Pima are destitute and starving. All old and destitute Indians receive rations from this agency after personal investigation of their homes, of the amount of food stored, of the number of cattle owned, and of the ability of their brothers, sisters, or children to support them.

A thorough investigation of the condition of the Pima in November, 1904, did not show that one Indian had died of starvation during the past four years. The report of the gentlemen in charge of this investigation has not been made public. The report that the Pima Indians were starving appeared in almost every newspaper in the country, and, in justice to the Indian Department, the facts brought out by the personal investigation of the members of the committee aforesaid should be made known. Reports were made to your office on many occasions that the Indians of this agency were destitute, and if not helped would starve. Money for labor and supplies for subsistence was sent in response to each request for help, and the same was given to Indians who really needed help and others were advised to go to work. Work at \$1.75 and \$2 per day was to be had off the reservation. Thus the committee report can not fail to state that in the home of every old and decrepit Indian was found wheat, beans, corn, dried pumpkins, etc., sufficient to feed the family for weeks ahead.

The Indian court, composed of three Pimas, have not had much to do, but have handled the few cases, mostly disputes about horses, cattle, and land, in an honest manner, and have made just decisions.

The police, all full-bloods, have obeyed orders and have kept order on the reservation.

The outing matron in Phoenix reports over \$5,000 having been earned by Indians working as servants for families in the Salt River Valley, and that she has been able to control the Indians after three years of hard work, trying to keep them at work for one person and not changing employers every week, and keeping them off the streets of Phoenix after dark. This outing system is now a credit, whereas in 1902 and 1903 there was no system, and the conduct of the Indians at work in Phoenix was disgraceful.

The boarding school at Sacaton is in good condition, with an enrollment of 320 and an average attendance for the year of 269; also a record of no deaths and little sickness during the three years. Many repairs have been made, and five buildings are in first-class order. Other adobe buildings have not been touched, as it was deemed a waste to repair them. About \$35,000 should be expended to equip properly the plant for 300 pupils.

The farm has fulfilled our expectations and furnishes the pupils and 600 Indians in the vicinity of the school with melons and vegetables, and we feed the surplus to the stock. Over 500 tons of alfalfa hay has been put in stack since May, 1905. The pumping plant for the Indians when completed should enable them to be self-supporting and wealthy within a few years. All departments of the school and agency have performed excellent work during the year.

Six day schools under this agency have done good work.

The St. John's Mission School at Gila Crossing, in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, reports a large attendance during the year, and the work of those in charge has shown very good results.

Irrigation water from the Tonto reservoir for the Indians of the Salt River Reservation has been applied for and will be furnished upon completion of the reservoir, which will provide for 780 Indians.

The additional farmers have been of great assistance to the reservation, and

teach (or force, if necessary) the Indians to use the irrigating water provided to the best advantage. All three farmers have done excellent work.

A fairly accurate estimate of crops raised, labor performed, earnings, etc., is given in statistical form herewith.

J. B. ALEXANDER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *August 20, 1905.*

The San Carlos Indian Agency is situated on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railway, in Arizona, at the confluence of the San Carlos and Gila rivers. The reservation comprises 1,834,240 acres, mostly mountains and hilly land. The soil in great part is very productive wherever water touches it, and the climate is most salubrious and delightful. Nearly all of the timber is on the northern edge of the reservation.

The Apaches on the reservation number as follows: San Carlos, 1,053; Coyotero, 530; Tonto, 560; Mohave, 50; Yuma, 2.

There are 100 ex-students of non-reservation schools and 1,408 Indians who use English enough for ordinary intercourse.

The Apaches have no homes to speak of, although attached to the soil. They move about from place to place as they secure work, taking their families with them.

The demand for labor has been so great on the reservation during the year past that Indians from the adjoining reservation and Mexicans had to be imported to supply the demand. In railroad work the Apache becomes easily dissatisfied if the men over him are not to his liking and changes from one work gang to another. With no one to look after his interests his pay accounts are often in confusion. When hot weather comes in July they quit work and move to the mountains, remaining there until September.

Indian farms have been limited to the scant water supply in the two rivers which traverse this reservation. The extraordinary precipitation in Arizona since January 3 of this year caused floods that washed away all irrigation ditches and a number of Indian farms. Nevertheless, fields were planted and crops matured without irrigation. Indian farms produced this year 4,368 bushels of wheat, 8,274 of barley, and 1,400 of corn. New ditches will be built wherever practicable. Two main ditches will have to be abandoned on account of the expense of restoration and small area to be benefited.

The operation of the boring machine received in 1904 was successful only in part. A 4-inch hole 300 feet deep was made at the pumping plant with result that a small flow was encountered at the 80-foot level and another at 180 feet, neither of which rose to the surface. Boring will be resumed at another point.

Schools.—There are two schools on the reservation. Rice Station School, under a bonded superintendent, is situated at Talklai, 12 miles from San Carlos. The capacity is 200. This school has substantial buildings, an excellent plant supplied with modern equipment, and is in a prosperous condition.

The San Carlos Boarding School is situated at the agency. Its capacity is 100 pupils. With the exception of one stone building of two stories, the buildings are of adobe, old and worn. A fire visited the school early in October, 1904, and laid waste a good part of the oldest buildings, since which time school work has been carried on in tents and temporary structures, made necessary by the destruction of the dilapidated buildings used for that purpose. The report of the superintendent is appended.

Roads.—The main thoroughfare to Fort Apache on the north leaves the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway at Talklai and passes over some stiff hills to Black River, thence through foothills, a distance of 63 miles in all. This road was put in excellent state of repair last fall, but the winter rains washed it badly. It is now in prime state. Through the enterprise of Mr. W. O. Tuttle, and by authority of the Indian Office, a stage line has been established and gives good service.

Grazing.—Permits have been given to various cattle companies, so that now there are about 23,755 head of stock on the reservation paying \$1 per head per annum.

Police court.—Forty cases were tried during the year by the Indian judges. A majority of the cases tried were caused directly or indirectly by the use of liquor.

The civil authorities have given prompt and able assistance in arresting offenders in liquor traffic, but when a United States judge imposes a sentence of sixty days and \$100 fine, with no provision made for working out the fine, against an offender of twenty years standing, efforts are paralyzed and made sport of. Three Indians were tried in the Territorial courts; one for murder, receiving a sentence of ten years, the others, charged with killing cattle, were released on a technicality. Nine whisky sellers were convicted and sentenced. One demented Indian has been sent to the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, S. Dak.

Mills.—The Government sawmill is situated 34 miles north on the Fort Apache road. The quality of the timber is good, and the mill has proved of great service in supplying lumber to the agency. It is operated by a force of six Indians under the direction of a sawyer. The heavy floods of the winter, and the fact that the mill has been without a sawyer since April 1, limited the output to 135,211 feet.

A flour mill in connection with the pumping plant grinds wheat for the Indians, turning out a superior quality of flour. During the year, 96,145 pounds of wheat have been ground, and 58,400 pounds of barley rolled.

Indian police.—The small pay allowed policemen makes frequent changes necessary. An Indian with a family will not remain long on \$10 per month when he is assured of \$1.25 a day at other work. On the whole, the force of 15 privates and a captain, have proved efficient and faithful to duty. Three privates are stationed near Rice School, and 2 at the farming districts on the Gila. The rest perform guard duty, supervise prisoners at work, and patrol the reservation.

The reservation of over 2,800 square miles is nearly all hilly, affording half a million acres of timber land, and a million and a half for grazing purposes. Indications of copper and iron are plentiful. Being an Executive order reservation, no development of quarries or minerals can be made with a view of utilizing the product off the reservation. This hampers the Indians somewhat in becoming self-supporting and forces them to go some distance to obtain work. It would seem that the law could be so amended that at least valuable building stone could be quarried, and a brick kiln established on the reservation for the benefit of the Indians.

LUTHER S. KELLY, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., August 1, 1905.

The summer of 1904 was spent in making such repairs and improvements on the school plant as the limited amount of material available and the still more limited force of workmen at command made possible. The school opened as usual September 1, 1904, with an attendance of 22 boys and 15 girls. By the end of the month the attendance had increased to 58 boys and 54 girls, the rated capacity of the school being 100 pupils. During the year there have been in attendance from time to time 61 different girls and 65 boys. All of these were Apaches, except some 5 or 6 Mohave-Apaches who live at this place.

On the afternoon of October 1 a fire broke out in the mess kitchen and was soon communicated to other parts of the quadrangle of which this kitchen was a part and to the 2-story girls' dormitory. In two hours the kitchens and dining rooms used by the school children and the school mess, the bakery, two storerooms, the laundry, ironing room, the small girls' dormitory, two linen rooms, the boys' wash room, the 2-story building used as a dormitory for the large girls and some of the employees, and the sewing room, all located in or near the before-mentioned quadrangle, were totally destroyed. The sewing room and ironing room were frame buildings, the former being new. The quadrangle and the 2-story dormitory were of adobe, old, much out of repair, and of little intrinsic value, but very necessary for the comfort of the school.

There was no injury to life, and comparatively little property was lost by the fire, but it was of such a character and in such constant service that its usefulness was far greater than its money value. But notwithstanding the almost total destruction of all kitchen and dining-room utensils, the routine of the school was in no way disturbed by the disaster. With a single exception, and that while the fire was still burning, not a bell failed to ring on time; not an exercise was delayed, omitted, or shortened. For supper, the children were lined up and given bread and sirup in their hands; for breakfast next morning, coffee was added to the menu. The range was dug out of the ruins and fixed in temporary quarters; a tent was pitched for a dining room, and two others served as sleeping quarters for the boys when the weather became cooler. To meet immediate necessities, the boys were turned out of their dormitories to give place to the girls. For some days the boys were covered only by the canopy of heaven.

As is naturally to be supposed, the work of the carpenter has been devoted to meeting immediate necessities during the year. Four rooms of adobe, two on each end, were added to the girls' dormitory, and a porch was put on the eastern side of that building; a bakery, of adobe, and a frame inclosed shed for laundry and ironing were built; the shed used as a kitchen was inclosed and covered; the dining tent and the two dormitory tents were put up on frames and floors put in; a frame building, 18 by 25, and costing about \$350, was erected for a sewing room. In addition to the above carpenter work, some of the porches begun in 1904 were finished, and all roofs have been repainted. Some inside work has been done in the way of painting individual rooms. The two cottages, the dormitory, and schoolhouse are now in a fair state of repair. The sewing room is new.

The farm, covering about 8 acres, is devoted to alfalfa and garden truck. Work here went on about as usual, but, owing to the greater rainfall in the winter and spring, the crops have been better. I have cut to date three crops of alfalfa, making about 12 tons from the 6 acres under cultivation. An asparagus bed has been set. The crops of beets, onions, lettuce, string beans, and okra were particularly fine. Three dozen apple, apricot, and peach trees have been set in the garden during the year.

A constant effort has been made to beautify the school campus and to relieve it of the barren nakedness of sand and waste which have hitherto been its chief characteristic. Ten little patches of Bermuda grass, making perhaps half an acre in all, have been set here and there where there was waste water to be utilized. This has grown finely and has demonstrated that the only requirements needed to beautify the school site is a modicum of water, which costs at the rate of 2½ cents per hundred gallons for pumping, and a large amount of enthusiasm for the beautiful. Lillies, sweet peas, and other flowers have been more of a success this year than last. Most of the young trees planted last year have grown finely this spring and summer.

The schoolroom work, like other departments, suffered during the year from the sickness of teachers and pupils and from the shortness in the teaching force, due in part to sickness, to employment in other departments, or to other necessary absence from duty. The difficulties of the school year have been many. From the first of May, 1904, to the last of May, 1905, there was hardly a month all told when the school had its full quota of regular employes on duty. At times it was practically impossible to hire substitutes of any kind. The fire forced employes and children to work at greater disadvantages than usual, necessitated longer hours and with fewer utensils. In the fall there was something of an epidemic of fever-among employes and pupils, nearly all of the employes being sick at one time or another. The excessive rains of the winter and spring made tent life disagreeable and insanitary and delayed farm work.

By order of the Indian Office the school was closed May 31 and the children sent home. On June 6 the Office ordered changes to be made with the view of closing the boarding school and opening a day school in its place. Considering the lack of sufficient buildings, the scarcity of necessary working appliances, and the possibility of a dam for the Gila River near here and a resultant flooding of the school and agency sites, this action is perhaps wise. It is certain that the school could not have gone on for another year, in the face of the disadvantages which it has met in the last twelve months and under which it is still laboring, in a way to reflect credit on the Indian Office or give satisfaction to those immediately in charge. It will be wise, however, in fact it seems an immediate necessity, to establish on this reservation another boarding school to take the place of the one to be discontinued. The Rice School is practically full and can accommodate few of those now turned out of this school; few parents can be induced to send their children from the reservation to school; few live near enough to avail themselves of the day school to be established here, and the result necessarily follows that a large percentage of the children now dismissed from the San Carlos boarding school will have no further school advantages, will be scattered, and will lose a large part of what they have already gained. As matters stand, with this school closed there are some 300 Apache children on the southern end of this reservation that have practically no school facilities. The alternatives are another bonded school like that at Rice, with a capacity of 200 or 250 children, or utter neglect of the larger part of the San Carlos Apaches, who are as deserving as any and more in need of school facilities than most.

STEPHEN B. WEEKS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALAPAI.

TRUXTON, ARIZ., *August 22, 1905.*

The school is located on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, 5 miles east of Hackberry. A flag station—Tinnaka—is located within a few hundred yards of the school.

The soil is generally sandy, with some alkali and clay. A section (640 acres) has been reserved for school purposes, but only a small part of it can be cultivated. Most of it is mountainous and rocky. With water it is fairly productive. The climate is dry. The altitude is 4,500 feet; consequently the summer heat is not so great as at places a hundred miles west. The winters are not severe. Temperature ranges from 14° to 110° during the year.

The school buildings are only four or five years old and are in good condition. Sewer, lighting, and heating systems are all good. New pipe is needed in the main lines of the water system and will doubtless be put in in the near future.

The average attendance for the year was 128. Twenty-five pupils were Havasupai, the others Walapai. The children are docile, tractable, and slow mentally and physically.

The work in the schoolrooms has been satisfactory. In some other departments not so. Lack of harmony among certain employes made the year a

most disagreeable one for every person and rendered successful work an impossibility. We hope for better things.

The Havasupai Reservation was segregated from this agency when I assumed charge. The last census of the Walapai tribe shows their number to be 520, with 116 children of school age between 6 and 16 years. Comparing this with the previous census, it shows an increase of 6, but I think there has, in reality, been a decrease. The Indians are scattered along the line of the Santa Fe Railway for several hundred miles and wherever they can find water. It is exceedingly difficult under those conditions to make a strictly accurate count, but I believe the last census to be very nearly correct. The physical condition of the Indian is bad.

It is a pleasure to report, though, that the Walapai are self-supporting, having received no aid whatever from the Government during the past year. Some of the younger Indians work for cattlemen, others work in the mines, and those who live near towns perform many odd jobs. I fear, though, that among the latter class the women are the greater wage-earners. While they are self-supporting, they are in many ways far from civilization. Nearly all have small, poorly constructed houses, made of anything and everything that can be used in the construction of a house—mud, tin cans, dry-goods boxes, poles, railroad ties, etc.

A few of the older Indians are polygamists. Marriage and divorce have been at the pleasure of the parties interested. During the year two legal marriages occurred—the first so far as I know. The rule has been made that the younger Indians, especially those who have attended school, will be compelled to enter the matrimonial state in a manner recognized by law. I can not say that sentiment is in favor of the rule, but nevertheless it will be strictly enforced. Neither will any Indian, old or young, be allowed to leave his wife without good and sufficient reasons. But here, again, the scattered condition of the Indians and their distance from the school militates against successful work.

The Walapai Reservation comprises 730,880 acres of the most valueless land on earth for agricultural purposes. It is unsurveyed and unallotted. Scarcely a dozen families live on the reservation.

OLIVER H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN NAVAHO.

TUBA, ARIZ., *July 25, 1905.*

Western Navaho School is located at Tuba, Ariz., 65 miles north and 25 miles east of Flagstaff, Ariz., our railroad station. We have a triweekly mail from Flagstaff, but no regular conveyance for passengers. Livery teams can be hired in Flagstaff for the trip; food and bedding must be provided, as no settlers live along the road from Flagstaff to Tuba.

School plant.—The new plant, consisting of two dormitories, employees' quarters and mess hall, and other buildings, will be ready for use October 1.

The school is supplied with excellent water from a spring located three-quarters of a mile north of the school and at an elevation of 90 feet. The capacity of the new plant is 75.

Climate.—Tuba is not subject to the extremes of temperature that prevail in some parts of the arid West, but for several months of each year the atmosphere is almost entirely free from humidity. Either this or some property of the water causes people to lose flesh very rapidly on coming here; only persons in vigorous health can withstand this loss of flesh.

History.—Tuba was named for a Hopi Indian, who claimed the principal spring when the Mormon emigrants first appeared on the scene. Tuba became a convert to the Mormon faith and went on a pilgrimage to the temple, but did not survive the journey. The Government purchased Tuba and the surrounding territory from these settlers and moved this school from Blue Canyon in 1903. The school has been located in the old buildings abandoned by the Mormons, and has been conducted under many disadvantages. The attendance was greatly reduced owing to lack of suitable quarters and to other causes.

The reservation.—The Western Navaho Reservation consists of nearly 10,000 square miles of Arizona desert. It is so arid that not more than 3,000 acres will ever be brought under cultivation. With proper attention it can be made to support a million sheep, which, with goats, must be the source of the livelihood of these Indians.

Indians.—Three tribes of Indians are represented on this reservation—Nav-

aho, Hopi, and Paiute. The Hopi occupy one village, Moencopi, and number about 150. There are about 300 Paiutes in the northern part of the reservation. With the exception of the Hopi, who lived so many years in such close proximity to the Mormon settlers, these Indians are, perhaps, as primitive in their manners and customs and have been as little influenced by the white man's civilization as any Indians under the control of the Government. They have no code of morals and no laws. Child marriages and polygamy are so common that they cause no comment, even from white people who know these Indians. The women and girls own the sheep; each girl gets control of her part of the flock when she marries. The son-in-law lives with his wife's people, as the girl's mother does not wish to divide the flock, and as she does not wish to support any more sons-in-law than are necessary, it frequently happens that the same man marries all the daughters in one family.

The Navaho are inveterate gamblers. It is very difficult to bring them to see any harm in it, as several of their gods were gamblers. The Navaho, like most Indians, seems to have an inherent craving for whisky, but these Indians are not given to drinking. The Navaho on this reservation knows but little about a higher life, and he cares less. I am told that no child has been put in school if his people could support him at home. Those who have attended school are either orphans or the children of very poor parents. Schools are not popular with the wealthy class. These Indians are and always have been self-supporting, but the women contribute fully 97 per cent of the support of the family.

Missions.—Up to the present time but very little missionary work has been done among these Indians. The National Indian Association has done pioneer work for some years. This association has now assigned its stations to regular church organizations, and a new force of workers will soon be placed in the field.

Farming land.—The Government acquired about 800 acres of arable land from the white settlers, but it has been so neglected that less than one-half of it is capable of being cultivated to-day. Much of what was once farms can not now be distinguished from the surrounding desert. The Indians expected to be given possession of the settlers' homes as soon as they were vacated, and great dissatisfaction prevails among them because this was not done. The land and the locality are admirably adapted to fruit raising, and all of the land that can be supplied with water should be devoted to this industry.

Live stock.—These Indians have just passed through a period of drought that must have rivaled the seven dry years in Egypt. While thousands of sheep died, the drought was not an unmixed evil, for it strewed the desert with the carcasses of thousands of worthless ponies. The standard of wealth has been transferred from the cayuse to the sheep. During the struggle for existence a prejudice sprang up against ponies that nothing else could have created. The precipitation during the past year was unusually heavy, but through lack of storage facilities the Indians have not derived much benefit from it. All the feed was killed out for miles around the permanent water, and it will require years to restore the ranges to a normal condition, even under the most improved methods.

Through many years of inbreeding the Navaho sheep has greatly deteriorated in wool-bearing qualities. This should be remedied by introducing improved bucks. The flesh of the Navaho sheep resembles that of the antelope rather than that of the eastern sheep, and if once introduced among epicures it would soon be as much in demand as the famous Navaho blanket.

Allotments.—No allotments of land have been made on this reservation, but sixteen patents were issued to that number of Indians, who had made application for them before the reservation included their lands.

MATTHEW M. MURPHY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., August 7, 1905.

As Congress failed to make an appropriation for the Digger Indians for the fiscal year of 1905, I have been somewhat handicapped and have not got along

so nicely. After all of the subsistence supplies were issued the old and feeble Indians began to beg around the neighborhood. The people finally got tired of seeing them almost every day, and shut their doors and told them to go and beg somewhere else, so I gave them out of my private supplies enough to keep all together, expecting an appropriation for the fiscal year 1906. But on April 18, 1905, I received a letter from the Indian Office stating that Congress had made no appropriation for the Digger Indians in California for the fiscal year of 1906. I informed the Indians there would be no money for us, and requested that we enlarge our gardens and take good care of them and we would get along some way. They told me: "Heap hungry; no more give him." Nine Indians left the reservation and moved out close to the mining towns, so they would have a better field. Some of the Indian children could not attend school on account of not having suitable clothes to wear. I request and hope Congress will make an appropriation for the fiscal year 1907 to feed the old and feeble Digger Indians and the children that are left in their care. The old and feeble should be fed and clothed and the children sent to school.

Statistics are as follows:

Total population (males, 12; females, 24).....	36
Males above 18 years of age	7
Females above 14 years of age	12
School children between ages of 6 and 16.....	11
Deaths during the year	0
Births during the year	2
Marriages during the year.....	0
Health during the year.....	Very good.

Have no Government school on reservation. Six Indian children have the past year attended public school; seem to advance in their studies along with the white children in their class. The other Indian children could not attend school on account of not having suitable clothing to wear, there being no funds available to purchase same.

Each Indian family has a small garden to care for, in all about 3 acres. From same they will harvest about 2,500 pounds potatoes; 420 pounds dry beans; 75 bushels of corn; 200 melons; 100 squashes, and 75 cabbages, besides other vegetables, such as peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, etc. The Indian gardens are very well cared for; they are worked mostly by the Indian women. They also do some basket making. Harvested five tons of volunteer hay to feed Government stock. The Indians harvested two tons for their own use. Put up 100 rods of stock, rabbit, and chicken proof wire fence, part of it around Indian gardens. They cut 8 cords of stove wood, which they sold at \$3.50 per cord. Indians used Government team $7\frac{1}{2}$ days hauling wood for a neighbor, at \$2 per day; plowed 12 days, at \$1.50 per day; hauled grapes to winery 2 days, at \$1.50 per day, with board for man and team.

I do not know how much the able-bodied Indians realize from their labor per year, living 5 to 15 miles from reservation where they seek employment. They are self-supporting, working in harvest fields at \$1.50 per day and board and cutting wood at \$1.50 per cord for 4-foot wood and \$2.50 per cord for stove wood, and other odd jobs, such as digging potatoes, husking corn, picking hops and grapes, etc. They will get intoxicated at times.

Government and Indian buildings are in good condition, except apple house. Government stock, wagons, tools, etc., in good condition. Need clothing for men, women, and children, seed grain to seed for grass to feed Government stock, plowshares, garden hoes, and grindstone, as the one on hand is worn-out.

GEO. O. GRIST, *Additional Farmer, in Charge.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAIUTES.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA, August 3, 1905.

The total enrollment for the year was 79 pupils—55 boys and 24 girls—with an average attendance for the year of 57. As mentioned in my report last year, "the low average" was caused by the pupils not coming in till late in the fall, many of them, especially the older boys, being out at work on the ranches, while many of the smaller ones and the girls were in distant parts of the mountains hunting and visiting, and did not return until inclement weather drove them to towns for shelter. This state of affairs will always

operate against the best interests of this school, and I therefore asked last June that the vacation period be changed from the months of July and August to the months of August and September, which your office approved. The result of this change has been highly satisfactory, as during the month of July we had an attendance of over 72 instead of 33, which would be the most that could be secured for the month of September. The year before this we had 23 Pit River children in attendance, which up to that time was the largest number of this tribe that had ever attended the school; but this year we had 26 Pit River children, showing a gradual increase in the number of children sent by the Pit River.

Health.—The health of the pupils the past year has been very good. There has not been a serious case of sickness among the pupils during the entire year and not a single school child has died.

Class-room work.—The work in this department has been highly satisfactory during the entire year, and the pupils have shown a great deal of interest in their schoolroom work. They have made more progress during the past year in their schoolroom work than at any time since I have been here. In the advanced room Miss Cochrane, teacher, seems to have been able to arouse the older pupils from that mental stagnation which seems to have had them under its spell, and the pupils seem to have grown to like the schoolroom work instead of going to this work with a feeling of distaste and disgust, as was formerly the case to a great extent.

The kindergarten work has been very satisfactory, and the pupils have been making most rapid progress as well as enjoying their schoolroom work. Many of these pupils who commenced the kindergarten work a year ago are now reading nicely in the First Reader and doing all other primary work in a highly satisfactory manner. The kindergarten work and the primary work are together and under the charge of Miss Rita B. Rakestraw, and the work is so arranged that the kindergarten work leads up to and into the primary work without leaving that "gap" which is so often left and has to be bridged over when the pupils take up the primary work.

School entertainments.—During the year, under the direction of the school-room teachers, Miss Cochrane and Miss Rakestraw, the pupils gave four public entertainments, which were highly successful and showed the progress the children were making and the interest they have taken in their work.

Visitors to the school.—This school is becoming well and favorably known in this section of the country, and the white people are beginning to take a great deal of interest in the school. Formerly there were scarcely any visitors at the school. During the past year there have been over 200 visitors, visiting and inspecting the school and its work, some of these visitors being so thoroughly interested in the work of the school that they remained several days, and on leaving expressed themselves very highly pleased and very much surprised at the results being accomplished.

Industrial work.—The industrial work for the girls is not what it should be, owing to the lack of facilities. General instructions in cooking, sewing, laundry work, dairying, and general housework has been given, but the facilities for the proper instruction in domestic science are not what they should be. A year ago I asked for a separate dining room and kitchen, also a laundry building, in order that this part of the work may be made thoroughly practical and of educative value. The laundry building has been granted and is now being constructed, and we then hope to make this portion of the work more educative in value than it has been in the past. I shall at once make request again for separate dining hall and kitchen and submit plans for the same, as was done a year ago, with the hope that this building will be authorized, in order that we may be able to give the proper instruction to these girls in this line of work.

Your office materially assisted the industrial work of the boys by the installation during the past year of a saw machine, by which we are rid of the drudgery and great waste of time in having to use our force of boys in sawing wood by hand. We have been able to give the boys practical training in farming, gardening, stock raising, irrigation, carpentry, painting and glazing, and masonry.

The school garden has been successfully maintained and the pupils have been taught the raising and care of small fruits and various vegetables, as well as the care and pleasure of ornamenting the school gardens with flowers. The very dry spring and the lack of water for the purpose of irrigating has greatly injured the vegetable garden, but, with all, the pupils have had very valuable instruction in the industrial work during the past year.

Condition of plant.—During the past year we have made considerable substantial improvements in shape of repairs to the various buildings, and the school plant is now beginning to recover itself from its former neglected and dilapidated condition. Of course, with the great number of buildings here, much is necessary to be done in order to get the various buildings again in proper condition, as for years past they have been sadly neglected.

The present enrollment is 79, with an average attendance of 57. There will doubtless be an increase in both enrollment and average attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The scholastic population on which the school is supported is quite large, as it embraces southern Oregon, northern half of California, and northwestern Nevada, and in time there is no reason why a good, large school can not be built up at this place from this scholastic population.

Sewerage.—The sewerage about the girls' dormitory will need to be completely overhauled and properly constructed, as its present condition is a menace to the health of the pupils.

Water.—The water supply for school use and fire protection is not adequate, on account of the small reservoir. This reservoir will need to be enlarged and the dam considerably repaired. It will require an expenditure of about \$1,000 to put this reservoir in proper shape. It will also require for the sewerage and water pipes which will have to be repaired at least \$500.

The heating and lighting is accomplished by numerous wood stoves and coal-oil lamps. It seems to me there should be some other system of both heating and lighting this plant, as these numerous stoves and lamps in these frame buildings are very dangerous and a menace to the lives of the children intrusted to our care. There seems to be a possibility of an electric company running a wire to the town of Bidwell for the purpose of lighting the same. If this should be done it would be highly proper to make some arrangement by which this plant could be lighted by electricity.

Estimate for improvements.—In order to maintain and increase the efficiency of the school during the fiscal year 1906 there will be needed the following: (1) Repairs to water system, in order to furnish the necessary water supply for school use and fire protection, \$1,000. (2) In order to relieve the cramped condition now existing in the girls' building, which is being used for girls' dormitory, general dining room, and general kitchen, thus depriving the girls of all quarters in this building except mere sleeping quarters, I urgently recommend the building of a separate building for dining room and kitchen and for the purpose of proper instruction in domestic science, in order that these girls may be properly taught. This building will cost about \$6,000, and plans for the same will shortly be submitted to your office. (3) There has been no provision for the proper care of the sick at this school, and the only place a sick or injured pupil can stay is in the general dormitory—either the boys' or the girls'. This is not a condition which should be permitted to exist, as it is not humane to compel a sick child to remain in a general dormitory during such sickness. I therefore recommend that a suitable hospital be built at this school. This can be done at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, and I urgently recommend that the same be granted.

Adult Indians.—The Paiute living in this vicinity are good workers when they have the opportunity, and are employed on the ranches, and during the haying season they receive from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. This money, however, seems to do them little good, as they use the greater part of it for the purpose of gambling and the purchase of whisky. It seems to be a curious fact that the greater part of the adult Indians are better off when they do not earn money, as then they have nothing with which to gamble and no money with which to buy whisky, and my observation is that they gamble less and do not indulge in drunkenness so much when they have not the money. During the past winter these Indians earned over \$1,000 in putting in wood for the school, but this money seems to go about in the same way that their harvest money goes, namely, in gambling and the purchase of whisky.

Some of the adult Indians, especially the younger ones who formerly attended school, have been making considerable improvements on their allotments, and if they could only have water on their land I am confident that many more would open up their allotments and build homes on the same. During the present year I hope to be able to secure some means by which water may be placed on many of these Indian lands.

CHARLES D. RAKESTRAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YUMA.

YUMA, ARIZ., August 24, 1905.

In my report of last year I said: "At last it seems that irrigation is in sight for the Yuma Indians." Now I can say that it seems an assured fact. Work has actually begun upon the Laguna dam, by which this reservation is to be watered, and the work will probably be completed within two or three years. If the levees and ditches are built by that time and allotments made the Indians will be ready to begin farming.

With a view of establishing a basis for allotment, a complete census was taken last February. It showed the following:

Males -----	355	
Females -----	320	
		675
Males (between 6 and 16) -----	73	
Females (between 6 and 16) -----	42	
		115
Males under 18 -----	119	
Females under 16 -----	101	
		220

I am more and more impressed every year that some steps should be taken to relieve the condition of the old Indians of the tribe. The condition of these is often most pitiable. It seems that the older they get the harder they have to work, until they break down and can go no longer. Then they are almost abandoned. It is certain that at times these old people suffer for the barest necessities of life, and this within sight and sound of the children and grandchildren for whom they have spent a lifetime of toil and to whom they have given every indulgence that could possibly be drained from their scanty horde. The names of "grandfather" and "grandmother," that are so dear to us, are the words of greatest reproach to the Yuma. Allotment will help this class very little for the reason that much work will need to be done upon the land in the way of clearing, ditching, and leveling before it can be at all profitable. This work can not be done by the old people, they have no money with which to hire it done, and no one could afford to do the work under lease of less than five years.

During the past two winters I have issued small rations to a few of these old people, but it is doubtful if they got even the full benefit of this, for they would probably divide with their able-bodied children, who would not hesitate to take the provisions and see the old helpless people go hungry the next day. Neither will they ever be able to get the full benefit of rations issued them until they are segregated where some one can care for them. This could be done easily and at small cost by building them such houses as they usually live in, but making them comfortable. They could be given such furniture, bedding, utensils, etc., as they will actually use and let them live in their own way. This would render their old age comfortable and they would be free from the restraint of a "home" or "retreat." I am sure that they would rather endure their present misery than be housed in a modern building, have their food cooked for them, and be compelled to bathe regularly, and abandon their present garb.

Unusually heavy rains in the winter, followed by the floods of February, March, and April, caused a great deal of destitution and suffering on the reservation. Fortunately, however, the Indians were able to get work upon an extension of the Southern Pacific Railway that was building in this county. Most of the men who had no regular work at home took advantage of this opportunity. The flood, too, left the ground in good condition for the overflow crops, and the women have taken advantage of this and planted a much larger acreage than usual, so that even at this date the Yuma are in a more prosperous condition than usual.

Missionary work.—In September Rev. Frank T. Lea came here as a missionary representing the National Indian Association. His wife was at the same time appointed field matron. They are working daily among the Indians, and it seems certain that in time their work will count for much real good to the Indians. Mr. Lea expects to make permanent improvements here and establish a home that will be comfortable and an example to the Indians.

In November Rev. John Sayers took up the regular mission work of the Catholic Church that had been discontinued or carried on only in a desultory way during the last few years. He has become interested in the condition of

the Yuma and expresses his desire to make his life work among these people. A number of improvements about the church property have been made.

School.—Although we have every available pupil from the reservation in school, the attendance was smaller than usual. This was caused by our sending more pupils to nonreservation schools than ever before and to an epidemic of running away to Mexico, which took place among the larger pupils just before school opened in the fall. Schoolroom work and industrial work in most departments was good. A great deal of work on the farm—leveling, ditching, plowing, and planting—went for naught because of floods. We have sent 6 pupils to Carlisle, 1 to Phoenix, and 11 to Riverside within the past year.

JOHN S. SPEAR, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA, CAL., August 31, 1905.

The condition of the Hupa Indians is a matter of pride in many respects. As a tribe and as individuals they are superior to most of the western Indians. They were well advanced in civilization when I came here four years ago, and there has been a slow but noticeable improvement from year to year. My efforts to make them more self-reliant and independent were at first misunderstood, and they thought my attitude was due to lack of interest in them and their welfare; but they are beginning to see that a greater dependence on their own efforts and less leaning on the arm of the Government is for their own good. All the able-bodied men earn a good living for themselves and their families by freighting, wood cutting, lumbering, sheep shearing, packing, farming, gardening, and stock raising. Many can read and write. Nearly all do more or less farming, some being very successful in this line. Many self-binders, mowers, rakes, and other agricultural implements, and wagons have been purchased by them, and their funds are usually expended judiciously. Experience has taught them to be more careful to plan and provide for future needs.

Agriculture.—Farming operations were very successful during the past year, partly owing to favorable climatic conditions. Oats and oat hay are the main crops, the yield of the former being 11,160 bushels against an average of 5,765 bushels for the three years previous, and of the latter, 625 tons, the average yield being 340 tons. There is a shortage in the potato crop owing to drought. Efforts have been made to interest the Indians in cooperative irrigation ditches, but with only moderate success owing to jealousies and factions among them. Several individual ditches are maintained.

Allotments averaging 20 acres of land to the individual have been made to 104 Hupa families of 395 individuals, but have not yet been approved. The survey of the reservation should be completed and additional allotments of timber and grazing land should be made. The reservation is very mountainous in character and there is little, if any, unallotted farming land on it. The number of allotments on the extension is 485 and the average size is 40 acres; on the Klamath River Reservation, 161 allotments averaging over 60 acres. Only a very small percentage of this land is suitable for farming purposes.

Basket making.—This is a special industry of the Hupa women, whose product is world famous. The Hupa basket is superior in beauty and artistic excellence to those made by most Indian tribes, and the demand for choice specimens is far greater than the supply.

Census.—The census of the Hupa taken June 30, 1905, gives the following information:

Males	200
Females	212
	—— 412
Males above 18	121
Females above 14	148
Between 6 and 16	84
Males, 6 to 18	54
Females, 6 to 18	43

In addition to the above there are about 600 Indians on the extension, and a few hundred scattered through northern California and southern Oregon who look to the Hoopa Agency for protection and advice in land and other matters.

Electric lights.—Economy, cleanliness, safety, and various other reasons can

be urged in favor of an electric-lighting system. We have abundant water power, not in use after 5 p. m. Authority should be given me to carry out plans already submitted to your office for electric lights and other much needed improvements. The engineering supervisor or supervisor of construction should be sent here to examine conditions and make new plans and estimates. Only a few minor improvements have been allowed here for several years past, and our imperative needs should receive favorable consideration.

Employees.—Most of the employees have been faithful, zealous, and loyal in advancing the interests of the reservation and school, and credit is due them for the good work accomplished. The suggestions made in my efficiency reports should be put into effect.

Health.—There were several more deaths than births on the reservation during the year. I believe that most of the Indians still have greater faith in their "medicine men" than in the agency physician, and it is very difficult to get them to carry out instructions faithfully. A combined agency and school hospital and a field matron understanding nursing would be a great help in bettering conditions.

Indian court.—A number of minor offenses and difficulties have been tried and settled by the Indian judges during the year. The Hupa are generally peaceably disposed and private settlement of troubles is encouraged, the court being appealed to only when other means fail. All unnecessary litigation is discouraged.

Liquor selling to Indians.—There has not been as much trouble as usual with selling of liquor on the reservation. Three cases have been brought before the United States commissioner during the year; one was dismissed because of the Heff decision; one has not yet come to a hearing, and in the third the defendant pleaded guilty and was confined in the county jail for several months.

Logging and lumbering.—A great deal of work of this kind has been done both by Indians and by agency employees. Sawing was suspended during the summer because of the scarcity of water power, there having been no rainfall for several months past. Practically all the available timber near the school has been cut, and it will be necessary to extend the wagon road farther up Supply Creek to reach suitable timber.

Murder case.—John Mahach, an Indian of the Old Klamath River Reservation, was tried in the Del Norte County courts for murder, the death sentence being imposed, contrary to the recommendation of the district attorney who conducted the prosecution. This sentence seems to me an unjust one and steps have been taken through your Office and the Department of Justice to have it modified.

Marriage and divorce.—There were four formal marriages during the year and no divorces. Moral conditions are greatly improved, but not yet entirely satisfactory. Respect for the marriage relation is increasing and legal marriages are taking the place of the marriages by Indian custom, which involved the payment of money to the parents of the bride.

Missionaries and morals.—Faithful, conscientious work has been done by the two missionaries, Miss Chase, Presbyterian, and Reverend Douglas, Episcopalian. A new dwelling was erected by the latter. A formal organization of the Presbyterian Church was effected after a series of revival meetings by Doctor Noble and Reverend Hicks. A prize-medal speaking contest on the subject of temperance was successfully conducted by Miss Chase with beneficial results not only to the young men and women who participated, but upon the Indians generally, intemperance being one of our greatest evils.

Orchards.—Largely because of the limited market, fruit orchards have been much neglected. A great many new trees have been purchased by the Indians. The valley is particularly well adapted to fruit culture, although insect pests must be guarded against. Some spraying and pruning was done under the direction of the farmer.

Public schools.—The Indians along the Klamath were in charge of competent teachers, but the attendance was somewhat spasmodic and irregular, particularly during the winter season. I am a believer in public schools, but I think that where home surroundings are filthy, immoral, and degrading, or when regular attendance is not enforced, the children are much better off at Hoopa, where cleanliness, morality, and industry are taught in addition to "book learning" and where the attendance is necessarily regular.

Rations.—These in limited quantity are issued biweekly to 25 or 30 old, blind, sick, and crippled Indians, to whom a little beef, flour, and rice affords an agreeable change from their usual ration of acorns, salmon, nuts, fruits, and berries. The quantity allowed for issue should be increased, as several worthy appli-

cants are necessarily refused rations, and the quantity allowed is not enough for those who have no other means of support.

Returned students are doing well, and by their influence and example exercise a beneficial influence upon the Indians generally.

Road work.—Each able-bodied Indian is required to work three days on the roads annually, and those having wood contracts put in from two to thirteen days additional time. The roads are thus kept in good condition, the work being under the supervision of the farmer. Bridges have been repaired and strengthened and a new one is now in the course of construction.

Telephone communication with the nearest railroad station, 32 miles away, is one of our great needs, and the construction of a Government line should be authorized, as already requested. A local system connecting the various buildings of the school and agency plant would be convenient, desirable, and invaluable in case of fire.

Timber sales.—Some illegal cutting of timber has been done on the allotments near the mouth of the Klamath River. It was investigated and stopped by Mr. W. S. Wade, agent of the General Land Office, and myself. The matter of damages is still pending.

Training school.—The past year has been satisfactory and successful, particularly in attendance and general results. Although unhealthy pupils were excluded and large classes transferred to advanced schools the enrollment was 158, against 124 the year before. Much more than half of our attendance is made up of Indian children not belonging to the Hoopa Valley Reservation, many of whom would receive little or no education if this school were not open to them. Their enrollment is entirely voluntary, and as a rule they appreciate the advantages offered to them here.

There were fewer runaways than usual during the year, and as a rule the pupils were happy and contented. Much interest was taken in football, baseball, military drill, basket ball, and other games and amusements. The swimming pool was popular during the hot summer days. Some spirited athletic contests helped keep up the interest.

The work of the class-room teachers was handicapped by the lack of suitable quarters, and they deserve great credit for the fine work accomplished under adverse conditions. Miss Reel's course of study was followed as closely as conditions here permitted.

The destruction by fire of the school building and assembly hall in May, 1904, and the lack of funds to rebuild made it necessary to remodel rooms unsuitable and inadequate in size and use them for class-room purposes. Tables in the dining room were crowded together and one end of it used for assembly purposes. The arrangement is very unsatisfactory, and I have again strongly renewed my request for the erection of a suitable building containing assembly hall and class rooms. A new boys' dormitory should replace the present one, which was erected as a warehouse and has been patched up to answer until a suitable building is available.

A combined bakery and domestic-science cottage should also be provided, as the class in home cooking, in charge of the baker, is made a special feature here, and such training is of great practical value to the girls.

The class in hand-laundry work was carried on with good results by the laundress, the use of machinery to do the hard work giving her sufficient time to instruct suitably the girls in this important branch of household work.

The culinary department of the school was conducted in the usual able manner by Mrs. Spinks, who has filled the position since the establishment of the school, over twelve years ago. The plentiful supply of butter and eggs and the general excellence and variety of the food furnished the pupils is largely due to her great interest in the general success of the school. The matron, Miss Anna McDermott, deserves special credit for the excellent manner in which all the domestic departments were conducted.

Suitable exercises were held on the various holidays. The feature of the Christmas entertainment which seems to make the strongest and most lasting impression is the distribution to the pupils of gifts, candies, and fruits provided through the generosity of employees and friends of the school, to whom thanks are due. A very creditable entertainment was gotten up on short notice after the receipt of your telegram ordering the furlough of the employees during June, and was given on May 30, just before the school closed.

The moral education of the pupils received careful attention. Most of the pupils were naturally well behaved and of good habits, but a few seemed to have an inborn and almost irresistible tendency to steal, and heroic efforts were

made to break them of the habit. All pupils attended church and Sunday school, the latter conducted by employees and missionaries. The older pupils also participated in Sunday evening song service. The aim was to guide the pupils in the formation of such habits as would cause them to develop into useful, respectable, and respected citizens.

Many minor improvements and repairs were made by the regular force during the year. Several roofs were reshingled and painted, porches made, new floors laid, a lumber-drying house built, wainscoting done, etc. Some of the old buildings used for many years by the military post are hardly worth repairing, but it is necessary to use them until the construction of new buildings is authorized. Constant watchfulness is required to keep the plant in even passable condition.

Instruction in industrial work was given as much prominence as our facilities would permit. Fruit raising, care of poultry and stock, cobbling, gardening, (including irrigation), carpentry, blacksmithing, cooking, laundering, plain and fancy sewing and embroidery work, nursing, and general housekeeping were taught, some of the pupils becoming quite proficient. In both the literary and industrial departments the aim was to make the instruction practical and useful. Classes in vocal music were conducted on regular evenings each week by the teachers, and a few pupils showing special aptitude were taught organ playing.

A literary society under the supervision of the principal teacher did excellent work, and their programmes were much enjoyed by pupils and visitors. The agency physician gave regular talks along physiological lines. The social evenings were a source of much enjoyment to the pupils. A plentiful supply of good literature was furnished to the reading room by friends of the school. Particular thanks are due to the Eureka dailies—the Times, Standard, and Herald—and to the Blue Lake Advocate. The donations by friends of magazines and newspapers, particularly illustrated ones, was much appreciated.

Our school would make a much better impression upon inspecting officials and other visitors if we did not transfer our advanced pupils so freely to the larger nonreservation schools. During the past four years 75 pupils have been sent away to Riverside, Phoenix, and other schools, and a party is now being formed for Haskell and Carlisle by a former employee. Transfers to larger schools are usually beneficial to the pupils, and while it cripples this school to send away the best and most advanced, it is to their interest, and therefore done cheerfully and as a matter of duty.

There was an epidemic of whooping cough among the pupils last winter, and one pupil died during the year. Aside from these cases, the health of the pupils was good.

The water and sewerage systems should be enlarged and improved, as per plans already submitted to your office. We are fortunate in having an abundant supply of pure mountain water, but the pressure at present is insufficient for adequate fire protection.

The school should be provided with a small ice-making plant, as there is no natural ice available, and the weather in summer is so extremely hot that food, particularly meat, spoils in a few hours.

Wagon road.—Congress should be asked to appropriate \$6,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Hoopa to the county road at Bair's ranch, as recommended in letters to your office and in my annual report for 1903. The building of this road is a matter of great importance to the Indians of this reservation as well as to the Government.

I have been greatly disappointed because certain much-needed buildings and improvements have not been authorized here, but I know this was unavoidable and hope that future conditions will allow favorable action.

FRANK KYSELKA,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MISSION INDIANS.

PALA, CAL., August 15, 1905.

The agency is located at Pala, San Diego County, Cal., 12 miles from Temecula, the nearest railroad point. The location is beautiful and the climate is beyond criticism.

Buildings.—The needs in the line of buildings mentioned in my last report have nearly all been supplied. A neat porch has been built in front of the

office building, a tool and implement shed has been built, and a neat woven-wire fence constructed about the agency and day-school buildings. In addition to these, two rooms have been added to both the Pechanga and Rincon schools, and entire new day-school plants have been allowed for the Mesa Grande and Volcan day schools. These plants consist of four-room teacher's cottages, school buildings, and all necessary outbuildings. These improvements will place all of the seven schools, except the Capitan Grande, in first-class condition.

Schools.—The schools have, without exception, done excellent work, and the teachers and housekeepers have been faithful in the performance of their duties. There have been two changes during the year in the teaching force. Miss Belle Dean, who has had charge of the Pechanga School for the past nine years, was transferred to Fort Mohave, and Mr. J. W. Lewis, of the Pine Ridge day schools, succeeded her. On May 17 Miss Ella L. Patterson, of the Capitan Grande School, died very suddenly. I feel that no more than justice is done to her when I say that she was one of the very best teachers in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Games have taken charge of the school recently organized at Volcan, and although new to the work are doing very well indeed.

In nearly all of the schools some attention has been given to gardening, and it is my purpose to give this subject still more attention next year.

The following table is given to show important information in regard to each day school:

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Monthly salary.	Average attendance 1904.	Average attendance 1905.
Capitan Grande ..	Ella L. Patterson	Blanche Patterson	a \$72 b 30	} 11	} 11
La Jolla	Leonidas Swaim	Minnie E. Swaim	a 72 b 30		
Mesa Grande	Amos R. Frank	May Frank	a 72 b 30	} 12	} 16
Pala	Ora M. Salmons	Salvadora Valenzuela ..	a 72 b 30		
Pechanga	J. W. Lewis	Ida Lewis	a 72 b 30	} 15	} 11
Rincon	W. J. Davis	M. Blanche Davis	a 72 b 30		
Volcan	Thomas M. Games	Mary F. Games	a 72 b 30	} -----	} 18

^a Salary of teacher.

^b Salary of housekeeper.

Agriculture.—The copious rains of the past winter have caused the tillable lands of the several reservations to yield a bountiful harvest. The people have been diligent in planting, and cultivating and all are happy and encouraged at the results. During the coming year all able-bodied Indians will be able to live well. Only the old, sick, and dependent will require assistance. There are about eighty such dependent ones, and these should be assisted by donations of food and clothing at regular intervals and systematically, instead of waiting until starvation drives them to beggary. I have asked for \$3,600 for this purpose for the coming year and hope it will be allowed. The number that I have estimated for does not include a single able-bodied person.

The Indians at Pala are making good use of the new irrigation ditch, which has just been completed.

Health.—Since December 1, 1904, the Government has not furnished any medical service to these Indians, on account of lack of funds. The sick have either gone without treatment or accepted the treatment of the "witch doctors." These "witch doctors" use roots and herbs in connection with a sort of superstitious faith cure and sometimes do good, but much more often evil is the outcome of their witchery. A physician is much needed.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out on the Rincon Reserve during the spring, but was kept in check by the usual precautionary measures. A physician was sent among them to vaccinate all who needed vaccination. There was one death as a result of infection of the person vaccinated. Aside from this, the health of the Indians has been good.

Fiestas.—The fiesta is acknowledged to be the greatest barrier to the advancement of these Indians. It has been the custom for a century to celebrate certain religious feast days by devotional exercises, followed by games and amusements. These occasions gradually became less religious and more demoralizing,

until for many years past they have been little more than a drunken debauch. Instead of undertaking to break up the fiesta, I have tried to make it respectable and bring it back to the original intention of making it a religious feast. The drinking has been practically broken up. There is still too much gambling, but "one thing at a time" is the surest way to succeed. With the stopping of the drinking more interest in the religious feature is apparent.

All police are required to attend each fiesta, and they are very diligent in preserving order and preventing the introduction of intoxicating liquors. I can not speak too highly of these faithful men. The sentiment of the Indians is fast becoming opposed to these excesses. Fiestas held this year have been remarkably orderly; in fact, much more so than similar gatherings among the whites.

The Campo situation.—In November, 1903, I called the attention of the office to the destitution at the Campo, La Posta, Manzanita, Laguna, and Cuyapipa reservations and made recommendations looking to the relief of these people. Since that time much has been done for them. The old and indigent have been provided for, a field matron and an assistant field matron have been placed in that field, a small school established, with the result that the people are gaining self-respect and are now looking forward to a time when they will be able to help themselves without the aid of anyone. It seems to me that there is but one solution to the Indian question in this district, and that is to purchase suitable lands for them, build them comfortable houses, provide them with some simple agricultural implements, and require them to earn their own living. They are not lazy, but the land they have is so nearly worthless that a living by farming is out of the question.

During the great destitution last winter there were many donations of food, money, and clothing from charitable persons and societies. The people of San Diego also furnished them with seed grain for the spring planting. For all of these I am very thankful.

Population.—A census taken at the close of the fiscal year shows the following:

Total population: (Males, 876; females, 778) 1,654; children, ages 6 to 18 (males 233; females, 196), 429; births, 35; deaths, 31.

I am very much encouraged. These Indians in general are quiet, peaceable, and law-abiding. While it is true that there are some among them who love to make mischief, the majority are tractable and really good citizens. This good element is dominant, and little trouble comes from the evil disposed.

CHARLES E. SHELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MISSION INDIANS.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., *September 1, 1905.*

The revised census rolls show that the population varies but slightly from that of last year. The appended table will inform you as to our Indian population, and is presented as the most compact means of reference:

	Reservations.									Total.
	Tule River.	Santa Rosa.	San Jacinto.	Morongo.	Palm Springs.	Cahuilla.	San Manuel.	Santa Ynez.	Torres. ^a	
Population	154	51	144	279	33	141	55	52	342	1,251
Males	87	28	74	145	19	69	36	26	190	874
Females	67	23	70	134	14	72	19	26	152	577
Males over 18	56	21	52	83	16	52	26	14	137	457
Males under 18	31	7	22	62	3	17	10	12	65	217
Females over 14	41	19	49	88	13	51	14	16	118	408
Females under 18	26	8	27	59	3	24	5	12	42	206
Between 6 and 16	33	8	27	67	4	26	8	12	71	256
Males between 6 and 16	17	4	14	33	2	10	5	5	40	130
Females between 6 and 16	16	4	13	34	2	16	3	7	31	126
Marriages	3	2	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	9
Deaths	3	2	4	5	2	7	1	1	10	31
Births	5	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	6	21

^aIncluding Martinez, Torres, Alimo Bonito, Agua Dulce, and Cabazon.

The foregoing table shows an aggregate population of 1,251 for the reservations under the jurisdiction of the San Jacinto Training School, while the table for 1904 showed 1,263.

For your information, as well as for those who may read this report, I will present briefly the features of each reservation under my charge:

San Jacinto Reservation.—This is commonly known as the "Soboba Reservation," Soboba being an Indian word signifying "cold." It is located 6 miles from the city of San Jacinto, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the post-office and telegraphic address being San Jacinto.

The reservation comprises 2,960 acres of mostly poor foothill land; about 150 acres are under irrigation from a reservoir fed by springs. A considerable portion of this reserve could be tilled if eligible to water for irrigating purposes. It is located near a fine agricultural region and fruit orchards, and the Indians gain at least 75 per cent of their maintenance by working for white people in civilized pursuits. Only small sums have been expended from time to time in obtaining water for these Indians. During the past year the Office allowed me to use the sum of \$600 in enlarging, cleaning, and deepening the reservoir and ditches leading therefrom. It is necessary to have this work done at least once a year, so that the small amount of water available may be used to the best advantage for domestic and irrigating purposes.

Upon the San Jacinto Reservation, at a distance of 4 miles from the agency headquarters at San Jacinto, is located the Soboba day school, a prosperous school, and well conducted by Mr. Will H. Stanley, the teacher, with his wife, May Stanley, as housekeeper. The attendance has been uniform and satisfactory. Practically every child of school age is either at the day school or away at some of our excellent boarding schools. Several acres are devoted to a school garden, and the teacher has made this feature of the work a success, providing a nice assortment of fresh vegetables for the use of the children at their noon-day lunch. A windmill pumps all of the water used for irrigating this garden. The school buildings are in fair condition, and will receive new paint during the coming year.

Tule River Reservation.—In the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Tulare County, 25 miles from Porterville, the nearest railway station and post and telegraph office, is located the Tule River Reservation. Some twenty years ago the Indians of this reservation were evicted from the rich river bottom lands 5 miles from Porterville and established upon some 45,000 acres of land reserved from the public domain. Of this large tract only approximately 200 acres can be farmed with any promise of success, being mountainous. Such remaining portions as are not needed by the Indians themselves are leased from year to year for grazing purposes, at an annual rental of \$1,000.

The agricultural land is irrigated from the South Fork of the Tule River, a never-failing stream which rises upon and flows through this reservation. Acting under departmental authority, I constructed during the month of September, 1904, a concrete dam across the Tule River at the intake of a long flume which carries the water to the land for irrigating purposes. The dam was a complete success, but a small amount should be expended during the coming fiscal year in repairing the flume, which has become badly warped and cracked from exposure to the sun when not in use. Twenty thousand trout were placed in the Tule River during the season of 1904, and it was restocked during the present year with 20,000 more, thus furnishing a good food supply for the Indians.

The lower portions of the reservation are covered with oak timber, and in the mountain regions, which are heavily timbered, are found many of the giant sequoias, the famous "big trees of California." Through the inadvertence of the Land Office, or fraud, or possibly both, greedy white men obtained patents to some of this best timber land, covered with sequoias and splendid pine and fir trees, within the reservation's boundaries. I regret exceedingly that the legal department of the Government has, after careful examination of the matter, determined that nothing can be done to save these tracts for the Indians. The principal reason given for this decision is that the statute of limitations would preclude the possibility of holding the land. Is it any wonder that the Indians consider themselves common prey for whoever sees fit to rob them when this has been done upon this one reservation twice within twenty years.

A day school is located on this reservation, and is ably conducted by Mr. Frank A. Virtue, assisted by his wife, Minnie I. Virtue, as housekeeper. By authority of your Office I constructed a temporary school building about 3 miles south of the old schoolhouse. The new quarters are situated nearer the

center of school population, and in consequence the school has been well attended. The pupils are interested, and the teacher has the cooperation of their parents and has within the year made a decided success of the school. There is a small school garden, which will be enlarged and irrigated from the river, which runs close by. It is not the intention that the present quarters shall be permanent, but has been tried more in the nature of an experiment, to note the difference in attendance, with a view to establishing a good school plant when the school shall be placed upon a successful basis. This building will be painted early in the year.

Morongo Reservation consists of 38,600 acres of land in Riverside County, near the town of Banning, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Like most of the Indian reservations in southern California, the land is in the mountains and foothills, only a portion being level enough to cultivate. The cultivated land is on a mountain slope, and water is conducted to it through two stone ditches, constructed some years ago at considerable cost. There is quite an abundance of water in the cienega where the water is obtained, but a large reservoir should be constructed for the purpose of conserving the surplus for future use.

What is known as the Potrero day school is located on the Morongo Reservation, 4 miles from Banning. For many years this school has been conducted by Mrs. Sarah E. Gilman, with Mrs. Victoria Miguel, an Indian woman, as her housekeeper. Mrs. Gilman has been a very successful teacher, but there has been a lack of attendance in recent years, due somewhat to the fact that the reservation is situated near a Catholic boarding school, and is also easily accessible to Sherman Institute, so that these two schools draw largely from the scholastic population. Even under these conditions the school has been a success and done much good work.

San Manuel Reservation.—This reserve consists of 640 acres of absolutely worthless dry hills, some 10 miles from San Bernardino. There is practically no water for domestic purposes, only that which is obtained from an irrigating ditch running through one corner of the reservation. A small community of Indians have their habitations here and are apparently happy. They obtain their living in some way better known to themselves than to me.

Santa Rosa Reservation lies 30 miles east of here, upon the side of a mountain of the same name, upon a portion of unsurveyed Government land. A community of nomads reside here, spending the summers in the cool shade of the pine trees, and when the winter months come round they slide down the mountain to the desert side to stay during the winter season. Agricultural pursuits are out of the question.

Santa Ynez Reservation is situated in Santa Barbara County, near the town of Santa Ynez, which is the post-office for the reservation, and not far from the old Santa Ynez mission. As has been stated in previous reports, these Indians were located upon lands belonging to the Catholic Church and also what is known as the college grants. Legal steps were taken several years ago to obtain for the use of the Indians the lands upon which they had resided, and which they had cultivated for many years. There remains yet only some legal technicalities to be disposed of when they will be provided with excellent land with never-failing water and should support themselves without difficulty.

Palm Springs Reservation.—This reservation is located on the edge of the great Colorado desert, 4 miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad. The post-office is Palm Springs. Thirty-three Indians reside here and maintain themselves by working for others and by what little they raise on the small portion of the reservation that is under cultivation. We have here a continuous quarrel over the small amount of water available for irrigation purposes. Both the whites and Indians lay claim to the same, but neither gets enough for successful farming operations. A hot spring is located on this reservation which gives it its name. This spring furnishes some water for irrigation.

Cahuilla Reservation.—This reservation is situated in an elevated mountain valley, 35 miles from San Jacinto, the nearest railroad point. The post-office is at Aguangua, 10 miles away. Successful farming is not possible on this bleak reservation; the land is better adapted to stock raising, there being considerable good pasture land. There is practically no water for irrigation. During the year I had authority to expend the sum of \$500 in an endeavor to obtain water for irrigating some of the land. This effort was partially successful, and with more means at hand I am certain would be entirely so.

A day school is situated here and has been very successfully conducted by Miss Mabel Egeler, teacher, and Miss Alma Spence, housekeeper. Miss Egeler gained the confidence of the Indians and the school was very well attended.

The school plant is very poor; the buildings are old and can not be used for school purposes much longer. I shall repair and paint them and do what I can to make them habitable during the coming year.

Torres Reservation.—The Torres Reservation comprises 19,200 acres of desert land, concerning which a full description was given in my report for 1904. Suffice it to say now that upon this reservation, which runs for 15 miles lengthwise, parallel with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is 4 miles from the railway, there are several communities of Indians assembled in villages near the artesian wells sunk for them by the Government. These places are known as Torres ("hot," and rightly named), Alimo Bonito (beautiful cottonwood), Agua Dulce (sweet water), and Martinez.

At Martinez there is a day school, successfully conducted by Mr. James B. Royce, with his wife, Bonnie V. Royce, as housekeeper. The building is poorly adapted to school purposes, and I am pleased to say that I have been instructed by your office to make estimates and plans for an entire new plant, which I hope we will be successful in installing before the end of the winter season.

Twenty-nine Palms.—This worthless reservation contains 160 acres of land. It has been temporarily abandoned by the Indians, who formerly lived there in considerable numbers. They have taken up their abode with the Cabazon Indians on their reservation, near the town of Coachella, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Cabazon Reservation contains good soil, but very little can be done with the present irrigating facilities. There are but two artesian wells, so located that only a small portion of the land can be supplied with water. The water is wholly inadequate. The Twenty-nine Palms and Cabazon Indians together furnish enough pupils for a day school, and I shall, at an early date, ask your permission to establish one at that point.

In addition to the above-described reservations several sections of land were years ago set aside for Indian purposes. Only in two or three instances are these tracts occupied by Indians, and then only by individual families.

By condensing the above information relative to day schools of this agency, the following table is formulated:

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.
Soboba.....	Will H. Stanley.....	May Stanley.....	20	17
Tule River.....	Frank A. Virtue.....	Minnie I. Virtue.....	30	15
Potrero.....	Sarah E. Gilman.....	Victoria Miguel.....	21	13
Martinez.....	Jas. B. Royce.....	Bonnie V. Royce.....	23	19
Cahuilla.....	Mabel Egeler.....	Alma Spence.....	14	9

Compensation at all schools: Teacher, \$72 per month; housekeeper, \$30 per month.

General conditions.—It is but fair to state that the Indians under my charge are doing very well under the circumstances. If it is the Government's definite policy to locate each Indian with his family upon a piece of land where he may be proprietor of his home and thus make him independent and self-supporting, additional farming lands will have to be secured.

After following the descriptions of the several reservations it becomes apparent that only a small portion of the land is fit for cultivation, because of the fact that the Indian lands largely consist of dry hills and mountains, and the level portions lack sufficient water for irrigation, which is indispensable.

The Mission Indians obtain at least 75 per cent of their own and their families' maintenance by working for white people in civilized pursuits. This, of course, is commendable, but when they are incapacitated for labor, through sickness or for any other reason, they immediately become dependent paupers because they have no other resources than their labor. There are, however, a few who are thrifty and lay aside something for the future. But the majority have not learned the lesson that it is not what they earn but what they save that prepares them for the pinching time of winter and adversity.

Rations have been furnished only to indigent Indians—those who are positively unable to support themselves because of old age, sickness, or some other infirmity.

A variety of tools, wagons, implements, and wire have been issued to deserving and industrious Indians during the past year, and this has been a great aid to them in putting in and harvesting their little crops.

Drunkness and crime.—The most discouraging feature in all our Indian work is the constant and increasing drunkness among the Indians and the crimes and debauchery arising therefrom. We have secured a few convictions where the evidence was so conclusive and convincing as to be beyond question. It is little trouble for the Indians to secure whisky. For a small sum a Mexican or miserable white man, who acts as go-between, can get the intoxicant, and in most instances it seems impossible to detect him in transferring it to the Indian. When we must almost wholly depend upon the unwilling testimony of the Indians themselves we are helpless.

As a result of the use of liquor by Indians many crimes have been committed, two very serious and notable ones in this jurisdiction, viz, the shooting of Policeman Martin Jauro, at the San Jacinto Reservation, and Policeman James Alto, of the Tule River Reservation. The Tule River policeman was shot by one Rosindo Ellis, who was at the time drunk. There was no cause whatever for the shooting, as the policeman was simply trying to quiet Ellis and prevent his disturbing the peace. The policeman is slowly recovering and Ellis is in jail. Martin Jauro, the policeman at San Jacinto, was shot by an Indian named Paulino Resveloso, who was undoubtedly under the influence of liquor at the time. The policeman received a mortal wound and died within three days from the time he was shot. He was a most excellent man and his murderer is now in jail awaiting his trial in October.

In this connection it seems proper for me to say that there is a very urgent necessity for amending the Federal statutes for the punishment of Indians who make assaults with deadly weapons or with intent to kill upon other Indians on an Indian reservation. As the law stands now, interpreted by Judge Welborn of the United States Federal court at Los Angeles, an Indian may assault another upon a reservation, shoot or cut him with intent to commit murder, and we can do nothing with him. Such cutting and shooting scrapes are frequent. The Indians are aware that there is no punishment for these crimes. In view of this fact I fear that we can not punish Ellis for his assault on the policeman at Tule River unless the policeman should die within the year, when we could hold him on the charge of murder. By all means the law should be amended during the coming winter.

In conclusion, I will say that in a report of this kind only the main features of the work can be embodied, as it is impossible to chronicle the multitudinous small matters to which a superintendent is compelled to give his attention.

L. A. WRIGHT.

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., *September 12, 1905.*

The same improvement in conditions as has been reported in previous years can be said to have been continued during the past year. No radical changes have been effected or attempted. The Indians are as industrious and, I believe, more law-abiding than the average citizen in the surrounding community, and while there are many things working to their detriment, yet they are making rapid strides toward civilized citizenship, which, if continued, will eliminate the necessity of maintaining this agency in a very few years. The principal duties now of the superintendent here are connected with the school. All the Indians speak and understand English, and transact their own business in a very similar manner and quite as successfully as the average white person. It is only occasionally that matters arise, aside from regular routine office business, which require the personal attention of the superintendent.

The census by tribes is as follows: Concow, 171; Little Lake and Redwood, 114; Pit River and Nomelaki, 80; Yuki and Wailaki, 250; total, 615.

Health and mortality.—Barring an epidemic which was pronounced by the physician to be whooping cough, the health of the Indians for the past year has been reasonably good.

There have been 10 births and 18 deaths recorded. The principal causes of death, as heretofore, have been old age and tubercular troubles. The physician, Judson Liftchild, has enjoyed continued success in his treatment of cases generally. He seems to be very much interested in his Indian work and devotes

much more time to his duties as contract physician than the requirements demand.

Industries.—These Indians are engaged principally in agriculture and stock raising. A very conservative estimate of their stock shows that they possess 600 head of horses, 1,000 head of hogs, 2,000 head of cattle, and 1,600 domestic fowls. During the past year they have raised on their allotments 500 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of barley, 1,200 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of beans, and 6,000 bushels of other vegetables, cut 3,000 tons of hay, and made 2,000 pounds of butter. At the sawmill they have sawed for their own and agency use 87,000 feet of lumber. They have also cut 600 cords of wood, for which they have received \$3.50 per cord, and transported 250,000 pounds of freight, for which they have received \$2,500. As nearly as I am able to estimate, their income from all sources for the past year has been about \$17,000. In addition to this income they have raised sufficient feed to subsist their stock, as well as sufficient agricultural products to subsist themselves.

Marriages.—Seven formal marriages have been solemnized during the fiscal year just closed.

Liquor traffic.—This continues, as in the past, to be a very great detriment to these people. The sentiment of the whites in the valley is very much in its favor, and it is an impossibility to get evidence concerning the furnishing of liquor to an Indian that will convict. Some headway has, however, been made against the traffic by the maintenance during the year of a lodge of Good Templars. It has a membership of nearly 50, practically all of whom approximate the requirements, and some of whom, previous to joining the order, were hard drinkers.

Crimes.—Practically no crimes have been committed on the reservation, and none of which I am cognizant, off the reservation, except such as have been directly traceable to liquor and which have resulted in the offender being sentenced in the justice court of Covelo for disorderly conduct, to pay a fine, or to be confined in the county jail.

School.—The school has had a fairly successful year. The attendance has been about 100. Most of the employees have been industrious and willing, though some of them were not particularly efficient. In the main they have been loyal, also. Unusually good work has been performed in the schoolrooms and kitchen, and fairly good in the sewing room, laundry, and general household department. Good work has also been done in the garden and on the farm. For the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, the school farm netted, after deducting cost of maintaining same and estimated cost of pupil labor thereon, \$898.21; and from present prospects it will net more during the present calendar year. The dairy has been quite successful during the past fiscal year. Milking on an average of 10 cows we have secured 6,561 gallons of milk, from which have been manufactured 1,679 pounds of butter. Besides this we have increased the herd 10 in number, and have taken therefrom 838 pounds of net beef, valued at \$92.18, thus making the gross proceeds from the herd \$1,084.08, besides the value of the increase. We have also butchered 25 hogs and 23 pigs, from which we have secured 3,794 pounds of pork, net, and 306 pounds of lard, valued at \$462.24. It may be added, to secure these results, less than \$150 worth of purchased feed has been fed to this stock, the balance having been raised on the school farm, and with less than our regular authorized labor.

Improvements.—No extensive improvements were begun during the year. We have been kept busy completing those under way, which include the new laundry and commissary. Some new walks were laid, some shrubs and trees were set out, some fences and corrals were repaired, some new floors were placed in the buildings, and considerable interior papering and painting were done.

Bell bill.—During the year there was introduced in Congress what is known as the Bell bill looking to the opening of the relinquished part of the reservation for settlement. The original bill would have defrauded the Indians of all remuneration for the land, and the bill, as passed, is a rank injustice to them. Your office already knows my attitude in the matter, so it is hardly necessary for me to say more than that if Mr. Bell was correctly reported by the newspapers in his speech in Congress on the bill he misrepresented the attitude of the authorities here relative to the same.

HORACE J. JOHNSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

IGNACIO, COLO., August 22, 1905.

The agency and school is located 1½ miles north of the station of Ignacio, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, southwestern Colorado.

Owing to the fact that I am making a correct census, and that it is not now completed, I can not now give the census for this year.

The general health of the southern Ute is good. There was but little sickness in the school or on the reservation last year.

Our physician (contract) lives in Bayfield, 7 miles north. They are establishing a telephone line from that point through the agency to Ignacio Station. I trust the Department will approve of the installation of a phone here. With telephone connections with the physician it would be much more satisfactory.

The school was filled to its capacity all the year. The pupils appear willing and attentive, but owing to the frequent changes in employees they were poorly disciplined. We have the pupils to increase the school to twice its present size. This would give better salaries for employees, and make it possible to retain competent ones. I do not approve of frequent changes. As this is the third year for a school among these people, can not hope to take care of the surplus pupils by sending them away, and they are too scattered to advocate a day school. I therefore trust the Office will enlarge our present plant.

The water supply nine months of the year is not what it should be. We are compelled to depend on a pipe leading from the river to the well. This furnishes water that is filled with sediment. This could be avoided by digging a well to a proper depth between the present one and the river, or the building of a filter.

There are several Indians under my charge who have good farms, and they were made so largely by their own efforts. There are also several good farms lying idle. I am doing what I can to get the owners on them and at work. Many need farm implements that I have not got. Others need new land broken, and we can not expect them to break this land with their ponies, and we have not enough horses to do it for them.

Last winter was very hard on stock. The snow was very deep, and several head were lost. About 300 head of ponies have been sold this year. I would be glad if they would sell most of them. They spend much of their time after these ponies, and when they try to sell they average about \$6 or \$7 per head.

I hope to be able to report a change in these people the coming year, and will work expecting that change. There should be three times the land farmed. If the Office will assist me by supplying the implements and teams, thereby removing the excuses furnished, it can be.

BURTON B. CUSTER,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

ROSSFORK, IDAHO, August 12, 1905.

The Fort Hall boarding school now located at Rossfork, Idaho, was moved from the old site, 17 miles from the agency and what was known as the old Fort Hall school, to a point 1 mile south of the agency. This plant now consists of five stone buildings, as follows: One dormitory, one mess hall and employees' quarters, one school building, one laundry, and one boiler and pump house. In addition to the buildings above named, a frame barn and ice house were erected. A steel tower and large wooden tank 80 feet high where tank rests upon floor of tower was also erected when the new buildings were constructed. The plant as it now stands is one of the best in the entire service of its capacity.

This plant will not accommodate, however, all the available pupils on the reservation, and it is earnestly hoped that at the coming session of Congress a sufficient amount of money may be appropriated for an additional dormitory and also for a hospital. This matter will be placed before your office in a separate communication with an earnest appeal for the necessary money with which to construct the buildings.

The enrollment at the Fort Hall school for the year was 189, with an average attendance of 167. Owing to the fact that there were many changes in the force of school employees during the year and that the many positions made vacant by transfer and resignation being filled by temporary employees, the school work as a whole was not as satisfactory as was hoped for, although I can report progress.

The construction of a much-needed irrigating ditch costing \$3,300, paid for from "proceeds of Indian labor," has done much toward improving the school grounds. This ditch, however, was completed too late for planting trees and doing much toward beautifying the school grounds about the buildings. Next year I expect to plant a number of good hardy shade trees, which will do much toward beautifying the entire premises.

Agriculture.—The Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation have been more anxious for work this year than ever before in the time I have been associated with them. The number of acres cultivated during the year was 3,250. Number of acres broken during the year, 250. Rods of fence made during the year, 1,200.

When the order for weekly payments to be made to the irregular Indian employees was received, it was thought at first glance that it would work a hardship on some of the Indians who were living 25 to 35 miles from the agency to come to the office each Saturday to receive their wages; but after the first week I was importuned by many Indians who had never shown a disposition to work before with the request, "Apotsy," (interpreted meaning "Indian father") "I want to work, make 'em ditch, catch 'em water." The outcome was that 25 miles of irrigating ditches were made solely by the Indians of the reservation, which means that a number who have never shown a disposition to attempt anything at farming have broken up several acres of raw land and are trying in a small way to raise some kind of a crop. In driving over the reservation it is now a common sight to see many little homes where corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables of many kinds, and alfalfa are growing luxuriantly.

I find that much more interest is taken by the Indians here in the matter of raising a good grade of cattle. They have furnished the entire amount of gross beef for the school and also for issue to the old and decrepit Indians. This amount was 90,000 pounds for the school and 300,000 pounds for the agency. The Indians are anxious to sell their cattle to the Government, and as long as gross beef is required there will be no question as to the ability of the Indians to furnish the necessary amount of beef. Their cattle are of much better quality than heretofore, and this is attributed to the fact that more of the Indians than ever before are paying much attention to feeding their cattle during the winter months. They do not sell the amount of hay they formerly did, but feed their own cattle during the hard months of winter.

The Indians are very proud of their school plant, and they point to it with pride when visitors are here, telling them that this is their school and was built with their own money. They are well pleased and well satisfied that their children are near them, and just here I desire to quote from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1904, as follows:

Home education of the average Indian, not out of his environment but near his own people, will and does produce lasting results. Civilization is around him in his Western home. He will soon find natural contact with this civilization. It will strengthen him with his own race. Necessity if not justice has decreed that the Indian must live, for years at least, on these western reservations and allotments, and he should not get out of touch with his kindred.

I read the above quotation with much pleasure and satisfaction, for, in my opinion, this method is the true one looking toward the civilization of the Indian.

Marriages.—Thirteen marriages have been performed by me in the agency office and five by the missionaries located on the reservation. Very few cases of illegal cohabitation were reported during the year just closed, and I am glad and proud to report that matters of this kind cause very little trouble among the Indians under my charge or to this office. I can state with much pride that the moral status of the Bannock and Shoshoni Indians is improving very fast and that the "court of Indian offenses" has had very little to do on this line.

Sanitary.—The agency physician has given his attention both to the agency Indians and the pupils of the Fort Hall School. The report of Dr. Frank H. Poole is as follows:

Venereal disease is notably on the increase, at least an increasing number are seeking treatment at my hands. Ignorance of the nature and seriousness of the untreated disease operates to deter them from applying for medical aid during the stages when the disease is amenable to treatment, and rarely do cases in the primary stages come under

observation; complications and sequelæ supervening, the unfortunate presents himself for treatment not, however, until after he has shared his ailment most liberally with his intimates. Three cases of insanity developing on this reservation during the past year were directly traceable to previous syphilitic infection which may have been either congenital or acquired.

The various eye and skin diseases continue prevalent, and tuberculosis claims its usual quota of victims.

The eye trouble is trachoma in the majority of instances, and one can see many cases of its every known complication, from the slightest interference with vision to total blindness. The prevalence of this affection is due to its contagious nature and the habitual carelessness and neglect in early treatment of the infected persons.

The skin diseases are largely those quite apt to prevail where filth of person and environment are prominent features.

The influence of the native medicine men is still in evidence and will doubtless continue an obstacle to the introduction of rational medicine among the older inhabitants; however, the more civilized ones take very kindly to the efforts of the agency physician and their demands upon the dispensary are increasing.

The health of the Fort Hall Training School was below that standard the enrollment of only healthy pupils led me to hope for. Pneumonia was epidemic during March and April, but no deaths occurred among the fourteen cases which developed.

The water supply of the school is good and abundant for all purposes, and the food is wholesome, well prepared and served. Ventilation is sufficient in all respects except the basement rooms in the school and dormitory buildings, which are without means of proper ventilation. This deficiency could be met by connecting these rooms with the general ventilating system of the building in which located and thus secure to the occupants badly needed wholesome air.

The question of overcrowding is a serious one and should in my opinion be permanently done away with. In estimating the capacity of a school the dormitory space should be made the basis for calculating the number admitted to enrollment and that number should never exceed that authorized in paragraph 307, Rules for the Indian School Service.

There is no single factor so universally potent in the causation of disease as overcrowding in dwellings. This is especially true of Indian schools, the pupils of which are born and live in the open air until of school age and consequently require even a greater degree of purity in the atmospheric air of houses than do children reared according to civilized standards. It is relevant here to speak of the many cases furloughed from school during the term on account of actual or impending disease whose restoration to health is quite uniformly accomplished after a short residence in the open-air homes of their parents where all else but the air is foul.

It is my belief, and the matter is not without substantial proof, that the scrofulous manifestations so abundantly seen in school children in schools where insanitary environment is a notorious feature, form the ground work upon which is built the pulmonary tuberculosis so commonly encountered in young adults with a school history. It follows, therefore, that the actual mortality of a given school is no real index to its hygienic status. Children are very susceptible to tubercular infection, and insanitary environment quite naturally increases that susceptibility and makes for the ubiquitous tubercle bacillus a happy home in the persons of such children. While pulmonary tuberculosis is infrequent in children, tubercular glands, intestinal tuberculosis, and tubercular joint affections are exceedingly common. The child may, and indeed usually does, survive these lesions albeit often with facial or bodily disfigurement only to succumb during adolescence to a lung invasion due directly to these early infections.

Liquor.—This tribe as a whole has been sober and for the most part industrious, only one case of intoxication coming to my notice. Attempt was made to prosecute the offending "boot legger," but sufficient evidence could not be secured for his conviction.

Rations.—As stated in my annual report for 1904, rations are only issued to the old and indigent Indians of the reservation. Many of the Indians who draw their pittance every two weeks are almost entirely dependent upon what they receive for their subsistence. These Indians are to be pitied, for in many cases they alone are the only ones left of once a large family and appreciate very much the gratuitous issue of rations to them.

Irrigation.—The same conditions prevail now as existed last year, although more water has been used from the streams on the reservation proper and brought into the ditches made by the Indians themselves. I had hoped that relief would be had from the courts in this regard, yet I have been unable to obtain much relief except by new ditches made by Indians who have never before attempted to farm. The sum of \$4,974.69 was expended during the year for day labor by Indians in making ditches for their farms. This amount is an increase of \$1,059.70 over the amount expended last year, and this I attribute to the fact, as before stated, that weekly payments were made to them in lieu of monthly payments, as heretofore. They quickly saw the results of their daily toil and were much pleased to find their money waiting for them at the close of the week in which their work was done.

General conditions.—The year just past has given me much encouragement in regard to the progress of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. Much improvement has been made in their willingness to accept advice and help looking toward the permanent improvement of their homes; looking toward the future when the time for their allotment comes. Valleys where once only sagebrush grew have been converted into meadows, farms where grain and vegetables grow, and large tracts of alfalfa; and herds of cattle now roam the once large

tract of wild land. The Indians are contented with their lot as a whole, but many of the younger men are forging ahead, looking forward to the time when old age creeps in; and are trying to lay aside something for their future when they can no longer maintain the energy they now feel.

Statistics.—The census of the Bannock and Shoshoni Indians taken June 30, 1905, gives the population of both tribes, which can not be taken separately on account of the intermarriage of the two tribes, as follows:

Total population (males, 677; females, 655)-----	1,332
Males over 18-----	424
Females over 14-----	457
Children between 6 and 16-----	263

A. F. CALDWELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

LAPWAI, IDAHO, July 31, 1905.

The location and surroundings which constitute our headquarters have been so often described that further information on the subject is deemed not necessary.

Population.—The Indians belonging to this reservation are classified, to wit: Number of males, 742; number of females, 820; total, 1,562. They are known as Nez Percés. They, as a tribe, however, resent this nomenclature, which denotes "pierced noses," and contend that they should be called by their proper name "Nu-me-poops."

Vital statistics.—The present census of these Indians shows a decrease of 17 since that of a year ago. There were, according to our best information, 23 births and 40 deaths, the principal mortality being caused by an epidemic of measles, which first made its appearance in one of the public schools, which was attended by 8 Indian children. The disease spread rapidly and resulted fatally in a great many cases. Outside of measles, the reservation has been remarkably free from disease. These Indians are above the average in cleanliness and their sanitary precautions are well advanced. Tubercular trouble is a tribal enemy, and nearly every family is marked more or less by its ravages.

Allotments and improvements.—Nearly all have allotments in severalty. The basis of acreage is a patent for 80 acres each of good agricultural land. Where the allottee did not receive his full 80 of tillable land the balance was given him in the ratio of 2 acres of grazing land for every acre of farming land not patented. These farming allotments are nearly all under cultivation and are fairly well improved with wire fences and houses, barns and granaries. These improvements in most cases have been made by white tenants, and are usually the consideration for the first year's rental. There are, however, quite a number of the Nez Percé who made good use of their land payments and had houses and barns constructed that would do credit to any farming community. In taking their allotments the families usually selected for their home a tract lying well in some of the valleys through which runs a creek or river. These streams are bordered with sufficient wood for fuel and are fed with numerous springs which afford the Indians an abundance of pure water. The balance of the family allotments were taken out on the high plateau, where at the present time enormous crops of wheat, oats, and barley are being grown.

Timber reserves.—The agreement of May 1, 1893, not only provided that each Indian should have an allotment of 80 to 160 acres, but it provided also for the reservation of about 32,000 acres of timbered land, so distributed that all members of the tribe could in the future have sufficient building material. Accordingly sixteen different tracts were set aside for their exclusive use and benefit. Two sawmills were soon afterwards constructed and put in operation. Millions of feet of lumber have been manufactured, at a cost to the Indians not exceeding \$4 per thousand.

Agriculture.—While most of these Indians cultivate small patches of corn, potatoes, and other garden truck, and plow up a small field for hay, very few have made a genuine attempt at farming. These few do well and demonstrate the fact that all could do as well providing they were so disposed. The upland allotments are especially adapted to this branch of industry, and I am sorry to note and record the indolence of so many of these well-provided-for Indians.

I can offer only one expedient to cure the "tired feeling" now in possession

of so many able-bodied Nez Percé Indians, and that is to chop off their leasing. When rations were cut off, the Indians went to work; now try the leasing proposition in the same manner. These Indians have leased their lands until it is broken up and sufficiently improved so as to allow them to move right on and go to work. If the renters can make themselves independent by doing all labor and paying from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre to the owner, the Indian can do better; and not only will he do better financially, but he will be kept busy and will not have the time to run around the country visiting friends who are inclined to work for themselves.

Leases.—There is a constant increase in the demand for Indian lands. Last year there were 304 leases of Indian land approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This year 500 have been submitted for approval, 98 per cent of which were farming leases, the balance being for the grazing of stock or business leases for the purpose of trading with the Indians. All leases will average \$1.75 per acre per annum.

Public highways.—Roads are being constructed so that travel is possible through any portion of the reservation. The Indians realize the importance of good roads, and while a few oppose, the most of them are very good to do their part. Formerly the opinion of an Indian was that any trail was good enough, but of late quite a number turn out with their teams and contribute very materially to road improvement.

Stock.—This being a strictly agricultural country, very little stock is raised. They have in the neighborhood of 3,000 cattle and about the same number of horses and ponies. They own but few of the so-called "cayuses," but have good heavy work horses and some real good brood mares. They take very good care of the latter, as a rule. Their ponies, however, are neglected to such an extent that they have become scabby, and by allowing the diseased ones to run at large the county authorities have been obliged to take up and destroy nearly 100 head. The owners were advised a year ago to take up these ponies and dip them, but no attention was paid to it. Cattle raising is not a paying business in this country. The local market is not good and shipping at a profit is almost out of the question.

Education.—The scholastic population for this tribe is 321. Out of this number 25 are married women. The Government boarding school enrolled 117; 57 were enrolled at the St. Joseph's mission school; 40 were enrolled at public schools, and 5 were enrolled at nonreservation schools; total attending some school, 244, leaving a balance of 127 which were nonattendant. Of this latter number I am fully convinced that 75 per cent are so afflicted by disease that they are incapacitated, so far as schooling is concerned. I am told, and the records bear out the statement that formerly these Indians were very friendly to this school, and there was no disinclination on the part of the parents to keep their children from it. At the present time the Christian and progressive element are anxious to educate their children, but fully one-half of the tribe try by every means within their power to keep them at home, thereby hampering our best efforts to secure an attendance to the full capacity of our plant.

I am of the opinion that a better attendance might be obtained if the school term was shortened, and not begin the term before October 1 instead of September 1. During the hot summer months a great many of the Indians go to the mountains and do not return before cool weather sets in, or about October 1.

School buildings.—These buildings are in fair condition, but being old constant work is necessary to keep them in repair. Considerable lumber will be necessary for the coming year for the construction of additional walks and re-flooring some of the buildings.

Public schools.—There are, within the limits of this reservation, 52 public schools, which not only afford schooling to the whites but also to about 40 Indian children. At the beginning some of the trustees drew the color line after having enumerated all the Indian children in their respective districts and drawing State apportionment for them. The difficulty was, however, overcome and the Indians attended "all same white man."

Missionary work.—Two missions are in active operation among these people, one conducted by Miss Kate McBeth, assisted by her able coworker, Miss Mazie Crawford. These two ladies give their whole time and attention to this work, and their influence is manifestly for the good. They represent the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The other is conducted by the Reverend Father Caldo of the Roman Catholic Church, and is being carried on by a large force of workers numbering 21—7 males and 14 females. A regular mission school is supported, and nearly all members of this faith send their children to this

school for instruction. Father Cataldo has had long service among these Indians and has great influence.

Liquor traffic.—This vice is most deplorable, and notwithstanding our every endeavor to stamp out this positive infraction of the law the practice of boot legging is increasing instead of decreasing. We have caused many arrests and secured a fair number of convictions, but until the status of the Indian is fully determined and laws enacted to fit him we will be obliged to witness the continued increase in the villanous method of the boot legger.

F. G. MATTOON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, July 14, 1905.

This reservation embraces a tract 8 by 20 miles, extending from the Rocky Mountains, which form the eastern boundary of Idaho, to the crest of the Salmon River Mountains. The only arable portion is the narrow valley of the Lemhi River, extending north and south across the reservation, about 4,000 acres of land. The remainder of the reservation is covered with hills and mountains, about half of which is grazing land. The agency and school are situated on the extreme southern boundary of the reservation, about 70 miles from Red Rock, Mont., the nearest railroad point. There is a dally stage from Red Rock.

The climate is very dry, the winters cold, but very little snow falls in the valley.

The population is as follows:

Shoshoni	288
Bannock	81
Sheepeater	97
Total (males, 218; females, 248)	466
Over 18 years of age (males, 137; females, 162)	299
Over 6 and under 18 (males, 60; females, 65)	125
Children under 6	45

There have been no cases of drunkenness on this reservation this year and but few minor offenses, all of which have been settled by the court of Indian offenses. While considerable improvement has been made in recent years these Indians stand very low in the moral scale.

Rations.—The ration lists have been revised and all able-bodied men and their families taken off. Money has been paid to those so removed from the roll for labor performed at the rate of \$1.25 per day.

Incomes.—These Indians can not become self-supporting under present conditions. Their income for the past year has been as follows:

Labor on roads, ditches, etc	\$1,546.00
Transportation of supplies	1,051.32
Products sold to the Government	1,334.00
	<hr/>
	3,931.32
Value of products sold otherwise (estimated)	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	5,931.32

Farming and stock raising.—All crops require irrigation. There is an abundance of water for all the land. The principal crops are hay and oats. The farmers' reports for the year just ended show the following:

Wheat	bushels..	235
Oats	do	6,900
Potatoes	do	4,540
Hay	tons	388

Less than 3,000 acres of land are under cultivation. Recommendation has been made for an expenditure of \$3,000 by which nearly 1,000 acres of valuable land can be watered. With this addition to the farming area and an issue of stock cattle and good stallions, which should be made, these Indians would soon be self-supporting. They already have a large number of ponies, most of which are of little value. A few have purchased stock cattle and their care of these demonstrates their ability in this line.

Roads and ditches.—In addition to the \$1,546 paid for labor on roads and ditches and other improvements of a semipublic nature, each able-bodied Indian was required to perform 4 days' work on the roads. Over 200 days' work was reported. This labor was expended in building roads up the mountains to the timber. Public roads on this reservation were located on higher ground and where they would not interfere with farming operations. Altogether about 8 miles of new road were built during the year. One and one-half miles of new ditch was also built. The Indians were very anxious to work for money and furnished all labor, wood, grain, and hay for which we had money to pay.

Missionaries.—This reservation has been without a missionary this year until June. The Protestant Episcopal Church has a building here and Miss Catherine C. Shaw, deaconess, and Miss Gertrude W. Welton have just been sent here as missionaries. These Indians have very little religious training and seem as loath to accept that as the other elements of the white man's civilization.

School.—An attendance of 96 was maintained during the year, which was higher than ever before. But owing to the crowded condition of the school, caused by the fire last year, and epidemics of smallpox and la grippe, the school work was not very successful. Had it not been for the efficiency of the employees it would have been a failure. About 50 children had smallpox in a mild form, but none fatally. Several children were sent home during the year suffering from tuberculosis and three have died from that disease. Three others have died from other causes since school closed June 1.

CLAUDE C. COVEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., *August 15, 1905.*

Accompanying this report and a part thereof are statistics relating to population, civilization, religion, and industry of the Quapaw, Wyandot, Seneca, Confederated Peoria and Miami, Ottawa, Eastern Shawnee, and Modoc tribes, whose reservations are within the jurisdiction of this agency.

Tabulated statistics of the Quapaw Agency.

Statistics.	Quapaw.	Wyandot.	Seneca.	Peoria.	Miami.	Ottawa.	Eastern Shaw- nee.	Modoc.	Total.
Population, 1904	283	365	360	192	121	179	95	54	1,649
Population, 1905	284	373	366	195	124	192	101	56	1,696
Males, 1905	134	177	175	92	61	112	112	28	821
Females, 1905	150	201	191	103	63	80	59	28	875
Males over 18	63	102	90	42	22	57	21	17	414
Females over 14	82	136	107	57	40	48	32	16	518
Males under 18	71	75	85	50	39	55	21	11	407
Females under 14	68	65	84	46	23	32	27	12	357
Children between 6 and 16:									
Males	41	38	45	30	21	33	11	3	222
Female	46	52	48	32	17	23	15	8	241
				Peoria and Miami.					
Number of allotments	247	241	436		218	157	117	68	1,444
Acres in each allotment	240	{ 40 80 160	{ 80 120		200	80	{ 60 80 120	{ 72 48	-----
Acres allotted	56,245	20,695	41,956		43,442	12,714	12,677	3,976	191,705
Unallotted or tribal	160	535				1,467		24	2,306
Set aside for school and church purposes	40	176	64		18	40		8	346
Date of allotments	{ 1893 1894	1892	{ 1892 1902		1890	1892	{ 1891 1892 1902	1 891	-----
Number of acres to which Indian title has been extin- guished	911	826	10,615		19,775	771	1,282	118	34,298

All Indians of this agency entitled thereto have received allotments in severalty, either under the act of February 8, 1887, commonly known as the Dawes allotment act, or under special acts applicable to a particular tribe. By virtue of having received allotments in severalty, and under the express provisions of the above-mentioned act of February 8, 1887 (section 6), and the act of March 3, 1901, the Indians of this agency are citizens of the United States. They may lease their allotments, under the act of June 7, 1897, for a period not exceeding three years for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes, and by section 2 of the act approved April 23, 1904, "all the laws of Arkansas heretofore put in force (by the act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 81) in the Indian Territory are hereby continued and extended in their operation, so as to embrace all persons and estates in said Territory, whether Indian, freedmen, or otherwise, etc." Therefore, no jurisdiction over the person of the Indian is exercised by the officer in charge of this agency. There are no blanket Indians among the tribes; in fact, only about one-fifth of the entire population are full-blood, and the majority of these converse in the English language. As a class the Indians are moral, sober, progressive, and self-supporting. They are not, however, frugal or economical in the use or appropriation of resources. Many are careless and improvident, and were it not for the income received from the leasing of their allotments would become paupers and a burden to the community; nor is this class wholly confined to the full-blood element. The allotment of lands in 1891 was but a step in the preparation for citizenship; experience and education must complete the course.

The removal of restrictions on alienation of lands of deceased allottees, under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), so that the heirs may sell or convey the lands inherited, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has resulted in the sale, during the past year, of 725.69 acres. The total area of this agency, including the reservations of all the tribes, is about 212,000 acres, of which the Indian title to about 34,298 acres has been extinguished. This includes 10,000 acres sold by the Seneca and 405 acres sold by the Eastern Shawnee under a special clause in the act of May 27, 1902; 6,323 acres sold by the Peoria and Miami under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 1013), and May 27, 1902 (supra), and those sold by the Wyandot having allotments in sections 21 and 28, township 27, range 24, Indian Territory.

An innovation to the usual method (i. e., under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior) of disposing of inherited Indian lands in this agency is through legal proceedings in the United States courts in this district. Partition suits are instituted, resulting in decrees of sale by the court under laws applicable to such proceedings. These sales are not made under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, nor are such deeds approved by him. This matter has been made the subject of special report and is now before the Department.

No annuities have been paid the Indians of this agency during the past year.

The question of removal of restrictions on alienation from all Indian lands is agitated from time to time by impetuous white citizens and a few unthinking Indians; but I am convinced that while there are many allottees who are competent to "judiciously manage their business affairs," legislation permitting allottees to dispose of their allotments, without limitation, would be at this time unwise and a detriment to the progress and welfare of a great majority of the Indians, many of whom would, in such an event, become a prey to the unscrupulous and soon be in want and penury. However, I believe that the right to dispose of a portion of their allotment should be granted to some, those only who desire it and who are unquestionably capable; such ability to be determined by thorough investigation by an officer of the Government or through the courts.

During the past year a contract of lease for mining lead, zinc, and other minerals has been made by the consent of the tribal council with J. T. McRuer, George W. Bailey, and A. R. Ford, covering 40 acres of tribal lands of the Quapaw Indians; also a lease for mining purposes with Rev. M. O. D'Haemens, covering 40 acres of tribal lands, which lands are also used and occupied by the Catholic Church for religious and educational purposes. These contracts are now in the Department awaiting action.

The past year has been one of great activity in the mining industry in the Quapaw Reservation. Valuable mines have been developed and numerous mills are in operation. A great future is predicted for that reservation in mining. Many allottees are deriving much profit from the leasing of their lands for mining purposes. On the other hand many ignorant and uneducated Quapaws,

whose allotments are situated within the proven or developed field of operations, are being made the innocent subjects of sharp practice by unprincipled men who are engaged in dealing in mining lands. Either through the misrepresentations of the purchasers or by reason of the ignorance of the Indians the Indian lessor is induced to sell or dispose of royalties which accrue to them. My attention has recently been brought to a case where an Indian woman, a full-blood who can not speak English, has contracted to sell for \$20 a month royalties which amount to more than \$600 per month.

Educational.—Legislative action is necessary for this agency to ameliorate existing conditions and provide better facilities for the education of white children residing within the agency. Congress has in past years made liberal though inadequate appropriation for the support of schools "in the Indian Territory," so that white children in this Territory may have school privileges, but strange as it may seem, the appropriations are not available for the relief of the situation in this agency, which is wholly unprovided for. There are a number of subscription or "district" schools established throughout the agency supported by the community in which they are located. Some of these are good schools and are in session from three to five months during the year. Many Indian parents prefer to send their children to such day schools, paying \$1 per month per pupil, than to send them to this boarding school.

Seneca Boarding School.—The enrollment for the past year was 182, the average attendance 128. The attendance during the past year was less than in recent years. As there are 503 Indian children of school age in this agency, it would seem that the capacity of the school should be taxed to the utmost each year. Notwithstanding the decrease in attendance, the school has had a very successful year, as those who were in attendance were regular and their advancement was correspondingly greater. The health of the school has been excellent, and the children have received good care and wholesome food. The school plant is in good condition. Economy and convenience demand that the steam laundry and the water system be operated from one engine and boiler instead of from two, as is now the case. Special report and recommendations will be made on this subject at an early date. The employees, both agency and school, are efficient and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

St. Marys Boarding School.—This school is located on the Quapaw Reservation and is conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, under contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 1, 1904, for the education of ten children who are regularly enrolled and entitled by treaty to rights in the Quapaw tribe of Indians. The expense thereof, \$500, is paid from the annual appropriation of \$1,000 for education, per third article of the Quapaw treaty of May 13, 1833.

HORACE B. DURANT.
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *July 15, 1905.*

As Mr. J. Blair Shoenfelt, my predecessor, closed his term of office with the end of the fiscal year, this annual report covers a period wholly within his administration, and is therefore only intended to be a résumé of the public business dispatched during the year as shown by the records of this office. To enable you to institute the comparison necessary to ascertain the direction and character of the volume of work handled, there are given in some statements the corresponding figures for preceding years.

The Union Agency is under the immediate supervision of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and all reports to and from your Office pass through his hands for his indorsement and suggestions.

The Indians whose affairs are to a greater or less degree managed by this agency are the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory, viz, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles. The members of these tribes, including freedmen, number approximately 85,000.

Matters of allotment and determination of citizenship questions have been and are entirely in charge of the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The Indian agent is charged, among other things, with the duty of receiving and disbursing, under your direction, large sums of Indian moneys, both tribal

and individual, and the payment of various expenses incurred in connection with the work of the Department in the Indian Territory. This report will show a total of \$1,239,626.74 collected and \$1,992,410.50 disbursed during the year, and counting moneys received for disbursement shows a grand total handled of \$3,270,717.65.

Clerical force and mail.—The records show that about ninety persons were employed at the agency proper (not including the Indian inspector's force, field men, or Indian police) during the past twelve months.

The following statistics with reference to correspondence will give an intelligent idea as to the volume of business transacted and the increase thereof:

Separate letters and remittances received six months, July	
1 to December 31, 1904	43, 617
From January 1 to June 30, 1905	51, 379

Total letters received during fiscal year	94, 996
Approximate total of separate letters and receipts written and forwarded during the year	130, 000

Receipts and disbursements.—The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

Receipts:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—		
Coal royalty	\$245, 858. 56	
Asphalt royalty	2, 569. 80	
Stone and ballast	281. 94	
Town-lot payments	541, 749. 55	
		\$790, 459. 85
Choctaw Nation, cattle tax		34, 288. 05
Chickasaw Nation, cattle tax		25, 825. 60
Creek Nation—		
Coal royalty (individual)	\$4, 756. 44	
Oil and gas royalty (individual)	5, 672. 79	
Grazing tax	12, 146. 78	
Occupation and merchandise tax	23, 300. 17	
Rent of capitol building (Department of Justice)	1, 000. 00	
Town-lot payments	105, 579. 47	
		152, 455. 65
Cherokee Nation—		
Coal royalty (individual)	1, 891. 71	
Oil and gas royalty (individual)	78, 846. 00	
Ferry charters	65. 00	
Grazing tax	2, 944. 20	
Sale of intruder places	910. 15	
Rock and stone royalty (individual)	500. 00	
School revenue (board teachers and pupils)	11, 491. 94	
Town-lot payments	139, 389. 74	
		236, 038. 74
Sale of town-site maps		465. 35
Sale of public property		93. 50
Grand total actually collected by Indian agent	1, 239, 626. 74	
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition	1, 998, 309. 34	
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances	7. 50	
		3, 237, 943. 58
Balance individual Indian moneys carried over from previous fiscal year		32, 774. 07
Total		3, 270, 717. 65

Disbursements:

Per capita and other Indian payments—		
Chickasaw arrears of interest	\$15, 880. 00	
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots	800, 000. 00	
Payment to Loyal Creeks	403, 071. 05	
Payment to self-emigrants	11, 014. 85	
		1, 229, 965. 90

Disbursements—Continued.

Warrant payments—		
Creek	\$173, 221. 46	
Cherokee	163, 189. 54	
Chickasaw	17, 566. 59	
		\$353, 977. 59
Schools—		
Choctaw tribal fund	52, 208. 39	
Five Civilized Tribes (Congressional appropriation)	96, 992. 36	
		149, 200. 75
Miscellaneous—		
Town-site surveys and appraisements	37, 699. 42	
Removal of intruders	30, 599. 68	
Sale and leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands	23, 954. 48	
Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court	1, 118. 50	
Cherokee citizenship commission and witnesses	2, 924. 56	
Salary and expenses, revenue-inspection service	32, 659. 08	
Exchange	746. 05	
Public roads	9, 908. 82	
Salary of agent, employees, office, incidental, and miscellaneous	57, 062. 35	
Paid royalties due individual Indians	61, 013. 23	
Refunded for overpayment on town lots	1, 580. 09	
		1, 992, 410. 50
Total actual disbursements		1, 146, 697. 44
Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes		465. 35
Deposited on account of sale of town-site maps		7. 50
Deposited to cover disallowances, etc.		63, 385. 24
Balance on hand, individual Indian moneys		67, 658. 12
Deposited unexpended balances		93. 50
		3, 270, 717. 65
Grand total		

Town lot payments and deeds.—The duty of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, in connection with the various town sites in the Indian Territory, is solely to receive and properly credit moneys due the several nations from individuals to whom town lots have been scheduled or appraised in the so-called Government town sites, which town sites under existing law have been set aside and reserved from allotment by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, surveyed, plated, and subsequently appraised and lots awarded to claimants by a town-site commission. The work of surveying and appraising these town sites and the disposition of the lots therein has been and is carried on under the immediate direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, who prepares from the reports and schedules of the town-site commission record books showing the condition of the title of each lot, which books at the proper time are turned over by the inspector's office to the Indian agent, record to be made therein of all payments properly tendered and received.

The inspector or the town-site commission serves each person to whom a lot has been scheduled with a notice advising him of the appraised value of such lot and the terms under which he must pay. After such service, and not before, the Indian agent accepts payment upon any particular lot. In instances where the ownership of the lot or improvements is in question, or has not been determined by the inspector or the town-site commission, such lot is marked "Contested" or "In litigation" upon the record books turned over to this office, and until advised by the inspector as to the disposition of such contest no payments are received.

Where lots are not listed or scheduled by the town-site commission or the inspector's office to any person, but are held to be vacant, subject to sale at public auction, such sales are duly advertised and carried on under the direction of the inspector, at which time the Indian agent collects, at the place of sale, the amount of the first cash payment, which first payment, under the instructions of the Department, must be made at the time of sale by the successful bidder or no sale is made and the lot is again offered at auction.

As to the manner of making these payments and their relation to the appraised value of the lot, different provisions of law are in effect in the various nations.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, where improvements were erected

prior to July 1, 1902, the owner of such improvements is entitled to purchase one residence and one business lot at 50 per cent of the appraised value and the remainder of the lots on which he owns improvements at 62½ per cent. Where improvements were erected subsequent to July 1, 1902, the full appraised value must be paid. In these nations the law requires that the first payment of 25 per cent be made within sixty days from service of notice and the balance in three equal annual installments.

In the Creek Nation occupancy rights as well as improvements are recognized under certain conditions, and when satisfactorily established, the claimant can secure title to the lot by paying 50 per cent of its appraised value. Practically all of the lots in this nation are being paid for on this basis. A few claimants, however, who had larger tracts in their possession were required to pay two-thirds of the appraised value.

In the Cherokee Nation many of the towns have been platted, occupancy rights sold by the tribal authorities, and the money received paid into the National Treasury. Where these sales were satisfactorily established and the lot was improved, the claimant is now only required to pay 25 per cent of the appraised value; where unimproved, 50 per cent. If a Cherokee citizen is in rightful possession of an improved lot that was not disposed of by the tribal laws, he may secure title by paying 50 per cent. Noncitizens or white persons having similar claims are required to pay the full appraised value. In all of the smaller town sites, having less than 200 population at the time they were set aside, the lot claimants must pay the full appraisalment in every instance.

The manner of making these payments on lots scheduled by the town-site commission in the last two nations mentioned, Creek and Cherokee, is similar to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, except that 10 per cent only is required within 60 days, 15 per cent within four months, and the balance in three equal annual installments. In the Cherokee Nation purchasers of unimproved lots pay 25 per cent at the time of sale, 25 per cent in four months, and the remainder in two annual installments.

The Creek and Cherokee agreements provide for interest in case any amount is not paid when due, the rate in the Creek Nation being 10 per cent per annum and in the Cherokee Nation 6 per cent.

This office has not been required to handle any town-site funds belonging to the Seminole Nation, as the agreement with that nation provided for the disposition of the lots in Wewoka, the one town site therein, by the tribal authorities.

Of the 300 Government town sites in the Indian Territory, 258 are now making payments to the Indian agent, this number of separate schedules of appraisalment and record books having been turned over to this office by the Indian inspector. These are proportioned among the nations as follows: Creek, 25; Cherokee, 38; Choctaw, 90; Chickasaw, 105; total, 258.

Remittances are received only in the name of the person to whom the lot was appraised as shown upon the schedule prepared by the town-site commission and the record book. Many requests are made by persons who have purchased lots after the appraisalment to have deed issued in their name. The matter has been brought to the attention of your office and the Department, and instructions have been given that it is necessary to refuse such requests, as it would be not only impracticable, but almost impossible for the officers of the Interior Department to keep a record of all transfers of town property made subsequent to the appraisalment of the town site and change its books accordingly. This would require nearly as much time and labor as to determine the ownership of the lots in the first instance. Therefore, upon payment of the full amount due for any lot, the deed is invariably issued in the name of the person to whom the lot was originally listed.

The magnitude of this work and its constant increase is probably best evidenced by the following statement:

Town-lot moneys received and credited by fiscal years.

Fiscal year ended—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
June 30, 1900.....		\$74. 02	\$11, 139. 48	\$11, 213. 50
June 30, 1901.....		10. 02	25, 090. 91	25, 100. 93
June 30, 1902.....	\$90, 536. 56		157, 188. 83	237, 725. 39
June 30, 1903.....	211, 410. 22	21, 296. 40	337, 427. 21	570, 133. 83
June 30, 1904.....	106, 479. 26	73, 568. 24	374, 574. 22	554, 621. 72
June 30, 1905.....	105, 579. 47	139, 389. 74	541, 749. 55	786, 718. 76

Individual town-lot receipts, issued year ended June 30, 1905, were :

Creek Nation.....	3, 481
Cherokee Nation	6, 114
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	24, 089
Total	33, 684

The larger per cent of remittances are received by mail, and the money is tendered in every conceivable form. In many instances errors are made by the town-lot owner in calculating the percentage due, incorrect lot numbers are given, and it is necessary to return the remittance. All this, together with the careful checking, computing of interest, and record work incident to the receipt of these payments, issuance of patents, etc., requires a large amount of detail and involves considerable expense for clerical force.

The agreements of the Creek and Cherokee nations require town-lot patents, after execution by the tribal executives, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Such approval is not required in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. When final payment is made for any lot in the Creek and Cherokee nations a certificate to that effect, signed by the Indian agent, is issued in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the principal chief of the nation and the other to the Indian inspector. Upon receipt of this certificate of final payment the principal chief prepares and executes a proper deed or patent, of which execution he advises this office and transmits the deeds to the Indian inspector, to be forwarded for departmental approval. Upon such approval this office is advised of the date by the inspector, and the record is accordingly completed. The approved deeds are transmitted to the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes, for record, which Commissioner, in turn, forwards them to the principal chiefs for delivery. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations deeds are prepared in this office, and when executed under the joint hands of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, are registered as to dates of execution in the town-site record books in the hands of this office and are forwarded by mail by the agent to the proper person.

The following statement shows the number of town-lot patents issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 :

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	5, 247
Creek Nation	1, 890
Cherokee Nation	636
Total.....	7, 773

PER CAPITA AND OTHER INDIAN PAYMENTS.

Choctaw and Chickasaw town-lot fund.—The act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 571), provided for the payment of moneys, accumulated in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, derived from the sale of town lots in said nations, to the members of the two tribes (freedmen excepted), each member to receive an equal portion thereof, the amount per capita to be ascertained by dividing the entire sum available by the whole number of persons claiming to be members, including those whose applications for enrollment were pending, only those whose enrollment had been approved to be paid, shares of others to be set aside and paid to them upon enrollment and approval thereof by the Department.

The funds so accumulated, belonging to these two nations and authorized to be disbursed per capita, were sufficient to pay enrolled members of said tribes, not including freedmen, \$40 each. During the year the sum of \$800,000 was disbursed, 5,072 Chickasaws and 14,928 Choctaws sharing in the payment, which was made at various towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations where it was most convenient for the Indians to appear. The amounts disbursed at each paying place are shown by the following statement :

Chickasaw Nation :	
Stonewall	\$29, 760
Tishomingo	80, 120
Ardmore	64, 280
Pauls Valley	33, 080
Purcell	8, 840

Chickasaw Nation—Continued.

Lindsay	\$9, 720
Chickasha	21, 960
Ryan	3, 920
Marietta	1, 600
Colbert	7, 320

Choctaw Nation :

Kinta	84, 880
Tuskahoma	125, 240
Fort Towson	93, 320
Hugo	15, 160
Boswell	25, 600
Atoka	91, 040
Durant	23, 120
South McAlester	23, 320
Wilburton	3, 440
Wister	8, 000
Spiro	7, 040
Muskogee (paid by voucher)	39, 240

Total 800, 000

After the field party was disbanded and the payment was closed at the several towns mentioned, those who had not been paid and those whose enrollment was subsequently approved were paid by voucher from the agency office at Muskogee.

The following statement shows the number of Indians enrolled, the number paid, and yet to be paid, in each nation :

Nation.	Number enrolled.	Number paid.	Number to be paid.	Canceled (dead).
Choctaws	16, 512	14, 928	1, 461	123
Chickasaws	5, 362	5, 072	253	37
Total	21, 874	20, 000	1, 714	160

The work incident to this payment and the visiting of the different towns required, approximately, seven months' service of the entire field paying party and correspondingly large expenditure for salaries and traveling expenses of clerical force.

Chickasaw per capita.—Section 72 of the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provided for the payment of \$40 per capita to Chickasaw citizens immediately after the approval of their enrollment and the right to participate in the distribution of tribal property. This payment was practically completed during the previous fiscal year; but there was disbursed, in settlement of unpaid shares, during the last fiscal year the sum of \$15,880 to 397 Chickasaw Indians. This money was all paid, by voucher, from the agency office at Muskogee.

Loyal Creeks.—The payment to Loyal Creek Indians, or their heirs or legal representatives, in accordance with the appropriation (\$600,000) contained in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, was commenced during the previous year, but owing to the complications with reference to the matter of descent and distribution of shares of deceased persons such payment was temporarily suspended. After a reenrollment the same was again taken up during the past fiscal year, during which year the Indian agent disbursed to 4,506 beneficiaries the total sum of \$403,071.05, the payments being made at Muskogee, Eufaula, and Weleetka. As Mr. James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, enrolled the heirs of practically all of these original Loyal Creeks and was familiar with the persons entitled to payment and could materially assist in identifying them, the disbursement of this money was made under his supervision.

The payment was practically completed, but there are some outstanding shares and some claims where the enrollment is not approved, which will go over to the current fiscal year.

Self-emigrant Creek payment.—This payment was made under the appropria-

tion of \$12,220 contained in the act of May 27, 1902, to reimburse certain Creek Indians who emigrated, at their own expense, from east of the Mississippi River to the Creek Nation, and subsisted themselves for one year, in accordance with the treaty proclaimed April 4, 1832. This money was divided among the heirs of the original so-called "Self-emigrant Creek Indians," and upon the roll approved by the Department \$11,014.85 was disbursed during the year. There was but one living original claimant entitled to receive money from this source, and that was Mrs. Levina Wadsworth, of Checotah, Ind. T., who originally came from Alabama in 1833, and was said to be 107 years of age.

Delaware payment.—The act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 221), appropriated \$150,000 in full settlement of all claims and demands of the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation against the United States, with the proviso that the same should be paid only after the tribal authorities shall have signed a writing stating that such payment was in full of all claims of said Indians, which writing shall be subject to the approval of the President of the United States. On October 13, 1904, the Delaware Indians in council agreed to all the conditions prescribed in the appropriation act and adopted a resolution to that effect, which was in due time approved by the President, and which resolution also provided for the payment of \$37,200 of the appropriation for various attorneys' fees, etc., leaving the sum of \$112,800 to be disbursed per capita among the members of the Delaware tribe, the council authorizing the United States Indian agent at Union Agency to make the roll and payment thereon.

In view of the legal questions arising with reference to the persons constituting the members of the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation, and the other delay incident to the proceedings of the tribal council, this payment was not made during the past fiscal year, nor were any steps taken to prepare the roll upon which the money is to be disbursed, except so far as the securing of necessary instructions, etc., was concerned.

WARRANT PAYMENTS.

Creek.—The expense of the maintenance of the Creek tribal government and schools is paid under appropriation acts of the national council by the issuance of warrants signed by the principal chief. These warrants, before being circulated, are presented to the Indian agent to be checked with the appropriation acts, and if found correct a consecutive record of all issued is kept, as well as an individual account with each appropriation. The warrants are then approved by the agent and returned to the principal chief for delivery. From time to time, as funds are available, these warrants are taken up and paid by the agent, and the statement of disbursements will show a total of \$173,221.46 disbursed during the last fiscal year on this account.

The annual income of the Creek Nation being insufficient to pay all of its expenses, and in order that the outstanding indebtedness and warrants might be paid, Congress, in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905, appropriated \$75,000 of the funds in the Treasury to the credit of the Creek Nation, derived from the sale of town lots, to pay the outstanding indebtedness of said Nation. Of the amount disbursed during the year, as shown above, \$49,728.07 was of this appropriation. The payment, not being completed at the close of the fiscal year, will be resumed as soon as possible.

Cherokee.—Practically the same system with reference to the issuance, recording, and approval of warrants drawn by the principal chief of the Creek Nation is in effect in the Cherokee Nation, except that Cherokee warrants are not circulated, but instead are paid by the Indian agent as presented to him and approved, vouchers being secured from the person to whom warrant is drawn and official check mailed said person in lieu thereof. During the year the sum of \$163,189.54 was disbursed in retiring Cherokee warrants, under the several funds, as follows: National, \$38,980.76; school, \$108,445.22; orphan, \$12,374.88; insane, \$3,388.68.

Chickasaw.—Under a list previously approved the Indian agent disbursed in retiring outstanding Chickasaw school warrants the sum of \$17,566.59 during the fiscal year. Only such funds as had accumulated on account of royalties collected from coal and asphalt were available at that time. Subsequently \$300,000 of the invested fund of the Chickasaw Nation was appropriated by act of March 3, 1905, to retire outstanding school warrants, and preparations were made for the payment to commence on March 13, 1905. In checking these

warrants in the agent's office preparatory to payment it was discovered that some had been presented which the records of the tribal treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation showed had also been previously presented to said treasurer and paid by him. The matter being called to the attention of the Department, instructions were given that the payment be suspended until the alleged irregularity could be investigated, and in view of such investigation the payment was not resumed nor commenced prior to the close of the fiscal year.

All warrants issued by the tribal authorities for the expenses incurred after July 1, 1905, in connection with the operation of their schools will be paid by the superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory instead of the Indian agent, and accordingly warrants drawn on the school funds of these nations will be submitted to said superintendent instead of this office.

COAL AND ASPHALT ROYALTIES, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Royalties due under existing coal and asphalt leases, covering segregated lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which leases were originally made with the mining trustees of these nations with the approval of the Department, are collected by the Indian agent.

During the year 113 coal leases and 10 asphalt leases were in effect. In accordance with the agreements with these nations, these royalties are deposited to the credit of the two tribes, the funds so derived to be used for the education of their children of Indian blood, and to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

No new leases were made during the year or are being made. The lands covered by existing leases are subject to the further disposition of Congress and the unleased segregated lands are subject to sale. Other lands not segregated, although they may be underlaid with coal or asphalt, are allotted, and citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, after receiving their certificates of allotment, are authorized to lease such allotments, for mineral or any other purpose, for a term not longer than five years.

The royalties collected by the Indian agent and placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, aggregated \$248,428.36, of which amount \$245,858.56 was for coal and \$2,569.80 was for asphalt, the same being paid at the rate of 8 cents per ton for coal, mine run, and 60 cents per ton on refined or 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt. Included within these figures are payments made as annual advance royalty on the different leases. Therefore the amounts collected do not actually represent the tonnage mined.

The following shows the aggregate amounts collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes on this account by fiscal years:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	138,486.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	199,663.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	247,361.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	261,929.84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	277,811.60
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	248,428.36

OIL, GAS, AND OTHER MINERAL LEASES, CREEK AND CHEROKEE NATIONS.

The agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations require that long-term agricultural and grazing leases and all mineral leases made by allottees be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the regulations under which these leases are submitted have been promulgated from time to time and provide for the filing of such leases with the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, to be forwarded through the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval.

The larger per cent of leases submitted are for oil and gas mining purposes. The principal oil development being in the Cherokee Nation, most of the leases are by Cherokee allottees. The total number of all classes of leases filed during the year was 4,165, of which number 3,830 in the Cherokee Nation and 269 in the Creek Nation were for oil and gas.

The following is a tabulated statement showing number and character of leases filed and acted upon by this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Nation and character of lease.	Leases—						
	Filed.	For-warded.	And bonds ap-proved.	Ap-proved; bonds not ap-proved.	At De-part-ment for ap-proval.	Filed not yet for-warded.	Disap-proved.
Cherokee:							
Oil and gas.....	3,830	1,204	472	476	332	2,536	14
Coal and asphalt.....	18	3	2	1		15	
Marble and stone.....	3	1	1			2	
Iron.....	4					4	
Lead and zinc.....	9					9	
Creek:							
Oil and gas.....	269	85	41	27	10	184	7
Coal and asphalt.....	31	31	27	1	1		2
Limestone.....	1					1	
Total.....	4,165	1,414	543	505	343	2,751	23

It appears that many leases were being secured from allottees and not presented for approval, and, therefore, on November 16, 1904, a regulation was promulgated requiring all leases previously executed to be filed on or before a certain date, and leases executed thereafter to be presented within thirty days from date of execution. As a result, about 2,000 leases were filed in a very few days on or about December 16, 1904. The details incident to this branch of the agent's work are very voluminous. Each lease is executed in quadruplicate, which, with the bonds, makes a total of 20,825 separate instruments handled during the year without taking into consideration the various accompanying papers, which, particularly in cases where the lessee is a corporation and the lessor a guardian, have been many. It is believed, as a conservative estimate, that the number of individual papers filed in connection with these leases will aggregate over 70,000, and the records show the remarkable fact that only one lease of this whole number was received in proper form for transmission to the Department. These corrections have occasioned much correspondence and incident delay. From the statement furnished above it will be noted that 1,414 leases were passed upon and forwarded during the year.

Much difficulty has been experienced and delay occasioned by protests of Indian lessors, all of which are carefully investigated and the merits looked into before leases are transmitted. It is confidently believed that many of these protests are brought about by rival agents of oil companies, who, seeking to secure a lease upon a particularly desirable tract, offer the lessor more money or a larger bonus. This encourages the Indian, who in many cases desires to procure as much bonus money as possible, to ask that the first lease be not approved. In other cases, when the lease is given, there is probably but little development in that vicinity and a small amount of bonus is offered and accepted; later, before the lease is approved, good wells are secured in the vicinity of the land and its value for oil purposes accordingly rises and the Indian becomes dissatisfied with his original bargain and wants to secure more bonus. Protests of this character became so numerous that to avoid complication, annoyance, and delay to all concerned, and at the same time protect the ignorant Indian who has a habit of signing papers without thoroughly understanding their contents, it has been arranged that when Indians appear before United States commissioners, duly authorized officers of the court, such commissioners will read over and explain the contents of the leases and see that they are executed understandingly in their presence, taking affidavits of the Indians to that effect properly certified to by the commissioners. Where leases are filed without this certificate of the United States commissioner the lessees are advised that they should have the Indian appear before the commissioner, or at the agency, and thus determine as to whether or not the Indian thoroughly understands the transaction, is satisfied with same, and desires the lease approved.

The following is the amended list of papers required to accompany mining leases submitted for departmental approval.

1. Sworn application upon form prescribed by Department.
2. Statement from Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes ver-

fyng allotment (this procured by this office); and in the Creek Nation, certificate of principal chief showing delivery of deed.

3. Affidavit showing no development work by the lessee and amount of bonus paid, or to be paid, if any.

4. Affidavit of lessor made before United States Commissioner; or, in lieu thereof, statement made to the Indian agent.

5. Affidavit by lessee showing that lease was taken in good faith, for purpose of active operation, and not for speculation and resale.

6. Affidavit by lessee, if individual, showing his financial responsibility, amount of cash on hand available for mining operations, and experience in oil and gas or other business, accompanied by affidavit of bank officer showing amount deposited to his credit.

Should the lessee be a corporation, the following additional papers are required:

1. Certified copy of articles of association and certificate of incorporation; and, if a foreign corporation, certificate of clerk of court of appeals at South McAlester, showing compliance with Indian Territory law.

2. Evidence in the form of a single affidavit of the secretary or president of the corporation, under corporate seal, showing authority of the officers to execute lease, bond, and other papers. (See form hereafter quoted.)

3. Financial showing in affidavits covering the following points:

(a) Total number of shares of the capital stock actually issued and specifically the amount of cash paid into the treasury on each share sold; or, if property was paid, state kind, quantity, and value of the same paid per share.

(b) Of the stock sold how much per share remains unpaid and subject to assessment.

(c) How much cash has the company in its treasury and elsewhere, and from what source it was received.

(d) State the amount of cash the company has on hand available for mining operations under its leases.

(e) What property, exclusive of cash, is owned by the company, and its value.

(f) Certificates by officers of the banks should be furnished showing the amount deposited therein to the credit and subject to the check of the company.

(g) What is the total indebtedness of the company and, specifically, the nature of its obligations.

(h) State what experience the officers of the company, or others connected with or employed by it, have had in the production of petroleum and gas, or other business.

Where a lease covers the allotment of a minor, the same must be executed by a duly appointed and authorized guardian, and requires the following additional papers:

1. Certified copy of letters of guardianship.

2. Certified copy of order of court authorizing guardian to execute the lease.

3. Certified copy of confirmatory order of court approving the lease.

4. Affidavit of parent or guardian as to date of birth of minor, as the leases can only be made during the minority of the ward.

5. If the guardian is not the parent of the minor, an affidavit setting forth at whose request he was appointed and his relation to the minor, if any.

6. Affidavit by guardian stating the amount of bonus paid, or to be paid, in connection with each lease.

So many different forms and separate papers have been prepared, showing the authority of officers of corporations to execute leases and bonds, a special form has been approved by the Department, and for convenience is quoted below:

Whereas _____ is the duly elected and qualified and acting president of _____, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of _____, and

Whereas _____ is the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of said corporation, and

Whereas both of said persons were president and secretary, respectively, on the _____ day of _____, 190____, at which time they executed an _____ mining lease with _____

_____, allottee of certain lands in the _____ Nation, Indian Territory:

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, _____, of said corporation, do solemnly swear that the mining lease mentioned above was duly and regularly entered into by the officers of said corporation as named, by and under the authority of the board of directors of said corporation, and in accordance with the by-laws thereof; and further that said officers were duly authorized and empowered on behalf of the corporation named to execute any and all bonds, applications, or other papers, required in connection with said mining lease.

I further certify that the action of said officers in executing the papers mentioned on behalf of said corporation, binds said corporation to a full and complete performance of any and all obligations contained therein.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 190____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190____.

Notary Public.

(My commission expires _____.)

NOTE.—To be executed by secretary or president-secretary in all cases where possible, and in every case to have corporate seal affixed.

Any form substantially the same as this one will be accepted.

When leases are in proper form except as to financial showing, under instructions, the lessees are notified to file the necessary papers within fifteen days from date of notice. If this requirement is not complied with at the expiration of this time the leases are transmitted for departmental action.

One of the most important amendments to the regulations, promulgated March 20, 1905, requires each lessee to drill at least one well on the land covered by each tract leased within twelve months from the date of approval of the bond, as all leases contain a clause that the same shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. This applies to leases approved before the adoption of this regulation, as well as to those subsequently submitted. In case of leases previously approved, the lessee has one year from the date of the regulation, viz, March 20, 1905.

The following regulations have been prescribed fixing the royalty on gas wells and providing a penalty for the failure of the lessee to securely cap or plug any well abandoned or not used:

On each gas-producing well, where the gas is utilized, lessees shall be required to pay, at the end of each year, a royalty of \$150. Failure on the part of the lessee to use a gas-producing well where the same can not be reasonably utilized at the prescribed rate shall not work a forfeiture of the lease for oil purposes, but if the lessee desires to retain gas-producing privileges, he or they shall pay a royalty of \$50 per annum on each gas-producing well not utilized, the first payment to become due and to be made within thirty days from the date of the discovery of gas; but upon gas wells heretofore drilled, the gas from which is not being utilized, the first payment shall become due and be made within thirty days from March 20, 1905. Subsequent payments for such wells shall be made in advance at the first of each succeeding year dating from the first payment.

Where payments of \$150 per annum are required to be made at the end of each year, where the gas is utilized, the year necessarily commences to run from the date of the utilization of said gas, evidence of which date the lessee must furnish in the form of a sworn statement.

Every lessee shall securely cap or plug each oil or gas well upon the land leased within three days after the same is abandoned or not used, and every lessee failing to securely cap or plug his oil or gas well, as above required, shall pay the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, for the use of the lessor, the sum of \$10 per day for each well during the time said well or wells remain not capped or plugged, and for any failure on the part of the lessee to comply with any rule or obligation in his lease, the Secretary of the Interior may revoke his approval of any such lease, after due notice to the lessee. This regulation shall be applicable to leases heretofore made as well as those hereafter entered into.

Under the regulations, all royalties due under these leases are required to be paid to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, for credit to the various Indian lessors.

With the consent of the agent, lessees may make arrangements with pipe-line companies and purchasers of oil for the payment of the royalty by the purchaser, but such arrangement, if made, shall not operate to relieve the lessee from the responsibility of the payment of such royalty should such purchaser fail, neglect, or refuse to pay the same when it becomes due.

Under recent instructions, leases and papers when once filed in this office can not be withdrawn for any purpose whatever. If corrections or additions are desired to be made the same may be done at this office if not material, but erasures, alterations, or interlineations in the body of an executed instrument can not be made without the written consent of all parties thereto. Newly executed leases or papers will, however, be received to take the place of those found to be incorrect.

The forms of lease provide that the same shall not be in force or effect unless satisfactory bond is furnished within sixty days from the date of approval. Immediately upon advice of approval of any lease, the lessee is advised and called upon to furnish bond in the proper sum, and upon this being done and approval of the bond the lease is in full force and effect; the original is retained in the files of your Office, one copy in this office, one forwarded to the lessee, and one to the lessor.

Some few applications have been made, after leases are approved, for permission to transfer the same to other companies or individuals. The agent has been instructed that it is the desire of the Department that such restrictions be made with reference to these transfers as will avoid encouraging the same. The Department will not release the original lessee from his obligations under his contract, as he is required in the first instance to submit ample proof that the lease was taken in good faith and not for speculation and resale; nor will application for permission to assign or transfer them be approved unless it is clearly shown to be to the best interest of the Indian lessor. Where these requests are submitted, formal application should be made by the original lessee company for permission to transfer the lease, setting forth in full and in detail the reasons why it is desired to make the transfer, and whether or not it will result in more active development of the property and accordingly to the best interests of the lessor, with the written consent of said lessor. Full information should also be submitted as to the company or individual to whom it is desired to transfer the lease, the respon-

sibility and standing of said company or individual, and if a corporation evidence to that effect should be submitted. It should also be shown what plans the new company expects to make to operate the lease, the experience it has had in the oil and gas business, etc.

Upon the submission of this application and evidence the matter of granting authority for the transfer will be taken up with the Department. After such authority is granted the formal papers in connection with the assignment can then be executed. The Department will not approve assignments made unless authority is first granted in advance.

The necessary papers to show the assignments are as follows :

I. An instrument to be executed in quadruplicate by the original lessee, describing the lease, transferring and assigning to the new company or individual all right, title, or interest of said original lessee in and to the said original lease and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

II. An instrument in quadruplicate, to be executed by the new company or individual, describing the original lease, by which the new company or individual consents to the assignment and agrees to carry out the stipulations and provisions of the original lease, the assignment of which is to take effect upon the approval of the Department.

III. The new company or individual should also agree that the lease when assigned will be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed or that may be hereafter prescribed by the Department governing these matters, and that the company is bound either by a new bond or by the old bond, to be described in the new instrument.

IV. The bonding company must consent to the transfer of the lease, and if the old bond is to remain in effect must also specifically state that said original bond shall remain in full force and effect in the same manner as though the transfer had not been made. Evidence must be shown as to the authority of the officers of the bond company to sign any agreement.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN ROYALTIES.

As heretofore shown, in connection with oil, gas, and other mineral leases in the Creek and Cherokee nations requiring the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all royalties due thereunder are paid to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency for credit of the various Indian lessors. Therefore, an individual account is kept with each lease, showing all royalties paid thereon; and when the same is properly credited vouchers are prepared and forwarded to the Indian lessor for his signature, upon receipt of which, properly executed, the amount due is paid to the Indian by official check. All lessees are required to make payment of royalty due for each calendar month and to furnish report as to the production, under oath. Each report is due, and remittance must be made, not later than the 25th day of each month for the month preceding. Where there is no production, in order that the records may so show, a statement to that effect is also required from the lessees each month.

As oil and gas mining leases are approved and the lands developed, this branch of the agency work accordingly increases. At the close of the fiscal year there had been, as shown by the statement submitted in connection with action taken upon these leases, a total of 543 mineral leases made by individual allottees in the Creek and Cherokee nations upon which royalty was collected, credited, and paid out to the Indians.

Under contracts made by the Department during previous years, before the allotments were made, certain moneys were paid into the agency on account of timber sold under such contracts. In many instances the lands covered by these contracts were allotted before the expiration thereof; and, it having been held that the allottee was entitled to moneys paid for timber removed after the date of his application to select the lands as his allotment, such moneys have been paid to the individual Indian, upon application, when it was shown that his allotment of that particular tract had become final by the issuance of the customary certificate of selection.

As will be noted from the statement of receipts and disbursements, the following amounts of individual Indian moneys were handled during the fiscal year :

Nation.	Received.	Disbursed.
Creek.....	\$10,429.23	\$6,738.56
Cherokee.....	81,195.17	54,279.67
Choctaw and Chickasaw (timber).....		918.15
Total.....	91,624.40	61,936.38

In connection with this matter, attention is invited to the fact that the regulations were recently amended requiring individual Indian moneys belonging to minors or incompetents to be placed in designated depositories—national banks—in convenient places in the Creek and Cherokee nations, and to be there held and interest paid thereon until drawn out by the proper guardian under orders of the court. While these depositories had been designated, they had not at the close of the fiscal year furnished the required bonds, and therefore, except in special cases where the court had ordered the Indian agent to pay the money to the guardian, moneys belonging to these minors had accumulated in the hands of the agent, which accounts for the difference between the amounts collected and disbursed.

MANNER OF ALIENATION OF ALLOTTED LAND.

Each of the various agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes makes different provisions with reference to the right of the Indian to alienate his allotment after the same has been made and his title perfected.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), removed all restrictions upon the alienation of lands of allottees who are not of Indian blood, except minors, and except as to their homesteads. Therefore, this class of citizens, which includes freedmen and intermarried whites, may alienate their allotments, save the homesteads, without departmental supervision.

The restrictions applying to citizens by blood in the various nations are, briefly, as follows:

Creek Nation.—Citizens by blood can only alienate their surplus allotments before the expiration of five years from the date of approval of the supplemental agreement, or until July 1, 1907, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The homestead of 40 acres is inalienable for twenty-one years from the date of the deed. Citizens by blood of the Creek Nation may secure the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to the alienation of their land, homesteads excepted, in three ways:

1. By petitioning the Indian agent to have the land posted, advertised, and sold under sealed bids, as provided by the regulations as amended July 10, 1903.
2. Upon the recommendation of the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the act of March 3, 1903, where the land is at a station along the lines of railroad and is shown to be necessary for town-site purposes.

3. By application to the United States Indian agent for removal of all restrictions and by furnishing satisfactory evidence to the agent and the Department that such removal will be to the best interest of the allottee.

Cherokee Nation.—Surplus land allotted to citizens by blood is inalienable for five years from the date of patent; homesteads, for twenty-one years. Therefore, this class of Cherokee citizens can only dispose of their surplus allotments by securing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in two ways:

1. By removal of restrictions upon the recommendation of the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes where the land is at a station along the lines of railroad and necessary for town-site purposes.

2. Where the restrictions are removed by the Secretary of the Interior after application to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—Citizens by blood in these nations are authorized to alienate their surplus allotments, one-fourth of the acreage in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance in five years, in each case from the date of patent. Their homesteads are inalienable for twenty-one years. Prior to the expiration of these periods Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens by blood may apply for removal of restrictions in two ways:

1. For town-site purposes at stations along the lines of railroad, to the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes.

2. For general removal of restrictions, where it is considered for the best interest of the allottee, to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency.

Seminole Nation.—No deeds to allotted lands in this nation will be issued until the extinguishment of the tribal government on March 4, 1906, after which there are no restrictions upon alienation, except as to the 40-acre homestead. Citizens by blood of this nation may apply for removal of restrictions, in the same manner as citizens of the other nations, to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, and for town-site purposes to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Under the legislation heretofore quoted, contained in the act of April 21, 1904, regulations governing applications by allottees of Indian blood of the Five Civilized Tribes for removal of restrictions upon the alienation of their surplus allotments were prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on May 12, 1904, and were printed in full in the last annual report of this office. No material changes have been made therein except, in order to facilitate action upon the large number of applications that were presented and secure personal investigation in cases where the applicant was not personally known to the agent to be of established capacity and experience in business affairs, a special inspector was appointed to make these investigations, who entered on duty in connection with this work on January 1, 1905; and I respectfully submit herewith, to which attention is invited, a report of such special inspector, Mr. Charles O. Shepard, as to the duties performed by him and the work accomplished in this division.

One other important change was the elimination of the description of the Indian's allotment in the certificate removing his restrictions, the form of certificate being changed to read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, UNION AGENCY,
Muskogee, Ind. T.

In the matter of the application of _____, a citizen by blood of the _____ Nation, for the removal of the restrictions upon the sale of his allotment, except his homestead. Number _____.

In accordance with the regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior May 12, 1904, in conformity to the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 204), I have made a full investigation in connection with the application of _____, a citizen by blood of the _____ Nation, for the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of his allotted lands, except his homestead, and am, as the result of that investigation, satisfied that the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of his allotted lands, except as to his homestead, will be for the best interests of the allottee, and I so recommend. The approval of this certificate does not in any manner determine the right of the allottee to any particular tract of land.

United States Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., _____, 190-.

Approved: _____

Secretary of the Interior.

The change was found to be advisable to avoid complicating the title to these lands, should a certain tract be described in a certificate which at a subsequent date might be for some good reason canceled from his allotment. In many instances the allottee, when he made application, had not selected all of the land to which he was entitled, and by describing the portion he had selected would only necessitate another application at a later date covering the remainder of his land.

The report of the special inspector and the records of the agency show the following statistics with reference to these applications for removal of restrictions and action taken thereon:

Up to and including June 30, 1905, 2,245 of these petitions have been filed, divided among the Five Tribes as follows: Creek, 553; Cherokee, 577; Choctaw, 854; Chickasaw, 219; Seminole, 36; duplicate, 6; total, 2,245.

Of the above, the statement below shows the action taken:

Applications approved: Creek, 146; Cherokee, 138; Choctaw, 71; Chickasaw, 28; Seminole, 5; total.....	388
Applications disapproved	982
Applications now pending in this office.....	809
(Of this number 244 have been heard and are in course of preparation for submitting to the Department; 480 are docketed for hearing, and 85 are incomplete for lack of certain documentary evidence.)	
Applications dismissed and withdrawn for various reasons....	60
Files left vacant by consolidation with others.....	6
Total	2,245

Of the 1,085 application first filed and forwarded without hearing with a recommendation of disapproval, 200 were returned for further investigation,

and 885 were approved as to the agent's adverse report thereon. Of these 885 applications, 165 have since been granted hearings, leaving 720 applications upon which hearings are granted upon request of the petitioner. Of the 200 returned for further investigation, the directions of the Department have been complied with as to a large per cent thereof, the others having all been given opportunity to testify.

The law requires that the findings of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, removing the restrictions, "shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded." In view of the different provisions of the various agreements governing the recording of patents to allotted lands in the Indian Territory and the general recording act establishing districts and places of record for deeds and other conveyances and instruments of writing, the question arose as to the proper place to record the certificates removing restrictions. After consideration by your office and the Department, instructions were given that the law required such certificates to be recorded by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the same manner that such Commission recorded patents to these allotments; and, therefore, upon return of approved certificates they are forwarded by the agent to the Commission (now Commissioner) for record, and afterwards returned to this office for delivery to the allottee.

CREEK LAND SALES—SEALED-BID SYSTEM.

As mentioned heretofore, section 16 of the supplemental agreement with the Creek Nation, ratified by act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), authorizes Creek citizens to sell their surplus allotments before the expiration of the five-year alienation period, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The plan under which these sales may be made was adopted by the regulations of July 10, 1903, putting into effect the sealed-bid system.

Citizens whose restrictions have not been removed, either by act of Congress or special certificate approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and who desire to sell a portion of their land not included in their homesteads, may petition the Indian agent, who, if such action is considered expedient, posts and advertises the land for sixty days and specifies the time at which sealed bids received are to be opened. Each bid is required to be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, covering 20 per cent of the amount of such bid.

As petitions are constantly being received, bids are opened upon different tracts on Friday of each week at 2 o'clock p. m., at the agency office at Muskogee. The opening is public, and the bids are announced to any interested persons who care to be present. During the period that the land is being advertised it is personally inspected by a land appraiser, who makes a written report as to the value of the tract, which report is sealed and not opened until the time of the opening of bids, and is not made public either before or after said opening.

No bids are accepted for less than the appraisement. If the allottee is willing to accept the highest bid, equal to or above the appraisement, and it is considered advantageous to make the sale, the highest bid is accepted, subject to departmental approval, the person making same being required to deposit a certified check for remainder of purchase price.

When a properly executed deed is presented, it is forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval, together with the original bids and certified checks. Upon approval of the deed and its return with the checks, which are indorsed payable to the Indian, the deed is delivered to the purchaser, and prior to October 6, 1904, the checks were turned over to the allottee. Upon the last-mentioned date, however, the regulations were amended, requiring, except in cases where special authority is obtained from you upon the recommendation of the agent, that the full purchase price be deposited in a Government depository, subject to the check of the Indian when approved by the agent in amounts of \$10 per month or larger sums when specially authorized. Subsequently, upon March 6, 1905, this regulation was changed to permit the Indian to draw \$50 per month, the same rule being continued with reference to larger sums being paid him upon authority being granted therefor upon the recommendation of this office.

The following is the record showing the number of tracts, acreage, deeds approved, and amount of money returned or paid out to Indians in connection with these sales during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Description of tracts.	Number.	Acres.
Tracts on which bids were received and opened:		
Accepted as above appraisement	182	13,661.82
Rejected as below appraisement	101	7,530.98
Withdrawn by allottee	8	690.57
Tracts now posted upon which bids have not been opened	129	9,593.73
Tracts on which no bids received	285	22,985.87
Total number of tracts for the sale of which petitions were filed, posted, and advertised	685	54,462.97

Deeds:

Approved by the Department	157
Disapproved by the Department	47
Now under consideration	36
Total	240

Checks:

Paid to allottees	\$190,931.88
In Government depository, to be paid allottees as prescribed by the regulations at \$50 per month. Covering deeds now under consideration not yet delivered to allottees	21,998.70
	43,801.35
	256,731.93
Returned to highest bidder on account of deeds being disapproved	63,132.00
Returned to unsuccessful bidders	45,634.72
Total amount submitted with bids on Creek lands advertised	365,498.65

PLACING INDIANS IN POSSESSION OF THEIR ALLOTMENTS.

The agreements with the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations require each citizen of those nations to be placed in unrestricted possession of his allotment after he receives certificate therefor issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the allottee, to remove all persons objectionable to such allottee. This is one of the largest, most difficult, and expensive branches of the agency work. These complaints require constant use of the Indian police force and hearings and investigations in the field.

Up to June 30, 1905, 3,553 written complaints for possession have been filed, and of this number this office has heard and disposed of 3,058, leaving 495 unsettled cases on July 1, 1905.

The following statement shows the disposition of these cases in the four nations during the past fiscal year:

Nation.	Pending July 1, 1904.	Filed during past fiscal year.	Heard and disposed of.	Unsettled.
Creek	122	469	492	99
Cherokee	55	444	355	144
Choctaw	92	350	391	51
Chickasaw	126	662	587	201
Total	395	1,925	1,825	495

As allotments are only now being completed in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations, and certificates are still issued in these nations, many complaints for possession are being filed. In the Creek Nation a large number of complaints are also made, alleging that lands leased for agricultural purposes are being used for grazing.

As an instance of the complications that arise in connection with the placing of Indian citizens in possession of their allotments, reference is made to the following important case, still pending at the close of the fiscal year:

Application was made to the Indian agent in the customary manner for the possession of the allotments of two minor children in the Chickasaw Nation. A guardian for these children had been appointed by the tribal authorities prior to the passage of the act of April 28, 1904, giving the United States courts full and complete jurisdiction in these matters. Subsequently said tribal guardian applied to the United States court at Ardmore for letters of guardianship for these same minor children, which letters were granted in open court.

Shortly thereafter another person made application to the clerk of the United States court at Tishomingo, in vacation, and was appointed guardian for the same children, at which time complaint was filed before the Indian agent by the last-appointed guardian, asking for the possession of the allotments of said children.

When a hearing was had by this office the two guardians presented their letters issued by the United States courts in the same cases, and they were advised that it would be necessary for the court to determine, before action could be taken to place the minors in possession, which one was the legal guardian. After consideration, the court determined the guardian appointed in vacation to be the legal guardian.

It appears, however, that during this time and prior to the matter having been brought to the attention of the court, the guardian first appointed by the tribal court and subsequently by the United States court had petitioned the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the removal of the restrictions for town-site purposes on 100 acres of said land, which petition was granted and approved by the Department, subject, however, to the approval of the court so far as the actions of the guardian were concerned.

In the meantime, the court having declared the other guardian to be the proper one, the alienation of the allotment for town-site purposes by the first guardian was not approved and his letters revoked. The second guardian refused to sell the land for town-site purposes, and entered into a rental contract for five years covering the lands, which contract was submitted to the court and approved. There are upon this land about twenty-five dwellings, a large hotel, and a store building. The persons occupying the same and claiming the improvements took possession under authority of a previous claimant.

The records show that the guardian whose letters were revoked has taken an appeal from the decision of the court for the southern district to the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory.

PUBLIC ROADS.

There is no legislation in the various agreements in the Indian Territory establishing public roads except in the Creek and Seminole nations, in which nations allottees, purchasers, and others take title to the lands subject to the provisions of law authorizing public highways or roads along all section lines. Such roads may be established elsewhere than on section lines wherever necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land so taken to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and to be paid from tribal funds.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904, appropriated \$10,000 to carry out the provisions of the Creek and Cherokee agreements with reference to the establishment of these roads, and under the directions of the Department the duty of opening roads along section lines and elsewhere, appraising damages, etc., has devolved upon the Indian agent.

In response to a public notice given and because of their general knowledge of the law, allottees and their tenants have generally throughout the two nations, opened the section lines as public roads. The records show that 326 separate complaints were made during the year against persons who had failed to open necessary roads along section lines, all of which complaints were acted on by the agent's office.

Petitions for roads to be established elsewhere than along section lines, by reason of these lines being impracticable or impassable on account of natural obstructions, have only been granted after a careful investigation by a surveyor or employee of the office and full report made as to the situation. The number of petitions of this character from both nations received during the fiscal year

was 181, of which but 12 were approved and the roads established; 7 of these were in the Cherokee Nation and 5 in the Creek Nation. Eleven of these cases were so urgently desired by the residents and persons interested that damages were waived. In the other case the damages were assessed and in due time paid from tribal funds, as the law provides.

Many complaints have been received from the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations. When allotments are made the citizens desire to fence in same, and in doing so close up roads which meander across their lands. A road is a public necessity, and in view of the importance of the matter it is respectfully suggested that some provision be made by Congress for establishing section-line and other roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations. The earlier it is done the better.

DELAWARE-CHEROKEE IMPROVEMENTS.

As mentioned in the last annual report of this office, the Indian agent was, on May 11, 1904, designated by the President to perform the duties prescribed by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), relating to the approval of the valuations at which improvements of Delaware-Cherokee citizens upon their surplus holdings of land may be sold; and the records show that, acting under the instructions and regulations of the Department, dated May 12, 1904, the agent considered and approved bills of sale presented by Delaware-Cherokee citizens conveying to Cherokees or freedmen, who were entitled to allotments, certain improvements upon the surplus holdings of said Delawares, as follows: Bills of sale filed, 419; bills of sale approved, 301; total number of acres involved, 13,807.72; total value of improvements as fixed by agent, \$20,995; average value per acre, \$1.52.

Subsequently the provision of law contained in said act of April 21, 1904, in reference to this matter was practically reenacted by the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1071), allowing Delaware-Cherokee citizens six months from that date in which to dispose of their improvements upon their surplus holdings. Under this legislation Mr. Cyrus Beede, United States Indian inspector, was designated to value such improvements and perform the necessary duties in connection therewith. No further action was taken by the agency with reference to this matter during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Conclusion.—Owing to the short time I have had charge of Union Agency and as this annual report covers a period not within my administration, I refrain from making general recommendations or discussing general policies. I do urge, however, in addition to the desirability and necessity of the establishment of public roads along section lines in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, that proper provision be made for the continuation of Indian schools after expiration of the tribal governments on March 4, 1906, and for the maintenance of other schools until a Territorial or State government is formed and appropriate legislation enacted in connection therewith. Should such provision not be made, all schools now existing in the Territory, except those maintained by private subscription and in incorporated towns, must close on the above date.

DANA H. KELSEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

TOLEDO, August 22, 1905.

No material change has been wrought in the attitude of the Indians toward the school by reason of the change in name from that of agent to superintendent (which occurred July 1, 1904) as was feared, but on the contrary it was noted that the violent opposition to the school at first manifested by these people is giving way to a spirit of stolid indifference.

Factionalism, while not so rampant as formerly, is still deep seated in the minds of the nonprogressive element of these people who are opposed to the reign of the recognized chief, and is largely the result of the influence and machinations of evil-disposed white men, who expect to reap pecuniary profit

thereby. The empty honor of the chieftaincy is not so much the prize sought after as the perquisite attaching to the office by virtue of an act of Congress giving to Push e to ne qua an annuity of \$500, which they ignorantly believe attaches to the office by right and which they believe will inure to the successor of the said chief.

Some advanced steps have been taken by these people during the past year, which is noticeable in the fact that some new frame houses have been built by them and are now inhabited as permanent homes by their families, and the further fact that the Indian costume is largely being discarded by the younger members of the tribe.

Their advancement toward a higher civilization is necessarily slow because of the influence of the older members of the tribe, who strenuously adhere to the ancient Indian customs and mythology, and who claim with some degree of truthfulness that their manner of dress and habitation are better adapted to their ideals and requirements than are those of the white race. Opposition to civilization and education are not characteristics belonging exclusively to the Sauk and Fox Indians of Iowa, for I have found the same disposition strongly manifested by members of the Potawatomi, Winnebago, Sauk and Fox of Oklahoma, and others who have from time to time visited our people, and whose presence among them has given a stimulus to their desire to be "let alone" in their ignorance and superstition. The most retrogressive of our people are not worse nor more pronounced in their opposition to education than are many of those belonging to other tribes who visit this reservation and spend a portion of their time in the camp with them.

A careful census taken June 30, 1905, shows the following number and classification of the Sauk and Fox Indians enrolled and living at this reservation at the said date.

Total number enrolled (males, 180 ; females, 162)	342
Over 18 years of age (males, 94; females, 82)	176
From 6 to 18 (males, 64; females, 62)	126
Under 6 (males, 22; females, 18)	40
Births during the year	12
Deaths during the year	12

It is noted that of the 126 children enrolled, whose ages range from 6 to 18 years, that not more than 80 would be available for school purposes, as some of them are married and others are incapacitated because of debilitated health, sore eyes, and other causes. It is noted further that among the Indians not enrolled who are making their homes at this agency there are several children of school age whose parents have brought them with them for the declared purpose of keeping them out of school. There are at least two families who are enrolled at the Sac and Fox Agency who have openly made this declaration, and their presence adds force to the opposition here. If there is any law through the operation of which these people can be sent to their homes it should be enforced.

The 3,000 acres of land owned by these Indians is a kind of public domain so far as the Indians are concerned. Each Indian adult is privileged to build his wickiup or house wherever his inclination leads him, or cultivate any piece of land he may select, provided, always, that the site selected for his home or land for cultivation has not previously been filed upon by some other Indian for similar purposes. The prior claim holds good until voluntarily relinquished, and the Indians recognize property rights in the same as though the occupant held a warranty deed for the property. There is still quite a large acreage of very fine agricultural land lying idle on this so-called reservation which would raise immense crops of corn if broken up and properly cultivated, but which is utilized only as pasture ranges for a lot of almost worthless ponies.

The status of these lands now comprising the so-called Sauk and Fox Reservation in Iowa is being investigated by the State authorities, and it is hoped that in the end order will be restored and the status of these Indians and their holdings in Iowa will be definitely determined. A recent decision of the district court of the State of Iowa to the effect that an Indian can not bring suit in the State courts, neither can he be sued in the said courts, in short, that the State has no jurisdiction over these Indians, and the further fact that some of these Indians are demanding a cessation of the taxation of their lands has given rise to this investigation, and the trusteeship of the governor of the State of Iowa and of the Indian agent and their successors in office is undergoing an examination which will probably result in placing these lands under the trustee-

ship of the Secretary of the Interior and thus dispose of one phase of the "Indian problem" in Iowa.

The sale of intoxicants to the Indians has been reduced to the minimum, and but very few cases of drunkenness have been reported. Doubtless there have been some infractions of the laws, and liquors in small quantities have been smuggled onto the Indian lands, but the difficulty encountered in getting one Indian to testify against another Indian in such cases presents an insurmountable barrier to prosecuting the offender successfully.

One murder has marred the otherwise peaceful life of these people during the past year, the granddaughter of the chief being the victim. The circumstances and conditions surrounding the commission of this crime were peculiar, and gave rise to many theories and conjectures, both as to the cause or causes which led up to the commission of this dastardly act and as to who was the guilty party. This girl and a young man to whom she had been formerly married (Indian custom), but from whom she had separated for cause, were seen together late on the evening of March 4, 1905, and soon after the said date she was reported missing, and while diligent inquiry and search was made for her, no tidings as to her whereabouts was obtained until, April 14, her dead body was found some 4 miles west of the Indian camps, and less than one-half mile from where she and the young man referred to above had been seen together on the prior date; but no evidence could be obtained that would connect him with the crime, so he was released. It is conjectured that some of the Indians are conversant with the details of the sad affair, but absolutely refuse to testify against the criminal. Much loose talk was indulged in by people not conversant with conditions on the reservation, or the habits of the Indians, and the thought was freely and frequently expressed that the crime was the outcropping of factionalism, but the fact that all of the parties suspected of having any knowledge of the crime belonged to the same faction effectually disposes of this theory. After a careful study of the conditions and circumstances affecting the parties most interested, I am of the opinion that it was purely a case of jealousy and revenge.

The tendencies and trend of the everyday life of these people is decidedly in the direction of higher ideals in their social relationship and moral condition, as is observed in the fact that there are less divorces (Indian custom) than heretofore, less drunkenness and brawls among them, and that more of the appliances of civilization are being introduced into their domestic life. The young men dress almost exclusively in citizens costume, and a large proportion of the middle aged men do likewise.

While it will be observed that the acreage under cultivation by the Indians during the present year remains practically the same as last year, the crop is more diversified, there being a much larger proportion of small grain than heretofore and a correspondingly less number of acres planted to corn. Some of the older fields have been sown down to grass, thus indicating a growing tendency toward diversified farming. To emphasize this statement, I herewith submit for comparison the number of acres cultivated by them in the different crops mentioned: Field corn, 375 acres; oats, 180 acres; wheat, 18 acres; millet, 10 acres; sweet corn, 35 acres, for canning; gardens, 50 acres, planted to squaw corn, potatoes, beans, squash, etc.

A very large proportion of these crops have been well cultivated, and will yield fair returns. Estimates of this yield are given in the statistics accompanying this report.

The school at this agency has been fairly successful during the past year. The highest enrollment was 82, and the average attendance about 72, the attendance being quite regular. There were no runaways, and no deaths at the school. Two pupils were sent home on account of failing health, and two were discharged because of misconduct. While it is patent to even a casual observer that these Indian children have not been subjected to careful home training and sometimes do not yield readily to the restraints of school life, yet constant, consistent, well-directed effort does accomplish wonderful results in modifying these naturally wild dispositions and bringing them into harmony with the idea of our higher civilization, and as their ideals are enlarged and elevated their progress toward a higher standard of American citizenship will be accelerated.

W. G. MALIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KICKAPOO, SAUK AND FOX, AND IOWA.

HORTON, KANS., *August 23, 1905.*

There has been an unusual and excessive death rate among the members of the *Kickapoo* tribe of Indians of this agency during the past year, the excess of deaths over births being 15. The cause is directly traceable to the want of proper sanitation and hygienic laws in the homes, tuberculosis and venereal diseases being the most numerous causes of death.

There has been a great decrease in the sales of inherited Indian land owing to the new ruling, but every dollar of the proceeds which has been expended has been applied to some good purpose. There are four allotments on this reservation without known heirs and consequently remaining idle. Two of these allotments are now being investigated by proper courts in order to determine the heirs, and two of them are without heirs, traced back as far as the grandfather of the allottee, who was an old man when he died. There are over 40 tracts of inherited Indian land on this small reservation.

Over \$200 has been voluntarily contributed by the Indians of this reservation toward improving the roads. The rural free delivery has been extended to every farm house in this county, which carries with it a necessity for better roads on the reservation which the county officials have taken up and are aiding in maintaining good roads throughout the reservation.

Informal leasing on this reservation has been eliminated. The number of formal leases has been somewhat diminished and a proportionate increase of land cultivated by Indians resulting therefrom.

Drunkenness has been greatly diminished and would have been practically eliminated but for the decision in the Heff case, which was fought very stubbornly to a decision adverse to our interest. There was great rejoicing among the licentious classes when this decision was published. Albert Heff, the defendant, although successful in winning a decision, was put to so much expense as to put him out of business. The State authorities renewed their active opposition to illicit whisky selling, and have done much to overcome the bad effect of the Heff decision. With the increase in amount of labor performed by the Indians on this reservation, a decrease in idleness and drunkenness, we can discern a small and appreciable advancement in the moral tone of these people.

Kickapoo Training School.—This school is located on the Kickapoo reservation, 7 miles west of Horton, Kans. The buildings consist of one large dormitory with a capacity of 70 pupils, and is in good repair; one employees' cottage in good repair; one office building in good repair; one new superintendent's cottage, which is nearing completion, and several minor buildings in fair condition. The dormitory is heated by hot-water system and lighted by gas. The water for school use is pumped over one-half mile, from spring in pasture. The pump is run by windmill during the windy season and gasoline engine at other times. The hot-water boiler burst during the coldest time last winter, which delayed reconvening of pupils after holidays for over three weeks. The new boiler has been placed and the system is now in excellent repair.

With the exception of the break in work caused by bursting of the boiler and smallpox quarantine prohibition the schoolroom work advanced along very satisfactory lines.

During the year the health of the pupils was very satisfactory.

Highly satisfactory results have been obtained on the school farm during the year. Twenty acres of wheat yielded over 325 bushels. The yield in the garden was unusually large. Over 300 bushels of oats have been thrashed, and it is estimated that we will have over 2,000 bushels of corn. The increase of stock has been very satisfactory, and the interest the boys have taken in farming has increased to a commendable degree.

All the departments under the matron have obtained highly satisfactory results.

Sauk and Fox of the Missouri Reservation.—The Indians of this reservation are making a very gratifying progress in farming and stock raising, several of them having bank accounts which are the product of their own labor and economy.

The school on this reservation did excellent work under the very able management of G. H. Marshall, who, I am sorry to say, resigned to accept a more

lucrative and pleasant surrounding. He was compelled to go outside of the reservation to secure a suitable boarding place. There should be a small cottage built on the school grounds for the home of the teacher in this school.

There is very little opposition to formal leasing on this reservation.

Iowa Reservation.—The lawless element on this reservation has been given severe punishment during the year. Many undesirable persons have been compelled to leave the reservation, and the whole reservation will be well in hand when the Department of Justice shall have completed the work now begun of removing informal lessees. With formal leases and a decent class of lessees, it is hoped that by another year a better condition will obtain.

A much better term of school has been maintained this year than heretofore, and the attendance and progress fairly satisfactory.

There are very few formal leases on this reservation at present, but the action taken by the office in supporting the recommendation of the superintendent is having a very salutary effect. All the desirable class of lessees and the Indians are anxious to take out formal leases. This much has been brought about by the action of the Department of Justice in removing informal lessees.

O. C. EDWARDS,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF POTAWATOMI.

HOYT, KANS., August 26, 1905.

The conditions upon the reservation are practically the same as reported for the fiscal year 1904. From visits made over the reservation and from information gained through these visits I am convinced that labor conditions in this tribe are improving, and that a greater number of Indians are engaged in farming than for the previous year, and more interest taken by many of them in making improvements on their allotments.

There have been erected several good, substantial frame cottages, and others will be built the coming year. Contracts are already made for several buildings to be erected this fall.

The population of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Indians, the only tribe in this agency, shown by the census, as corrected June 30, 1905, is as follows:

Males 18 years of age and over.....	182
Females 14 years of age and over.....	160
School children 6 to 16 years of age.....	175
Children under 6 years of age.....	84
Total	601

Reservation.—The Potawatomi diminished reservation is 11 miles square, and is located in Jackson County, Kans.; is north and west from Topeka, the capital of the State, 26 miles. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad runs on the east side of the reservation, affording a fine market for the produce raised and for the surplus hay, which is a very considerable item of income to the Indians. Hoyt, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is the post-office and telegraphic address of this agency, and the nearest railroad station, situated 10 miles from the school and agency, which is reached from this point by private conveyance.

Allotments.—In addition to the 588 allotments made to the members of the tribe under the act of 1887, 224 additional allotments have been made under the act of March 3, 1903 (Indian appropriation act), to the children born since the allotment of 1894 and to the absentee members of the tribe, making a total of 812 allotments under my charge. All of the surplus land on the reservation has been taken up by these allotments, except a few fractional lots, and the matter of surplus land settled, which relieves this office of many perplexing difficulties. The allotment of this surplus land was accomplished without friction, and no complaint has been made to the office, and so far as I am informed all of the allottees are satisfied.

The number of leases in effect for farming and grazing purposes under my supervision number about 250, and will probably reach over 300 when the late allotments are approved. I consider it advisable to continue the leasing of these lands for a few years, as quite a per cent of the money received as rental

is invested in improvements. Several good houses are now under contract, to be paid for either from money received for rents or from the proceeds derived from the sale of inherited lands.

Inherited lands.—Under the act of May 27, 1902, for the sale of inherited Indian lands there have been about 5,000 acres sold, the average price received being a fraction over \$20 per acre. A number of the tracts were bought by men who are improving them for the purpose of making homes, and no better plan could be introduced for the civilization of the Indian, the white purchaser becoming a neighbor to the Indian, and in the daily contact with the civilization of the white man they acquire more or less of his customs. In a few years it means free schools on the reservation for the white and Indian children.

I am more than ever convinced that if these lands were offered for sale upon the plan suggested in my annual report for 1904, on annual payments at a low rate of interest, the heirs would obtain a better price, and a class of men would become the purchasers who would become citizens of the reservation, and thus benefit the heirs in the additional price paid for the land, as well as the substantial improvements made thereon, enhancing the value of the adjoining property.

Civilization.—The Indians of this reservation are progressing slowly toward civilization and eventually to citizenship. While there is much to discourage the worker among these people, when the progress and changed conditions of the life of the Indian on the reservation are carefully considered, the advancement made within the past quarter of a century is surprising. It is from the tepee to the well-built, and in some cases tasteful, cottage, furnished with many of the comforts of civilized life; and one of the hopeful signs, especially among the school graduates, is the growing desire manifested by them for better and more comfortable homes—a looking upward to better things.

Industries.—There are no industries on the reservation except those of farming and stock raising. A number of the more progressive members are thus engaged quite extensively, and their influence on the less progressive is being manifested in the increased number who are either cultivating their land or employing labor to assist them in cultivating their allotments.

Missionary work.—The Methodist Church has erected a small chapel in the reservation and has a minister and his wife as missionary workers. The Catholic Church also does missionary work on the reservation.

Health.—There has not been an epidemic of any disease on the reservation the past year, and but little sickness. Tuberculosis is very prevalent, and seems to be on the increase, and is the enemy that will eventually exterminate the race if it is not checked. Extracts from the report of the agency physician, F. H. Welty, are as follows:

These Indians, I find, like others, in my long experience of over sixteen years in the Indian service, are subject to consumption, scrofula, and such degenerative changes as result from phthisis. The mixed bloods are very much subject to the degenerative changes resulting from intermarriage. In the young there is a great deal of skin disease, eczema being the most frequent. Births are very frequent, but owing to neglect of common laws of health the death rate is high among infants of a few months of age.

I find a good deal of malarial disease, although we have not yet reached the fall, when the extensive decomposition of vegetable matter will release the miasm of this disease in abundant quantities in the creek bottoms, where these people mostly build their homes. I look for a great deal of sickness from this cause this fall.

We have had no epidemic of any contagious disease except influenza, with a few deaths, complicated with pneumonia. In March we had three cases of varioloid. All recovered (in same family). I immediately vaccinated this family, as also near neighbors, and fortunately confined this disease to them. Also, as soon as I could procure a good supply of vaccine matter, I vaccinated the employees of agency and school; also the pupils of the school. No other cases of smallpox on this reserve have occurred.

The Potawatomi School is conducted in a most able manner, and the care of the pupils by the matrons is most efficient. The percentage of sickness among these children I find less than that of some others that I was connected with formerly. Two girls about 15 years of age developed acute phthisis and were sent home and soon died; also one boy with scrofulous periostitis was discharged from school and is under treatment by me. With these exceptions the health of the pupils of this school is very good.

Education.—There is only one school on the reservation—the Potawatomi Training School, with a capacity rated at 80 pupils, but the enrollment has been over 100, with an average attendance of about 95. The equipment of the school will be equal to any reservation school in the service when the employees' quarters, now under contract, are completed.

Improvements.—There is now under construction a new employees' cottage. When completed it will largely relieve the congested condition of the dormitory and add very much to the comfort of the pupils and employees.

G. L. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF POTAWATOMI SCHOOL.

HOYT, KANS., August 26, 1905.

School opened the 1st day of September, and throughout the year the attendance was unusually good. Although the capacity of the school is rated at only 80, we enrolled during the year 104 pupils. At no time, however, were more than 100 children crowded into the dormitories, and yet the average attendance for the year was 95.5.

This desirable result was brought about by the vigorous policy of our superintendent. It sometimes became necessary to put one of the parents in jail until the other parent brought in the children, which invariably happened the same day. Although this treatment was rather severe, the school was never more popular among the Indians. Children came in of their own accord or were brought in by their parents. Indeed, in only a few instances was it necessary to resort to the use of the police. A number of children were brought that could not be received for want of room.

As a result a general spirit of contentment pervaded the school, the work in all departments was more satisfactory than usual, and there were no runaways until the last month of the year, when four pupils went home without permission, but returned the next day.

Nowhere was the result of the regularity of attendance more marked than in the school rooms. Pupils that had been indifferent for years began to take an interest. Little children that began in the fall made remarkable progress, and the work in all grades was unusually good.

Monthly literary programmes were rendered by the pupils throughout the year. Talks on the Sunday school lessons were given every Sunday morning by either Miss Sample or myself, and during the latter half of the year Rev. Mr. Steves, of the Methodist mission, came over to the school and talked to the children at our Sunday evening song service. Weekly socials were also given for the pupils, and in the spring basket ball was organized for the girls and baseball for the boys.

The average age of the school being only about nine years, it became necessary to detail very young children to regular work. The girls were taught all kinds of domestic work, such as sewing, cooking, laundering, and general housework by the employees in charge of the several departments, while the boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, the farmer, and the engineer took care of the stock, the furnace, the farm, and the general outside work.

The closing of the school during the month of June and the withdrawing of the boys from the farm just when most needed had a very marked effect. Our individual gardens that were in such a flourishing condition when school closed grew up in weeds during the summer. The vegetable garden, while not an entire failure, is nothing like it ought to have been under more favorable circumstances. But by the help of the agency employees the corn was tilled and will be an excellent crop. And during July and August boys were called in to help take care of the oats and hay crop.

Among the improvements made during the year the most noticeable is the new fence around the premises and the changing of the road to the front of the school grounds. We also have a new machinery building, used at present as a warehouse; also a stone jail, and some minor improvements in other buildings have been made. The new employees' cottage and the laundry building to be completed this fall will greatly increase our comfort, relieve the congested condition of the dormitories, and add to our facilities for doing work the coming year.

The general health of the children has been good. Two pupils who developed tuberculosis were sent home and only lived a few weeks, but aside from these cases no serious illness occurred.

On the whole, we congratulate ourselves on the closing of a successful year, and feel that the coming year will be even better than the past.

JESSE E. TYLER, Teacher.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

ONIGUM, MINN., August 29, 1905.

The census submitted herewith of the Indians enrolled at the several reservations under my charge shows the following population:

Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa.....	861
Males over 18 years	237
Females over 14 years.....	287
Children 6 to 16 years.....	197
Cass and Winibigoshish Pillager Chippewa.....	463
Males over 18 years.....	118
Females over 14 years.....	144
Children 6 to 16 years.....	124
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa.....	563
Males over 18 years	161
Females over 14 years.....	173
Children 6 to 16 years.....	142
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,353
Males over 18 years.....	348
Females over 14 years.....	449
Children 6 to 16 years.....	322

Removal Mille Lac Chippewa.....		11
Males over 18 years.....	3	
Females over 14 years.....	5	
Children 6 to 16 years.....	3	
Total		3, 251

a loss of 97 as compared with the census of last year.

During the year the following sums of money have been received and disbursed:

Receipts:

From Treasurer of the United States on re- quisitions	\$253, 000. 49
From sale of timber.....	814, 245. 67
From sale of public property.....	200. 10
From fines	3. 00
Total	1, 067, 449. 26

Disbursements:

Paid annuities, salaries of employees, and for open-market purchases.....	197, 948. 76
Deposited funds received from sale of timber....	814, 245. 67
Deposited funds received from sale of public property and fines.....	203. 10
Deposited unexpended balances.....	55, 051. 73
Total	1, 067, 449. 26

Timber.—Extensive timber operations have been conducted without friction or scandal during the fiscal year. These operations were divided into three distinct classes, as follows:

Timber cut under the provisions of the Morris bill from ceded lands, the proceeds going to the general fund, Chippewa of Minnesota.

Timber cut on Red Lake Diminished Reservation (blown down) belonging exclusively to the Red Lake band of Chippewa.

Timber cut from allotments, proceeds credited to individual allottees.

The following table shows amount of timber cut and money received from same under classes named:

Amount cut:	Ceded lands.	Red Lake Reservation.	Allotted lands.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
White pine.....	68, 462, 626	6, 317, 795	1, 334, 135
Norway.....	49, 642, 053	11, 009, 373	4, 672, 205
Jack pine.....	98, 189		31, 500
Oak.....	79, 679		7, 180
Spruce.....	3, 350		
Tamarack.....	3, 500		
Cedar.....	10, 240		
Basswood.....	453		
Balsam.....	180		
Money received.....	\$737, 087. 53	\$77, 158. 14	\$34, 545. 70

The figures marked approximate are rendered so because recheck of scale books is not yet completed, which will make slight changes in the totals, but will not materially change the amounts.

Schools.—Five boarding schools, under the supervision of this office, were in session the full time required during the year. Number of pupils in attendance, 318; an increase of 45 over last year's attendance.

The present buildings, when filled to their extreme limit, will accommodate all the children who can be kept in attendance under the present law, except the Leech Lake School, which I have recommended enlarged, but no authority has yet been granted for it.

If attendance was compulsory and the rule strictly enforced, much more room would be needed, as there are many children who will not receive the benefits of an education under the present system of persuasion. As I believe the only

hope for the betterment of the race and their ultimate civilization rests upon education, not of a part of their children, but all of them, I can not too strongly recommend measures which will accomplish this end.

Improvements recommended.—Small hospitals at each of the schools, with necessary attendants, for the care of children when ill are badly needed. No room is available for separation of sick from those who are well, and the necessary care can not be given them in dormitories occupied by other children. It is insanitary, detrimental to the health of other children, and speedy recovery is often retarded for lack of quiet and necessary care, which is impossible under present conditions.

The heating and lighting of the three small schools situated at Bena, Cass Lake, and Cross Lake should be changed from wood stoves and kerosene lamps to steam or hot-water system for heating and acetylene plant for lighting. The heating by wood stoves in this northern climate is very unsatisfactory, and lighting by kerosene lamps is poor, inconvenient, and dangerous. A change as recommended would greatly reduce the danger of fire, which is a constant menace during the long, cold winter. The buildings are constructed entirely of wood, and would, no doubt, be completely destroyed if fire should by accident occur.

The Red Lake school is without a cottage for use of the employees. The superintendent, wife, and two children, together with nearly all the other employees, occupy rooms in the school building. A few of the employees occupy an old building which is situated quite a distance from the school and is poorly constructed and unfit for quarters. The rooms in the school are badly needed for use of the school and should not be occupied by the employees. A cottage is therefore indispensable if satisfactory work is expected at this school.

Allotments.—The allotment of the Indians, except the Red Lake band, has been completed and schedules submitted for approval.

Readjustment of Leech Lake allotments has improved the conditions very much; permission to allot cut-over lands enabled the Department to allot full eighties in one tract, instead of being divided into several small tracts, often miles apart. A good many changes have been made on account of overflow from dams and reservoirs.

The law authorizing the sale of the western portion of the Red Lake diminished reservation also provided for the allotment in severalty of 160 acres to members of the Red Lake band upon the remainder of the Red Lake diminished reservation. It also provides that an equitable adjustment of timber and agricultural land be made. This is practically impossible if a square deal is indicated or expected. Between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 feet of valuable standing pine, the property of all the band, is growing upon a limited area, and worth many times the value of the land upon which it grows. No fair division of this timber is possible while standing, and allotting of same would result in an unequal share being given to a limited number at the expense of the remainder. If the pine is sold and cut under the supervision of the Department and the proceeds credited to the individuals of the band, share and share alike, the allotments can be made and justice done, which is impossible while the disturbing element of pine enters as a factor in the problem. Recommendations for sale of this timber will be made in separate communication.

Land payment.—The first payment to the Red Lake Chippewas for the sale of the western portion of their diminished reservation was made in February, 1905. The withholding of the shares of the minors, which the Indians claim was not in accordance with the provisions of the law, created some dissatisfaction among them. Whether their contention is right or wrong, there is no doubt but the method adopted is wise and beneficial.

Railroads.—Two railroads now building are nearing completion. The terminus of one is on Red Lake, 6 miles east of the subagency, connecting with the Great Northern and Minnesota and International railways at Bemidji. The other, a branch of the Great Northern Railway, leaves the main line at Wilton and extends to Island Lake, near the southern boundary of the Red Lake Reservation. Efforts are now being made to continue the same to Red Lake with terminus at present site of agency.

The railroads will render supplying the agency and school much easier, and afford an outlet for the Indians' pine when sold. This will increase its value and be worth a great deal to them. Railroads will also bring the Indian in

closer touch with civilization and should be encouraged to build for this alone, even if other benefits did not accrue.

Swamp lands.—The claim of the State of Minnesota for much valuable pine land within the ceded Indian territory, based upon some old swamp-land grant and wholly unreliable, defective field notes, still remains unsettled. It is questionable whether the State is entitled to any of the land within this territory, even if proved to be swamp. It certainly has no claim to that which is not swamp. The swamps are of little or no value to the Indian or the State, but the pine lands are valuable and the property of the Indians, and they should not be taken from them by the State or anyone else without value received. An actual inspection of the timber-land tracts in dispute will prove the State has no claim even under the questionable provisions of the swamp act.

Forestry.—In compliance with the provisions of the Morris bill a forestry reserve comprising 200,000 acres was set aside within the ceded lands. The Rice treaty and Nelson law guaranteed to the Indians payment of \$1.25 per acre for the ceded land, when sold, and the value of the pine growing upon it. This money is due from the Government for the land taken for forestry purposes, and the 5 per cent of pine left standing upon the land for the same reason.

The ten sections also provided for by the Morris bill on which no pine is allowed to be cut has the same status as the forest reserve proper, and payment for the land and timber thus taken for Government purposes is due the Indian.

In the settlement of the Chippewa accounts with the General Government credit should be given for the land and timber taken for Government purposes. Money value of the pine can be easily determined by taking price of timber sold on forestry reserve and on land adjacent to the ten sections. The dead and blown-down timber on this tract should be sold at once and money paid into the Chippewa fund. Large advances of money have been made by the Government to the Chippewas of Minnesota, reimbursable from sale of land and pine. Credits as above indicated would materially aid in balancing the account.

A determined effort is being made by parties owning property in northern Minnesota to obtain Congressional action abolishing the forest reserve. If they succeed, the standing pine upon the ten sections, together with that upon Star Island, should be cut and money credited to the Chippewa fund. With the forestry proposition abolished these small tracts of timber can serve no useful purposes, and therefore should be disposed of in the same manner as the remainder of the pine on ceded lands.

Intemperance.—The consumption of alcoholic liquors by the Indians is increasing rapidly. The recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring an allotted Indian a citizen and no longer subject to the prohibitory laws forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors to Indians is doing incalculable harm to the Chippewas. Liquor is now sold over the bar to Indians and white folks alike in all or nearly all licensed saloons. This evil, extending as it does to the women and children, will in a few years destroy the race. I know of no remedy, except new laws are enacted by Congress forbidding this traffic and stringent measures adopted enforcing them. The love of liquor seems to be a ruling passion with all Indians, and moral suasion is of no avail. Drunkenness can only be controlled by rendering it difficult or impossible for Indians to obtain liquor.

Dams and reservoirs.—High water, caused by unusual amount of rainfall which is held in the lakes and rivers by the Government dams, has caused much damage to the Indians. The high water has submerged all the low lands upon the allotments adjacent to the lakes and rivers, and has entirely destroyed the wild rice crop, upon which many depended for their food during the winter. It has flooded all their hay meadows and but little hay will be cut on the reservations. A good deal of their timber is also standing in water, which will die and be lost to them. The graves of many of their dead who were buried near the lakes have been washed away. They seem to have no legal claim for damages, as they received a cash indemnity from the Government covering all damages which might accrue from high water on account of the Government dams. This does not ameliorate their condition in the least, as all the money was spent as soon as received by them, and it is difficult to convince them that the destruction of their food supply, property, and graves of their ancestors was paid for many years ago. Unless some great public good is subserved by holding back this water, in justice to the Indians it should be discontinued.

G. L. SCOTT,

Maj. 10th Cav., Actg. U. S. Indian Agt.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BENA SCHOOL.

BENA, MINN., August 6, 1905.

This school can properly accommodate 40 pupils. The total enrollment during the year was 71, with an average attendance of 56. On August 28, 1904, 4 pupils were transferred to the Morris school. On November 4, 1904, 2 were transferred to the Tomah school. Five were withdrawn from school on account of chronic ailments.

Education.—The schoolroom work has been faithfully performed, and upon the whole satisfactory results were obtained. Aside from the regular schoolroom work, a reading circle and a Truth Society were organized and carried on during the year under the supervision of the teacher, Mrs. Warren, in which great interest was taken by the children and some benefit derived from them. Sunday school was held regularly each week.

Industrial pursuits.—Each pupil, excepting some of the smaller ones, worked one-half day and were detailed to the different departments of the school for a period of two months. There were during the year special classes organized in sewing and cooking, which were carried on aside from the general routine work of the school. Under the supervision of the laborer the large boys cared for the school stock and garden. No crops, except garden truck, were raised at the school.

Sanitary.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Pneumonia was quite prevalent during the month of February, there being eight cases among the children. Dr. T. F. Rodwell, the agency physician, has attended to the wants of the sick and has looked after the sanitary conditions of the school with ability and success.

Improvements needed.—A new building, with dormitory capacity for forty pupils and dining-room capacity for eighty, is desired to accommodate more of the children of this district who are not in school.

In conclusion, I would say that in almost every case the employees here have performed their work faithfully and harmoniously. Changes in the industrial departments during the year interrupted to some extent the efficient working of the school.

HENRY W. WARREN, *Principal Teacher.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROSS LAKE SCHOOL.

PONEMAH, MINN., September 5, 1905.

An average attendance of 55 was maintained throughout the year. There still exists much opposition to the school and at times drastic measures in individual cases have to be resorted to to maintain a good attendance. Every effort is being made to demonstrate to these people the advantages of even a smattering education. I am convinced that they realize this fully, but their innate hatred and mistrust of the white man's ways are hard to overcome.

Literary work.—Owing to numerous changes in teachers the work in this department has not been as good as could be expected. However, I do not mean to say that excellent work has not been done. Each teacher has done conscientious work, but it is impossible for a teacher to take hold of a school in the middle of a term and go on with the classes. There is bound to be a break in the work, and the school can not be as far along as it would have been with the same teacher during the full term. Many of our pupils have made very marked progress. The most of them speak English fluently.

Industrial work.—The work in this line has been all that could be expected. Much time has been devoted to agriculture. A fine garden was raised. Last fall our garden produced \$430.75 worth of vegetables. This year, owing to heavy and continuous rains, the garden will not yield as large returns as last year.

Good work was also accomplished in the sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and house-keeping departments. While much progress was made in these departments a chance for improvement in the method of teaching is manifest in some places. In view of the fact that only \$300 per year each is paid the seamstress, laundress, and cook it is very hard to get competent employees to fill these places. When you pay \$300 per annum you get a \$300 employee and no more. It is true that sometimes a very good employee can be gotten for these wages, but I have yet to find a thoroughly competent employee to remain very long at a salary bordering on beggary. This being the case, the real teaching in this branch of the school falls on the matron. Fortunately a very competent person fills this position, and the results attained are very satisfactory.

Employees.—Just a word in addition to the foregoing in regard to the employees. The problem of keeping good employees is one of the most perplexing questions that has to be contended with. Numerous changes were made during the year for the good of the service; in some instances there was an improvement and in others it was decidedly worse. In the first place, the salaries are too small, and again the school is so isolated and so far away from the ragged edge of civilization that employees do not care to come here, and if they do come they do not care to stay any longer than they possibly have to. This being a small school, the full per capita allowance for employee hire should be given. Last year, as was stated in the fore part of this, our attendance was 55. This should have given us a salary list of \$3,850; but instead we receive only \$3,220, and yet as much and the same results are expected and demanded of an underpaid, isolated lot of employees as from a school with all modern equipments in the midst of civilization and with all the employees drawing salaries commensurate with their services.

Buildings.—The buildings comprising the school plant are all in fairly good condition. Repairs are made as fast as required, and this keeps them neat in appearance and as thoroughly hygienic as the original plans, especially of the main building, will allow.

Health.—During the year an epidemic of grippe interfered somewhat with the school. Aside from this, the health of the pupils has been remarkably good. There was one death near the close of the term.

Improvements.—A steam-heating plant and an acetylene-gas lighting system are the two most needed improvements. Estimates of the cost of these have been submitted, and it is hoped that they will be allowed.

In reference to Circular No. 123, relative to the teaching of habits of thrift, saving of money, and an outline or history of our outing system, I have to report that it is impracticable to carry on the features mentioned in this circular at this school.

JOHN MORRISON, *Principal Teacher.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

ONIGUM, MINN., August 9, 1905.

The attendance during the year has been quite satisfactory, though the same difficulty was encountered this year as is general throughout this section, namely, small attendance during the month of September, owing to the practice of parents taking their children with them to the rice fields and other remote parts of the reservation at this time, and where they are not within easy reach at the opening of school. After school has been in session a month or so the parents bring them in and find the school filled, and then have an excuse for not putting their children in school. As has been the case for the past two years, we have thus been compelled to turn away from 20 to 25 pupils who should have been in school.

The health of those who have been enrolled has been good, though ten were returned to their homes during the year. Most of these were found developing incipient tuberculosis. One boy who was sent home suicided by shooting himself the same day he was taken home. One other has since died, and still another is near the end at this time. Ten pupils were transferred to other schools during the year. The total enrollment during the session was 122. Average attendance for the year was 99.

Since we have more pupils than our dormitories will accommodate, we have been compelled to enroll a number as day pupils who live near enough to attend. However, we are not satisfied with the interest manifested by these day pupils, and feel that they would be better cared for and better interested if we had them at the school throughout the school session. Our older pupils as a rule transfer to the larger schools at the proper age, and with a scholastic population of 280 pupils and only accommodations for practically one-third that number we are sorely perplexed as to what to do. We are endeavoring to do our full duty to this number, but the thought constantly occurs to us that it is generally conceded that the two-thirds majority rules. So long as the majority grows up without education, the minority can not be blamed if they "return to the blanket." The question of supplementing the educational system on this reservation has been presented for consideration and action before, and is again urged as nothing short of negligence to pass it by without looking it squarely in the face. If the Indian himself is to be allowed to decide the question, it is already settled. He would prefer to grow up in ignorance and superstition, and be ruled wholly by his emotions and passions, insubordinate and unruly. As it is now, in soliciting pupils we can use no compulsion, and the pupil's desire to attend must be appealed to; the question of must attend never enters his mind.

The difficulties encountered in this locality in opening up of a garden for the school are very great, and little can ever be accomplished along that line. This is neither a farming nor a stock-growing country, and our efforts along either line are necessarily restricted. However, under great disadvantages, we are endeavoring to give the pupils of the school the benefit of the best instruction along these and other industrial lines possible with the means we have at hand. The other industrial features of the school are confined to mending, cutting, fitting, and making of garments, cooking, laundering, and the ordinary duties of housework. The position of shoemaker having been allowed for the coming year, will open up another field of industrial work.

The equipment in buildings, etc., for the number intended to be accommodated in the school—60 pupils—is quite complete. We have an excellent water and sewer system, acetylene-gas plant, steam heat, employees' cottage, and all the necessary buildings for a small school, but we need more room, as we have outgrown our accommodations. We should have accommodations for 150 pupils, a steam laundry, small hospital, and there would then be no reason why our school could not be doing better work, and the majority rule would be on our side.

LEONIDAS M. HARDIN,
Superintendent and Physician.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR THE WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., September 5, 1905.

The census for the year shows the following:

Name of band.	Number of—			Total.
	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	
White Earth Mississippi Chippewa.....	446	466	437	1,735
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa.....	166	231	180	742
Removal Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa.....	154	192	151	615
Nonremoval Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa.....	143	209	146	634
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewa.....	66	110	102	342
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa.....	31	42	40	136
Removal Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa.....	76	100	73	293
Removal Cass and Winnibigoshish Pillager Chippewa.....	14	16	16	57
Removal Fond du Lac Chippewa.....	27	23	36	107
Pembina Chippewa.....	101	93	68	324
Total.....	1,224	1,482	1,249	4,985

The school facilities of the White Earth Indian Agency consist of three boarding schools—the White Earth boarding school, located at the White Earth Agency; the Wild Rice River boarding school, located at Beaulieu; and the

Pine Point boarding school, located in the southeast corner of the reservation; also three day schools—White Earth Agency day school, located at the White Earth Agency; Pembina day school, located at Pembina township, near Mahnomen post-office; and the Porterville day school, located near Duane post-office. There is also a Catholic mission school for girls. The combined school capacity is for 500 children.

The boarding schools and day schools were well patronized during the last year, and I am firmly of the opinion that the day school should be substituted for boarding schools for the mixed-blood Indians. During the past year a large number of the children of the reservation have been enrolled in the nonreservation schools.

Government sawmill.—During last logging season 986,100 feet of logs were banked by Indians to be sawed into lumber to be used in the building of houses, etc., for removal Mille Lac and White Oak Point Indians. From the logs banked there was manufactured 500,000 feet of lumber and 360,000 shingles.

Post-offices.—There have been established on the reservation a number of post-offices, and mail facilities are good, with the following post-offices: White Earth, Callaway, Beaulieu, Bement, Mahnomen, Duane.

The building of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad through the western part of the agency has been a great benefit to the residents of the reservation. The railroad company has located stations at Callaway, where two grain elevators have been built; Ogema, where one elevator has been built; Wabun, where two elevators have been built; Mahnomen, where two elevators have been built; and Bijou, where one elevator has been built.

The building of these elevators has been the means of encouraging the Indians to raise grain, as they are able to market their grain without the long hauls which were necessary before the establishment of these elevators.

Contracts were entered into with the Indians for the logging of dead and down timber, also for the logging of allotment timber. The price paid for the banking of logs on the different landings ranged from \$2.50 to \$5 per thousand feet. These logs were sold on sealed bids.

There was cut on tribal lands:

- 4, 980, 550 feet of dead and down white and Norway.
- 23, 030 feet green white, cut from roadways.
- 82, 450 feet green Norway, cut from roadways.

5, 086, 030 feet.

Which was sold for	\$50, 882. 51
Cost of operations, sale, etc	26, 024. 23
Net proceeds	24, 858. 28

There was cut from allotted lands:

- 920 feet dead and down white and Norway.
- 8, 076, 170 feet green white and Norway.
- 83, 020 feet spruce.
- 37, 140 feet jack pine.

8, 197, 250 feet.

Which was sold for	\$79, 280. 57
Cost of operation, sale, etc	32, 449. 48
Net proceeds	46, 831. 09

SIMON MICHELET, U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE POINT SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., August 30, 1905.

This school is located in the southeast corner of the White Earth Reservation, 35 miles from the agency and 20 miles from Park Rapids, Minn., a city on the Great Northern Railroad, with which we have telephone connections and from which we receive daily mail.

Attendance.—Enrollment, 97; average attendance, 80. During the year the capacity of the school, 75 pupils, has been maintained and a number attending as day pupils. No

especial efforts were made to secure children, most of them being brought in by parents. This would indicate that the Indians are beginning to realize the necessity of having their children educated.

Industrial work.—The girls have made good progress in sewing, mending, cooking, and housekeeping. The cooking classes, under the direction of the children's cook, prepared special dishes, which were placed on the tables in the general dining room. It is our desire to make a better showing in this department the coming year. The laundry work was well conducted.

The boys, besides learning to mend their own clothing, have learned some valuable lessons in gardening, stock raising, and farming. An abundance of garden vegetables, etc., is the result of their labors.

Health.—The children have had remarkably good health, due, I presume, to our war on dirt and keeping dormitories and other rooms where pupils frequent in a sanitary condition. There were no epidemics during the year.

Schoolroom work.—Greater progress and improvement have been made in this line than ever before, and the teachers and myself are much encouraged thereby. Exercises, religious or ethical, were held on Sunday evenings, and pupils were encouraged to attend church services. We had the hearty cooperation in this line of Rev. Father Felix, of the Catholic Church, and Rev. George Smith, of the Episcopal Church.

Music.—A band of fourteen pieces was organized during the year, the musical instruction being given by James Rock, a returned student, who taught the boys without compensation. He is a good musician. The pupils have made remarkable progress in this line of work. The organization is very popular.

Repairs.—During the year the entire school plant has been carefully looked over, and where repairs have been needed the same have been made, thereby placing the school in excellent condition for the coming year.

Employees.—The employees, with but few exceptions, have been faithful and loyal. Their duties have been performed with zeal, and it gives me pleasure to thus publicly express my appreciation of their services and the important part they have taken in making the past year so successful. All difficulties and differences have been settled amicably without troubling you.

N. B. HURR, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August 15, 1905.*

During the year the enrollment reached 190, with an average attendance of 163. The capacity as rated is considerably less, but the care and cleanliness exercised, the excellent ventilating facilities, and the precaution in admitting only healthy children make it perfectly safe, as is proven by the sick room record.

Health.—No children were received who had any eruptions or symptoms of disease without the physician's certificate, and any symptoms developing were reported to him and his instructions strictly carried out. There were three cases of pneumonia (slight) and were cared for in the school; one had a tumor in the throat which proved fatal, and three were permitted to go home temporarily on account of trivial ailments to pacify their parents.

Transferred.—About forty of the largest pupils who attended the previous year did not return, most of them going to nonreservation schools. There will be fewer transfers this year, but enough to make a large majority of our pupils very young, as the new ones usually are kindergartners.

Employees.—As there were no children detailed to remain at the school during the summer, all the work devolved upon the employees, and morning and evening the teacher, carpenter, night watch, harnessmaker, etc., could be seen attired in rubber boots and armed with milk pails and wending their way to the barnyard, or later in the day with hoe, scythe, or scraper they were busy upon the plant or farm, even a lady, the intermediate teacher, volunteering to take care of the chickens. The employees surely deserve much credit for the hard labor performed by them, and especially for the willingness with which they did it. They have emphasized the fact that there is "dignity in labor," and that that dignity does not consist in folding the arms and assuming "dignity," while others perform the "labor." All have had their leave except the superintendent, engineer, baker, and harnessmaker, who have been in the service but a short time.

Garden.—An especial effort was made to supply the school with all garden products, and all except the potatoes are doing well. The potato crop, which promised an abundant supply earlier in the season, owing to the extreme wet weather ceased growing and is now rotting rapidly.

The children's gardens fell short of the desired end. The germinating in the class room and the planting were well done, also the first weeding. But then school closed and the work fell to the employees, and when the children return they will reap, in the main, the results of the labor of others. The parents on this reservation plant fairly well, but many of them leave Providence to do the rest. And the children, it will be seen, do not get the lesson they need the most—the cultivating.

Last year 400 head of good cabbage were raised and 3 barrels of kraut put down. This year we hope to double the above. As the season is too short to mature cucumbers and tomatoes, we do not attempt to raise them in large quantities.

Orchard.—The harder apples, plums, and crabs can be raised here, we believe, as well as the berries. A tract of land has been inclosed by a board fence, and by duplicating this year's planting during the next two years the school will have quite a creditable orchard.

Poultry.—The old carpenter shop was removed into the barnyard and placed upon a stone basement, which is used for the hogs, and a part of the old shop made into a chicken house. Were it not for the droves of ravenous dogs infesting the neighborhood I think our ideal, when we put in the 100 hens last winter, would have been realized. But as it is, our chicken industry has not been a success. We shall estimate for some chicken netting for a fence before the advent of another season.

Improvements.—They were the removing of the old mess house and converting it into a woodshed; grading a road through the campus and covering it with broken brick

and cinders; laying 250 yards of walk; building five storm houses over the entrances to the dormitory and school house; putting the bell upon the kitchen roof; grubbing, grading, and seeding into grass the part of the campus heretofore in its natural state; planting evergreens, box elders, and flowers in front yard; fencing and grading a driveway from the barn to the highway on one side and to the garden and pasture on the other, thus making them accessible without passing through the campus; building picket fence on two sides of campus; adding 40 acres to the pasture, and the usual painting of roofs, wainscoting, and floors, calcimining walls, and such general repairs as are needed to put the plant in a first-class condition constitute the improvements.

The installing of the boilers in the dormitory last winter makes it unnecessary to huddle the children upon the radiators to keep them warm. With the addition of the laundry equipments, boiler for pumping and running the laundry, and a heating plant for the employees' building, estimates for which have been made, this plant will be second to none in the service.

Good work has been done in all the departments, the farm being the weakest, and we can not hope to make good farmers and stock raisers of our boys till they receive better instruction and have a better example set before them.

WILLIAM R. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., August 31, 1905.

Attendance for first quarter, 47; second, 77; third, 83; fourth, 84. The attendance has always been far in excess of the rated capacity, and as the parents desire to put their children in school, it becomes difficult to fix a proper limit.

Buildings are old wooden ones, utterly unfit for school purposes in their present condition. It is impossible to repair them thoroughly without almost rebuilding. Such repairs as are possible are made from time to time, but new buildings are needed. The work in all departments is of course hampered by this lack of adequate accommodations.

Industrial work consists of ordinary household duties—cooking, laundry, sewing, care of dormitories, etc., care of stock and garden of 3 acres, cutting wood, and hauling water in barrels from the river, one-fourth of a mile away.

Schoolroom work has been fairly good, but too much interrupted by unavoidable change of teachers.

VIOLA COOK, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF TEACHER OF PORTERVILLE DAY SCHOOL.

DUANE, MINN., August 31, 1905.

This school is located 26 miles north of the White Earth Agency. The nearest shipping point is Fosston, Minn., on the Great Northern Railroad. It is 15 miles north of the school. Good crops of wheat, flax, and oats are raised in the vicinity of the school. During the last year a post-office, Duane, Minn., was established at this place and for a time was in the school building, till other quarters could be found for it.

Attendance.—On the opening day of this school 13 pupils presented themselves for enrollment. From that time there has been a steady increase, the enrollment for June of this year being 26 and an average attendance of nearly 20 being maintained for the year.

Literary.—The pupils had an unusual interest in school the past year, and consequently made good progress.

Industrial.—The boys assisted in cutting the brush, removing oak roots, and in preparing the land for a garden. A fine crop sufficient for the school, consisting of potatoes, rutabagas, cabbage, carrots, beets, onions, and squash, was harvested. Each pupil harvested from his little individual garden his crop which he planted on his temporary allotment in the spring.

The girls assisted in preparing the noonday lunch, setting table, washing dishes, sweeping, etc. The larger girls have been taught to make bread and do other plain cooking. In the industrial room the smaller girls do such sewing as basting, hemming towels, etc. The larger girls are taught to make their own dresses, aprons, and underwear.

FRANK C. HEIER, *Teacher.*

REPORT OF TEACHER OF WHITE EARTH DAY SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., June 30, 1905.

This school is in White Earth, Minn., an Indian village of about 200 inhabitants. It is near the agent's office and the White Earth boarding school.

Only the children from the village and the immediate vicinity attend the day school. They are in school the entire day. Little or no effort is made in the school to give the pupils a practical industrial training. They have made rapid progress in the literary subjects. The course of study and suggestions of the superintendent have been adhered to as close as possible.

In addition to the regular school work, the pupils have read extensively from books of various kinds placed upon a table in the room. The books used are choice juvenile works suitable for the different grades. The children were permitted to read the books at the intermissions and during study hours when they have prepared all work assigned them. They enjoyed the reading of the books. The books used were from my own private library and the few books that belong to the school. Great good can be accomplished if the proper books and periodicals were available.

The attendance has been very regular and good. The average daily attendance for the year was 26 pupils. The school is now organized into grades, as planned in the course of study. Much enthusiasm was manifested in the work by the pupils.

LEONIDAS L. GOEN, *Teacher.*

REPORT OF TEACHER OF PEMBINA SCHOOL.

PEMBINA, MINN., August 30, 1905.

This school is in very good condition excepting the interior of the building. The building is ceiled throughout with hard pine, which, being wet when used, has since dried and shrunk apart so that it is very uncomfortable during cold weather. I recommend that this ceiling be taken off and the building recelled. The doors also need some attention.

The enrollment June 30, 1905.....	42
Average attendance for year ending June 30, 1905.....	17
Probable decrease in enrollment caused by pupils going away to boarding schools.....	10
Scholastic population.....	40

The sewerage is satisfactory and the water supply from deep well is sufficient. Heating is by three wood stoves, and lighting by kerosene lamps.

A storeroom about 14 by 16 and 10 feet high is badly needed, as we are caused a great amount of inconvenience in finding place for provisions and clothing. We also have garden and hay tools, spades, shovels, grindstone, and many other articles that can not be stored in building. At present we have no place in which to store these. A small building that need not cost more than \$150 could be constructed so as to provide room for our commissary supplies and also for tools.

I also wish to call attention to the fact that we are not yet supplied with storm doors and storm windows. In this latitude these are greatly needed.

CHAS. EGGERS, *Teacher.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BROWNING, MONT., August 31, 1905.

The population of the tribe on this reservation, the Piegan, is—

Males	1, 016
Females	1, 047
	<hr/>
	2, 063
Males above 18.....	545
Females above 14.....	602
Children of school age (males, 303; females, 261).....	564

From inquiry and observation I imagine there has been no improvement in the condition of the Indians during the past fiscal year. I have no personal knowledge of their circumstances prior to March 12 last, the date I assumed the duties of agent. They certainly have made no improvement since then. There is but little I can report that is of interest.

The fencing of the north, east, and south sides of the reservation began in May, 1904, was completed last fall, and a large number of cattle were admitted to the reservation to be grazed, upon permits approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. The funds received from this source were taken up and accounted for to the Treasury Department for the benefit of the Blackfeet Indians. Much trouble has been experienced in keeping this fence closed on the north and east sides. It has been cut in many places, and in others the staples have been forced from the posts and the wire dropped to the ground. These depredations have been committed at unfrequented parts of the reservation, several miles from any habitation, for the purpose, it is presumed, of running horses and cattle on and off the reservation.

The Indians appear to have made but little progress in agricultural pursuits. I am not altogether satisfied why this is so. Climatic conditions are against it. Late frosts in the spring, which will wither a most promising prospective crop in one night, are discouraging, so much so that white men and intelligent half-breeds have, to a large extent, discontinued the cultivation of the soil. There are exceptional cases in a favorably sheltered locality where the land can be irrigated; good crops can be raised in favorable years. The constant labor necessary for successful cultivation of crops and the isolation of his ranch is not congenial to the Indian. He is fond of the comradeship of his kind. Unless they can be induced or forced to take up the cultivation of their lands they will certainly suffer for something to eat, or else sell their cattle, which were issued to them, with which to purchase subsistence supplies.

Practically the only outside labor he can obtain is that supplied by the Indian Bureau. The issue of rations to all able-bodied Indians has ceased. Last year labor was afforded him for a few months constructing the wire fence around

the reservation. This fall he will have about three months' work on the Cut Bank irrigation ditch. The amount received for this labor is not sufficient to supply his wants during the year.

The new school buildings now being constructed on Cut Bank Creek are nearing completion. It was hoped they would be completed and ready for occupancy by the beginning of the school term, September 1, 1905, but they will hardly be completed by that time.

Attention is invited to the report of the acting superintendent of the agency boarding school, which is submitted herewith.

The agency physician, Dr. George S. Martin, reports as follows:

At the Willow Creek Boarding School there has been treated a total of 12 cases of sickness, 5 males and 7 females; of the following diseases tuberculosis, pulmonary, 1 (sent home); tuberculosis of the glands, 1 (sent home); influenza, 6; bronchitis, 1; hepatitis, 1, and 2 minor surgical cases from accidents. The health of the pupils at the school has been most excellent during the year, the school being visited by no epidemic and no really serious case of acute illness occurring.

There has been treated during the year 652 cases of sickness of sufficient severity to be reported on the agency sanitary report. This does not include numerous minor cases prescribed for. Of the 652 cases 317 are males and 335 are females. Of the 652 cases treated 42 died during the year, the cause of death in 27 of the 42 fatal cases being tuberculosis of the following varieties: Pulmonary, 15; of the bones, 1; of the joints, 1; meningeal, 6; enteric, 4. Included in the 42 deaths are two cases of accidental death and two the cause of death in which is unknown. As will be seen, this makes tuberculosis responsible for a large majority of our deaths.

In the practice of the agency physicians there have been 29 births during the year, 14 males and 15 females, 12 Indians and 17 part bloods. These 29 births do not represent the whole number of the births occurring on the reservation, but only those coming under the attention of the physicians.

The general sanitary condition of the people of the reservation is gradually becoming better, due largely to the fact that the population is becoming more and more mixed with white people. The improvement among the full bloods is evident, though in a much less degree.

Tuberculosis in its many forms continues to be the greatest menace to the health and well-being of these people, seemingly to actually portend extinction if we consider the full blood only. The mixture of white blood seems to make them physically stronger, which, coupled with the fact that the part bloods observe better the laws of good sanitation, have better homes, better and more food, renders the part blood much less subject to this disease.

The work of the agency physicians at this agency is constantly increasing, the people generally, full and part blood, depending almost entirely on them for treatment when ill.

The use of intoxicants has a demoralizing effect on these people, their health and vitality, their contact with the people of low character in the surrounding small towns resulting in much venereal disease.

The sanitary condition of the agency, its buildings, and surroundings is good, though the buildings are sadly in need of repairs, especially as to paint inside and out.

J. Z. DARE,

Captain, U. S. Army, Retired, Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BROWNING, MONT., July 24, 1905.

This school is located about 2 miles west of the Blackfeet Agency, on an open, rolling prairie, and about 12 miles east of the Rocky Mountains. The Great Northern Railway's track is laid within a mile. The railroad and telegraph station, as well as the post-office, is within a couple of miles.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 64—30 boys and 34 girls. The attendance at this school has been good, an average of 62, which exceeds the school capacity. This may appear to be a small school, but the present number of pupils is the result of a loss of a part of the school plant some years ago by fire, making it necessary to reduce the number of pupils as well as a reduction in the force of employees. This will be remedied the coming year by a transfer to the new school plant, now being built on Cut Bank Creek, which is near completion.

Health.—No epidemics have visited us this year, and the health of all has been good. Only healthy pupils have been accepted for enrollment, for which reason few have had to be excused on account of illness.

Employees.—The corps of employees at this school has been small, but, though we have been a small family and have had a great deal to do, we have been peaceable. Industry with harmony has been our watchword of success, and I appreciate their close attention to duty and their loyal support.

Education (literary).—It has been the aim to conform to the course of study laid down by the superintendent of Indian schools. The work in this department has been satisfactory. The use of the Indian language among the pupils has been constantly discouraged, and every effort has been made to encourage the correct use of English. The usual holidays and the closing day of school have been observed with a literary programme. These have been both entertaining and instructive, but we have been compelled to omit the instructions in instrumental music, as we have no employee who is a musician.

Education (industrial).—Concerning the domestic instructions, I may say the work of the girls in the laundry was good, and from their number a selection could have been made to manage this department fairly well. Some of the older girls cut and made dresses and other garments for themselves. The trimming of the articles and the work

as a whole showed marked proficiency. Special lessons were given in house cleaning, care of rooms, and in each branch of domestic work. The object lessons have been given with the aim that dispatch, neatness, and economy were the essentials.

The pupils, both boys and girls, have taken much interest in the care of the garden, for there has been an abundance of green vegetables for the pupils' mess, which they enjoyed. We consider ourselves fortunate this year, for we have the first successful garden since the erection of the school. We have a variety of green vegetables—green peas, lettuce, radishes, beets, turnips, onions, and parsnips—which add to the bill of fare and are conducive to health.

It is needless to say that this is a grazing country, and so far experiments in raising grain have proved a failure; consequently the instructions given in farming at this school have been limited. My object has been to teach the boys the care and management of stock, the irrigation of hay lands, the provision of hay for feed, and the raising of vegetables that can be grown in this climate. Potatoes sometimes fail here, but it is worthy of giving them a trial every year. Fruit has not been attempted, as we have anticipated a change to the new school plant and farm, where surroundings will be more favorable for giving this experiment a trial.

Buildings and improvements.—A new school plant has been erected north of the Black-foot Agency, at a cost of about \$53,000. It will be equipped with every necessary convenience—steam heat, gas, sewerage, and a water system, which will supply snow water from a stream flowing from the mountains. The school is pleasantly located on Cut Bank Creek, a short drive from the railroad station and the agency. With these new advantages we expect greatly to increase the attendance the coming year, and with a larger force of employees we anticipate a more prosperous school than we have had in the past.

GEORGE A. GAYMOND, *Acting Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *September 2, 1905.*

We have had good results, and while the Indians have done much work, and have taken interest in their individual home work, yet there is opportunity for more improvement. We have bent our energies along the line of home building, and I have spent nearly all of my time in visiting the Indians individually at their own homes and have endeavored, as far as possible, to have them beautify their places by setting out fruit and shade trees, making garden spots, and building houses and preparing yards for pigs and chickens. In fact, I have encouraged them to surround themselves with the simple things that go to make a man's home attractive and cause him to be contented and interested in the care of same. In my frequent visits to the different districts the past year I have found the Indians usually at their own homes and at work. During the past year not one permit was issued to any Indian to visit other reservations. If these Indians can be taught to be contented and stay at their own homes and worry a little over the success of same, a great change will take place for the better in a short time. I am glad to say that quite a number have actually done this the present season.

Irrigation.—While we have not had very much money, a great deal of lateral work and bridge building has been done on the Big Horn Valley, and some 3,000 acres of small grain and a large acreage of bluestem hay was raised. Considerable money will be required to complete the system of laterals in order to irrigate the entire 32,000 acres under this canal. Quite a number of able-bodied Indians are allotted lands in localities that are not now irrigated, but with the construction of the ditches recommended practically all will be able to make their own living. On July 1st of this year the remaining 300 of our ration Indians were cut off, and none of these Indians are now receiving assistance. During the coming winter it may be necessary to support them for a short time. Next year I believe all the Crows will be self-supporting, either from their work or leasing of lands.

Allotment work.—The allotting of these Indians will be completed this fall, and as each Indian now knows where his future home is to be, he is encouraged to make permanent improvements there.

Religion.—The various missionaries on this reservation are putting forward their best efforts to help the Indians.

A large acreage was planted this spring, the season was good, and we have a large crop now being harvested and thrashed. It has taken hard work to bring this about, but having good employees in every department who have worked in harmony with the Indians and themselves, we have the results. With large stacks of hay everywhere and three steam thrashers and two steam flouring mills working extra time, I can freely say that we are prosperous.

S. G. REYNOLDS, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW AGENCY SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., July 31, 1905.

Attendance.—The total enrollment was 210 pupils. Thirty-one were transferred to the Mission Day School at Lodge Grass, on this reservation, one sent to Rapid City, S. Dak., and two to Haskell Institute. These Indians are greatly opposed to sending their children away from the reservation to school and it is almost impossible to get their consent. Nearly all the children were brought in promptly September 1.

Health.—We are happy to say that while smallpox prevailed in its most virulent form in the nearest town to us, by reason of your promptness in establishing and maintaining a rigid quarantine not a case occurred in school. Yet from constitutional and other causes the children, girls especially, suffer much from minor ailments, so that much of the matron's time is taken up in exercising the duties of a nurse, causing much loss of sleep and nervous strain and adding greatly to the burden of both matron and assistant. The physician seems unable to account for this condition.

Class-room work.—The class-room work, conducted by three teachers and kindergarten, was very satisfactory. They worked harmoniously, trying as far as practicable to follow the course of study laid out by our superintendent of Indian schools. The evening work consisted of lessons in agriculture, physiology, and hygiene, a singing class, and several sewing classes.

The school gardens were very successful. Every two children in school had a garden 20 feet square and under the charge of schoolroom teachers. The gardens created great enthusiasm among both teachers and pupils, which was shared by about all the employees. Forced vacation in June prevented full enjoyment of the results.

Industrial work.—Special effort has been made along the various lines of industrial work. Agriculture in all its various divisions for the boys and housekeeping for the girls have been given first place. Other lines of work have not been neglected. Boys showing special liking for such work have been detailed continuously to the agency engineer and blacksmith. Our school carpenter has had details who have worked under his instruction continuously for nearly a year. A very large amount of repairing has been done with but little expense for material, the wreckage from Fort Custer being used for this purpose, and also largely used in building a nice cottage for the farmer. Much space would be required to enumerate the amount of repair work necessary where all the buildings were in such a deplorable condition.

When the order was received June 1 furloughing all the school employees, except superintendent and industrial teacher, they conjointly took charge of the farm, garden, and repair work, and with the assistance of the detail overhauled the boys' and girls' home and schoolrooms, and now they are thoroughly cleaned, calcimined, and painted.

Although our farm equipment is yet very incomplete, much has been done on the farm in preparation for the future. About 25 acres of sod have been plowed, some of it in cultivation, most of it in preparation for next year's crops. All the sloughs have been cleared up, and ditches repaired. The garden has been greatly enlarged and a much greater variety of vegetables planted, all of which at this writing give promise of abundant crops, with the possible exception of potatoes, which were greatly injured by excessive rains.

Acting upon the request of Inspector Chubbuck we have one-fourth acre of sugar beets planted, the work upon them being done by both boys and girls under the direction of the farmer, Indian teacher, and superintendent as an experiment to demonstrate the feasibility of growing them as money crop upon this reservation. They have suffered considerably from attacks of the blister beetle, but still look very promising. From results I obtained from a small patch last year, I am satisfied that much of the land on this reservation will produce beets abundantly and of high quality. If this industry should be established here the school might grow sufficient acreage to train the children how to plant, grow, and care for the crop. I should willingly undertake to do this should it be thought best by those having the matter in charge.

Religious instruction.—Mr. Burgess, the Congregational missionary, makes helpful talks to the children Sunday evenings. The Catholic priest comes once a week from the St. Xavier Mission for instruction to those desiring his help. We have our regular Sunday school and Christian Endeavor services weekly, in which all the children take part.

The spirit of work seems present among employees and pupils. The results of the past year's work are gratifying and we look hopefully forward into the future. If we can teach these children the necessity for work, which all of this tribe must soon have forced upon them, we will have done them great service.

LORENZO D. CREEL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRYOR CREEK SCHOOL.

PRYOR CREEK, MONT., August 10, 1905.

The capacity of the school is 50. The enrollment for the year was 57, and the average attendance was 54—boys, 30; girls, 24. Although every child physically capable attended school, the average attendance was less than last year. The decrease was due to the dismissal of pupils constitutionally defective, and the loss by death of 18 children from 1 to 4 years of age during an epidemic of measles in 1901. Since the opening of school two and one-half years ago only two pupils arrived at the age of admittance.

Health.—The health of the pupils in school has been good considering the constitutional defects of the Crow. At the beginning of the school year 7 pupils were rejected as unfit physically to attend; 3 of those died of tuberculosis. During the school year 3 more were dismissed on account of swollen glands; one of those later developed tuberculosis and died. There were several cases of tonsillitis. Aside from those, no one was confined to bed.

The pupils have been encouraged in outdoor amusements, and have been given more or less liberty consistent with proper discipline, thereby gaining the good will and confidence of the children as well as their parents. Further than this, it tended to create a greater interest in their work and helped to improve their physical condition. The school closed with 53 pupils, all in good physical condition. The majority of the large boys immediately sought and secured employment at road and ditch making.

Buildings.—The buildings are all in good condition. Some minor repairs are required. The main brick building needs new flooring in the kitchen and boys' play room.

The gas plant has given no trouble in the two and one-half years it has been in use. The acetylene plant works perfectly. During the past year it consumed 3,000 pounds of carbide, at a total cost of \$105.

The frame buildings purchased last year have been of great value to the school. All the floor space is utilized. With the exception of new window frames, no repairs are required.

School room.—In the school room the progress of the children was very satisfactory. Their interest in their studies was continuous. With so many grades, when the ages of the pupils range from 6 to 18 years, the time given to each class was necessarily limited. The results of the year's work prove that Indian children are the equals of their white brothers and sisters in their intellectual pursuits.

Industrial and farm work.—This is the third season in agriculture, and some of the pupils have reached quite a degree of proficiency. It has been the aim to interest the pupils in their work, and to develop muscle, stamina, and self-reliance. To a certain extent success has been attained. The pupils are sent to work in various places, acting upon their own responsibility, always followed by the usual inspection, and it is remarkable how well they perform their duties.

One-half acre of early vegetables was planted by boys from 13 to 14 years of age. They were instructed regarding the work to be done and given the necessary implements and seed and requested to go ahead, being informed that the future would show how well they did their work. The results show a well-arranged garden. An expert gardener could not have planted any better. There are 20 acres under cultivation, 7 of vegetables and 13 of timothy and alfalfa. A sufficient supply of vegetables and hay will be the yield. With the improved system of irrigation, built entirely by schoolboys, the garden acreage can be reduced at least one-half and produce a sufficient amount of vegetables for the school.

The girls made satisfactory advancement in cooking, sewing, and laundry work, also housekeeping, under efficient employees.

Improvements.—The method of irrigating on the reservation and in Montana in general, is primitive. From a main ditch laterals (shallow ditches) 40 to 60 feet apart are run the entire length of the field. The irrigator with shovel in hand, either barefooted and trousers rolled up above the knees or wearing rubber boots, wades through the mud to his knees, blocks the channel with dirt, thereby causing the water to rise in the lateral, overflow and spread, watering the land. The land not being level or specially prepared for irrigating renders it impossible for the water to spread over all parts. On the Crow Reservation it is a common sight to see an Indian, barefooted and with trousers rolled up, shovel in hand, walking up and down his field turning the water first one way and then another, and he must keep at it all day in order to accomplish anything.

Last year 8 acres of alfalfa and timothy were irrigated in this way by our pupils. It was hard work and the results seemed not to compensate for the trouble, besides the land was being washed away at a rate which would soon ruin the farm for agricultural purposes. A change had to be made to save the land. It took 100 loads of dirt to fill in the holes and laterals caused by one season's wash. The main ditch was run on a level and dropped by a gate to a lower level. A gate being closed caused the water in that level to rise and to flow into numerous shallow laterals; which carried the water on that particular level to the extremities of the field, and thus irrigated every square foot. In like manner every level is irrigated. A man with a shovel is not needed, water is not wasted, land is not washed away, and a much greater area is irrigated in a day. A boy can do the entire irrigating.

During the year about 20 acres were put under this system. The work was done by boys from 13 to 16 years of age. Daily instructions were given them in regard to the work required, and with horses and implements they went and accomplished their work. Other than visits of inspection, no one was present to aid or make suggestions. The boys labored from October to the middle of December, and from February to April filling in and leveling the land. It required 34 gates 2 feet in width and 9 gates 1 foot in width properly to secure the water so that it would do the best work. The large number of gates was necessary because of the great slope of the land and the limited amount of water for irrigation. In addition steps have been taken to convert into a lagoon 4 acres of swamp 400 feet in the rear of the school buildings. A cut 25 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and 150 feet long, from Pryor Creek to the swamp was dug entirely by the schoolboys. The dirt taken out was used to fill in laterals, holes, and in leveling ditches of the irrigation plant.

When the summer work is finished, a wall 100 feet long, 10 to 20 feet wide, and 8 feet high will be built across the lower end of the swamp, making a reservoir at least 8 feet deep. A gate at the upper end of the cut and another at the lower end of the wall will control the water in the lagoon. The surroundings will be thus improved from a sanitary standpoint; further, it will give to the school a fine bathing, boating, and fishing pool. Plenty of ice can be obtained from it in the winter.

A new irrigation ditch on the west side of Pryor Creek was completed by Crow Indians. The area under irrigation is thereby increased 40 acres, but it will necessitate considerable work before all this land can be irrigated.

There was received this spring 6,661 feet of 6-inch pipe of California redwood. It is to be used in repairing the water system. The old spiral pipe was a failure because of the repeated occurrence of leaks.

Missionary work.—The religious work here is confined to the Catholics. At regular stated intervals the Fathers of St. Xavier's Mission have conducted services.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the school has had a successful year.

H. L. OBERLANDER,
Superintendent and Physician.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, CROW RESERVATION.

CROW RESERVATION, MONT., August 15, 1905.

My territory is mostly confined to the Lodge Grass district, where there has been a mission day school started, and my work has been particularly among the families that send their children to school. They have made a wonderful effort in trying to have their children attend regularly and on time, so much so at first that the children would

be gathered around the schoolhouse shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning. A few of them had clocks, and the rest saw the need of clocks, which they soon got. It has been quite an effort to get the mothers of the children to send them clean and also provide the necessary clothing for them. Most of the warmer clothing was furnished by missionary societies in the winter time.

When I first began my work among them and went from one tepee to another they were curious to know what I wanted, and would ask me as to where I stop, and how long was I going to stay with them. I always try to have some particular thing I want them to do, so as to get them interested in the numerous ways I can help them. They come for medicine when they are sick. A great many of them believe in the "medicine man." During the winter there was a great deal of sickness among them. A hospital would be a very necessary building on the reservation, as I find it hard to treat cases of pneumonia; most all have resulted in deaths. There has been a marked improvement in some of their housekeeping, some living like white people, in good houses with clean floors and papered walls, several pieces of furniture, beds to sleep in, and nice pictures on the walls, while there are others that are so far the opposite it will take years of teaching.

They do a great deal of beadwork among the Indian women, and sell a good many dollars' worth during the year. They seem to like to sew quite well and have taken quite an interest in making some of their clothing. Dresses, 74; aprons, 9; shirts, 5; underwear, 1. Some of them do washing quite regularly, while others would do most anything rather than wash. I have seen some of them take the washboard and soap and stand in the middle of a stream of water and wash their clothes. I think in that case they deserve praise, for they try to fulfill what I require of them when they have not the necessary articles to wash in. It is hard to get them to take hold of baking yeast bread, as it seems like a slow process to them. Time will overcome that idea.

They attend church services quite regularly; also many evening meetings that have been held, and take an active part in sociables. Picnics they enjoy, and do their part in the various games of amusement, such as ball playing, foot racing, horse racing, and polo. All the legal holidays are observed in a very appropriate manner.

In my next year's work I expect to be able to reach more of them and hope to see better results, as I find more to be done than I can accomplish.

JANETTE WOODRUFF, *Field Matron.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, MONT., August 26, 1905.

The census of the Indians belonging to this reservation shows the total number to be 2,131, viz:

Flathead	557
Kootenai	554
Spokane	135
Upper Pend d'Oreille	640
Kalispel	197
Other tribes who have rights	48
	2, 131
Males above 18 years of age	642
Females above 14 years of age	675
Children between ages of 6 and 16 years	518

There have been no allotments made to the Indians on this reservation as yet, but the surveyors have been at work all spring and summer and have nearly completed their contracts, so that an allotting agent could in all probability make the allotments by this time next year for all the Indians entitled thereto. While at first there appeared to be some dissatisfaction among the older Indians when informed that the reservation was to be opened to settlement and the Indians allotted their lands in severalty, after the matter had been carefully explained to them in council and the benefits that would accrue to them presented in fair terms this dissatisfaction has almost totally disappeared. A few of the older chiefs and headmen feel that the new state of affairs would deprive them of all semblance of authority. Since the Indians have arrived at a proper understanding of the law there has been great activity on the part of those who had not heretofore taken up land for agricultural purposes to secure good tracts for their future homes, with the result that while there is a great abundance of fine farming land the desire for concentration and neighborhood causes the office a vast amount of work in settling disputes regarding encroachments upon rights of prior claimants.

While a larger area was planted last year than ever before, the result was not proportionate to the increase in acreage. The continued drought last summer made the harvest less than one-half an average crop, many of the farmers being compelled to cut their grain for hay, while the hay crop proper was not to exceed 50 per cent of normal.

The late fall rains, followed by pleasant weather, revived the range to a considerable extent, although not up to the average for winter grazing. There was but little snow during the winter, much less than for a great number of years, which condition, with extensive feeding, brought the stock through in fair condition with but normal loss. Early spring rains and mild weather soon put the ranges in as good shape as could be desired, and at the June round-up cattle were in good condition for shipping. The fall demand for beef cattle was poor and prices lower than for years back, many stockmen disposing of cattle at a loss through fear of ability to winter. The spring demand has been good, and quite a number of cattle have been sold at fairly remunerative prices.

During the past year there has been a good demand for ponies and prices have been well sustained, being somewhat in advance of previous years. My data shows that nearly 4,000 have been sold, which, with the abnormal loss during the winter, has reduced the number remaining on the reservation about 4,000 from last report.

The collection of the grazing tax, especially from resident stock owners who claim and have recognized tribal rights, has been attended with considerable difficulty, necessitating an order from the Indian Office for the removal of three mixed-bloods, with their stock, from the reservation. However, before the order became effective, the parties managed to raise the necessary amounts to settle their delinquencies in full, and it was rescinded. Owing to conditions prevailing, poor range and prices, this year's collections have been slow, owners not having means with which to settle their tax and other debts for care of stock, but now that there is better demand for cattle I look for prompter payment of the tax. Quite a number of cattle, probably 5,000 in all, were driven from the reservation last fall, most of them going to the Northwest Territory, which, together with the sales and losses, have reduced the number grazing on the reservation at least 3,200.

During the past year a great amount of road work has been done, the reservation being divided into road districts by my instructions and an intelligent, active resident appointed supervisor of each district. The result has been a great improvement; ditches for drainage have been dug, grades have been widened and lowered wherever practicable, so that at any season of the year the roads are in good condition.

A number of bridges across small streams and irrigating ditches have been repaired and new ones constructed, the most notable of which being one over the Jocko River about 9 miles from the agency. A conservative estimate of its value is \$1,500, but it was built by agency employees, with aid of Indians, from lumber, iron, and nails on hand. This bridge saves a detour of 7 miles during the season of high water.

The judges of the Indian court have filled their positions with dignity, and while there has been a greater number of trials than in the previous year the offenses have been of minor character, principally drunkenness. The punishments as meted out by the court were gradually increased in severity until the old-offenders have attained the maximum.

I have been unable to learn of any marriages contracted according to Indian customs, but, on the contrary, have issued 33 per cent more marriage licenses than in the previous year, all of which have been solemnized by the church. There has been but little domestic infelicity, all of the cases which have been brought to my attention having been harmoniously settled after investigation and advice, and social immorality is waning.

The police force for a reservation of this size is entirely too small and the pay inadequate to obtain good men for service. I have been compelled to make frequent changes in the force in the endeavor to get policemen who would suppress disorder, but the result has not been to my satisfaction. Liquor, the foundation of nearly all the crime committed, is easily obtainable, and with my small, widely scattered force it is not difficult to elude them in introducing it upon the reserve. I am compelled to rely almost entirely upon the additional farmers, of whom I have but three, to suppress this traffic in addition to their other duties.

The boarding school at the agency, while doing all that could be expected with the inadequate accommodations, can not be "pointed to with pride." The buildings are old, inconvenient, and ill arranged, are not Government property, but rented, and without any of the modern conveniences. The attendance has been good—all that proper regard for sanitation would permit—and the results attained under adverse surroundings, deserve commendation.

It is probable that during the coming year the educational facilities will be supplemented by two day schools located at Ronan and Polson.

Nonaided schools, conducted by the Jesuit fathers, Sisters of Providence, and Ursuline nuns, are located at St. Ignatius Mission and have an average attendance of 150. Their reports show good work.

The statistical report accompanying this covers, I believe, the actual state of affairs at this agency and has been carefully compiled.

SAMUEL BELLEW, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

JOCKO, MONT., *July 19, 1905.*

The enrollment for the year was 54, and the average attendance 45.76. During the first week of September the school was filled beyond its capacity and a great many who applied for admittance had to be refused. On the advice of Supervisor Holland our enrollment was allowed to decrease, the dormitories and dining room being overcrowded.

Educational.—Work in the classroom was conducted satisfactorily. The "course of study" was followed as closely as possible. The regular evening talks by the employes and Doctor Heidelman, the agency physician, were instructive and beneficial.

Industrial.—The girls received practical instructions in sewing, cooking, laundering, and housekeeping. The boys were instructed in gardening, care of stock, milking, and building. Although the school garden was small in area it was great in productiveness and yielded more vegetables than the school could use during the year.

Improvements.—In October a team of horses was purchased for the school. There was no stable for the horses and cows, but the male employes and larger boys went to the mountains, cut and hauled logs, and built a stable, which not only furnished protection for the stock, but also gave the boys a valuable lesson in building from raw material.

The school buildings have been kept in as good repair as possible with the limited amount of material furnished to repair rented buildings.

Health.—On entering the school each child was examined by the agency physician and a record of the condition of each was kept. Only healthy pupils were enrolled.

There was very little sickness in the school during the year. However, in despite of all the care that was taken, one boy, who was excused in March, died of tuberculosis soon after the close of the school. Another boy, after a few days' illness at school and two weeks' at home, died of tubercular meningitis.

The matron and physician deserve special mention for the pains which they took in preventing sickness in the school and in caring for those who were sick.

Needs.—More and better school facilities, which, I believe, could be best accomplished by establishing a good day school system.

WILLIAM A. ROOT, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

HARLEM, MONT., *September 1, 1905.*

The reservation is located in Chouteau County, Mont. Area, 537,000 acres. It is well adapted to stock growing, and in certain portions to farming.

Indians.—There are two tribes of Indians, the Grosventre and the Assiniboin. The former tribe occupies the section along Peoples Creek, near the southwest corner of the reservation. The Assiniboin are located partly on Lodgepole Creek, near the southeast corner, and partly on Milk River, on the northern boundary.

The census is as follows:

Total population (males, 588; females, 647)-----	1,235
Males over 18 years of age-----	362
Females over 14 years of age-----	512
Children between 6 and 16-----	393

Agriculture.—The spring opened up with bright prospects for a good summer's farming. The Indians took hold of the plowing and seeding in an energetic manner, planted a larger acreage to vegetables and grain than ever before. But when the time came to irrigate, we were "up against the real thing" good and hard. No water was coming down Milk River to our dam and ditch. Investigation showed that there was a shortage of water in the mountains, and that what was flowing down the channel of Milk River was being diverted by the ranchmen above us. I at once realized that radical measures must be taken or our crops would be a total loss. I immediately wrote your office, stating the conditions, and asking that the United States district attorney be instructed to bring injunction proceedings against the subsequent locators of water rights to

ours. This your office gave prompt attention to, with the result that within a reasonable time we had a hearing upon the injunction proceedings, and were awarded 5,000 inches of water by presiding judge. The case has been appealed to the circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. But in the meantime we have the water, and hope to retain it, as our case is a good and just one. As a result of obtaining the water when we did, we succeeded in raising a good crop of grain and vegetables, but our hay crop is going to be very short, as we got the water too late to help the hay, which requires a large amount of water to assure a good crop.

Irrigation.—No Government work has been done upon the irrigation systems. A few small laterals have been run by the Indians.

Grazing permits.—The reservation, with only a grazing area of 350,000 acres, after deducting mountains and fenced tracts, has earned over \$10,000. This I consider too many cattle, and will not issue permits for so many for 1906, as our grass is very short and it would be endangering our own herds. However, will take on all that it will be safe to take.

Police.—While small, the force is effective.

Court of Indian affairs.—The judges have been attentive to their duties. Crimes of any kind have been few. No drunkenness whatsoever.

Education.—The enrollment for the year was 130, with an average attendance of 119, an increase of 41 in enrollment and of 39 in general average over the previous year. Satisfactory work was done in several departments. The work in the schoolrooms was not as satisfactory as it would have been had there been another teacher, as it was impossible for the teacher in charge to give her full time and attention to that work. The health of the pupils was fair, and no deaths occurred during the year. The heating of the schoolrooms was improved over previous years, but stoves are still a necessity, as the steam plant does not keep the rooms warm in the coldest weather. The work with the boys was not satisfactory, on account of so many changes of industrial teacher and boys' matron. There were 2,070 new articles made in the sewing rooms by the girls, aside from the general mending for 120 pupils, dishcloths, dishrags, suspenders, and various articles made from old cloth. About 25 dresses were made out of material purchased by the girls. An entertainment, with a Christmas tree, was given Christmas, which was pronounced the best ever held at the school. A new chicken house was erected, and chickens were given to the children to care for, which they enjoyed, as well as the eggs.

Missions.—St. Paul's Mission, located on Peoples Creek, under the auspices of the Society of Jesus, and presided over by the Rev. Father I. G. Vasta, S. J., is an institution now in a very flourishing condition. The work of the reverend father and his collaborators has been only for good. The boys receive a thorough training in farming and the elementary educational branches. No detail, in fact, is overlooked that will enter into their future life to make them upright, honest, and Christian citizens.

Recently there has been another mission established on lower Milk River among the Assiniboin. This mission is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and is under the care of Rev. A. N. Coe. The mission has erected a residence and chapel combined, and meetings are held every Sunday. Mr. Coe reports very encouraging interest among the Indians of his charge, and the prospects now seem to justify the hopes of accomplishing much lasting good among them. There is no school in connection with this mission, the work being mainly evangelistic among the adults.

Health.—The sanitary condition among the Indians has been considerably improved during the last year, though there is still much to be desired. There have been no serious contagious diseases on the reservation during the year, with the exception of tuberculosis. The Indians are peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of tuberculosis, and a large per cent of the mortality is due to this disease. Instead of awakening them to the danger of close herding, familiarity with consumption has caused a stolid apathy among them, which makes cleanliness, isolation, and ventilation very hard to enforce. There have been but few cases of venereal diseases during the year. The low state of the river last spring resulted in a number of mild cases of typhoid, all resulting favorably.

There were no deaths among the school children during the year, either at school or at their homes. The careful nursing of the sick by the school employees is deserving of special mention.

W. R. LOGAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

POPLAR, MONT., July 1, 1905.

Reservation.—Eighty miles long by 40 miles wide, containing about 1,776,000 acres of land, unallotted; railroad station, Poplar, Mont., on the Great Northern Railway, one-third of a mile southwest of agency; nearest military post, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; post-office address, Poplar, Mont.; telegraphic address, Poplar, Mont.

Population.—

Yankton (males, 553; females, 563)	1, 116
Children of school age	278
Assiniboin (males, 270; females, 303)	573
Children of school age	137

Schools.—Poplar River Training School is the only Government boarding school on the reservation. During the fiscal year just closed it had an enrollment of 177 and an average attendance of 168.

Day School No. 1, located at Blair, Mont., had an enrollment of 27 and an average attendance of 22.

Wolf Point Mission School is maintained by the Presbyterian Church; it is a combination boarding and day school, with a capacity of 30 pupils. Much good work has come from the schools of the reservation during the fiscal year 1905.

Missionary work.—The Catholic and Presbyterian churches both do missionary work on the reservation, both having done good work, and deserve credit for their untiring energy.

Health.—The general health of the Indians is encouraging, they having been free from the visitation of any epidemic. The prevalent disease continues to be tuberculosis, manifested principally as scrofula and consumption.

Progress.—There has been considerable improvement in this line the past year. A larger increase is shown over former years in the number of able-bodied who apply for work; also they begin to realize that it is best for their own interests to stay home and cultivate their fields and care for their stock. The Indians have done considerable work on the reservation in the way of building and repairing roads, bridges, and fences; also made extensive improvements on the irrigation system of the agency.

Grazing permits.—During the past year about \$18,000 has been received from this source, and it all should be expended in the purchase of young stock for these people, in which they are very deficient; in fact, the genuine, unadulterated Indian has no cattle to speak of.

Police.—The force as it is efficient, but insufficient; they are overworked and underpaid. Ten dollars per month is entirely too small a compensation for this class of employees.

Crime.—It is very gratifying to note that no crime of any magnitude has occurred during the past year.

Court of Indian offense.—This court convenes every ration day to mete out punishment. The gist of their labors mostly relates to cases of matrimonial strife, domestic duplicity, and an occasional drunk.

Employees.—All have given loyal and efficient support. As a whole, I wish to express my appreciation for their cooperation.

C. B. LOHMILLER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER, MONT., August 22, 1905.

The reservation is situated in the southern part of Rosebud County, Mont., and is better adapted for pastoral industries than agricultural pursuits, inasmuch as the largest percentage of the land lies among the hills and high divides, which make excellent range for cattle and sheep.

Agriculture.—Some farming has been done on small scale in the Rosebud Valley and on tributary streams with some success. This season more attention was paid to the alfalfa crops in the way of irrigating the land in proper

season. The progress is slow, many taking interest in their homes, and others seem very careless, do nothing except what they are made to do.

In Tongue River Valley little or nothing was grown to maturity, potato bugs appearing early and doing a great deal of damage to the gardens. Some corn will be harvested, which will be beneficial during the winter months. They will get some hay with which to winter their stock. Hail storms damaged crops on the south part of the reservation and on the upper Rosebud to a great extent.

Agency buildings.—Mostly log, many are entirely worthless, all badly in need of repairs. Necessary repairs would cost more than the buildings are actually worth, as the foundations put under the buildings when originally built have almost entirely rotted away. The expense of putting them in good repair at this time would exceed the present value of the buildings.

Schools.—Day school located at the agency; building, log, containing four rooms, classroom, sewing room, kitchen, and wash room; capacity of school, 32; enrollment, 15; average attendance, 13.

Boarding school.—Located in the Rosebud Valley, about 18 miles southwest of the agency. Buildings are brick, consisting of combination dormitory, two stories, steam heat, with a capacity for 75; average attendance, 80; employees' cottage, two-story brick, eight rooms, with dining room and kitchen; laundry and warehouse, brick; large frame barn has been erected and coal sheds partially completed. School farm consists of 320 acres, all under good fence. School opened September 1, 1904. School work has been successfully carried on during the year; pupils have made rapid progress in their studies.

St. Labre's Mission Boarding School.—Located in the Tongue River Valley under charge of Ursuline nuns. Buildings frame, one girls' dormitory, and one boys' dormitory and classroom combined; a chapel, with capacity for about 200 communicants, which is a neat frame building. The school has a corps of teachers, consisting of a mother superior and four nuns, two of which have charge of the boys and two are in charge of the girls, mother superior having supervision over the whole school. There is also a missionary father at the mission who attends to spiritual welfare of the school children and other communicants of the church. The school is under the auspices of the Catholic Church, the buildings and land being owned by that church. The nuns are entitled to great credit for the excellent work they have done among these people and their children.

Bethany Mission.—Located in the Rosebud Valley, near the boarding school, under the auspices of the Mennonite Society, has a missionary clergyman and an assistant. A neat parsonage and chapel has been erected on the lands set apart for their use. All seem interested in their work, and thus far have been doing good work among the Indians living on the upper Rosebud.

Irrigation.—Surveys have been made in the Tongue River Valley, and part of the work cross sectioned ready for the laborers to start work, which should be at as early date as possible, as water is needed on the Indian lands before anything can be grown successfully upon them.

Line riders have been authorized, and are doing excellent work in the way of returning to the reservation Indian cattle which have strayed off. They have represented the Indians on the different round-ups, from which they have returned strays. So far they have returned to the reservation about 75 head of Indian cattle. Two are working along the south and east line and one on the west and north line. They also perform the duties of inspectors when horse buyers come upon the reservation to purchase ponies from the Indians. They see that the Indians are paid in cash for all ponies sold.

Labor.—A large amount of work has been done during the months of March, April, and May, also some in June, in the way of building roads, fences, small irrigating ditches, bridges, and improving the boarding-school grounds. Spring round-up showed a fair average calf crop. The cattle came through the winter in fair condition; very few were winter fed. These people should have another thousand head of cows with calves at sides issued them to start them fairly along in the stock business in order that they may realize something for themselves before they grow too old.

The sawmill has been moved across the Greenleaf divide to Alderson gulch, where it has been set up, and will be put in operation soon.

The following amounts have been paid to the Indians during the past year for the following purposes:

Labor for Government, repairing agency buildings, building roads, fences, bridges, etc.....	\$20,969.66
Labor off the reservation.....	327.00
Sale of ponies.....	1,077.00
Transportation of Indian supplies.....	3,843.22
Sale of hay to Government.....	3,000.00
Sale of wood to Government.....	240.00
Sale of coal to Government.....	1,197.25
Total.....	30,654.13

Health.—The health of the Indians has been generally good. No contagious disease has appeared among them this year. Some little improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of the homes of some of them, while at other homes the same carelessness is observed that always has been there; they do not seem to be susceptible of improvement.

Police.—The force consists of 2 officers and 19 men, who are distributed about the reservation in the different districts as evenly as possible. They ride over the reservation frequently while not on duty at the agency.

Population.—

Males over 18 years.....	369
Males between 6 and 16 years.....	169
Males of other ages.....	139
	677
Females over 14.....	455
Females between 6 and 14.....	141
Females of other ages.....	139
	735
Total.....	1,412

A small increase over last year's census.

J. C. CLIFFORD,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF TEACHER IN CHARGE OF TONGUE RIVER SCHOOL.

When I arrived at this school the last of August, I found there had been no sewing done, consequently it was impossible to receive pupils until sheets, pillowcases, and towels were made. All the available force was put in the sewing room, and in a short time we were able to receive pupils. The girls were obliged to wear camp dresses until others could be provided for them.

Nearly all the children were raw from camp life, and but few could understand or speak a word of English. That, together with many of the employees being entirely inexperienced in Indian school work, made the difficulties of organizing doubly hard. When school first opened there was no matron to take charge of the girls and the dormitories. The second teacher was detailed to act as matron, in which capacity she did very good work.

By October 3 we were able to take up the literary part of the work. We found the children bright, affectionate, and responsive, but really wild. It did not take long, however, to bring them under fair control, and their behavior in the schoolrooms and dining room was as good as that of children, who had been under training much longer.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the first month of school was 69.61; for the quarter ending December 31, 1904, 81.73; for the quarter ending March 31, 1905, 86.73, which is a very good showing for the school.

School.—In schoolroom work the pupils have made wonderful progress. They have not only made rapid strides in reading, writing, and speaking English, but have shown great eagerness to learn the language.

Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, and Decoration Day have been observed with appropriate exercises.

Religion.—Religious exercises have been twice a day on Sundays; Sunday school in the morning and song service, with preaching by the Mennonite missionary in the evening.

Industrial.—Some excellent work has been done in the industrial departments. The boys and girls have been regularly detailed to each department and show marked progress, especially the girls, who have had better facilities than the boys, as we have no shops. The girls have been taught to sew, mend, darn, cook, wash, iron, and clean. The boys have been taught to work in the barn, on the farm, cut and saw wood, clean the school grounds, and to do their dormitory work and to clean their side of the building.

Sewing room.—There were 1,797 articles of clothing and household linen manufac-

tured in the sewing room during the year. There has also been considerable mending done.

Kitchen and dining room.—These rooms have been kept clean and orderly. The food has been healthful and well prepared.

Laundry.—There are no modern appliances except washing machines. The water is hard, which has made the work in this department unusually laborious, but the work has generally been of good quality.

Farm.—Crop and forage on the school farm: Alfalfa, 28 acres; timothy and bluegrass (lawn), 2 acres; potatoes, 2½ acres; onions, three-fourths of an acre; early garden, consisting of onion sets, radishes, lettuce, peas, parsnips, carrots, and early cabbage, 1 acre; sweet corn, half an acre.

General improvements.—There were 160 rods of new fence built; 200 rods of old fence repaired; 39 shade trees, average height 12 feet, set out in front of school buildings; 98 rods of graveled roadway, 50 feet wide, constructed on school grounds; 414 feet of sidewalks built; 1 barn; 1 coal house; 1 bell tower; 1 bridge; 20 tables; 1 case for sewing room; one well, 12 feet in diameter, 16 feet deep, for the purpose of increasing the water supply for the school; laying 150 feet of pipe to connect the steam coil in the gas house with the heating plant, thus avoiding the necessity of an open fire about the gas generator; 350 feet of 6-inch sewer pipe for carrying away the residue from the gas plant (pipe laid 6 feet below the surface); also the relaying of 100 feet of gas pipe between the generator and the employees' building, and putting in a drip pot to catch the condensation in the gas mains.

Recommendations.—Artesian well to supply the school with soft pure water. The alkali water which we have been compelled to use this year is considered detrimental to health; soft water would greatly facilitate laundry and other work.

An air shaft on the boys' side of the building.

A hospital building, that sick children may be properly cared for at the school.

A school building containing three or four rooms, one large enough for an assembly hall. The present schoolrooms are too small; all socials and entertainments have to be held in the dining room. The capacity of the school should be increased to 150 or 200. There are plenty of bright children on the reservation to fill a much larger school than the one we have now.

Sanitation.—The school building under the supervision of the matrons and acting disciplinarian has been kept in a sanitary condition. The children have been remarkably healthy. A few cases of scrofula developed and such cases were sent home.

All pupils who had not been previously vaccinated were vaccinated during the early spring by the agency physician, who has been in attendance at the school, generally paying a weekly visit.

ROSE K. WATSON, *Teacher.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF OMAHA AGENCY.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBR., August 24, 1905.

The Omaha Reservation, embracing about 200,000 acres, is located in the eastern part of Nebraska, comprising some of the best agricultural land in the State. The Winnebago Reservation bounds it on the north. The two reservations are politically organized under the name of Thurston County, Nebr. Bancroft, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, is the most convenient railroad station, the distance being about 18 miles.

The reservation is occupied by the Omaha tribe, having been assigned to them by the treaty of March 16, 1854. The land to the north, now known as the Winnebago Reservation, was included in the provisions of this treaty and afterwards purchased by the Government from the Omaha for the Winnebago Indians.

Population.—The census for the fiscal year closed June 30, 1905, shows the following:

All ages (males, 624; females, 597)	1, 221
Over 18 (males, 334; females, 331)	665

Occupations and industries.—The Omaha, being located as they are in a fertile agricultural region, are, in so far as they are devoted to any industrial effort, farmers. An exceedingly small portion, however, of the agricultural products of this reservation is the result of Indian labor. The moneys derived from leases, sales of inherited lands, annuities and payments from trust funds supply the members of the tribe generally with a sufficient income and thereby remove the only incentive of a naturally indolent people to work—necessity.

Leases.—About 800 allotments are now under lease with the approval of the Department, and probably an equal number are occupied under "citizens' leases" without the Department's approval. As fast as cases of such illegal leasing come to my knowledge, the parties concerned are required to appear at this office and draw up proper leases, but owing to insufficient clerical help

it is impossible to effect a thorough reform in this direction. Through such efforts as it was possible to make during the time I have been in charge the number of approved leases has been doubled, but as shown by above statement there is still room for vast improvement.

The policy of compelling all lessees to pay through the agency office is not for the best interests of such of the Indians as are capable of attending to such business for themselves. It would be a better plan to confine this method of collecting rent to those who, through ignorance, imbecility, or other disqualifying causes, are incapable of looking after their interests, and allow those who are competent to attend to their own collections. Many of the Omaha Indians are intelligent enough to perform such duty for themselves and should not be subjected to humiliation and deprived of the opportunity of exercising their business capacity by drawing their lease moneys through the office.

Sales of inherited lands.—Since July 1, 1904, 50 tracts, aggregating 3,126.45 acres of inherited land, have been sold, realizing \$80,263.20, an average of \$25.67 per acre. This average may be lower than of some other reservations, and if so, is due to the fact that the Omaha restrict their sales to the poorer grades of land, knowing that it is more profitable to retain the best lands for rental purposes. Many make commendable use of the money received in the erection of neat, substantial dwelling houses and other improvements on their allotments.

The amendment to the rules of September 16, 1904, requiring that the proceeds of sales of inherited Indian land be deposited subject to checks of not more than \$10 per month, has greatly reduced the sales of land on this reservation, not more than one-fourth of the land being sold here during the past year that would have been disposed of under the former method of payment.

Liquor traffic.—The difficulties of protecting the Indians from the harpies who ply this nefarious trade among them have been greatly increased as a result of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Albert Heff. To the credit of the towns bordering the reservation it may be said that many of them have made commendable efforts to offset this unfortunate decision by, in some cases, refusing to license saloons within their limits, and in others to grant licenses only on condition that no liquor be sold to Indians. But notwithstanding, more drunkenness than ever now prevails among the Indians, chiefly due to the fact that boot leggers have encamped on the bank of the Missouri River in Iowa, and the Indians cross in boats to purchase liquor from them. As these parties have complied with all the requirements of law in respect to revenue and local licenses, there is no legal recourse against them.

Moral and social progress.—While these Indians are within four years of the close of their trust period, when they take upon themselves all the responsibilities of full-fledged citizens, they are still strongly inclined to the primitive customs and ideas of savagery. While always ready to assert their rights as "citizens" whenever such claim is in line of their desires, they are still addicted to their tribal ways. They are "citizens" or "Indians" as suited to the purposes of each occasion whereby they may shirk obligations or enjoy the apparent benefits, according to the rôle assumed. The younger generation, brought up in contact with civilization and educated in the best schools, are but little advanced beyond their elders who were reared in savagery. The laxity in regard to marriage is one deplorable result, and as the State laws, by which this should be regulated, are not enforced by the local authorities, the evil is on the increase among the younger members of the tribe. Dancing, disfiguring the faces of children by tattoo, Indian marriages, "lodge" meetings at which their primeval religious customs are observed, and a general prejudice against any progressive member who exhibits a predilection to white man's ways, all go to show that fifty years of Government tutelage has produced but a thin veneer of civilization, manifested mainly by the adoption of the civilized man's dress and dwelling, while the inherent propensities of savagery remain unchanged.

Schools.—The inclosed report of the principal teacher of the Omaha training school gives detailed information as to attendance and general progress of the only Government school on this reservation. Several of the district schools located at various points on the reservation have received Indian pupils under contract with the Government. This plan of education is preferred by the Indians and, when their children are required to attend regularly, is productive of better results than are derived from attendance at the Government boarding school.

Missionary work.—But one mission station is now established upon this reservation, that of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, located at the agency. This is in charge of Mr. C. A. Dickason, who during his incumbency has labored faithfully and intelligently for the moral and spiritual welfare of those committed to his charge.

JOHN F. MACKEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBR., August 22, 1905.

The attendance for the year is as follows: Average attendance, 68.2; total enrollment, 80; capacity, 50. Hitherto the capacity of the school has been reported as 96, but measurements taken in accordance with rule 307 show that there is dormitory space for but 50.

Runaways.—When I took charge of the school four boys were absent without leave. This habit of running away has seriously handicapped both the schoolroom and the industrial work. At one time twelve boys were absent without leave. It seemed to do but little good to send the police after these runaways, as they generally failed to find the boys. In most cases the truants were returned by their parents after an absence of from one to ten days. This truancy is, in my opinion, to be attributed largely to the influence of a number of boys and young men from 18 to 25 years of age, who gathered on the school campus every pleasant afternoon to play ball, loaf, smoke cigarettes, and make themselves generally troublesome. The constant example of so many boys who were idle and who were not subject to any restraint could not fail to have a bad effect on our boys.

Industrial and farm work.—Owing to the fact that the position of farmer was vacant for some time in the spring, and that we had some difficulty in finding a laborer who would labor, the industrial training has not been what I would have liked. The boys have had training in caring for stock, sowing oats, planting and cultivating corn, planting and caring for a garden, and in operating washing machines. All the large boys worked willingly on the farm, and all worked unwillingly in the laundry. The smaller boys were detailed to care for the boys' dormitories and to keep the yard clean. The details for work were changed monthly. The girls were given regular instructions in cooking, sewing, and laundering. Several of the larger girls learned to operate the sewing machine with some degree of skill. The teaching of housekeeping by the matron, Miss Lambert, deserves special mention. Some of the smaller girls from 8 to 10 years' old made beds and swept floors in a manner that would be a credit to girls of twice their age.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been fairly good. At the close of school an entertainment consisting of songs, drills, calisthenics, dialogues, and recitations was given. In this nearly all of the children did well, speaking plainly and not showing much embarrassment. The evening hour was devoted to singing and story telling, except Friday evenings, when we had socials.

Religious instruction.—All of the children attended church and Sunday school at the Presbyterian mission, one-half mile from the school. Sunday evenings the children gathered in the schoolroom to sing hymns and listen to Bible stories.

Health.—Since I have been connected with the school there has been no serious sickness.

Employees.—With two exceptions the regular employees have earned much praise by devotion to duty and cheerfully doing extra work when called upon. One or two temporary employees were not satisfactory.

As a majority of the Indians desire to have the school closed, and will not support it while open, it will probably be difficult to conduct it successfully during the coming year.

JOHN H. WILSON, *Principal Teacher.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 30, 1905.

This agency includes two reservations, the Santee and Ponca of Nebraska. Both reservations have shown that slow yet certain progress visible to the old employees in the field. Both tribes have apparently passed that crucial period which must come to every people in its transition from an uncivilized to a civilized manner of living, and each census shows an increase in the population. More marked progress can be noted among those who are in possession of fairly good agricultural allotments and who have been moderately successful in the past as farmers than among those who still live a hand-to-mouth existence, depending upon rentals and upon day labor.

Education.—The Santee training school, located at the agency, has done good standard work throughout the year. It is supported entirely by voluntary attendance, and the relationship existing between the employees, the pupils, and the patrons has been friendly. The buildings are in good repair, and with the exception of the laundry and an assembly room are sufficiently large for all purposes.

The Santee normal training school, under the supervision of the Reverend

Doctor Riggs, was more than ordinarily successful. The enviable reputation of this school, combined with the limited number which it can admit, makes it possible for this institution to eliminate all undesirable patronage. The course of instruction deals very largely with the practical every-day self-supporting side of life.

Hope School for girls, located at Springfield, S. Dak., draws largely from such families as have only girls to educate. Genoa, on account of its location, is also recognized by the Indians as one of the educational institutions in which they have a very direct interest. Riggs Institute, at Flandreau, is also within driving distance of this agency; and by reason of the fact that Flandreau was formerly one of our subagencies and the people of Flandreau were originally neighbors of the Santee in Minnesota, has a large patronage. It will be seen that with the addition of the more advanced nonreservation schools, the Santee and Ponca enjoy exceptional educational advantages. These they fully appreciate.

In addition to the above it will be noted that there is a decided improvement in the character of lessees of Indian lands and a corresponding improvement in the district schools located within the boundaries of the two reservations. This is naturally leading to an increased attendance at such schools.

Missionary work, morality, and marriage customs.—Both the Episcopal and Congregational churches have supported their usual number of energetic, conscientious men and women in church work. As a people the number of communicants will compare favorably with that of any white community. In point of morality both tribes should rank high in the Department. Marriages are not contracted at an early age, are legal in form, and the marriage relationship is as closely observed as among the whites. The last legislature amended the laws of Nebraska, making adultery a penitentiary offense, with a view of covering the rare cases which are liable to develop in any community.

Allotments.—While there has been a decided increase in the amount of rentals received at this office through the medium of Government leases, it is not to be inferred that these leases covered more territory than has ordinarily been covered for several years past. The increase in rentals is largely due to the gradual improvement of the allotments and a rapid advance in rates. Private leasing has become practically a thing of the past. The regulations as now enforced are a detriment to the Santee who have strictly grazing lands. Leases can be drawn for but one year after such lands have been fenced. It is impossible to secure lessees who will place large herds of cattle upon Indian lands with a lease covering but one year, by reason of the fact that every such lessee must necessarily hold over some of his cattle each year. Further, such a large percentage of this land is heirship land, with many of the heirs residing in Minnesota and Dakota, that it requires practically one month's time to secure the leases upon a range of reasonable size. Could we lease that land which is strictly grazing land for a period of five years we would thereby be enabled to sell our hay and corn to these stockmen to much greater advantage.

Sales of inherited land.—These sales during the past year do not exceed one-third of those of the previous year. The heirs are neither anxious to list nor sell. The money has been invested to better advantage than during the first year of the sales. It is a matter of mutual congratulation to the purchasers and to this office that we have thus far been enabled to conduct these sales to the satisfaction of your Office and without alleged fraud.

Legislation.—Many of the allottees of this reservation are, in the opinion of this office, sufficiently advanced in agriculture and civilization to assume absolute control of their own affairs, and it is believed that it would be to the advantage of such and to the advantage of the Department could some system of gradual emancipation be inaugurated whereby their accounts could be entirely adjusted and they be given their lands in fee simple.

Crime.—On the publication of the Brewer decision the county officials entered into an immediate conference with this office with a view to assuming the entire control of all violations of the civil laws. In this respect both reservations are especially fortunate, being located in a county which is no longer a part of the frontier, and which has a certain pride in the law-abiding character of its citizens. The position is taken by them that it is their duty to protect the lessees, the purchasers of Indian lands, and the law-abiding element of the Indians, and all civil cases are prosecuted with promptness. I see no distinction between the Indians and whites in any of the courts of this county.

W. E. MEAGLEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., August 31, 1905.

I assumed charge of the work at Winnebago April 24, 1905, and consequently am unable to give a full and complete report of the work for the entire fiscal year.

Location.—The Winnebago Reservation is located in the northeastern part of Nebraska, and comprises about 110,000 acres, a large proportion of which is farming land, adapted to cultivation of corn, wheat, and other small grains.

Sale of land.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 3,043.75 acres of inherited Indian lands were sold under the act of Congress of May 27, 1902, ranging in price from \$13.50 to \$36.30 per acre, according to the character and location of the land.

Census.—The population of the reservation according to the last census is as follows:

All ages (males, 574; females, 500)-----	1, 074
Between 6 and 18 years (males, 153; females, 109)-----	262

This shows a decrease in the population since the census of 1904, which, I think, is due largely to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

Morals.—These Indians are especially noted for their immoral practices. The medicine dance, so-called religious meeting, is one of the most degrading of any of the Indian customs I have ever seen. Following the recent decision of the Supreme Court, rendered on April 10, 1905, in which it is held that Indians to whom land has been allotted are citizens, and therefore it is not a violation of the Federal laws to sell them liquor off the reservation, the Indians spend a great deal of time in the towns of Homer, South Sioux City, and Hubbard, Nebr., where they can buy all the whisky they want over the bar. Conditions became so bad at the town of Homer, which is located just north of the reservation, that the good people of the town filed a remonstrance before the town board, and the saloons were closed.

Boot leggers then begun work among the Indians, and on the night of May 10, 1905, shortly after I assumed charge, Logan Lambert, an ex-saloon keeper at Homer, visited an Indian dance with a wagon load of whisky, which he sold to the Indians. I secured an indictment against him, and he was tried in the Federal court at Omaha, Nebr., on June 19; found guilty of introducing liquor upon the reservation, and selling without paying a Government tax, and was fined \$100 and costs, and sent to the penitentiary for one year.

I have since secured indictments against 11 Indians for the introduction of liquor, and their cases will be tried in the Federal court in November.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency are all frame, and in most cases are in poor condition, while those at the school, except the barn and some of the other outbuildings, are in fair shape and can be kept in repair at a very small expense.

Water system.—The water at the school is pumped from a large well into a reservoir on a hill near the school plant, and is piped from this reservoir into the buildings. The water used at the agency is hauled from the school in barrels, and one team is kept busy keeping the employees in water. This is a very unsatisfactory system.

Education.—The Government school at this agency can accommodate about 90 pupils, which is about 34 per cent of the children of school age living upon the reservation. A great many are at nonreservation schools, some attend district schools, and many are excused from attendance at school by reason of some physical disability.

Very good work was done at the Government school last year, and the results obtained were very gratifying. School was closed June 1 on account of funds for Indian school support being exhausted, and all the employees except the engineer and carpenter and industrial teacher were furloughed for the entire month. In order properly to care for the garden and keep up the other work at the school it was necessary to keep a detail of boys for this work. As there was no cook for June, Miss Rila A. Pettis, teacher, kindly volunteered her services to cook for the detail.

Returned students.—One of the most serious questions which is confronting us at the present time is, What are we to do, or what can we do, for the young men and young women when they leave school? Only those who are on the ground can fully understand the conditions. It is true that most of them

have allotments upon which good crops can be produced, but they come out of school without money, have no teams, farming implements, or anything that will enable them to cultivate their land. Many of them have learned trades, but in most cases the trade learned is of no value to them upon the reservation, and consequently they soon become discouraged, and as there is nothing for them to do they soon drift back into the old Indian customs, and the time and money spent in educating them is worse than squandered.

Employees.—The clerical force at this agency is not sufficient to keep up the work without working overtime. They are all hard-working employees and do not object to putting in extra time, but in my opinion they should not be required to do so. Owing to the amount of work connected with the leasing of Indian lands and the other business of the office we should have at least two additional clerks. The employees at the school have done excellent services and deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts.

Minors and guardians.—Under the laws of the State of Nebraska guardians must be appointed by the court for the minor children. This may be good law, but it seems to me that it would be better policy for the Government to look after the business of the Indian children rather than place them in the hands of such men as have been appointed guardians, in most instances men who are not competent to manage their own business, and whose bondsmen in many cases can not qualify for 10 per cent of their ward's financial interests.

Sanitary.—Dr. E. S. Hart makes report upon the sanitary conditions of the reservation and school, as follows:

In giving the causes for nonadvancement, if not retrogression, especially for the large death rate (much in excess of the birth rate), the wholesale drinking of whisky stands preeminently first as a cause.

During the year spasmodic interruptions of the supply of liquor to these Indians have occurred, and during these periods the physician's records show a markedly reduced number of accidents and injuries he has been called upon to treat. For some months the saloons in the nearest town were closed, and immediately upon their closing there was a great falling off in disease and injuries. Immediately upon the decision of the Supreme Court, making it an easy matter for the Indian to obtain whisky anywhere, there was a return of the old order of things—drunkenness, disease, crime, and death.

Through the vigorous prosecution of the newly appointed superintendent (probably unprecedented in the history of this agency) of those found bringing whisky upon the agency there has resulted a better, cleaner condition, with less drunkenness, and consequent freedom from resulting evils, sickness, injuries, etc., than has prevailed for years.

This, a desired light that has been thrown upon the situation, it is to be feared, is overshadowed by a possibly greater evil, the introduction and use of the mescal bean, or button, within the past few months. While it is not yet possible to ascertain how destructive, mentally and physically, the use of this drug will be, still well-authenticated reports of its use by these Indians, and its disastrous effects upon mind and body, foretell a more terrible condition than has been created by the use of whisky.

An epidemic of whooping cough, which prevailed during the early months of this fiscal year, was the cause of several deaths among infants. With this exception, no epidemic has occurred.

Tuberculosis has undoubtedly increased among these people. Especially has this been true of tubercular brain disease, six fatal cases of tubercular meningitis having been seen and cared for by the physician.

Many cases of erysipelas of a malignant form have also come under treatment.

One gratifying fact is that the physician is oftener called upon in cases of childbirth than formerly—though hardly ever unless the case is a very severe one, and all the efforts of the Indian midwife and medicine man have been exhausted. In such extremity comes the physician's best opportunity to impress those about with the advantages of civilized methods of medical treatment.

Many fractures have been treated during the year, and while in nearly every case the Indian will call upon the physician to "set" and properly dress the broken bone, it is very seldom that he does not remove all splints and dressings soon after they are applied. This, after one has used his best skill and effort and has spent much time in cautioning against any removal of dressings and the consequences of such removal, is discouraging.

A report of conditions at the boarding school for the year must contain much for encouragement. Far less sickness has occurred, and a brighter, healthier class of children has been in attendance. This is to be attributed to the abandonment, under the new ruling, of the old method of filling up the schoolroom with unsound, unhealthy children, who were a constant menace to the healthy child.

ARTHUR E. McFATRIDGE,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG WINNEBAGO.

I have to say that the year has been largely spent in holding what has been gained and gently pressing my way into new homes. There have been many things to meet, great indifference to individual home life, little ambition to excel in making the home so truly, and much drifting to homes of others. A mere existence has been the rule in most places where I visit. The winter was a hard one, and large numbers left the open country for the timber, putting up log cabins, where I found them warm and in most

cases with plenty to eat. From these they drifted in the spring, some few to their own allotments.

There has been a great deal of unrest and lack of confidence exhibited during the year. These conditions and numerous others have made it difficult to gain their confidence or make any headway in leading them to an interest in the things for which I stand. During the year I have been in 102 homes. Have made 392 visits, occupying 210 days, and have nursed and fed the sick and dying wherever I could reach them. In many cases this has been the means of opening the homes to me.

My own home has been open to the visits of the women and children two days in every week—the men frequently coming, too—at which time comforts have been made, shirts, dresses, children's clothing, and sundry other garments cut and made, though in this no great amount has been done, for many have machines and can cut and make their own garments.

The greatest need seems to be to encourage the returned students to apply what they already know, and arouse a desire to make home attractive. An effort in this direction has been made by the use of flowers, seeds, and slips, window curtains, pictures put up on the walls, and the papering of the cabin with newspapers. In aiding in these things they have expressed some pleasure.

The morals of the tribe are about as in other years. The marriage relation is set very lightly by. It is no unusual thing to find that in a few months couples have become disaffected and change companions and homes, the excuse being they could not get on together. Their children shift around, hardly knowing where "home" is till they come to school age and are taken in at the boarding school.

In January, with the hope of doing something in the way of religious help, I asked the Christian Endeavor Society of the church to take up Sabbath afternoon work—a simple gospel song service. We went first to the sick, but later we have gone anywhere where they wanted us. I first asked them if they would like to have us come, but now we are frequently asked by the Indians to come. We have had as many as sixteen gather for these services. We go to their own camps, of course.

The coming among us of Supervisor Scoville has been a great aid in bringing the Indians and me to a better understanding, I think, they having been told that I was here as a spy. And I can but believe she has been a help to the Indians in bringing them to desire a better condition of home life. Her kindly spirit, which was able to tell them their faults yet add encouragement and urge to a new beginning where returned students had yielded to the old life or worse, was worthy of imitation so far as it can be adopted by another. We only wish she could have stayed longer. To me the work seems more hopeful than a year ago.

SARAH H. CHAPIN, *Field Matron.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF CARSON SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

STEWART, NEV., August 4, 1905.

As to the general conditions affecting the attendance and agricultural work, I respectfully refer to my report of last year. The attendance for the past year has been somewhat larger than in any previous year, being made possible by the new buildings which were finished in December. Our pupils are drawn from scattering Indian settlements, very few of them being from any reservation. There seems to be an improvement in the sentiment toward the school, though there are still many who are reluctant to have their children attend. The present policy of the Indian Office to increase the day schools instead of the nonreservation schools would hardly apply to these Indians, as they live a few in a place among the ranches, and have no opportunity to attend school except here or in other nonreservation schools. It will not be possible for this school to accommodate them unless our capacity is increased, as we have already had more than the figured capacity.

We had erected last year employees' cottage, schoolhouse (one-half large enough), and hospital; also installed a pipe line and heating plant for our main building, which greatly improved the plant.

The schoolroom work for the past year has been quite satisfactory in spite of the fact that we had three or four changes in teachers, with temporary teachers between.

The industrial departments have done very good work, many of the pupils manifesting an increasing interest in their trades. The carpenter detail has accomplished a great deal of work, and all of the plumbing, including considerable new work, has been done by the engineer and his detail. There has been an effort to do as much of the mechanical work with our own force as possible, not only for the sake of economy, but for the instruction of the pupils.

Our farm operations have been very successful considering the limited amount of water. There is under consideration at the present time the purchase of an additional piece of land with some water right, which will improve

our farm very greatly. We have also an appropriation for a pumping plant, which, if successfully installed, will enable us to extend our farm work.

The erection of a hospital and the furnishing of a nurse for the next year will be a great improvement, as we have had poor accommodations for the sick in the past.

In general, we are gratified with our experiment in the outing work, not only with the benefit to the pupils, but in the education of the white people who are disposed to say that they are "just Injuns. anyway," but who seem to be learning that they may be as ladylike, as useful, and apt as anyone else.

We have had through the year several cases of serious illness, mostly pneumonia, five proving fatal.

Our band, under the direction of Disciplinarian Oliver, has made good progress and is playing well. They have attracted very favorable comment where they have played at public gatherings. We have some further engagements for them that will be an incentive for the boys to keep up their band practice.

Walker River Reservation.—To note the progress of a people in twelve months is somewhat like watching the growth of an oak tree. We know in the course of time that it grows, but to say just how much in a short period is difficult. We hope these Indians have not gone back any. They have done their usual amount of farming, and a few have constructed some new ditches and opened some new land. There are no allotments on this reservation, though it seems to be the intent to allot the land at an early date. When it is allotted, it is probable that all the agricultural land will be reserved for the Indians, as it certainly should be, for to leave any of it open to entry would increase the fight for water, of which there is an inadequate supply. Their irrigation system should be extended to cover about twice as much land as is covered at present in order to use more of the water early in the season and during good years. A survey looking to such extension will be made in a short time. A great deal of interest is being shown in the opening of this reservation, but the interest is in the mountains, which are supposed to contain minerals, rather than in the agricultural lands.

A day school is maintained upon the reservation, at which all eligible children attend. Very good work has been done in the schoolroom and in the little industrial training that they can give.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a missionary among these people, and the missionary, Rev. R. G. Pike, holds services at the schoolhouse about once a month. They have recently shipped a church building to the reservation, and when this is erected they will have better accommodations. Reverend Pike is a faithful, earnest worker and is doing good work among the Indians.

Marriages among the Indians have been by declaration before witnesses, as provided by office regulations. The code of morals is not high, and domestic trouble arising from infidelity is very common.

There is no court of Indian offenses. Matters requiring adjustment are brought before the farmer, who is sometimes assisted by some of the head men.

We hope to encourage the Indians to try fishing some in Walker Lake. There is said to be plenty of fish in the lake, and the mining camps south of the reservation would afford an excellent market for any fish they might have for sale. There seems a possibility of doing a very nice business in this line if the Indians will take hold of it.

There is considerable trouble about the Indians getting whisky at places off the reservation, but it is quite difficult to secure evidence against the parties who furnish it to them. If possible, the opium habit is worse than the liquor, as it not only disqualifies them at the time, but ruins them permanently and more hopelessly than the liquor. Legislation should be enacted covering the disposition of opium to Indians, and making it a very grave offense.

Day schools.—The day schools of Bishop, Big Pine, and Independence, Cal., have had about their usual attendance, and have done very satisfactory work. At Bishop the positions of field matron and housekeeper have been allowed, in addition to that of teacher. With this arrangement we hope to do more variety of work and to maintain more regular attendance than has been possible with the one teacher. We have a good prospect of getting new school buildings at Big Pine and Independence, where school has been held in very poor shacks, utterly unfit for the purpose.

At Independence a very desirable school site of 2 acres has recently been secured.

After many years' consideration a day school has been authorized at old Fort McDermitt, in the extreme northern part of Nevada. As there are plenty of children there for a school, and the Indians seem very anxious for it, we should be able to maintain an excellent day school in the old military buildings that can be fitted up for the purpose.

The question of establishing day schools at various other points in this locality has been considered, but it does not seem advisable to begin their erection at present.

C. H. ASBURY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF PAIUTE ON MOAPA RIVER RESERVATION.

MOAPA, NEV., *August 10, 1905.*

This reservation is located on the Moapa River in southeastern Nevada and on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, 2½ miles from depot, 396 miles from Salt Lake City, and 384 miles from Los Angeles, Cal. It contains about 1,100 acres, about 600 of which is good agricultural land, and plenty of water for it.

Progress of these Paiute Indians in agricultural pursuits the past two years has been limited because of much intoxication among them. Since July 14, 1905, there have been no drunken Indians on or off the reservation because of the prosecution and conviction of one Mrs. J. W. McKenna at Carson City, Nev., on August 4, 1905, for selling whisky to Indians at or near Moapa in July, 1904. Mrs. J. W. McKenna is now behind the prison bars serving time. This was a noted and very hard fought case at an expense to the Government of about \$3,000. I left here July 7 with six Indian witnesses and was gone thirty-three days, returning August 9, 1905.

Health.—The general health of the Indians is pretty good, though there has been several deaths since my last report, being mostly of old age; but five births, I suppose on account of so much disease among them.

Population.—Estimated on and off the reservation:

Children between 6 and 16: Males, 15; females, 16.....	31
Children under 6 years of age: Males, 7; females, 8.....	15
Indians over 20: Males, 45; females, 45.....	90

Total 136

Education.—School was opened the 1st November last with a small attendance, the average being about 13 for the balance of the year to May 31, at which time we closed school.

Suicide.—One Indian, named Jerry, committed suicide by cutting his throat with his pocket knife. About three years ago two young Indians enticed Jerry's son, a bright young Indian, to St. Thomas, and while asleep they knocked him in the head with a big iron, killing him. Since that time Jerry has seemed demented at times.

A killing occurred at Hiko August 8, 1905. One Paiute Indian stabbed another one in the heart, killing him instantly. Almost immediately two other Indians shot this Indian four times, once under the ear, once in the jaw, and twice under the arm; all Paiute Indians. No arrests have been made yet.

The Indians appear to be quite different since the whisky has been cut off from them.

WILLIAM C. SHARP,

Industrial Teacher in Charge and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEVADA AGENCY.

WADSWORTH, NEV., *September 18, 1905.*

The Nevada Agency embraces about 320,000 acres of land, mostly desert, and includes within its boundary lines Pyramid Lake, a large body of water, nearly 45 miles in length and having an average width of 12 miles. Salmon

trout are caught in this lake in large numbers and afford the Indians living on this reservation not only with a substantial revenue, but also with a food supply. During the fall and winter the lake abounds with water fowl of all descriptions.

The town site of Wadsworth.—The town of Wadsworth having been left off the reconstructed line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has dwindled from a prosperous railroad center of 2,500 people to an almost deserted village. The people of the town failed to take advantage of the act of Congress passed July 1, 1898, authorizing them to establish a town site upon the reservation; and now, as the town is practically a thing of the past, no action will ever be taken in the matter.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken June 30, 1905:

All ages (males, 285; females, 297)-----	582
Over 18 (males, 203; females, 217)-----	420
Children, 6 to 16 (males, 61; females, 56)-----	117

The decrease is accounted for by the fact that a number of Indians followed the railroad to the new town of Sparks.

Indians and work.—The main industry of the Indians upon this reservation is farming. They are good workers and continue to show advancement in every way. They not only work their own ranches in a most satisfactory manner, but are in constant demand all over western Nevada as ranch hands for the white landowners. They are also excellent cattle hands and always receive the same wages as their fellow-workers among the whites. More Indian land was placed under cultivation during the past year. The irrigation ditch maintained by the Government furnished an ample supply of water. During the past year the roads and fences have been kept in good repair by the Indians.

Education.—Excellent work has been accomplished in the school. The children are happy and contented and no serious sickness has occurred. In April 5 pupils were transferred to the Phoenix school, Arizona, this being the first transfer to be made in many years from here to a distant school, although about 20 children from this reservation are attending the Indian school at Carson City, in this State.

Indian court and police.—There has been no punishment necessary to preserve the best of order upon the reservation during the entire year. The judges have settled some trivial disputes concerning land in a satisfactory way. The Indian police have been efficient and rendered excellent service, and have patrolled the reservation so as to keep off trespassing sheep and cattle men during the year.

Indian land under the reclamation act.—Referring to section 26 of act making appropriations for Indians, approved April 24, 1904, which I quote, viz:

Sec. 26. That in carrying out any irrigation enterprise which may be undertaken under the provisions of the reclamation act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, and which may make possible and provide for, in connection with the reclamation of other lands, the reclamation of all or any portion of the irrigable lands on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reclaim, utilize, and dispose of any lands in said reservation which may be irrigable by such works in like manner as though the same were a part of the public domain: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved for and allotted to each of the Indians belonging on the said reservation five acres of the irrigable lands. The remainder of the lands irrigable in said reservation shall be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the reclamation act: *Provided further*, That there shall be added to the charges required to be paid under said act by settlers upon the unallotted Indian lands such sum per acre as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior shall fairly represent the value of the unallotted lands in said reservation before reclamation, said sum to be paid in annual installments in the same manner as the charges under the reclamation act. Such additional sum per acre, when paid, shall be used to pay into the reclamation fund the charges for the reclamation of the said allotted lands, and the remainder thereof shall be placed to the credit of said Indians and shall be expended from time to time, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for their benefit.

With the exception of making a preliminary survey there has been nothing done toward carrying out the provisions of this law. Five acres of land is not enough to support the Indian allottee. In many cases upon this reservation Indians have from 15 to 25 acres of river bottom land under a first-class irrigation system. They have cleared and acquired this land by years of labor. It does not seem right to deprive them of it now, and if the new proposed reclamation ditch is to cover this land the act should be amended so as to give these Indians at least 25 acres under the new system. Neither Indian nor white man can make a living upon 5 acres of land in Nevada.

FRED B. SPRIGGS,
Superintendent in Charge of Nevada Agency.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT WADSWORTH, NEV.

WADSWORTH, NEV., August 9, 1905.

During the past ten months in which I have been occupied in the performance of my duties as field matron, I have spent almost every day in visiting from house to house and also in visiting the Indians in adjoining towns, as an aid in holding control over those who seek to evade the mild authority which I find it necessary to use. It would have been more effective to have made these visits more frequently, but they were necessarily limited in number on account of the expense, which I have borne myself.

In the daily visits in the Indian village I have spent as many hours of each day as possible in caring for the sick, advising, training, helping, and watching that they are at home at night and keeping out of their midst objectionable characters. The same methods have been followed as were adopted last year with a few variations. The work has been very pleasant in many ways, and is growing more enjoyable as we learn to understand and sympathize with each other. The houses are mostly clustered around the city water supply, so that by walking no great distance frequent visits may be made.

The population varies continually on account of their nomadic propensities, but they congregate here during the winter months because of the fishing privileges, the advantage of a mild climate in this storm-protected valley, because of a better fuel supply and opportunities for care in sickness, and also from the fact that they have gathered here yearly for generations back. In the spring and summer they again wander away, the men to work in the fields and on the cattle ranges, the women to find work near where the men are occupied.

The more permanent of the population has varied from about 60 to 250 or 300. This number is greatly increased during their annual celebrations, especially at the time of the "fish dance," which is spent in fishing and cleaning and drying them for future use, and dancing and gambling at night, often drinking when they can obtain liquor. At these times the work of the field matron is necessarily made unpleasant.

The desire to tear down and rebuild their houses has been greatly modified this past year, partly on account of the low death rate and because a number of houses have been saved from destruction by persuading them to use fumigation in cases of contagious diseases and calling their attention to the fact that the members of the family are exposed to the inclemency of the weather and made sick by clinging to their superstitions. In building their homes I have advised them to have windows that will open, and I use these to air the house when I enter in winter.

I have had but one case where a family could not be persuaded to make use of the abundance of waste lumber (which has been left from the houses removed to Reno) with which to build comfortable homes. In most instances they strive to procure quantities of this refuse material—lumber, nails, locks, latches, and window—for use in the reconstruction of their houses. They also saved the cloth and paper of the walls for the inside of their own homes, thereby adding much to the appearance of their homes.

They have not advanced much in the use of yeast bread, although I have urged this as a means to better health.

They sew neatly, trimming with congruous and incongruous colors, and following a fashion learned many years ago and never caring to change.

Their work as housemaids and in the laundry is still in great demand. I am continually finding them work in this line and answering letters from persons needing men to work on the farms and cattle range. But they are frequently unreliable and their work unsatisfactory because of their desire to change, and yet there are many cases where the same Indian family has been employed by a white family for fifteen and twenty years. In such cases they are very loyal and moderately grateful. Although they know how to work, they do everything spasmodically, and their neatness in their homes frequently shows this characteristic peculiarity.

They have learned to attract the attention of tourists by holding to certain uncivilized customs of dress and habits, from which I would gladly persuade them. We have had it in our hearts to blame the overzealous sight-seer and curio hunter for a part of the firmness with which they cling to these old customs as if they were something to be admired.

There has been a marked change for the better in the minds of the Indians in regard to the good to be accomplished by a little medicine taken at the proper time, and the Government physician has had his work increased at times by Indian patients from other towns being brought here to receive free medical aid and proper care. We consider this an encouraging feature of the year's work. We are also inclined to believe that in consequence of this they have been favored by a long period of excellent good health this spring.

In caring for the sick, we feel that we have opened the door to every other civilized influence, and sometimes called down upon our heads most absurd criticisms. In fact, to gain for them a most trifling advantage places them for a certain time in our debt, hence they are our friends; and at other times I have been sulked at for weeks for failing to secure an answer by telephone from some vaguely described and named Indian relative at a distance, supposed to be ill.

When their displeasure is once aroused by any such trifling circumstance, their spirit of fault-finding knows no bounds, and with the old it is not easily forgotten. One of the most pernicious influences of this kind that I have had to contract was that of a man considered very bright and an excellent workman. He conceived the idea that I was usurping his rights to advise and control his tribe, thereby arousing his jealousy and, although I treated him with the greatest care and was very tender of his feelings in consequence of this, I soon discovered that he was trying to destroy my efforts for good by encouraging and advising bad behaviour and even giving liquor to the Indian women, so as to make them drunk and disorderly, and thus try to enforce some of his own ideas of a change. We have the matter somewhat under control, but we do not expect his good will.

These Indians have for forty years too often come into close contact with a class of white people of the garrulous, gossiping, fault-finding type, and have formed an idea of the inability and wilful neglectfulness of duty of the Government employee that carries with it a suggestion of contempt for all so employed.

I write this as a preface to the suggestion that the class of subordinate employees sent to work among these Indians will be those who are soldiers enough at heart to make use of the very best there is in each other and keep profoundly silent in regard to the faults of any and every kind until asked by the proper authorities. In other words, doing the best possible work with the material at hand. We consider that there

is nothing that so handicaps the work of civilization and the superintendent as gossip among the employees and the reckless quoting of faults in the presence and hearing of Indian children. In making these remarks I am not unmindful of the fact that the most recent arrivals often have excellent opportunities for noting many ways for improvement, but these may be greatly modified after a year's experience.

It has been a most difficult task for us to know what is the wisest or most prudent course to pursue with regard to the habitual renegade class, both men and women. When they have gone to other towns to escape our authority I have sometimes compelled them to return and care for their dependent families, thereby multiplying my own sorrows, but in some cases mothers who themselves have no great reputation for goodness or sobriety have come to me for aid in holding their children in the better paths.

We have no rule or law upon which to base our authority, and for this reason it is difficult at times to control. In some instances they have shown a desire to lead their girls into their own mode of life. We are almost convinced that this is the prime cause for the objection to having their daughters go to an advanced school, while the boys have more ready permission. I have at times compelled those of tender years to remain in their homes under the care of the older women, especially at night. This is always acceptable to the relatives and received with sulkiness from the mother.

I find these same conditions prevailing, only worse, in other towns, because of the increased opportunities for the parents to withhold their children from school and for the reason that they live under no fear of detection, except for drunkenness and the rather uncertain criticism of their own tribe.

All these conditions have impelled the field matron to the conviction that if some law could be enforced compelling every parent to be held responsible personally for withholding his child from school without especial permission much good might be accomplished, and when a parent could be proved an incompetent person the daughter could be retained under the care of teachers during her youth. This, I have hoped, would serve as a check also upon the growing custom of couples parting and uniting with other members of the tribe in such reckless disregard of the family relations, as such persons are often quoted by the tribe as people of unreliable characters. I have often been appealed to for aid in checking this custom, and I am convinced that some reform in this direction would be readily sanctioned by the better class of Indians.

LILLIAN A. M. B. MAYHEW, *Field Matron.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

OWYHEE, NEV., *September 14, 1905.*

The census taken June 30 shows a population of 516. Of this number 241 are Shoshoni and 275 are Paiutes. There are 268 males and 248 females. Of this number 140 are of school age; 78 of these were in school here during the year and 18 are attending nonreservation schools.

The reservation contains 312,320 acres, about 12,000 of which is level and suitable for cultivation; 5,500 acres are fenced; 5,000 acres are under ditch, and 1,700 acres are in meadow, from which 1,400 tons of hay was cut this season.

The Indians own 2,800 head of horses and 550 head of cattle. They sold during the year about 1,000 horses, at an average of \$6 per head. They are selling their smaller horses only, and in this way expect to have a better grade of horses, such as will be useful for saddle and work stock. They are taking more interest in cattle, and we hope they will soon have cattle to sell instead of Indian horses.

The acreage of hay land has been considerably increased during the year and the completion of the Duck Valley ditch has made 1,500 acres more hay land available, which, it is expected, will be platted and taken up by industrious heads of families and young men in time for them to prepare for next season's crop. The land covered by this ditch is adapted to alfalfa, two crops of which can be grown, with an average yield of 3 tons to the acre. If it were not for the numerous ground squirrels that infest the reservation, wheat and barley could be grown to an advantage; but until this pest can be exterminated it seems a waste of grain and labor to sow grain upon the reservation.

The Indian hay meadows, a swamp of approximately 1,000 acres, situated in the northeast corner of the original reservation, could be made available for hay land, from which 700 or 800 tons of fine wild hay could be cut annually. To make this land available it would be necessary to construct two ditches to divert the waters of the two creeks which flow into the meadows. These ditches could be constructed at small cost. It would be necessary to do considerable work on the road connecting the meadows with the agency, for the reason that there is such a heavy snowfall in the vicinity of the meadows that it would be impracticable to winter stock there, and the hay would have to be brought into the valley near the agency.

The past winter was unusually mild, and the spring rains were of much benefit to the grass on the range, so that all range stock is in fine condition.

The sheep men continue to hold their sheep very near the reservation line on the east, and if vigilance is relaxed in the least, steal over the line onto

the reserve, if only for one night. The fact that the eastern boundary line is not marked, and the monuments (if any were ever set along this line) are difficult to find, has been the cause of considerable uncertainty as to just when the sheep were on the reserve. There should be a survey made of the eastern boundary and marked monuments set up at such places as to be easily found when a difference of opinion make it desirable to have a permanent and unmovable witness to the boundary of the reservation.

The roads on the reservation are generally in good repair and during the greater part of the year are in splendid condition. The bridges in the vicinity of the agency are being rebuilt this season, which will make them serviceable for many years.

The grounds about the agency have had special attention the past year. The lawn, which was seeded last year, has made a fine growth and now there is a splendid mat of bluegrass in front of the agency row. The old barbed-wire fence, which protected this lawn from the roaming bands of quadrupeds, is soon to be replaced with a nice one of woven wire, supported by dressed posts.

The residence of the superintendent and clerk and the office, which have for so many years worn coats of red, have had a change in the color of their coats. The old water tank, which has stood unused in front of the office for a number of years, has been torn down and removed from the grounds. The tank house was removed to a convenient location and converted into an oil house, which was much needed. The old dilapidated wagon shed is to be torn down and a modern one erected in its stead. The new one will have a new location, as it is the policy to remove all outbuildings to the rear of the residences.

Schools.—The attendance for the nine months school was in session averaged 75, being about the same as last year. The instruction in all departments was good, and the pupils made the usual advancement during the year.

An epidemic of gripe attacked the pupils during December, but vigilance on the part of the physician and matrons prevented any fatalities. With this exception the health of the pupils was good. Two boys who showed a disposition toward tuberculosis were sent home.

The water system was put in good condition during the early spring by replacing the riveted steel main with 4-inch wrought-iron pipe, which gives ample protection against fires. The quality of water supplied for domestic purposes is of the best and is ample for the needs of the school and agency.

The cattle belonging to the school are doing well, and the size of the herd is gradually increasing, besides furnishing a good supply of milk and butter for table use. The chickens have supplied a considerable quantity of eggs and furnished the fowls necessary for a few special dinners for the pupils.

The farm has yielded a good crop of hay, about 75 tons being now in the stack. No general garden was planted this year, but small gardens around the school have furnished experimental work along that line. There were also window boxes and house plants in the girls' department and class rooms, which were much enjoyed by the pupils as well as the employees.

The band was in good condition at the close of school and will be reorganized the present year. A new piano furnished this year is much appreciated.

Stone curbing was set for walks connecting all of the school buildings, which when filled with gravel will add to the comfort as well as to the appearance of the place. The buildings are receiving a fresh coat of paint, and the grounds are being given special attention.

The employees have worked willingly for the general good of the institution, and to them is due the progress made both in school and agency work. The school has not had the benefit of advice from an inspecting official this year, as none has visited us.

HORTON H. MILLER, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *August 7, 1905.*

The Albuquerque Indian school is located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and west of Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The farm consists of 66 acres. It is poor agricultural land, being impregnated with alkali. Only a small portion of it at the present time will produce crops,

but it is believed that it can be reclaimed and made fertile. Steps are being taken to wash the western half of the farm to relieve it of the alkali. There has been a difficulty in securing an outlet for the drainage, as a portion of the proposed outlet crosses the western part of the city of Albuquerque. A proposition has been made to the authorities to connect the drainage system with the city sewerage, which is now under consideration and will probably be secured, which will enable the school to carry out the project. The want of water for irrigation has prevented farming and gardening to any considerable extent, which can be remedied only by securing a pumping plant for the school. An appropriation of \$4,000 was included in the last Indian appropriation bill for improving the water system at this school. If this fund can be used for the installation of a pumping plant located on the farm, it will be ample for furnishing a sufficient quantity of water for all domestic uses and for irrigating the entire farm.

There are about thirty buildings, all told, at the plant. Some of these are in good condition; others are old and should be condemned. During the past year an adobe blacksmith shop, 30 by 60 feet, with a good tin roof and cement floor, was constructed. It has four excellent forges and is fairly well equipped for instructing pupils in blacksmithing. There was also constructed an adobe carpenter shop of the same size, with a coat of cement inside and out and an excellent tin roof. This shop gives ample facilities for carrying on carpenter work. During the year the barn has been remodeled and enlarged, the store-rooms have been removed to new sites and remodeled, and a new cow barn, 28 by 40 feet, with cement floor, has been built. The school warehouse has been moved to a new site, a cold-storage building constructed and new fences built around the barnyards and corrals. The old office building has been moved to a new site to conform to the rearrangement of the buildings of the plant, and is now being fitted up for employees' mess hall and quarters. A new laundry building is now under construction, which will be completed in September next.

A new kitchen and mess hall for the pupils will be constructed during the ensuing year, also a small boys' dormitory that will accommodate about 100 pupils.

The water system.—Water for domestic purposes is obtained by means of a small steam pumping plant, but it is inadequate for irrigating extensively.

The lighting and heating system.—The school is lighted by electric current furnished by the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, at a cost of \$1,200 per annum. The school is heated by the ordinary coal and wood stoves. Seven hundred tons of coal and 75 cords of wood will be required for the year 1906.

Pupils.—The total enrollment for the year was 357, and the average attendance 340; of this number 325 were full-blood Indians and 32 mixed blood. There were 219 Pueblo, 127 Navaho, 8 Apache, 1 Paiute, 1 Shawnee, and 1 Wyandot. The greater part of the pupils were desirable, and little discontent was manifested by them during the entire year.

A very small number of runaways occurred; from October until the end of the school year but twelve deserted and nearly all of these were returned. There were five deaths during the year, one resulting from pneumonia, one from tuberculosis, one from influenza, one from typhoid fever, and one from spinal meningitis.

Literary work.—The progress made in the schoolroom has been good, notwithstanding that many of the pupils were fresh from the camps. An additional feature of the literary work has been the establishment of a printing office. It is proposed to publish, monthly, a small school paper, also to do such miscellaneous printing as the school may require. The object of this undertaking will be to teach Indian boys printing, not so much for the sake of making printers as for the benefits derived in the way of acquiring English, spelling, punctuation, etc.

The roadway.—A new roadway, 60 feet wide, extending from the southeast corner of the school grounds in an easterly direction to Fourth street, has been secured. The land for the right of way was purchased and paid for by the citizens of Albuquerque. The county commissioners have declared the road open.

Additional lands.—Contracts have been made for securing additional land on the south and on the east of the school grounds proper, which will permit the extension of the lawns around the plant.

Outing pupils.—During the year, at various times, there have been 66 male

and 8 female pupils outing. In October and November of last year a company of 30 boys were sent to the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colo., and on the 19th of May, 1905, 52 were again sent to the same place, a few were sent out to work on the railroad, and two or three for farmers. Eight girls were out for a short period as domestics. The total net earnings, after all expenses were paid, was about \$2,350.

Industrial work.—The industrial work accomplished at the school has been very gratifying to the management. The two large adobe buildings constructed required several thousand adobe brick, which were made and laid by the pupils. The advancement made by the boys in the blacksmith and carpenter shops has been very satisfactory, illustrating that Indian youths can, and do, acquire skill in the handling of tools as well as habits of industry. It is proposed next year to add cabinetmaking to the industrial work.

Agency.—There are under the supervision of the superintendent of the Albuquerque Indian School, six pueblos, namely, Acoma, Laguna, Isleta, San Dia, Santa Ana, and San Felipe; also the Navaho at Canon Cito, N. Mex. Enumeration of the various Pueblo and Navajo tribes under my supervision shows the following totals:

Age.	Lagu- na.	Aco- ma.	Isleta.	San Felipe.	Santa Ana.	San Dia.	Total Pueblo.	Navaho.	Total.
Males over 18 years	400	193	326	198	96	29	1,242	38	1,280
Females over 14 years	413	226	324	138	65	22	1,188	48	1,236
Males under 18 years	296	184	171	95	35	13	794	36	830
Females under 14 years	275	136	168	44	30	10	665	43	706
Total of all ages	1,384	739	989	475	226	74	3,887	165	4,052
Males between 5 and 18	191	120	141	85	24	10	571	27	598
Females between 5 and 18	200	93	115	60	23	3	494	38	532

I give herewith a brief description of each of the six pueblos and the Navaho at Cañon Cito, N. Mex.:

Laguna.—The grant consists of 125,225 acres, and there are 60,000 acres additional of Executive order land, making a total of 185,000 acres set aside for the use of the Indians of the pueblo. No land is allotted, but the community officials assign a small tract of 2,500 acres in 275 farms, the allotments averaging nearly 9 acres. The average annual cultivation of each farm is 2½ acres. There have been 670 acres tilled this year, as follows: 343 of wheat, 248 of corn, 37 of alfalfa, 17 of orchards (bearing), 15 of vegetables, 8 of melons, and 2 of grapes (bearing). There are 275 families, comprising 1,384 souls.

Description of reservation: 155,000 acres are hilly, 45,000 level and bottom land, 200,000 open, 45,000 arable, 95,000 grazing (mostly poor), 60,000 barren. There is no timber land. Probably 35,000 acres can be irrigated by constructing dams and reservoirs on the San Jose Creek; also by storage reservoirs or catch basins in different canyons, or by artesian wells, if these should prove a success. There are constructed and in operation 46 miles of ditches, benefiting 275 families.

Character of the soil: 100,000 acres sandy, 80,000 sandy and clayey, 10,000 clay soil. There is considerable alkali in the soil, but not enough to injure the general crops.

There are no fences on agency tract, but there are 22½ miles on Indian farms, viz, 12 of wire, 5½ of picket, and 5 of stone. They are in fair condition for about 8 miles, while 14½ miles are rather poor.

Isleta.—Isleta pueblo consists of three grants, the original grant containing 110,000 acres, and two subsequent purchases by the Indians—Lo de Padia, containing 15,000 acres, and Ana de Mauzanares, containing 10,000 acres—the total acreage owned by this pueblo being 135,000 acres. None of the land is allotted by the Government, but agricultural lands have been assigned to the several families by the community officials.

The population of the pueblo is 989. There are 280 farms, averaging 7 acres each, in cultivation. Few of the families reside upon the farms, but for the most part live in villages. In some instances families own two houses, during the crop season residing on the farm, and in the village during the winter.

Description: 35,000 acres are hilly, 50,000 barren, 40,000 grazing land, 8,000 arable, and 2,000 open level land; no timber on grant: irrigation is absolutely

necessary; 8,000 acres can be irrigated by securing water from the Rio Grande River at no cost except for ditches, head gates, etc. There are 20 miles of irrigation ditches in operation at present, 290 families being benefited thereby; 8,000 acres of this reservation is good agricultural land. There is no agency building or farm in connection. There are 8,000 rods of barb-wire and adobe fences, 280 adobe houses, with 840 rooms. The tillage consists of corn, wheat, alfalfa, fruit, and vegetables. There is only one employee, an Indian laborer, whose duties correspond to those of additional farmer; he occupies his own quarters and is no expense to the Government, except his salary.

Acoma.—Population, nearly 750; original grant, 95,000 acres; no allotted land, but 188 farms have been assigned by the community officials. The people of this pueblo have two places of habitation, one at Acoma and another along the San Jose River, on the north side of the grant. During the summer and crop seasons they live upon the upper part of the reservation; during the winter they reside at Acoma village, the families possessing houses near their farms. Of the 95,000 acres of which the grant consists, 50,000 are hilly and broken, 10,000 are level, 29,000 barren, and 2,000 of agricultural land. Very little timber is to be secured, and none fit for anything but fence posts and fuel. Irrigation is required. There are possibly 600 acres under cultivation at the present time. A portion of the agricultural land is excellent sandy loam, with alkali spots. There are about 1,000 rods of fences on the reservation and 18 miles of ditches.

There are in this pueblo 225 dwellings, containing 600 rooms, and 188 heads of families, each cultivating about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The tillage consists of corn, wheat, alfalfa, fruit, and vegetables.

San Dia.—Population, 74; area of grant, 24,187 acres. Description: 1,000 acres hilly, 800 open, 2,000 arable, 15,000 grazing land, 4,000 barren, and 1,000 timber land, consisting principally of cottonwood. Irrigation necessary. By ditching from the Rio Grande River 4,000 acres can be irrigated at little expense. At present there are 7 miles of ditches and 9 of fences. The soil is excellent. There are 30 adobe dwellings, rather poor, containing 70 rooms.

The farms average 32 acres per family. Tillage—wheat, corn, alfalfa, and vegetables. If these people could be induced to lease a portion of the reservation for a limited number of years it would be of benefit to them.

Santa Ana.—The area of this pueblo is 17,000 acres; population, 226. Description: The pueblo consists of 65 families. A portion hilly; 800 acres open land, 1,000 arable, 1,000 grazing, and 1,400 barren; 2,000 acres can be irrigated at little expense. There are now 5 miles of ditch; 1,000 acres of the soil are excellent, but covered with alkali spots. There are 6 miles of fences, 130 adobe houses, with 250 rooms, each family possessing two houses. There are 65 farms, averaging 12 acres each. The tillage consists of corn, wheat, alfalfa, and vegetables.

San Felipe.—The pueblo grant consists of 35,000 acres; about 3,000 acres being agricultural land, and 32,000 barren and hilly. The barren land affords a little pasturage. There is no timber. Irrigation is necessary; 400 acres are under cultivation, 100 families having small farms of 3 or 4 acres each. There are 25 miles of ditches now under operation. Some of the soil is excellent, while other portions have alkali in spots. The tillage consists of wheat, corn, alfalfa, and vegetables. There are 100 adobe houses, with perhaps 420 rooms, the buildings being poor and insanitary.

Navaho at Cañon Cito Cojo.—This is a Navaho settlement, located some 35 miles west of Albuquerque, with a population of 155. They have only recently given very much attention to opening out and cultivating farms. This year they have planted 373 acres of corn, and 28 of melons; have constructed $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles of rail and brush fences and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of cacti. Irrigation is absolutely necessary. Here are 30 families, a number of whom live upon homesteads, others upon Government land; they live in very rude houses. There are about 500 acres of agricultural land; corn, melons, and vegetables are the only products. They have a few irrigation ditches, and are now constructing a dam for a storage reservoir which, when completed, will irrigate several farms.

Day schools.—There were in operation at this agency last year nine day schools—one at San Felipe, one at Isleta, two at Acoma, and five at Laguna. The San Felipe Indians are opposed to schools. They will not patronize a day school without some pressure. The Santa Ana Indians have placed nearly all of their available children of school age in the Albuquerque school.

The San Dia Indians have a very small school population; a few of these have been enrolled in Catholic schools. The Isleta have a large school population, but have not availed themselves of the opportunity of educating their children. About one-third have been enrolled in the day school, Albuquerque school, and the Catholic school at Bernalillo. Only a small portion of the Laguna children of school age remained out last year. The Acoma are somewhat indifferent as to school training, but have been induced to place a portion of their children in the day schools.

Need of water.—There should be some provision made for providing water for irrigation for these people, particularly the Laguna and Acoma. Each of these have a sufficient quantity of agricultural land to provide for their wants if they were supplied with water for irrigation. The small stream San Jose flows from the west across the Acoma and Laguna pueblos, but even in a normal year there is insufficient water. The Acoma, living upon the upper portion of this stream, secure more than their share, thereby often depriving the Laguna of water at the time it is most needed. There should be storage reservoirs along this river for collecting and holding the water during the rainy seasons, or there should be two or three pumping plants installed for this purpose. It is impossible for the Indians to provide them themselves.

JAMES K. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BERNALILLO SCHOOL.

BERNALILLO, N. MEX., *June 30, 1905.*

This school for the training of Indian girls, in charge of the Sisters of Loretto, was opened in December, 1885, with 8 pupils. From that small beginning it has steadily grown, and during the past twelve months there has been an average of 75 pupils. The progress made has been on the whole very satisfactory. During the past year the pupils have generally worked and studied hard, and have made as rapid advancement as could reasonably be expected.

Each month the detail for work in the various departments connected with household duties was changed, thus affording the pupils a more extended field for improvement, as well as repeated opportunities to become acquainted with and accustomed to the different kinds of work and care, which can not be separated from the responsibilities of a home. The larger girls, who have been in regular attendance during the two previous years, have become quite proficient, not only in the work of the class room, but also in that of the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, where they cheerfully devote themselves to the work at hand.

The health of the children has been excellent. There has been no sickness among them the past year.

In regard to discipline, we have had no trouble. The Indian girls are naturally docile and obedient, and they manifest a commendable degree of love and respect for their teachers.

The buildings belong to the Sisters of Loretto and are in good condition, with accommodations for at least 100 pupils.

SISTER MARGARET MARY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF JICARILLA AGENCY.

DULCE, NEW MEX., *August 15, 1905.*

The census of the Indians taken June 30, 1905, which is submitted herewith, is summarized as follows:

All ages (males, 390; females, 405)-----	795
Males over 18 years of age-----	197
Females over 14 years of age-----	235
Children between the ages of 6 and 16 years-----	230

This census shows that the tribe is just about holding its own numerically, the increase over last year's census being due to omissions a year ago.

There are 230 children of school age. Of this number it is estimated that not more than 175 are fit subjects to receive the benefits of the school. There are a large number of mutes among the children, and also several idiots. The above condition is attributed to the lack of proper nourishment, due to the distressing poverty which the tribe experienced in past years. The condition

of the tribe has changed for the better, and I feel confident that the children who will become of school age five years hence will be much stronger, both mentally and physically, than at present.

I desire to again emphasize what I have said in former reports regarding the question of allotments, and to urge the necessity of early action in the matter of cancellation of existing allotments and a reallocation upon the basis recommended one year ago. Owing to the mixed condition of family names and to the fact that no records of families have been kept in the past, it will be an absolute impossibility to determine the ownership of 30 per cent of the present allotments. If the desired results from the irrigation construction already completed and now in progress are to be obtained, an early readjustment of the allotment question must be dealt with.

The crops on the reservation were an absolute failure last year on account of the extreme dry weather. The present season promises a fairly good harvest, and where it has been possible to irrigate a good crop is assured.

About 30 per cent of the tribe is now on the regular ration roll. While this may seem to be a large proportion, yet the number can not be reduced without entailing suffering upon the needy and helpless. On account of the drought last summer, followed by an unusually severe winter, I was compelled to increase the ration roll during the winter months.

In the matter of irrigation construction there are now four reservoirs completed, which it is estimated will irrigate from 7,000 to 10,000 acres of the reservation when filled with water. In addition to the above we have built about 15 miles of ditches for the delivery of water upon the land. There are now about 5,000 acres of land cleared and ready for the plow. We have broken about 500 acres of this land, half of which is now in crop and promises an abundant yield.

During the past year about 4 miles of new road has been built, and several miles more will be constructed before winter compels us to suspend work.

Since my last annual report all of the frame cottages at the agency have been covered with building paper and re-sided with lap siding, which has added greatly to the comfort of the occupants. All of these cottages are to be reshingled before winter. We will also build a large implement house for the sheltering of agency implements and wagons.

The office just completed is slightly and commodious, and one of the best office buildings in the service. The building formerly used as an office will be converted into employees' quarters.

A water system for the agency is in process of construction. This is being accomplished by the installation of a 4-inch main, as an extension of the school water system, over 1 mile distant.

The greatest need of the agency at present is a sewerage system, which can be installed at a very moderate expense.

School.—The training school opened September 19 with a good attendance. It is gratifying to note the promptness with which pupils were enrolled. There were only a few cases in which force was necessary to procure the enrollment of children. The highest enrollment for the year was 142, which is 17 more than the rated capacity of the school plant. The average attendance for the year was 137.7. The work in all departments of the school was excellent, and the advancement of the pupils was all that could be expected.

The school farm promises an excellent crop the present year. The oats are now being harvested and are of good quality.

The hospital building just completed is a great addition to the school plant. This building is located about 800 feet from the main building, is admirably arranged, and well equipped.

In the matter of new buildings this school should be provided with a school building and assembly hall. We are very much crowded at present and have no room in which the whole school can be assembled. The school should also be provided with a dairy herd, but this can not be done until a barn is constructed which will provide shelter for the stock. The building now used as a barn is too small for the small amount of stock we now have.

H. H. JOHNSON,
Superintendent in Charge.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, NEW MEX., August 14, 1905.

The census of June 30 last shows a population as follows:

Males 18 years and over	111
Males under 18 years	87
Females 14 years and over	172
Females under 14 years	90
Total	460
Children between 6 and 16 years	108

An excessive mortality is rapidly settling the Indian question at Mescalero. The physical condition of the tribe is deplorable, and unless remedial measures are applied historians may begin to record the final chapter of this division of the Apache nation. The agency physician has recently submitted a written report setting forth the causes which have contributed to the physical decline of the Mescalero Apache and recommending what, in his opinion, would tend to preserve them from extinction. Attention is invited to the following extract from this report:

That the Indians on this reservation are physically in a most deplorable state, to one familiar with the situation, goes without saying. During the fiscal year just closed, of the less than 500 Indians on this reservation, 26 died, while the births during the same time numbered only 21, being thus less than the number of deaths. Considering this appalling death rate it is not difficult to agree with my worthy predecessor who, after a study of the conditions here, estimated that the Mescalero Apache would be extinct in fifty years. Certainly my own observation during a service of nearly two years and a study of the records for previous years convinces me that matters are growing worse from year to year.

The causes of this deplorable state of affairs are varied. The Indian's susceptibility to tuberculosis is well known, and this dread disease alone is directly responsible for by far the larger proportion of the deaths as well as the cause of many physical wrecks still living. Besides this, he also possesses an unusually low degree of resistance to disease in general. This lack of robustness was remarked recently by Dr. Ales Hrdlika, an eminent scientist, who was sent here by the Anthropological Division of the Smithsonian Institution to make an examination and report of the physique of these Indians. Another and very important cause, one which really underlies those already mentioned, is the consanguinity existing among these people. They have intermarried among themselves for so many years, not to say generations, that now practically the whole tribe might be considered as one big family. That, perhaps, more than any other one thing, accounts for their runty physique. In contrast to the remainder of the tribe, there might be pointed out one or two families in which, by reason of outside marriage, Mexican blood flows. It is notable that the children of these marriages are easily the superior of the full-blood Indians both physically and mentally.

As regards the remedy for these evils, while of course there is no specific, much can be done toward gradually bringing about a betterment. Civilization and education are important in teaching the Indian the nature of diseases and in obtaining his cooperation in their scientific treatment. He is being advanced along these lines as rapidly as possible. There yet remains the more important matter of getting fresh blood into the veins of the tribe. That has been wholly neglected, but it is a point to which attention should speedily be turned, else the dire prediction of extinction previously mentioned will become a sad reality. It is earnestly recommended that if steps are to be taken to ameliorate conditions in this tribe, the sanction, and, if possible, the cooperation of the office be obtained in devising some means for getting new and healthy blood into the future generations of these Indians by encouraging their marriage with outsiders, Americans or Mexicans, or by bringing to this reservation Indians from other tribes, or by both measures.

The drought of 1903-4, referred to in the preceding report, was even more serious in its consequences than was apprehended. The oat crop was an utter failure, occasioning a loss to the Indians of at least \$6,000. Also thousands and thousands of trees died, thus marring the scenic beauty of the mountains throughout a vast area. The loss sustained by the Indians through the crop failure was somewhat alleviated by the erection of two dormitories and a dining hall and the installation of a new waterworks system, which afforded them an opportunity to earn considerable money as laborers and freighters. For the damage to the forests there can be no reparation.

The condition of the growing oat crop is exceedingly flattering. With new seed, an increased acreage, and a favorable season, the yield, which can only be estimated at this date, should be more than double that of any previous year. The wheat crop was but little short of a failure, attributable to the fact that the Indians were enjoined by the courts from taking or using the waters of the Tularosa for other than domestic purposes, and this at the very time when the crop should have been irrigated—a subject which will receive especial mention in a subsequent paragraph of this report.

The sheep industry was never before so promising. The wool clip exceeded

that of any previous year and commanded an exceedingly good price, while the abundance of water, early grass, and careful supervision by an experienced stockman enabled the Indians to save a larger percentage of lambs than has yet been recorded in this Territory. For reasons which should be obvious, this industry has drifted into the control of a half dozen Indians—those who have shown ability and adaptability. There is no reason why these few should not become men of considerable means.

The grazing permit system is still operative on the reservation. To guard against overstocking the ranges, however, the number of head of cattle was considerably reduced in April last, correspondingly the revenue from this source will fall below that of 1904.

It is gratifying to report that no crimes were committed by the Indians during the past year. This may be attributed to the vigilance of the acting chief of police in his efforts to suppress the manufacture of "tiswin."

The most important event of the fiscal year just ended was the issuing of an order by Judge Edward A. Mann, of the sixth judicial district court of New Mexico, restraining the Indians and the superintendent from further "taking or using the waters of the Rio Tularosa for other than domestic purposes." At the request of this office, and on the recommendation of the Department, the United States attorney for the Territory was directed to represent the Indians and the Government. The motion of the attorney to dismiss the injunction was overruled. The injunction was therefore continued and will remain in force, unless the referee appointed to take testimony in the cause should decide otherwise. In order to assist the attorney in securing such evidence as should confirm to the Indians a privilege which they have enjoyed without negation or interruption for more than a quarter of a century, as well as to make report on the court proceedings that have thus far become matters of record, and to allay, if possible, the inflamed minds of the Indians, who apprehend that they are about to be robbed of a valuable possession, this office requested that an inspecting official, charged with this especial undertaking, be sent to Mescalero. It is gratifying to know that the request has been complied with, and especially with the assignment of Inspector James E. Jenkins.

Among the improvements for 1905 may be enumerated two cottages for agency employees, blacksmith shop, meat house, school employees' quarters, two dormitories, dining hall and kitchen, waterworks system, and a telephone line from the agency to the sawmill.

The enrollment at the school during 1905 was 128, the average attendance 124., while the scholastic population was 118. Mescalero still enjoys the unique distinction of having an attendance in excess of the scholastic population. Work in all the departments was highly satisfactory, considering the wretched buildings in which the pupils and employees have been quartered for so many years. Fortunately the new buildings will be ready for occupancy by September 1, the date for the opening of the next session.

JAMES A. CARROLL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO ON SAN JUAN.

SHIPROCK, N. MEX., *August 12, 1905.*

The San Juan school is located on the Navaho Indian Reservation in northwestern New Mexico, 35 miles west of Farmington, N. Mex., and 70 miles southwest of Durango, Colo., which at the present time is the nearest railroad point. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway is constructing an extension of its line from Durango, Colo., to Farmington, N. Mex., and the road will probably be completed and in operation by October 1 of the present year. The school, which is to be a boarding school with a capacity of 100 pupils, is not yet in operation. The contract for the construction of a modern school plant at this point has been let, work is progressing nicely at the present time, and the plant is to be completed by March 1, 1906. It is expected that the school will be started by September 1, 1906.

The agency headquarters are at the San Juan school. That portion of the Navaho Indian Reservation under the charge of this school comprises an estimated area of about 5,000 square miles, divided between New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, as follows: In northwestern New Mexico, 2,000 square miles; northeastern Arizona, 2,250 square miles; and southeastern Utah, about 750 square

miles. A triangle of land in San Juan County, Utah, extending from the mouth of Montezuma Creek east to the Colorado State line, thence south along the State line to the San Juan River, and down the San Juan River to the place of beginning, upon which are located some 250 Navaho Indians, was taken into the reservation by Executive order dated March 10, 1905.

Population.—No accurate census has been taken of the Indians living on the northern half of the Navaho Reservation; but including those living off the reservation, who are under the charge of this school, the population is estimated at 8,000. It would be a difficult and expensive undertaking to secure an accurate census of these Indians, on account of the extensive area of the reservation and owing to the fact that the Indians are continually changing their location to find desirable grazing for their herds of sheep and goats.

The scholastic population is estimated at about 2,500 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years. A total of about 234 Navaho children from this reservation attended school during the past year, divided as follows: Fort Lewis school, Colorado, 175; Grand Junction school, Colorado, 23; Miss Tripp's mission school near Farmington, N. Mex., 14; Presbyterian Navaho mission school, Jewett, N. Mex., 12; Navaho Faith mission school, Aneth, Utah, 10.

The past year has been a very prosperous one for the Navaho. The late summer rains brought out a sufficient amount of grass in different parts of the reservation to keep their stock in good condition during the winter months and started the grass early in the spring. The grazing all over the reservation at the present time is perhaps better than it has been before in the past twenty years. The lamb crop has been extra good and the old sheep are in fine condition. The Indians have made good use of the bucks issued to them more than a year ago. The sale of sheep and other stock to the traders and other dealers has been discouraged in every way possible, and it is hoped that within a very few years the Indians will have double the number of sheep they have at the present time. Sheep raising and blanket weaving are the principal industries of these Indians, and these industries are being encouraged.

A representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry visited the reservation this spring and inspected the sheep. The sheep are afflicted to some extent with scabies, ticks, and lice, and I have recently submitted to your office an estimate for the installation of dipping plants on the reservation for the eradication of this and other diseases.

The Indians living along the San Juan River, where water can be secured for irrigation, have raised better crops than usual, and are taking more interest in building better homes and making permanent improvements on their farms. The crops of wheat and corn last year exceeded by far the crops raised in any one year heretofore. The growing crops on the reservation at the present time are better than usual, but in some localities they have been damaged to some extent by the grasshopper pest this spring.

The high waters this spring also did considerable damage to nearly all of the irrigating ditches along the river. The head gates and headings of some of the larger ditches were totally destroyed, and considerable work and expense will be required to place them in proper condition for use next spring. The crops under these ditches will not be as good this year on this account. It has been impossible to secure water for the irrigation of the crops except when the river was very high. A number of springs on different parts of the reservation have been opened up and developed and will furnish a limited supply of water for irrigation purposes in districts that have not been farmed heretofore and will also provide water for the stock grazing on the ranges adjacent to these springs.

A nursery of fruit, shade, and forest trees has been started at the school to raise trees for issue to the Indians, that they may be encouraged to plant orchards and forest and shade trees around their homes and along their irrigating ditches.

Considerable work has been performed by the Indians during the past year in building and repairing roads on different parts of the reservation, freighting supplies to the school, etc. They have cut and hauled to the school a number of pine logs used in small buildings, and with the assistance of one white foreman have erected these buildings. They have also furnished a large number of posts to be used in constructing fences around the school and agency. Indians were also employed in opening a coal mine on the reservation and in repairing and building irrigating ditches, as well as building a number of small irrigating ditches themselves.

A right of way for a railroad has been surveyed across the reservation by the Arizona and Colorado Railway Company, and it is probable that construction work will be commenced within the present year. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway has also been granted permission to make a preliminary survey for right of way through the reservation.

The Navaho Indians as a whole are making rapid progress toward civilization, and are happy and well contented.

WM. T. SHELTON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF DITCHES, SAN JUAN RIVER.

CRYSTAL, N. MEX., *June 30, 1905.*

The irrigation on the San Juan River, Navaho Reservation, N. Mex., under my supervision as supervisor of constructed ditches, was carried forward as fast and economically as the elements would permit. Ditch No. 2 was put in excellent repair for the spring farming. All of the land under cultivation below this ditch was flooded and put in condition for planting by the 1st of April, 1905.

In this connection, I deem it proper to state that not one-fifth of the land under this ditch is farmed. The reason for this is that no effort was made to induce the Navaho to occupy it, consequently it is left in its natural state. A ditch that has cost the Government about \$8,000 is not utilized.

Ditch No. 3, built at a cost of less than \$4,000, was also put in excellent repair without cost to the Government. This ditch covers an area of about 1,000 acres, about one-half of which is occupied and farmed. Much of the land is fenced, and last year gave exceedingly good results. Owing to the excessive floods this spring, the head of this ditch was destroyed and the bank washed away for 500 or 600 feet, but by efforts made by me the ditch was kept full of water up to the 5th of June, 1905, and unless some unforeseen obstacle intervenes the Navaho will raise a crop under it.

Owing to the floods above mentioned the head gate of Ditch No. 2 was carried away, but, notwithstanding, water was kept therein and it was so protected that the head of the ditch can be easily repaired with a small sum of the money granted for the general repair of the ditch, left over for that purpose.

In conclusion I most respectfully call your attention to the fact that unless some effort is made to break up the large ownership of the farming lands on the Navaho Reservation, or, if I may use the term, clannish ownership or claims, it is worse than useless to build ditches at any expense. There are hundreds of instances where individual Indians claim as much as 500 acres of land, and, through superstition and its influence, Navaho of a foreign clan can not be induced to take hold of or farm the land so claimed. Heads of clans claiming such ownership of land under constructed ditches are known to rent the land to their poorer kin, and when the crop is gathered their presence is certainly marked from the toll received.

I used my best endeavors while in charge of the San Juan division of the reservation, under Agent Hayzlett, to break up this condition. My success was marked in that when I built Ditch No. 3 there were but ten families living under it; when I left the river there were about fifty families. If ditches are built, a sufficient number of Indians to keep them in repair without cost to the Government should be located on farms not to exceed 15 acres to the family. But two ditches are so occupied, the Cambridge ditch, built and maintained by Mrs. M. L. Eldridge, field matron, and Ditch No. 3.

The house occupied by me was so threatened by the floods that it became unsafe. I abandoned it and saved all of the property belonging to the Government for which I was responsible, turned the same over to Mr. George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, as I was instructed by your honor to do, and hold his receipt therefor.

SAMUEL E. SHOEMAKER,
*Supervisor of Constructed Ditches and
Special Disbursing Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., August 19, 1905.

The school is located 2 miles from the city of Santa Fe on sloping and well-drained ground about 1 mile from the Santa Fe River. The school is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the depots of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Santa Fe Central. Parties visiting the school officially and employees of the school are met at the depot with school conveyance. The hack fare is 50 cents.

Plant.—The principal buildings are of brick and well constructed. The original grounds have been enlarged, drives and walks laid out, and the lawns and trees as well as the flower gardens make the place attractive and a favorite resort for tourists.

School population.—The pupils of the school are principally from the Pueblo, though other tribes from New Mexico and Arizona are represented. The Pueblo send the younger children to school and keep the larger and older ones at home to work; the Pueblo girls seldom remain in school after they reach the age of 13 or 14; in some of the pueblos—the most of them for that matter—there is a strong objection to education for the girls. They will permit the boys to attend school possibly five years, but they can see no reason for sending the girls to school; they say that the girls must keep the house, grind the meal, carry the water, etc., and that education does them little or no good. It therefore is hard to get girls into the school, and when we do they are generally young.

School work.—The work of the past year has been in the hands of seven teachers directly under the supervision of the assistant superintendent. Pupils have attended school one-half day, and in addition have had four nights of evening school. The work has been primary to a large extent, the grades above the third and fourth being in the minority. A few of those that have remained at school faithfully have completed the eighth grade, but few ever get that far. The work of the school supplements that of the industries, and in the school the English language is acquired. Few pupils ever enter the school who do not learn to speak fairly good English, and most of them learn to read and to write a fairly good letter. The day schools furnish the boarding schools pupils who have mastered the rudiments, and in this way we get possibly a better class of pupils than other training schools which do not have these feeders. During the year a number of school entertainments are given, and this is helpful in many ways in bringing out the talent of the individual. A stage curtain and other scenery has been added, which will assist materially in this line of work hereafter.

School garden.—Each teacher has a certain amount of ground for a school flower garden, and with the pupils from her room plants and cares for this garden. The children are thus made to take an interest in the cultivation of flowers, the care of lawns and trees, and to feel a personal responsibility in the grounds. Pupils from one room are not permitted to pick flowers in another garden, and thus individual ownership is taught, something very essential in Indian education.

Industries.—The industrial work of the school is made prominent, as by it we hope to make the Indian youth from this school self-sustaining. The farm at this school is limited to what might be called an experimental farm. No large fields are cultivated, but smaller acreage and better class of work is done. The most improved system of irrigation is taught by a practical man who has had a long experience in the West and thoroughly understands irrigation. The school gardens are well cultivated and produce abundant yields. The orchard is cared for by the boys. Many varieties of vegetables are raised, and their value is taught to the Indian youth.

The dairy furnishes instruction in the care of cows as well as milk for the school table. The poultry yards and the herds of swine also give the Indian youth valuable lessons and instruction. The care of the school horses and mules, including the breeding of stock, furnishes valuable instruction for the older boys.

In the trades a class of boys was instructed throughout the year in carpentry, and their work consisted in doing the general carpentry work of the school, and in addition building three employees' cottages. This latter work was very valuable instruction and was accomplished under the supervision of the

school carpenter in a very satisfactory manner. The boys were thus taught how to build a house from the foundation.

The boys in the blacksmiths' department have done the general work of the school, including repairs to wagons, horseshoeing, tinning, etc. The trade is an important one, and those who graduate from this department readily find employment.

Over 800 pairs of shoes were made in the shoe shop, and while this trade is not generally looked upon as the best for Indians, it is one of those trades which teaches the Indian to do something and to do it well. A number of the graduates from this school from this department are following their trade, and those that have been trained in the shoe shop have made about the best record of any pupils that have gone out from the school.

A great deal of clothing has been manufactured in the tailor shop, and what I have said of the shoe shop may be also said of this department. My tailor is an Indian and a product of this school; he is an example of what an Indian tailor can do.

In the engineer's department a class of boys have been taught how to operate a steam engine, to manage a heating plant, to operate a steam cooking system, and to do general steam fitting and plumbing. An extension to the water system of over 400 feet of 4-inch pipe was laid by the boys, new hydrants installed, and this work, including the calking of the pipes, etc., was done by Indian labor. All of this furnishes instruction and education to the Indian youth.

With the girls the instruction is not so diversified, as it must be principally confined to housekeeping, sewing, and cooking. This they have done, and very satisfactory. In addition to this the girls have made fancy work, bead-work, etc., which they sell readily to tourists.

The manufacture of Navaho blankets has been carried on throughout the year, at first as an experiment and later as an industry furnishing employment and funds for the girls. The class of Navaho blankets manufactured by the girls has been above the type produced on the reservation and have readily sold for about \$20 each. There is no great money to be made even at these prices, and it is perhaps better to devote the time to acquiring a knowledge of dressmaking, housekeeping, and learning to cook rather than trying to promote and foster this ancient and crude Indian art of blanket weaving.

Outing pupils.—The outing system which I instituted some three years ago has been followed up the past year, and with marked success. A class of 37 Indian boys was sent to the sugar-beet fields near Rockyford, Colo., where they worked for some six weeks. The net earnings of these boys when final reports and collections have been made will amount to nearly, if not quite, \$2,000. A number of girls have been allowed to work in good families in the city during the summer, and this has been an encouragement and an incentive for them to better prepare themselves for cooks and housekeepers.

The difficulty that arises when pupils begin to earn money is to teach them to save something. The Indian is naturally a spendthrift, and he draws on his account just as often and in as large amounts as the superintendent will permit. I have tried to instill a spirit of saving in my pupils, but can't say that I have been very successful. I told the outing pupils who earned money last year that they must save 25 per cent of their earnings; I did hold them to saving something, but not quite this amount. When some 36 of them went to their homes last June, they took considerable money with them, and I found upon a recent visit to the reservation that the fact that they had had some money was a great incentive for them to work and earn more. In this way the returned students are making a better showing than formerly, when they simply returned to their homes, sat around, and let the old people do the work, and gradually drifted back to the blanket. I have hopes that in the outing system we will increase the value of our school training and make our returned students and graduates stand for more than they have in the past.

Improvements.—Three substantial brick cottages have been built during the year, mostly by school labor, as has been stated. The grounds have been extended, walks laid out, over 200 shade trees planted, the lawns extended, and the water system improved and considerable new pipe laid. In the center of the new park a fountain or reservoir with a capacity of 264 barrels has been constructed. The plant has been kept in good repair. The advertisement is now running for a new dormitory, which will be a separate home for the girls, and is greatly needed. A new lavatory system is to be constructed for the boys, and will add to the comfort and sanitation of the institution.

The deep well was completed to within 16 feet of the contract, and the same was accepted. Water was struck at 100 feet from the surface, and the drill was in water until the well was completed. Sand and gravel was the principal soil encountered, and it became necessary to reduce from a 12-inch casing at 220 feet to an 8-inch, and this was reduced to a 6-inch at about 800 feet, so that over 2,000 feet of casing was used in drilling the well. None of the outside casing was removed or drawn when finished. The water rose to within 57 feet of the surface when finished, and a Cook deep-well pump has been purchased and will soon be installed and the water used for irrigation. It would seem that if the contractor could have gone 200 feet deeper or thereabouts that a flow might have been encountered, as toward the finish cement strata were encountered, and when the drill went through these the water rose somewhat in the pipe. A thorough test of the capacity of the well will be made just as soon as the pump can be installed.

Athletics.—Considerable interest has been shown in this line during the year. Football has in part given way to baseball, and a fairly good team represented the school.

Outings.—A camp has been maintained in the Santa Fe canyon some 10 miles from the city for the benefit of the children who remained at the school during the summer. This camp has been at an elevation of over 8,000 feet in a beautiful canyon, on a running brook stocked with trout. It has not only been a pleasant outing for the children and something to break the monotony and routine of school life, but has had a tendency to give health and vigor to the Indian youth, who know how to love an outdoor life and close to nature. This is not the first year that the children have enjoyed this outing, and have learned to look forward to it with much pleasure.

Religion.—A Sunday school for the entire school has been kept up till vacation. In addition to this the Sisters from St. Catherine Mission have held a school of instruction on Sunday afternoons throughout the year for the Catholic children. All of the children have been permitted to attend the churches in the city, and conveyance has been furnished for the girls, while the boys have had to walk.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been better possibly during the past year than ever before. Not a single death and no serious illness occurred outside of some four cases of diphtheria which appeared in August last year. Owing to our isolation wards in the hospital, we were able to manage these few cases and keep it from becoming epidemic.

Agency.—The supervision of the eleven pueblos in my district, which include Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Tesuque, Jemez, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, and Sia, has claimed considerable of my time. Living as they do in eleven different villages or pueblos, questions are often referred to me as the acting agent which require my personal presence; so it becomes necessary to do considerable traveling, which for the most part must be done with team. The acting agent must stand between the citizens of the Territory and these Indians, who are legally citizens, but who have never asked for nor have they exercised the rights of citizenship. There are continually coming up questions of water rights, land controversy, depredation claims, etc., and while there is an attorney for these Indians, they naturally come to their acting agent. The Indian is generally right, and it is the common thing for the citizen to attempt to rob the Indian of his inherited rights either in land or water—and one is of equal value to the other in an irrigated country.

I am happy to say that the last session of Congress added a clause to the Indian appropriation bill which relieved the Pueblos from all back taxes and exempts them from taxes in the future until Congress shall declare them ready for this burden.

The delegation of Pueblos that visited Washington in January have had much information to impart to their people since their return. In addition to the securing of the necessary legislation exempting them from taxation, they have a better idea of our Government and what is expected of them. While in Washington they left a petition, drawn up by one of their number, a self-constituted chairman of the delegation, the delegate from Isleta. The whole question embodied in this petition was simply that the Pueblos want to retain their old customs and practice their ancient pagan rites as they have done for ages. I am not nor was I favorable to any such petition, and regret that they were not plainly told that they were citizens and must conform to the laws of the

Territory under which they live. Until the old customs and Indian practices are broken among this people we can not hope for a great amount of progress.

The secret dance, from which all whites are excluded, is perhaps one of the greatest evils. What goes on at this time I will not attempt to say, but I firmly believe that it is little less than a ribald system of debauchery. The Catholic clergy is unable to put a stop to this evil, and know as little of same as others. The United States mails are not permitted to pass through the streets of the pueblos when one of these dances is in session; travelers are met on the outskirts of the pueblo and escorted at a safe distance around. The time must come when the Pueblos must give up these old pagan customs and become citizens in fact.

A recent Territorial law requires all citizens of New Mexico to take out a license before marrying. The priests have recently refused to perform the marriage ceremony unless the Indians would conform to this requirement, and as the fee is but \$1 it is no great hardship. In a few instances and in a few pueblos the Indians, through their pueblo officers, have refused to comply with this requirement and law. At Santo Domingo pueblo, on the 4th day of August, a large class of Indians were in waiting to be married by the priest. This was their annual fiesta, at which time many marriages have usually been celebrated. I held a consultation with the priest, and as he was conversant with the law he refused to marry anyone who would not make the proper application and pay the required fee of \$1. The tourists and white visitors at the pueblo on that day would have gladly paid the necessary fee for the Indians, but it seemed to me that if the Indian is to be treated as a citizen he should be made to feel the responsibility of same, and should comply with the law and not make matrimony a farce by having the overcurious pay the necessary license, and I consequently advised against it. It has just been reported that an Indian who paid the necessary license fee in the pueblo of San Felipe, south of Santo Domingo, has been publicly whipped by the village officials for complying with the law. This, too, is in a pueblo where the governor is a returned Carlisle student and was a delegate to Washington last winter. I mention this to show that the spirit of the Pueblo is to retain Indian customs and to live apart from the state as much as possible.

Taos.—A day school is maintained at Taos and the attendance is very satisfactory. The teacher is an experienced worker and meets with fair success, though this is what may be termed a conservative pueblo. The pueblo has little that is modern and adheres faithfully to old customs. All returned students are required to live the Pueblo life and conform in dress, etc., to the orders of the pueblo officers. Pantaloon made in the school by the teacher and housekeeper for her scholars have been cut in twain at the Indian home, the upper part discarded, and the boy appear at school next day in leggings and "G" string. This is one instance of the trials of the day-school teacher's life.

The Taos Indians are fairly good farmers, have rich farming lands, large pastures, and considerable stock. They have had repeated conflicts with the Mexican town of Fernando de Taos over water rights, and have, through the efforts of the special attorney, Judge Abbott, and this office been protected in their rights. Taos has suits pending in the courts to certain lands which it bought by purchase years ago, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful. The agency farmer stationed here is a practical man and a great help to the Indians, not only as a farmer, but as an adviser in pueblo matters, especially when it comes to outside matters.

Picuris.—This is one of the smaller pueblos, and has lost much of its original grant, until at present there is hardly enough land for the thirty families that live there now. The day school is small, but the Indians take an interest in education, and were they not a badly diseased lot there might be more hope for the future of this pueblo. More blind Indians are to be found here than in any other pueblo. Many Indians from Picuris go out annually to work, most of them as sheep herders to Colorado and Wyoming. This is evidently one of the most ancient of the pueblos, and there is still standing an adobe house built before the advent of the Spanish in 1540. It is similar to but smaller than Casa Grande ruins in Arizona.

San Juan.—This is a thriving pueblo on the Rio Grande, with rich lands, and the people are fairly well to do. The day school here is well patronized, and many pupils are sent to the boarding school. The usual amount of trouble over water rights has arisen here, but I am pleased to state that a recent injunction, or rather decree, of the court has won a long and hard-fought battle for the Indians. The principal land trouble here has been in Indians attempting to

sell lands individually. They have done this to some extent, and while the transfers are illegal, if the holder is allowed to keep possession for ten years under the Territorial law his title is recognized.

Santa Clara.—This pueblo is also on the Rio Grande, only some 80 miles below San Juan. It is some smaller, and owing to a long-continued feud in the pueblo there is little prospect of any prosperity for these Indians. They have lost about one-half of their original grant, and while the matter of recovering some of it is in litigation I fear that we will meet with little success, though the cause of the Indians is a just one. United States Attorney Llewellyn is interesting himself in this suit, and I still have some hopes. Inspector Nesler recommended a reservation for the Santa Clara Indians, and I hope same may be considered, as the land asked for rightfully belongs to these Indians by purchase. There is day school here and fairly well attended. There are many returned students in this pueblo who annually go out to work.

San Ildefonso.—This pueblo is some 6 miles below Santa Clara, also on the Rio Grande. It is smaller than Santa Clara, and is at present doing fairly well, though for many years these Indians were without water. The Government ditch constructed for these Indians some four years ago has made them fairly independent. They have many Mexicans living in the pueblo, and this people are really lower in some sense than the Indians. They are for the most part poor, and live largely off the Indians. The school here is fairly well attended, and many of the children attend St. Catherine's Indian School in this city.

An attempt was made here on my part to secure a site for a schoolhouse, and after many meetings and councils I finally succeeded in securing a deed to a proper school site. The deed was forwarded to your office for approval, and finally referred back to the United States attorney for New Mexico for an opinion. Assistant United States Attorney E. L. Meddler took the matter up and made a report to the effect, as he informed me, that the governor and officers of the pueblo were not legally authorized to deed this site. I was very much chagrined, inasmuch as the form of deed used was one prepared by ex-United States Attorney W. B. Childers, in whose opinion there was no question about the right of the officers of the pueblo to transfer the land. Mr. Meddler informed me that he would recommend the condemning of a school site, and if this can be done it will be a simple matter to acquire a proper spot on which to erect a suitable schoolhouse. The school quarters at this pueblo are perhaps the poorest of any in the pueblos, and I am in hopes that the matter will not be allowed to drop.

Nambe is a small pueblo on the Nambe River, some 16 miles north of Santa Fe. Here, too, the Indians have lost much of their original grant, but a reservation of some 7,000 acres of rough land has been set aside for them. There has been considerable trouble to get the Mexicans to recognize the rights of the Indians to this new reservation. It became necessary to eject by force one squatter, and he has since returned and taken his herds on the Indian lands. I secured the necessary evidence against him and had him enjoined by the courts not to enter upon the Indian lands again. The day school here is small, but fairly well attended. It will in time become, like its sister pueblo, Pojoaque, some 3 miles west, largely Mexican, the latter pueblo being no longer recognized as a pueblo, though there are some twenty Pueblo Indians living there.

Tesuque.—This is a small pueblo, like Nambe, some 10 miles north of Santa Fe. They have fairly good lands, but do not work them as successfully as they might. Many of the Indians from this pueblo follow the trade or art of making Indian curios for sale to tourists and in this way earn considerable money. There is no day school here, as most of the children are sent to the mission school in Santa Fe.

Cochiti.—This is south of Santa, on the Rio Grande. It has also a large Mexican population, like San Ildefonso. These Indians are good workers, but have lost annually much of their crops by floods. They now have a very good ditch and are enabled to get plenty of water for irrigation. At this pueblo it was not an uncommon occurrence to have an epidemic annually about this time of the year which carried off a large number, but I am pleased to state that outside of an epidemic of diphtheria this pueblo has been fairly healthy of late. The school is only fairly well patronized; many children from here attend the boarding and mission schools.

Santo Domingo.—This is the largest pueblo in my district. It is impossible to get an accurate census of these Indians, but I estimate that there must be nearly 1,000 Indians here. They are the most nonprogressive of all the pueblos in many ways, absolutely refusing to permit any white person to live in their

midst. It became necessary to abolish the day school here as the children would not attend. The teacher was compelled to leave the pueblo during certain celebrations, and the additional farmer assigned to this pueblo was not permitted to go about his business and the Indians refused to have anything to do with him. Still, with all this, these Indians are not the worst in many a sense, as they are temperate, hard workers, and, outside of their adherence to Indian law and customs, are law-abiding.

They send over fifty of their children to the Santa Fe school. They have never until recently sent any of their children to school, with possibly the exception of a few sent to Albuquerque some twenty years ago. The boys and girls from this pueblo are bright and learn readily, and if it were not for the influence of the old men would break away from the Indian customs.

Jemez.—This pueblo is situated some 60 miles southwest from Santa Fe. It has nearly 500 population and is prosperous. The lands are rich and fertile, and the Indians good farmers. They, as a rule, have plenty of water, and raise, in addition to wheat, corn, etc., many grapes. They learned to make these into wine years ago and carry on quite a trade with the western Navaho. They are not, however, as a rule, a drunken set, but are industrious and fairly prosperous. The day school here is one of the largest, and well attended.

Sia.—This is a small pueblo of a little more than 100, some 10 miles south of Jemez. It is on an eminence and in a picturesque location. These Indians are very poor, owing to the fact that they have an insufficient amount of water. It seems that there is no way to provide them with water, as the Jemez River is sandy and the water often sinks many miles above their lands. Superintendent of Irrigation John B. Harper looked the situation over carefully and came to the conclusion that it was impracticable to get water to these Indians. It was suggested that they move to the Rio Grande, and join with the San Dia Indians, who offered them free lands, but racial prejudices were too strong to get them to do this; they would prefer to remain where they are and starve than to join with the San Dia Indians, who are of the Tano stock and speak a different language, while the Sia Indians belong to the Keresan stock.

There is a very good day school here, and the noonday lunch, instituted last year for the first time, has improved the attendance and health of the children, as heretofore it was often the case that the children went to school hungry, having little to eat in the home.

C. J. CRANDALL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ZUÑI PUEBLO.

ZUNI, N. MEX., August 1, 1905.

This reservation is situated in the southwestern part of McKinley County, N. Mex., and is bordered as follows: Commencing at the Arizona and New Mexico line and running northeast about 33 miles to the crest of the Wingate Mountain, south about 15 miles to Pescado, and thence west to the Arizona and New Mexico line. Inside of this reserve the Indians have a Spanish land grant of a Spanish league square, from Toy-Alliny, old Zuni, containing 17,581.25 acres. This grant is now the present pueblo of Zuni.

Last fall the Arizona and New Mexico boundary line across the reservation was resurveyed, iron posts 4½ feet long with brass caps and marked "Arizona-New Mexico" were put in; this has settled all trouble between sheepmen and the Indians in regard to the line and water rights.

A telephone line has been constructed from Gallup, via Blackrocks, to Zuni, a distance of 36 miles, all done by Indians except stringing the wire, which was done by white men. The total cost of the line, including three telephones, was \$2,762.60.

Population	1,514
Births	33
Deaths	51
Males above 18 years of age.....	506
Females above 14 years of age.....	514
Children between the ages of 6 and 16 attending school or not.....	261

Amount earned by the Indians was as follows:

Working at the dam	\$8,432.10
Sale of wool, skins, etc	12,600.00
Sale of wood	380.00
Freighting	81.75
Sale of hay	175.00

School.—School opened last September with a few children, nearly all being away at their farming places. During the fall they returned to the pueblo when we had a full school. The Indians every year are realizing the fact that they must educate their children. The monthly report of schools shows this. Our school has a capacity of 60, but nearly all winter we have had an average of 100, which was really more than we could do justice to.

There has been no sickness; the children are bathed every week and given clean clothes. The diet is varied, the food abundant, excellent, and always well prepared. After general school exercises in the morning, the detail is sent out to the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and outside work. Each department has an efficient employee to instruct them, and it is remarkable the interest they take, and the manner in which they do their work.

The school closed on the 31st of May, and all the employees were furloughed for thirty days except the superintendent, physician, and agency employees.

The school buildings consist of one school building, one employees' quarters, and one laundry.

Agriculture.—This year has been an unprecedented one for the heavy fall of rain and snow, which has covered the country with grass, which has not been seen for years. I have never seen the stock in such good condition at this time of the year as they are now. The prospects are bright for a big yield in everything raised by the Indians. The following is the amount and kind of crops grown: 5,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000 bushels of corn, 382 bushels of onions, and 2,000 bushels of beans.

The Indians have stock as follows: 800 horses, 200 mules, 150 burros, 600 cattle, 40 swine, 30,000 sheep, 2,500 goats, and 150 fowls.

Last fall I purchased 300 fine Meripo bucks for breeding purposes. I bought them in Idaho at \$9 per head delivered. Disinterested persons said they were the finest lot of Merino stock bucks they had seen. They will shear on an average of 25 pounds each. The lambs this year show the blood, and in two or three years the Zuñi will realize the benefit in increase of wool. Their sheep now shear on an average of 2½ pounds to a sheep. I have recommended a dipping plant be built for the use of the Indians to dip their sheep. The sheep are very scabby and the fine bucks are becoming infected.

I also purchased a fine registered Missouri jack, 14½ hands high, 800 pounds, 3 years old, for \$500 delivered. He has been bred to a number of Zuñi mares, and I am in hopes in a few years to show some good-sized mules, which the Indians are anxious to have.

Irrigation and new school building.—The dam which is being built at the Blackrocks, under the supervision of Mr. John B. Harper, superintendent of irrigation, is progressing as fast as can be done with Indian labor. It shows now the massive structure it will be when finished.

The new boarding-school buildings were nearly completed when, last May, Mills & Son, contractors, abandoned the work, leaving their workmen and a number of others unpaid. Negotiations are now in progress in which we hope an early settlement will be made and buildings be completed by September 1.

General condition of the Pueblo.—There has been one serious accident and a few minor ones, which received prompt attention from the physician. There has been very little sickness in the pueblo during the past year. It is owing to the sanitary condition, which is strictly seen after by the physician and field matron, whose reports I herewith give:

Dr. Edward J. Davis says:

The year just closed has been marked by an unusual rainfall and consequent large number of diseases referable to the respiratory organs. The mortality, however, from these diseases has been very small. There has been a slight decrease in size of population during the year as compared with the one previous.

While there have been a large number of cases of minor surgery among the Indians employed on the dam, up to date we have had only one very serious case of injury. This case recovered after months of most careful attention.

The Zuñi have shown a slight improvement in the matter of depending upon American medicines and methods of treating the sick. The number of venereal cases has been very small, but this can not be taken as evidence of their freedom from this disease. There is a prejudice among them against reporting such cases.

Miss Jolie A. Palin, field matron, says :

This has been a very hard year for the Zuñi, as it commenced storming the 1st of December and kept it up until the 1st of May. The Zuñi houses are covered with boards and dirt, and the walls, made of adobe bricks, when they become soaked, crumble. The water poured through their roofs so badly that they were compelled to move from room to room. In many cases all the rooms were flooded and the walls caved in, and they had to seek shelter with some of their friends. I kept a number at my quarters over night on account of the storms and high water. Under these conditions it was impossible to do much toward keeping their houses clean. I was glad to find places where they could stay and be comparatively dry. I did what I could toward caring for the babies, nursing the sick, and looking after them in general.

I started a laundry last November, and the Indians were much pleased to have a place where they could come and be taught how to wash their clothes properly; but I am doing what I can to have them do this work in their homes. A great many of them now have tubs and washboards of their own and many others use mine. I encourage them to buy all such things for themselves and not depend on others, to teach them to be more independent.

I am trying to teach them all to sew on the sewing machine. In that way they become very much interested and want to buy one of their own. We now have fifteen machines in the village, and I have just ordered another for an Indian. I have a great deal of writing to do for them all the time. We have made on my sewing machine 104 shirts, 115 dresses, 31 bonnets, 35 shawls, 16 pairs of pants, 22 aprons, 3 pairs of mittens, 2 skirts, 4 towels, 81 pillows and pillowcases, 1 machine cover, 1 coat, 1 pair of stockings, and 1 hood; 417 articles in all. I put up 341 pictures in their houses as a reward for cleaning up so nicely.

I spent 152 days visiting and made 1,034 visits, giving 2,269 instructions in the different lines of work referred to above.

We have had 57 births and 64 deaths. The death rate has overrun the birth rate again this year.

Missionary work.—There are two missionaries, Rev. Andrew Vanderwagen and wife, of the Christian Reform Church, Holland, Mich. They have been here nine years, and only those who are on the ground can understand the many difficulties and discouragements they meet with. They have just finished a very pretty chapel costing \$1,500, the first Protestant church built in Zuni.

Crime.—There have been two crimes committed on this reservation during the year. The first was committed by an Indian breaking into the agency stable and stealing 850 pounds of hay. He was arrested, taken to Gallup, and tried before the justice court. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months in jail or pay a fine of \$97.50, which he paid.

The second crime was committed by a white man, who murdered his companion. They left Ramah June 4, 1905, on their way to Gallup, crossing the Zuñi Reservation 5 miles north of Pescado. The dead body of the man was found ten days after by Zuñi boys who were herding sheep. I was notified of the body being found, and went up and investigated it. I later identified the body as that of Walter Lyons, who had been teaching school in Concho, Ariz. The alleged murderer, Claude Doan, an ex-convict, who was traveling with him, was arrested and is now in the county jail at Gallup.

Traders.—There are five traders on this reservation, three whites and two Indians. They carry an assorted stock, and all seem to be having a good trade.

DOUGLAS D. GRAHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF EASTERN CHEROKEE.

CHEROKEE, N. C., August 22, 1905.

I took charge of this school and agency September 1, 1904.

I found the buildings in good condition and the school work well organized.

The school year has been a successful one and good work has been done in all departments, particular attention being given to the industrial departments of the school. The fields have been put in condition and good crops are growing. The girls have kept the buildings in good order and have shown themselves to be apt scholars in their departments.

The attendance has been regular, but not as large as it should have been. Much of the opposition of the Indians is disappearing, and the prospects are good for an increased attendance of pupils during the coming session. The health of the school has been remarkably good throughout the year, not a serious case of sickness occurring among the pupils.

There has been but little improvement in the condition of affairs among these Indians. They are divided into factions, as you are aware, and can not agree upon any policy to pursue in getting rid of the difficulties with which they have to contend.

While these Indians are self-supporting, they hold their lands in common, the title being in the band, and but little material progress will be made by them under these circumstances. It is my judgment that there will be but little improvement in the condition of affairs among these Indians until some plan is adopted so that the Department will have more control of their property interests than at present.

DE WITT S. HARRIS, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *August 17, 1905.*

The Fort Totten school is conducted in two divisions, the headquarters at the old Fort Totten military post, and the Grey Nuns' department in separate buildings about 1 mile north of the other, the Devils Lake Agency situated between.

The headquarters school at the old military post has a normal capacity of about 235 pupils, and it is intended that it shall maintain an average of about 225 pupils. Early in September measles appeared in this school, and further enrollment was closed for several weeks. The epidemic continued at intervals until after the holidays. This epidemic interfered considerably with the attendance during the first half of the year, so that the general average did not much exceed 215, reducing the average for both schools to 323, or two less than the number for which appropriation was made.

The general interest among the pupils and the discipline maintained in some of the schoolrooms and departments were not as good as desired, and did not compare favorably with past work. This was due in part to the epidemic of measles and the sickness resulting therefrom, and partly to listlessness or incompetency on the part of a few employees. This defect was largely remedied before the close of the year, so that the school closed in better condition than prevailed earlier. While the general success of the school was not so positive as in former years, still there was no marked failure in any department, nor nothing calling for radical action to remedy.

The industrial features of the school generally maintained their high standing, and with possibly one exception no complaint could be properly made. This school is exceptionally well equipped and organized in industrial lines, and care must usually be exercised to prevent monopolizing the interest of the pupils to the injury of literary work. The agricultural and dairy departments made exceptionally good showings, the products in aggregate reducing the public expenses of the school not less than \$5,000, and furnishing varieties and additions to the pupils' bill of fare surpassed by few schools in the service.

The year of 1904-5 proved to be one of more than ordinary sickness, in addition to the epidemic of measles. There was probably more sickness than in the two previous years combined, and with two changes in the resident physician, with resulting temporary services, many hardships to both pupils and employees resulted. No immediate deaths resulted, though in one or two cases pulmonary troubles followed the measles, finally resulting fatally after the pupil had returned home.

The enrollment of the Grey Nuns' department was most satisfactory. This school has formerly maintained an average of 90 to 100, and in one instance about 105. This has usually required an excessively large enrollment by reason of the intermittent attendance. The school filled up more promptly than usual, and the attendance was remarkably regular. Notwithstanding much sickness the last half of the year, the average for the full year exceeded 100.

The epidemic of measles which prevailed in the other school during the first half of the year was kept from this school until after the holidays. But as the pupils of this school were almost entirely Sioux full bloods, and as measles had not been epidemic for many years, almost the entire school was stricken.

No immediate deaths resulted, but in a few cases, where sickness of a serious nature followed, the pupils were allowed to be taken home, where a few cases resulted fatally. The measles were followed by a few cases of pneumonia, and later by a severe epidemic of influenza. But with all this sickness the general interest of the school was quite well maintained, and the friendly relations with the parents seemed to improve instead of decline under the afflictions.

The general repairs to the buildings of both plants have been prosecuted throughout the year, until at the close the plants were in better condition than at the beginning. The improvements of greatest note undertaken for the year were a new boiler and some new pumps and other equipment for the heating and lighting plants for the school at the old post, and the laying of a new 4-inch cast-iron water main from that school to the Grey Nuns' department. This work has been executed under the direction of the school force, employing such additional labor as needed. During the spring and early summer a new granary with a capacity of about 5,000 bushels was erected, the material being purchased with funds received from sale of surplus farm products.

The spring and summer have been noted for excessive rainfall. The crops, now being harvested, promise well, but unless the rains cease soon much injury and loss will be inevitable. The meadows are mostly full of water and hay can not be cut. The gardens usually are producing well, but it has been impossible to keep the weeds and grass down, so that many of the vegetables are hidden by a wilderness of foul growths.

The Devils Lake Sioux.—The census of the Devils Lake Sioux for June 30, 1905, showed 1,006 persons alive on that date, and 202 children between the ages of 6 and 16. This is a decrease of 7 persons as compared with the census of the previous year. This decrease is the result of measles which prevailed through the tribe in January and February, carrying off many children. Other forms of sickness were more prevalent than usual, and the death rate would show still further loss as compared with the birth rate, as the census was increased by a few members who had been dropped through long absence.

The reservation for this tribe was opened to settlement of the surplus lands in October through the operation of the treaty made with this tribe in November, 1901, and as amended and approved by act of April 27, 1904. While the amendments to this treaty were not wholly satisfactory to the tribe no general dissatisfaction or protest resulted. The opening was conducted in a very orderly manner, the Indians manifesting a very keen interest, and many members taking an active part in securing settlers and finding suitable locations for them. The land proved disappointing to a large number, however, and there was less taken than had been expected.

The opening of the reservation and the anticipation of cash annuities from the sale of the lands did not have the retarding effect on the agricultural efforts of the tribe that might have been expected. In fact, the general effect seemed to be stimulating rather than retarding, and the acreage seeded this year was larger than before.

During the fiscal year of 1905 several thousand dollars received from sale of inherited Indian lands were paid the members of this tribe, prior to receipt of the order to deposit these funds in banks, the checks to be approved by the agent. Little can be said as to proper use of such funds except that the debts were quite generally paid and the families supplied themselves with teams, wagons, and needed farm implements. In a few cases the money went for riotous living, but generally that disposition proved subject to reasonable control. After the order to deposit the funds went into effect the money was almost entirely expended to useful ends. A system of giving written orders for all authorized purchases under this plan of expending their funds was instituted. These orders were limited to the articles authorized, and soon were accepted by the business community without question and at their face value. It was found that the beneficial effects of these orders went far beyond the immediate purpose for which they were issued, which was to carry out the spirit of the order from the Department and insure that the Indian got what was authorized. The business community soon welcomed the system, sold to the Indian on such order at regular cash rates, and in fact fully cooperated with the spirit and intent of the Departmental order.

In fact, the system of giving these orders was so fully accepted by the Indians and the business community that it has tended in very large degree to bring the business transactions of the several members down to a cash basis. When it came time to make the first annuity payment this spring, sales to Indians in anticipation of such payment were unusually small, notwithstanding that such

payment was a settled fact several weeks prior to making it, together with the amount each would receive. When the payment was made the usual scramble of collectors, the undignified effort of merchants and others to sell to the Indians things they did not need and at largely augmented prices, was reduced to a minimum. The Indians took their cash and went to the several near-by towns and made their purchases in their deliberate manner, almost universally paying their debts and afterwards buying useful articles. Only a small portion of such funds were expended for vicious or improper ends.

There is one day school, the Waanatan, maintained on this reservation, the average attendance for which was 16. The purpose for which this school was organized was to handle Sioux boys who could no longer attend the Grey Nuns' school. The enrollment, therefore, was made up almost entirely of boys from 12 to 20 years old. This of course is contrary to the general purpose of day schools, and the organization could not be made on the usual plan of such schools. The great drawback to the school work among the Devils Lake Sioux has been to keep the boys from 12 years old and up in school. This day school aids some, but is not sufficient either in capacity or efficiency. During the winter about 20 such boys were transferred to Genoa school.

During the year there have been over one hundred allotments of deceased Indians listed for sale. I have arranged such plan of handling this work that the expense to the Indian heirs has been reduced to a minimum. The estate is first carefully probated in this office, and if found necessary is then sent to the probate court of the proper county. But in all such cases it is intended to furnish an interpreter from this office, and also an employee to act in the capacity of an attorney, if one is not engaged by the parties interested. The purpose of the Government is to bring out all the evidence, thus insuring against error or fraud. All papers connected are prepared in this office. This means that the cost to the Indians is reduced to the occasional employment of an attorney and the usual court fees where the case needs to go to court. This costs the Government a few hundred dollars a year, but it is safe to say the saving to the Indians is tenfold or more. Then, the ever present representative from this office is the best guaranty against advantage being taken of the Indian's inability to protect his interests.

Turtle Mountain Chippewa.—The census of this tribe for June 30, 1905, shows:

Males, full bloods, 108; mixed bloods, 1,042-----	1,150
Females, full bloods, 103; mixed bloods, 954-----	1,057
Children, 6 to 16 years, full bloods, 45; mixed bloods, 642--	687

This enrollment will be somewhat increased by reinstatement of members long absent, and probably by additions through admittance on applications. The members for the most part reside on the small reservation of two townships located on the southern border of Turtle Mountains, but a minor portion are found scattered from Duluth to the Rocky Mountains.

The enrollment of this tribe is now and has been for the past year a matter of greatest importance. From the time the tribe was officially recognized by the Government to the year 1892 no particular rule or instructions seemed to control the enrollment. Anyone who cared to claim Indian blood, whether their birthrights lay in the United States or under the Dominion government of Canada, settled somewhere in the vicinity of the reservation and had their names entered. Then, to add more to the confusion, the custom prevailed of admitting husbands or wives "through marriage;" that is, when a member previously enrolled married, the husband or wife was thereby annexed to the tribe, even though such person may have been white and claimed no Indian blood. This rule was even so elastic as to include any children of such annexed party by a former marriage.

In 1892 a commission was appointed by the President to treat with this tribe for some 9,000,000 acres lying along the northern boundary line of North Dakota, which tract, except the small reservation of two townships, had previously been opened to settlement. This commission was created by act of Congress, which act made it the further duty of the commission to report the number of Chippewa Indians and the number of mixed bloods, if any, who are entitled to the consideration of the United States Government. Under date of October, 1892, this commission reported 283 full-bloods, 1,112 mixed bloods on the reservation, and 372 mixed bloods in the vicinity thereof, a total of 1,767, a small portion of which number were whites, however.

This commission concluded a treaty with the tribe, whereby the tribe were to

receive \$1,000,000 for the relinquishment of their claim against the Government for the lands mentioned above, and, in addition, all members who were unable to procure allotments on the small reservation were to be permitted to take homesteads on the public domain free of charge, and that the Government might hold such lands for the individuals for a period of twenty years. This treaty, however, was pending before Congress for ratification for nearly twelve years. In the meantime many of the full-bloods migrated to Canada, where they have, for the most part, received recognition as wards of that government. The mixed bloods scattered from place to place to enable them better to make livings for themselves and families. In many instances heads of families took citizen or Indian homesteads on the public domain, and a few of the women and children also made similar entries, or took allotments on the public domain. In vastly more other cases the family would settle on land, but in deference to the advice of the headmen, who claimed that the land was theirs by divine right and that the Government had no right to open it to settlement or require of them to make entry to procure title, no application for entry would be made. These tracts soon became valuable and were coveted by whites, who filed thereon, and later would barter with the Indian squatter for his improvements. The Indian would then move on and settle again. In this way I have traced individual families for several hundred miles, moving from place to place, always declining to make entry for himself until the treaty was ratified and the rights of the other members of the family were recognized, so lands for all could be taken together.

During the twelve long years, waiting for Congress to recognize their rights by approving their treaty, the major portion of the tribe remained on or in the vicinity of the reservation, ever protesting and seldom working to any lasting purpose. The minor portion migrated from place to place or from State to State, frequently returning to know what was being done. But all this while death, birth, marriage, and annexation through marriage continued, and not content with that, a considerable number of claimants to tribal rights became so importunate as to threaten to break into the warehouse by force, and were ordered placed on the ration roll by telegram from Washington.

From these several sources, notwithstanding a few hundred names had been dropped by reason of long absence, the census for June 30, 1904, showed 239 full-bloods, 1,837 mixed bloods on the reservation, and 638 mixed bloods off the reservation. The whites were not shown separately, but the number had vastly increased, and the total enrollment claimed was 2,714, or 947 in excess of the number reported twelve years previous.

The treaty of 1892 was finally ratified by Congress, in an amended form, under date of April 21, 1904. It was necessary that the amended treaty should be submitted to the tribe for acceptance, which I was ordered to do under instructions given in August, 1904. Before calling a general council I was directed to make a revised enrollment of the tribe, taking the report of the commission of 1892 as the basis, accepting no additions other than by birth after that date, and eliminating such members as seemed to have discontinued or forfeited their tribal rights by long abandonment. The magnitude of this undertaking can not be realized, but after weeks of work and inquiry the census was completed and showed 201 full-bloods, 1,436 mixed bloods on the reservation, and 457 off, or a total of 2,094, 620 less than the number reported for June 30 previous.

A general council of all the tribe was called early in October, and after three days' deliberation the amended treaty was accepted by a considerable majority. Later in the year it was found necessary to execute a general relinquishment to the Government, which was given by the unanimous action of the tribe in a general council called in February, and lasting several days. The treaty then being a law, it was necessary to carry out its provisions. It was determined to make a \$50 per capita payment to all members whose status was without question, other claimants to be passed upon later. After suspending the families of white men married to Indian or mixed-blood wives and living apart from the tribe, it left just about 2,000 persons to whom payment could safely be made.

That clause of the treaty providing for such members as could not be allotted on the small reservation taking homesteads on the public domain proved very indefinite. Then, as many members were also holding lands under other provisions of law, it made a very complex undertaking properly to protect all these land interests and encourage the tribe to take proper advantage of the treaty. These questions were therefore submitted for construction, and finally transmitted to the Department of Justice for interpretation. The interpretation thus given was most liberal and satisfactory. It held that the entries anticipated by

the treaty took more of the nature of lands in severalty than homesteads, and that "all members," as used in the treaty, was limited only by the membership of the tribe, thus admitting entries by the wives and children. It further held that entries made under the general homestead act or the Indian homestead act also took this same status of lands in severalty and should be held by the Government in similar manner as entries made under the treaty act.

The importance of this public-domain privilege, under the above interpretation, is of far greater importance than the million-dollar consideration. It is also far-reaching in its effects. Many families were holding, by some class of entry or by mere occupation, land of considerable value. Many such holdings were being sought by white claimants with every disadvantage against the Indian claimant, or were being alienated by preliminary mortgages. In not a few cases members of this tribe were being used by designing men to procure title to public lands through fraud, the ward of the Government simply being used to make settlement and final proof in the interest of such men. The interpretation of the Department of Justice made it possible for the agent to make proper representations to the local land offices relative to any of these classes of entry, or even mere occupancy of vacant land by members of the tribe, and, with or without the consent of the entryman or occupant, arrest any alienation of title or segregate the land occupied, so as to hold the same for the benefit of the parties entitled. In this way I have already arrested further procedure in lands to the value of many thousands of dollars. I have also followed up many members of the tribe and made secure their homes, becoming the shepherd seeking out the lost sheep of his flock. Justice to this band has been long delayed, but we are now in position to make good to them the provisions of the treaty, so far as such can be done after so many years have passed.

One of the most perplexing problems in connection with this band is the immense number of claimants to tribal rights and privileges. Applications for enrollment to over a thousand persons have been received by me, and letters and verbal claims for fully that many more have been made in one way or another. These matters have to be considered on a basis different from any similar claims I have ever known by reason of the fact that if the tribe is consulted a wholesale admittance will follow, including many who have no shadow of right. The adjustment of these claims constitutes an undertaking of vast proportions.

Notwithstanding the disturbance caused by the anticipated realization of their treaty rights, this tribe has seemingly put forth unusual effort in agricultural matters this year. In fact, there has been a general clamoring for the reservation to be surveyed and the lands allotted, so as to permit them to make permanent improvements. In fact, I feel this is by far the greatest present need of the tribe.

Several families have asked for and received certificates of membership to enable them to enter lands on the public domain, and I estimate that about two hundred applications have already been filed in the various local land offices of this State and Montana. Arrangements have recently been made to render such aid to these applicants as we can, and it is expected a large number will enter lands this fall and next spring.

This reservation is provided with two day schools, and the Roman Catholic Church maintains a mission boarding school which made an average of 74 pupils last year from the enrollment of this tribe. The two day schools were well attended and have done good work. Contracts are being let for the erection of three new day-school plants for this reservation, but as one of such plants replaces one old one only two more schools will be added.

The \$50 per capita payment made to this band in June was accomplished without any disturbance. The money received was used almost entirely for useful purposes. The tribe was not heavily in debt as compared with most Indians to whom such payments are made. In fact, I feel other payments can be made to benefit the tribe very greatly.

The adjustment of treaty matters, the revision of the Turtle Mountain census, the making of annuity payments, and allotting of lands to the Turtle Mountain band have constituted a very heavy and difficult undertaking. The work has been conducted with the greatest harmony possible with all on whom the burden fell, and there has been almost no friction or division between myself and the tribes. The results accomplished have therefore been quite gratifying. In fact, the entire work of all departments, both school and agency, has been remarkably free from the frictions and annoyances often experienced in institutional affairs.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

ELBOWOODS, N. DAK., August 31, 1905.

Before this report is published the Bismarck branch of the Soo Line Railway (formerly the Bismarck, Washburn and Great Falls) will have been extended to Garrison, McLean County, 40 miles from the agency, which will greatly add to the convenience of travel to and from the agency.

Irregular labor.—The Indians, under the supervision of employees, have hauled the material and constructed 69 miles of fence along the east and south lines of the reservation, repaired the roads, and cut and hauled 600 cords of wood for use at the agency and boarding school. The demand for employment for the Indians is growing, and better use is being made of the wages earned than heretofore.

Subsistence.—By reason of their losses of cattle during the winter of 1903-4, the old stock usually slaughtered for home use is not now available for the purpose. A number of requests for subsistence have been preferred. While it has been necessary to refuse these requests because of limited supplies, it is not believed that any considerable suffering has resulted, but, on the contrary, such persons have sought by labor to procure the necessary subsistence.

Marriages.—Nine marriage licenses were issued during the year, and two were obtained from the county officer, under the State law. Three or four cases of young Indians refusing to support their wives and sending them away occurred during the year, but the specter of thirty days' hard labor in charge of the police caused them to think better of it and take their wives home and support them.

Indian court.—During the year four cases of minor offenses were tried by the Indian court, and upon conviction the defendants were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

Grazing leases and permits.—About half of the tribal lands of the reservation not used by the Indians is now occupied under lease or grazing permits, which will produce an income of \$9,955.48 for the year ending May 1, 1906. It is hoped that we will be able to lease the remaining surplus lands by another year.

Statistics.—The census for the year discloses little change in the number of Indians enrolled:

Arikara (males, 189; females, 190).....	379
Grosventre (males, 236; females, 235).....	471
Mandan (males, 123; females, 126).....	249

Total of the three tribes (males, 548; females, 551) ... 1,099

Health.—When the population is stationary and over 60 per cent of the deaths are caused by tuberculosis in some form, it can hardly be said that the general health of the people is good, but that the manner in which the people live is insanitary. The agency physician has done what she could for the afflicted.

Live stock.—The number of horses lost during the year (157) by reason of old age and exposure added to the number sold (75) balances the number of colts dropped, and there is little change in the number on the reservation. There are 1,955 horses on the reserve.

The record as to cattle is as follows:

On hand June 30, 1904.....	5,160
Increase during the year.....	950
	6,110
Sold for beef during the year.....	720
Killed for home use (old stock).....	220
Lost by disease, wolves, etc.....	300
	1,240

Number remaining on hand June 30, 1905..... 4,870

But little snow having fallen during the last winter, the year has been quite favorable for stock on the ranges, and the losses above noted are largely owing to the killing of young stock by wolves. For once the Indians had more hay than was required to winter their stock. The heavy losses of cattle in the winter of 1903-4 will continue to be severely felt by the Indians, both this year and next, because of the shortage in beef cattle both for sale and their own use.

Farms and gardens.—The land cultivated in farms and gardens was 20 per

cent greater than for the year previous. The season has been favorable, so that with good preparation and cultivation good crops were harvested.

Schools.—The average attendance at the industrial school during the year was 118 pupils, 107 rooming in the building, and 11 day pupils. The subsistence and supplies of clothing for the year having been authorized and furnished on the basis of 100 pupils, strict economy was required in order to accommodate the additional pupils.

A suitable four-room cottage for employees was completed November 1, 1904, and occupied by a teacher, the seamstress, and the engineer and family. Stone walls for a new root house have been laid, fences repaired, a chicken house and yard begun and nearly completed, the floors and other woodwork of the greater part of the school building recoiled, the roof of the laundry repainted, the down spout on the main building repaired and renewed, and a portion of the grounds about the main building regraded to improve the surface drainage.

The sanitary conditions at the school and the health of the pupils have received careful and prompt attention from the agency physician throughout the year. She now reports that the health of the children during the past year has been good. Four children have been sent home on account of incipient tuberculosis, one of whom has since died. Three whose faces were unsightly from eczema were also returned to their homes.

A large amount of vegetables has been produced in the school garden, and a fair supply is promised for future use.

The school detail with the aid of the agency employees harvested an ample supply of hay for the school stock during the winter. The small herd of cattle at the school are in good condition, the increase large, with increased benefits from the milk and butter.

The general conduct of the pupils during the year has been good; they have been well fed and clothed, have made marked progress, and there has been little difficulty in keeping the attendance up to the capacity of the buildings.

The three day schools, with an average attendance of 74 pupils, have progressed both in the school room and industrial work. They all had good grades last year and they will be better this year. The day school employees have the commendation of this office.

AMZI W. THOMAS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 15, 1905.*

A special feature of the work this year has been done in the interests of young mothers and infants or small children. Observation has convinced us that the school can not prepare the young women for this most essential feature of their life in their homes. Theoretical knowledge is the first step, but more than that is needed by the mother to offset the customs and influences of the older class of people. Even a cast-iron will and steeled determination prove permeable before the deeply rooted old-time ideas of parents and grandparents. Experience and confidence in exercising the knowledge set forth in lectures, etc., are the conquering elements.

Example is the maintaining influence of independent civilized customs of life. It is not easy for the Indian or any other class of mankind to contradict a fact that is plainly demonstrated. Realizing this, we have endeavored to make those lives whom God has give us as charges to keep in our homes, living examples of civilized customs and manners, and have freely given of time and substance, so far as practicable, in encouraging the same care for the number of little ones whom God has sent unto us as a people, during the past year. The returned schoolgirl may err, but not unhopefully so. She is ever desirous of the best that can be had and done for her child, and for an eventful future. These influences do not bear upon the mothers alone, but impart a general thrift and impetus to the paternal side of the home life and a desire to others to make best preparation for the enjoyment of like blessings.

The young men, especially the returned students of our number, merit commendation in the spirit shown this year, beginning the season by putting forth hopeful, energetic effort in their fields and gardens. At the time of the great encampment and Fourth of July celebration they were not to be drawn from their farm labors by the attractions of the old-time dance and feasting and giving of horses, etc., in order to gain worthy reputation and honor from the old-fashioned caste. So instead of spending several days in that sort of diversion (called celebrating), there were, in our part of the community, nineteen young men who stayed at home, either cultivating their crops or working in the hay harvest—an excellent way of setting forth citizenship and self-supporting industry.

Decoration Day has come to be observed as a national holiday among our people. As our season is late and nature does not fully awaken into its beautiful adornment of bright flowers, we have given a number of women instruction in making artificial flowers out of colored wrapping paper, to use in floral pieces for the decorating of graves. The form of exercises on Decoration Day changes from year to year. At first the

occasion was taken by our more conservative Indians as a time not only for feasting, but made opportunity for creating the vain Indian custom of giving away ponies, calcees, blankets, shawls, etc., in honor of the deceased. But much of this show has been done away with and the usual Decoration Day programme followed. There was an unusual difference manifested this year; only two parties following the old custom, and these were old people.

During the past year we have numbered 17 houses thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, besides the amount of cleaning done without the whitewashing. This is gratifying to us inasmuch as it requires an amount of courage to keep these dirt-roofed log houses in trim appearance. The rains may come and demolish the beautiful white walls in a few hours' time, leaving sad yellow and black streaks and spaces which seem to mock at the efforts of the aspiring home-keeper. Now, field matron, a series of calls is necessary with your essence of cheer and condolence, the while administering heavy doses of courage and a try-again spirit. You may fail to bring forth results, but if so, it is your turn to practice the try-again motto for months perhaps, but it will succeed finally, and you are expected to shine in dark corners and serve amiably and tirelessly amid surroundings that others would turn from in disgust or dismay. As a mother, which the name of your position implies, you are to work without honors that gleam in a manner to startle the world or swell the columns of a statistical report.

Realizing that "loving thy neighbor as thyself" is the keynote which brings harmony to any community, we have endeavored to assist impartially the four religious denominations. And not only to give assistance to the societies separately, but to bring about a liberal toleration of brotherly love each for the other. That we have succeeded in a degree is evident in the spirit of sympathy manifested in times of sorrow or of great joy. Each denomination feels free to call upon us for assistance or relief so far as we may be permitted to serve, as entertaining their priests or bishops while making ecclesiastical visits among them, and contributing toward any special effort in their work.

Caring for the sick has ever been a pleasure to us, except in a few instances, when ignorance of our motives and means employed has brought bitter accusation upon us and our efforts to relieve.

The work of the past year differs in some respects from that of previous service. We have aimed to give help to those who were willing to help themselves. Thus we have made it possible for a number of the better class of the young men to have the opportunity of personal privacy in the hygienic care of their bodies and dressing and of sleeping rooms. These opportunities have been willingly claimed and practiced, bringing about good results.

We have not withheld special cases of nursing where we could assist, and the old cases of providing for the care of scrofulous patients have had the same attention as before.

Whenever we have had an interpreter at the sewing meetings it has been our custom to hold an after meeting with the women, talking upon subjects of hygienic life, such as care of winter apparel, economy in dressing, care of clothing of all kinds, care of sick; diet and cookery for patients, laundry work, showing vermin under microscope to demonstrate the possible ravages upon the body, etc.

Having suggested the making of garments, especially children's, instead of the long-practiced sewing of quilt patches, the societies were quick to act upon it and have already made and disposed of a number of articles at a profit, moccasins and quilts being sold to buy cloth for garments. Other pieces of goods were contributed and a satisfactory result achieved, a good part of the cutting, fitting, etc., having been done by the Indian women and girls.

Ever since the field matron work began, those of us who have had the opportunity of being in it have had a long-felt want of having some occasion like a country fair, at which time farm produce could be placed on exhibition, as well as the products of the Indian woman's sewing society, to encourage the Indian men in their farm work and the women in their effort to adopt civilized methods for benevolent work. After all these years of urging, it seemed hopeless to think of ever accomplishing anything in this direction. But the advent of a new Catholic priest (who came among us over a year ago) proved a godsend to help us out in this long-agitated movement. It was in a little chat with him on the subject which revealed him ready to encourage and give a hearty cooperation in our endeavor to have an Indian fair. The Indians accepted the proposition with much more interest than in previous years and pledged their help. The time set for the Indian fair was two months from the time we had a sewing gathering deciding to have it. Patchwork quilts, men's shirts, women's and children's gowns, aprons, etc., were made to place on sale, as well as bead, porcupine embroidered moccasins, Indian war bonnets, girdles, baskets, pipes, etc. A lunch was served for the two evenings of the fair. The bread for sandwiches was made by the Indian women. The sum of 15 cents a plate was charged for the lunch. The money cleared amounted to \$255.53, which was laid aside for church and benevolent purposes. A number of our white neighbors from neighboring towns encouraged us by their kind attendance and generous patronage. Their presence gave help and added pleasure to the occasion. So the first Indian fair ever held in the history of our three tribes here came and passed, no longer as a dream, but a reality, which still remains as a profitable experience to our Indian people.

ANNA D. WILDE.
ADELINE P. BEAUCHAMP.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., August 26, 1905.

The agency is located partly in North Dakota and partly in South Dakota. For judicial purposes that portion located in North Dakota is attached to Morton County, N. Dak., and that portion located in South Dakota to Campbell County, S. Dak.

The nearest railroad points are as follows: Pollock, S. Dak., on the Soo

line, 25 miles, connected by stage; Bismarck and Mandan, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 65 miles, connected by daily stage from Bismarck; Evarts and Eureka, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, about 67 miles, and Strassberg and Linton, N. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, about 25 miles, connected by private conveyance and ferry with the agency. Post-office address is Fort Yates, N. Dak.; telegraphic, Mandan or Bismarck, thence telephone to agency.

Bands and population.—The Indians of this reservation belong to the Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Sioux tribe, the population, as per census for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, being as follows:

All ages (male, 1,658; female, 1,771).....	3,429
Children of school age (male, 367; female, 433).....	800

A small decrease in the population from previous year will be noted. This is owing to the transfer to other reservations and the dropping off from the rolls of persons not entitled to be enrolled here; besides, the deaths exceed the births by 53.

Improvements.—There are continuous demands for improvements in general. During the fiscal year just ended \$60,782.36 has been expended in the employment of Indian labor. The boundary fence has been completed, roads graded where they formerly appeared impassable, and the roads formerly built repaired, bridges repaired and built. Owing to the fact that the reservation is now inclosed by a line fence, a great many watering places for stock have been shut out. In lieu of such watering places a number of new ones have been made, and thirteen reservoirs have been built in different places on the reservation during the fiscal year, where otherwise stock could not be successfully ranged on account of lack of water. These reservoirs are supplied by the snow water during the spring thaw and from rains during the season and seem to furnish sufficient water for the stock at the respective localities. More reservoirs should be built to accommodate fully the stock interests on the reservation.

The plan of giving labor in lieu of rations seems to give general satisfaction. All able-bodied men are fully willing to work, and the demand for chances to work to earn money seems to be increasing.

Care must be taken that the home work of the individual is not neglected; but as the idea of being self-supporting is becoming more general, especially among the younger generations, they will, in the course of time, see the necessity of providing hay and feed for their stock, as well as cultivating a portion of land for their personal use and support, and I am pleased to note the improvements along these lines.

Earnings and revenue.—As far as can be compiled the following schedule shows the earnings and revenue of the Indians of this reservation:

On account of labor in lieu of rations.....	\$60,782.36
Annuities, interest on Sioux fund, proceeds of sales of beef hides, and Lemon lease rental.....	44,159.00
Products sold to the Government.....	10,448.94
Freighting Government supplies.....	8,494.20
Products sold to other than the Government.....	11,000.00
Regular Indian employees.....	14,700.00
Earnings by Indians off reservation and by work for G. E. Lemon, lessee.....	7,000.00
Total	156,584.50

Agriculture.—Progress is made by the Indians along the lines of tilling their lands. The last two seasons have been very favorable for agricultural pursuits in general, and nearly all kinds of crops yielded well the last season and promise a good yield for the present season. The hay crop is very good, and large quantities of hay are being put up for the use of the Indians in wintering cattle and horses.

Stock raising.—This industry seems to be the most prominent with the Indians, and as the reservation is better adapted to the raising of cattle and horses than to agricultural pursuits, all encouragement possible is and should be given along this line. While the permanent increase in number, as will be shown, is not so great, it must be taken into consideration that the Indians are furnishing all beef for Government use on the reservation, besides shipping a great deal to eastern markets. The following schedule will, as far as

possible, show the total increase in the number of stock on the reservation, as well as the actual increase:

Stock now on reservation belonging to Indians.....	19,579
Sold to Government during the year.....	1,351
Butchered by Indians for subsistence.....	1,570
Loss on account of storm during the winter (estimated)---	200
Sold to other than the Government during the year (estimated)-----	900
Total	23,600
Reported by actual count, last report.....	18,058
Total increase during year.....	5,542
Net increase over last year.....	1,521

Restraint from useless butchering of stock by Indians and the ardent work of the inspector of live stock and farmers will greatly aid in the increase of the number of stock on the reservation. The number of horses has increased during the last year, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians are disposing of them wherever they can in trade for cattle or for subsistence. During the last spring storms there was a proportional greater loss of horses than cattle. Other domestic animals have also increased, and in the matter of domestic fowls I find an increase since the last report of nearly 100 per cent, which, taken as a whole, bespeaks a great step toward domestic economy.

Health and sanitation.—No contagious diseases have appeared on the reservation during the fiscal year, and the health must be considered good, barring that dreaded disease, tuberculosis, which exists to a great extent, and from which cause a great many deaths occur, the Indians being constantly reminded of the importance of ventilating their houses and to curtail the constant traveling during the colder part of the year, either of which promotes the disease and makes the death rate higher. The physicians and female industrial teachers are doing all possible to improve the sanitation and promote health among the Indians, but the older Indians are rather averse to accepting much advice from either.

Mode of living.—The Indians are, as far as can be expected, endeavoring to adopt the ways of respectable white men in habitations and mode of living. While tents and tepees are used in the hot summer months, substantial log and frame houses are occupied during the colder seasons. The female industrial teachers and housekeepers are endeavoring to the best of their ability to teach the Indians the observance of better sanitary rules in preparing food, cleanliness, and ventilation.

Crimes and punishment.—No one has been convicted of any crimes and no punishments inflicted, except by the agent and the court of Indian offenses for misdemeanors.

Indian police and judges.—The Indian judges and, I think, with a few exceptions, the Indian police have been faithful and loyal and executed the work intrusted and the orders given them in a painstaking manner and to the best of their ability.

Education.—There are three boarding schools and five day schools supported by the Government and one mission school supported entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Agency boarding school.—Under the watchful care and administrative ability of Ewald C. Witzleben, superintendent, this school is making permanent strides along educational lines. The year just ended has been equally as successful as the years past. Considering the age of the buildings, they are in well-kept condition, but not at all modern. The kerosene lamp is still used for lighting the schoolrooms. The ceilings in the building are rather low, and much-needed repairs will, in a short time, have to be made to make this school fairly up to date. Some needed repairs and additions to the outbuildings have been made during the past year and more will be needed.

Agricultural Boarding School.—This school has just passed a very successful year. Great improvements have been made during the past year on the school buildings proper, and those buildings must now be considered modern in every way. The school is under the efficient direction of Martin Kenel, superintendent, who is ever watchful for the best welfare of the pupils intrusted to his care. Lack of sufficient outbuildings is now a feature to be remedied to care sufficiently

for the stock and farming operations carried on at said school. The report of the superintendent is herewith submitted.

Grand River Boarding School.—The buildings of the school plant are in a good condition and modern in architectural designs and accommodations. There has been considerable trouble with the heating plant during the past year, and I understand that has been the case for several years past; but I believe this will be remedied before cold weather sets in, as I have been informed that new boilers will be furnished and installed. The pasture for the cattle and horses belonging to the school has been inclosed by a wire fence. Also a dam has been built with a view of irrigating the school farm. If this can be successfully accomplished, it will afford a great object lesson for the pupils of that school in particular and for the Indians of the reservation in general, and I deem the object worthy of the money expended thus far. J. Thomas Hall, superintendent, is very energetic in his undertakings for the benefit of the school.

Day schools.—The buildings of the five day schools on this reservation are now in a good condition, and while in some of them the quarters for the teacher are a little cramped, still with additions being built and repairs made there will be little or no cause for complaint. For the past year the schools have, with but one exception, been in charge of married men whose wives have been housekeepers. This system seems to be very pleasing to the Indian children, and many little ideas and useful hints in housekeeping have been communicated both direct and by the children attending the schools. It is hoped that the present system of appointing married men to positions of day school teachers on this reservation will be maintained.

Mr. Walter P. Squires, day school inspector, is very earnest in his endeavors, and under his immediate guidance the outlook for the good work to be continued is very promising.

St. Elizabeth Mission School.—This school is supported entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The buildings are modern in every way and there seems to be absolute harmony between the management, teachers, and pupils. The work of the school is gratifying indeed, and from what I have seen it fully justifies the reputation it bears—that of a model school.

Missionary work.—The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church is in charge of Rev. Father Martin Kenel, O. S. B., assisted by three priests and nine sisters of the order O. S. B.

The missionary work of the American Missionary Association, under the Congregational Church, is under the charge of Rev. George B. Reed in North Dakota and of Rev. Mary C. Collins in South Dakota.

The Protestant Episcopal Church is under the charge of Rev. P. J. Deloria in South Dakota and Rev. Thomas P. Ashly in North Dakota, both being full-blood Sioux.

Too much praise can not be bestowed upon the clergy mentioned above for their faithful work and many hardships endured in administering to the religious wants of the people of the reservation. Their teachings are of the greatest value, and I trust that the work of the church will be carried on harmoniously with the work of the State, thereby insuring the highest benefit to the entire people of the reservation.

Employees.—To all employees of the reservation I extend my most sincere thanks. Their work has all been done in a careful and painstaking manner. All orders have been loyally executed and harmony prevails.

I. N. STEEN, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY SCHOOL.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., August 7, 1905.

The capacity of this school is 136 pupils. The enrollment for the year was 179; the average attendance 149.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been good. During the month of June about 10 children were taken with the measles, and an epidemic of that disease was anticipated, but happily it was confined to the cases mentioned. Tuberculosis under some form manifests itself more or less, but the children at school are, to my view, in a better state of health than children of Indians kept at home.

Parents.—Fathers and mothers of our pupils cooperate more or less readily with the school employees to secure the attendance of their children. We have had no trouble to secure a full attendance at all times.

Industrial work.—Instructions are given to the boys in carpentering, mechanical engineering, and branches of farming such as gardening, general cultivation of the soil, stock raising, and dairying. Instructions are made as practical as possible and are supplemented by work in the shops and on the farm. It has been the special aim to make instructions both theoretical and practical to conform with conditions which will in the

future surround the pupils. Special attention is given to dairying, as this line of industry is fast developing in this section of the country.

Domestic department.—The object of this department is to make girls proficient in matters pertaining to their future housekeeping at their own homes, and it is our view that girls who have received the full course of training at this school, are capable and efficient housekeepers.

Employees.—The employees of the school are efficient, painstaking, and devoted in their work.

The promptness with which pupils are returned to school on the 1st of September and the full attendance at the school is in a great measure due to the district farmers, who are ready at all hours of the day or night to render any assistance asked of them. Valuable information and suggestions are received from the field matrons in regard to the home conditions of the pupils.

EWALD C. WITZLEBEN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

LITTLE EAGLE, S. DAK., August 24, 1905.

The general health of the school children during the past year was excellent, there being no serious sickness—no cases except colds or those of a temporary nature. Before the opening of the school the dormitories, play rooms, schoolrooms, etc., were thoroughly renovated by paint on the inside. The policy of the management was to admit no children that could not be benefited or whose health would endanger that of fellow-pupils.

Industrial work.—During the year farming and gardening was given considerable prominence, and highly satisfactory results promise to repay every effort, the children showing marked interest in the work. A year ago 6 acres of alfalfa was planted on the new farm as an experiment, and three cuttings will be harvested from this field this season. This spring the acreage was doubled and promises also a satisfactory yield, thus demonstrating that alfalfa will do well in this locality, notwithstanding the popular opinion that the freeze would kill it in the winter. The farm will yield about 50 tons of alfalfa. Wheat, speltz, and Siberian millet serve as a practical lesson to the Indians. The corn crop of about 15 acres promises 500 bushels if not cut off by early frost or hail. The potato and onion yield, practically mature, will be ample to supply the need of the school for the ensuing year.

The school herd, consisting of about 75 head of cattle, is principally mongrel and needs to be displaced by an all-purpose breed, subject of former requests, since the fencing of four sections of excellent pasture land for the school was completed last fall. The school is supplied with sufficient milk for the small children during the spring when the grass is good, but during the winter months the milk from 12 or 15 cows is hardly sufficient for the tea and coffee. The school will slaughter between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds of pork this fall and winter, thus reducing the allowance of bacon for its use.

The reservoir begun last year for irrigating the farm has been completed and a ditch made to conduct the water to the farm. It only remains to complete a spillway through which to dispose of the excess water during the rainy season, when it is believed that sufficient water can be stored to irrigate 100 acres of farm land. The rainfall this season has been so distributed as to render irrigation unnecessary.

Much of the heavy work incident to the farm, pasture, and dam building furnished valuable occupation to the Indian laborers, occupying those in the vicinity of the school who could return to their homes at night.

The work of the other industrial departments has been in the main satisfactory, showing marked progress throughout.

The literary work was quite satisfactory this year, since the teachers begun the work with a year's experience.

The former isolated location of the school, making it undesirable for new employees, has been to some extent removed by an outlet to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Glenham, S. Dak., a distance of about 30 miles from the school, placing us within twenty-four hours of St. Paul.

J. THOS. HALL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, July 20, 1905.

The school had a total enrollment of 138 (64 boys and 74 girls), with an average attendance of 128.31. The attendance was steady and all that could be desired.

Health.—The health of the pupils throughout the year was excellent. No case of death or serious illness interfered with the happiness of the children; only four had to be temporarily excused from school, which certainly compares very favorably with the health of any institution for the number attending and proves that everything was done to improve and preserve the sanitary conditions of the school.

Schoolroom work.—The literary work was carried on in the usual lines, and the interest of the children for learning and acquiring good literary tastes, especially for good and instructive reading, and expressing their thoughts in correct and well-written compositions and other exercises, was greatly stimulated by the zeal and untiring efforts of the teachers, who took great pains at all times to make studying and learning a pleasing and agreeable task for the scholars.

Domestic and industrial work.—The girls were taught in the sewing room, laundry, kitchen, dining room, and other places what they should know and do in their own homes, and a walk through the different apartments showed good housekeeping everywhere and always.

The school farm with its oats, wheat, potato, corn, and melon patches, and the garden with its various divisions of vegetable crops, the school herd, counting from 75 to 80 head, besides some horses and mules, afford the boys a good opportunity to learn and practice with sense and regularity what they are expected to carry on for their respect-

able self-support on their claims and allotments after their school days are over. Last year's crops were partly destroyed by two hail storms, although a considerable amount of vegetables was gathered from the garden. This year, if no unforeseen destructive accident comes between, the prospects are better; but almost continuous, copious rains, which provide moisture in abundance, a rather exceptional occurrence in this otherwise arid country, make it rather hard for the working force to contend successfully with the weeds growing more rapidly than the crops.

The different systems now in operation at the school, and the repairs necessary and in constant demand in a plant of this size, give the boys also a chance to become handy with tools under the mechanic in charge of the repair shop.

Improvements.—The long-looked-for improvements, so often applied for and recommended for a number of years, were made the past school year, and the builders were on the place from September 1, 1904, to February 1, 1905. The plans and specifications of the new additions and different systems and plants installed certainly reflect the greatest credit on their originators and the Office, as they show their very best will to introduce and establish everything according to the best improved modern methods and conveniences. The warmest thanks of the school go out to the authorities in charge of the planning and arranging these extensive improvements, which for all future will add so much to the comfort and accommodation of employees and pupils.

For the first time in its twenty-five years' existence the school can now boast of an effective sewer system, which does away with many disagreeable features in dormitories and other places and much extra hard work in kitchen and laundry.

The old kerosene lamp had finally to give way to the modern acetylene plant, which furnishes a splendid light.

The water system is enlarged, but "Old Missouri," our inexhaustible basin of supply, keeps a person in constant fear and suspense about what it may do from one day to the other, by changing current over night or forming undesirable sand banks, where we do not want them to be, or preparing some other unexpected disappointments, thereby unmercifully undoing what has been done perhaps the day before.

The new steam plant, gracefully and without a murmur, takes upon itself the place and the burdensome work of the thirty to forty heating stoves distributed according to want and merit throughout the buildings.

The new bath tubs and ring baths, to nobody's regret, supersede the washtubs and other bathing contrivances, including the Missouri River. The new lavatories with their flowing water appliances encourage cleanliness even on the part of those otherwise differently inclined.

The new warehouse fills indeed a long-felt want, as the saying is, enabling the school to keep the supplies more easily together and in better order and care, instead of having them scattered in every nook and corner available all over the place, as necessity required it to be done before.

Although a second story had to go on two one-story buildings, one 50 and the other 100 feet long, the school and domestic work in all departments was regularly kept up throughout the whole time of the contract work without any interruption.

Supervisor A. O. Wright, who was always a welcome visitor, and whose lately reported death we sincerely regret, inspected the school in September.

MARTIN KENEL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF DAY SCHOOLS, STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., August 22, 1905.

The total enrollment of pupils during the year was 163; average attendance, 114. Following is the total enrollment and average attendance of each school during the year:

	Enrollment.	Attendance.
Cannon Ball.....	54	36.11
No. 1.....	21	15.75
No. 2.....	28	17.00
Porcupine.....	28	19.83
Bullhead.....	32	22.35

At the beginning of the school year all pupils over 14 years of age were transferred to the boarding schools. The per cent of average attendance is larger than that of last year, but is still low, owing to the fact that a majority of the pupils are from 5 to 10 years of age, making it impossible for them to attend during the severe winter weather, as many live from 2 to 3 miles from the school.

Education.—An institute of the schools of Standing Rock Agency was held at Fort Yates, N. Dak., on October 6, 7, and 8. One session of the institute was held at No. 2 day school, 3 miles north of the agency. Quoting from the institute report: "The meeting at this school was one of the best of the institute, as it gave the members an opportunity of meeting in a social gathering and seeing the work in general as done in day schools."

A reading circle was established among the employees of the agency boarding school and the day schools, and besides reading the books recommended by the Department, a number of books of first-class literature were purchased and circulated, each member reading all the books by paying the price of one book, this book returning to him after being read by all.

The industrial work during the past year has been very successful. With one exception, the gardens are the best in the history of the schools, and all will produce enough vegetables for the noonday meal throughout the entire year. The success of the gardens this year is due to the care given by the teachers during the vacation months, as all the teachers but one remained at the schools during July and August. Much better results could be obtained from these gardens if the janitors at the day schools were placed on an

annual salary, so they could be left at the schools to care for the gardens and the school property during the vacation months, and make it possible to keep a cow and chickens at the school.

Female industrial teachers.—The order of the Department placing the female industrial teachers under the direct supervision of the day-school inspector did not reach this office till late in March, but since that time I have visited, in company with the teachers, over eighty homes. Much good is being accomplished along hygienic lines. With but few exceptions the houses and yards were found in good condition, and refuse burnt or hauled to safe distance from the house. We were unfortunate to lose one of our best workers in this branch of the service in the person of Mrs. Bessie Bamber, who was compelled to resign on account of poor health.

Improvements.—The school buildings and cottages were painted and calcimined throughout, and roofs repaired and painted. At Cannon Ball school a well was dug, a small storeroom built, and a pasture fence built, inclosing about 40 acres for school pasture. At No. 1 an industrial room and porch was added to the cottage and a well dug on the school grounds, giving an abundance of water. At No. 2 a porch was added to the teacher's cottage and an ice cave built. At Porcupine a good root cellar was built. At Bullhead a storeroom and large cellar built.

Needs of the schools.—The employees' quarters and room for industrial work at Cannon Ball school are too small for the size of the school, and two rooms should be added to the present building to relieve the crowded condition. A small stable is needed at No. 1 day school. At No. 2 a room should be added to school building for children's kitchen, as no provision was made in the building of this school for the preparation of noonday meal. At Bullhead and Porcupine schools stables large enough to shelter a cow and team of horses are much needed.

WALTER P. SQUIRES, *Day School Inspector.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. ELIZABETHS SCHOOL.

OAK CREEK, S. DAK., ———, 1905.

Seventy pupils—34 boys and 36 girls—have been enrolled during the past year, with an average attendance of 55.

The health of the children has been remarkably good and, with the services of a former matron with us again who has had an exceptional experience as a trained nurse, the health of the children has been closely watched and guarded.

As in past years, the ordinary school, home, and farm industries have been taught, the boys and girls becoming quite helpful, so that in an emergency when the teacher, cook, laundress, or farmer have been absent for a time all has gone on as usual. This, as last year, closes with two of our first year's pupils as leaders of responsibility in their special departments.

The teacher and matrons having had, with the writer, a united interest for many years in the children has been conducive to success.

The parents have helped to clothe their children, and in other respects showed their appreciation of their regard for what the school is doing.

We feel greatly indebted to Colonel Steen, the farmer in charge, and the physician at the Grand River school for the courtesies extended in behalf of our work. Through the faithfulness and kindly interest of Doctor Veldheis the school has been the means of relieving much suffering among the people.

The phone connection arranged for by Major Carignan has been a pleasurable convenience and privilege, for which we are most thankful to the Department.

We are desirous when the allotment is made to the people that our land limit of a half acre may be extended farther to the east and north, allowing for more pasturage greatly needed and hay land for school use, if we may be so favored without encroaching upon the rights of our neighbors.

MARY S. FRANCIS, *Missionary and Principal.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO.

CANTONMENT, OKLA., *July 20, 1905.*

The school is located on the west bank of the North Canadian River, 20 miles west of Okeene, Okla., a town on the Rock Island and Frisco railroads, and 12 miles north of Eagle City, a small town on the Frisco Railroad. The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad are constructing a line, which is now about completed, to the North Canadian River, and I expect that some time during the coming fall they will be running trains through Canton, a new town about 3½ miles south of the school.

A complete census of the Indians under my charge is submitted herewith, which is summarized as follows:

Cheyenne (males, 253; females, 269)-----	522
Males over 18 years of age-----	144
Females over 14 years of age-----	186
Six to 16 years of age (males, 60; females, 60)-----	120
Arapaho (males, 125; females, 116)-----	241
Males over 18 years of age-----	67
Females over 14 years of age-----	77
Six to 16 years of age (males, 21; females, 22)-----	45

Leases.—The number of leases in effect for farming and grazing purposes July 1, 1905, was about 300. One hundred and twenty-eight new leases were approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the year and 108 leases expired.

Mining leases are now in operation on 6 allotments, 4 of which are leased to the Cantonment Plaster Company and 2 to John O'Neill. These companies pay \$75 annual rental and 5 cents per ton on all gypsum loaded out. During the past year there have been paid in royalties by the Cantonment Plaster Company as follows: To Left Hand Bull, \$25.55; Little Bird, \$38.15; Standing \$2.

The mill erected by the Cantonment Plaster Company unfortunately burned down in the early part of June. This company had just perfected their mill and got their material introduced on the market and were in position to use gypsum to the full capacity of the mill. They were employing a number of Indians at their plant, and it was a source of revenue to many of the Indians living in that portion of the reservation. In the last correspondence I had with the company they claimed that they were going to take immediate steps to rebuild this mill, and I have no doubt it will be rebuilt and in active operation some time during the coming fall.

Industry and agriculture.—The former policy along this line has been pursued during the past year. There are more of the Indians who are attempting agriculture in a small way, and their success along this line has been very encouraging. During the past year a greater number of Indians than heretofore have obtained work from white men—lessees and homesteaders—and have received remunerative wages for their labor. They worked in the harvest field and at general farm work. At present there are a number of Indians employed with teams on the Orient Railroad, now being completed through this portion of the reservation. The contractor reports that they make good workers, and he had just as soon have them as the white men he has in his employ.

Sale of inherited lands.—On the promulgation by your Office of the amendment requiring Indians to deposit in some national depository the funds received from the sale of deceased allotments, and allowing them to draw therefrom only at the rate of \$10 per month—except in cases of previously contracted debts, payment for which was authorized by your Office—they were somewhat reluctant in posting their lands for sale, but after being convinced that the ruling would not be changed and that it was for their best interests they came in and posted their allotments, and I am now advertising monthly about as many as before the passage of the amendment. After the rule has been put into practical operation I think they realize that it is for their best interests. During the past year there have been sold 17 pieces of land, aggregating 2,589.81 acres, for \$31,335.28, an average price of \$12.10 per acre, which shows a slight increase over prices received the previous year.

Minor orphans.—During the past year the following guardians have been appointed:

Wards.	Guardian.	Bond.	Bondsmen.
Bear Behind.....	Albert H. Keith.....	\$200	F. C. Staley and C. W. Edwards.
Funston White Man.....	do.....	200	Do.
Byron White Man.....	do.....	1,000	Jerome Harrington and R. S. Keith.
James Bad Teeth, or Little White Horse.....	do.....	500	Do.
Togather.....	do.....	500	Do.
Mattie Hansel.....	William Hansel.....	(a)	E. E. King and Frank Filmore.
Ellen Hansel.....	do.....	500	W. H. and C. V. Boice.
Cut Nose.....	Ed Baker.....	800	Do.
May Hutchinson.....	do.....	500	R. I. and C. Lewis Temple.
Frank White.....	do.....	500	Do.
Man of War, or Harry Williams.....	do.....	500	Do.
Bill Williams.....	do.....	500	Do.
Ebenezer Williams.....	do.....	500	Do.
Maggie Todd.....	A. C. Seeley.....	600	Harrison Brown and R. I. Temple.
Ida Todd.....	do.....	600	Do.

^a Belongs to Seger district; amount of bond unknown.

The following amounts have been paid over to legally appointed guardians during the past year :

Guardians.	Ward.	Amount.	Guardians.	Ward.	Amount.
Albert H. Keith	Little Elk	\$7.30	Albert H. Keith	Mary Curley	\$194.55
Do	Slipper	133.28	Do	Richard White	17.50
Do	Anna Left Hand	98.28	Do	Little Woman	5.45
Do	Red Water	48.82	Do	Bird Tail	5.45
Do	Little Coyote	28.81	Do	Lime	52.50
Do	Four Bears	28.81	Do	Black Rock	17.94
Do	Fannie Bull	51.68	Do	Bear Behind	11.07
Do	Running Behind	22.22	Do	James Bad Teeth	5.38
Do	Phoebe Scabby	32.22	Do	Togather	70.00
Do	Horse		Ed Baker	Frank White	140.18
Do	Lena Little Man	48.00	Do	Man of War	25.35
Do	James Fat Wolf	73.42	Do	Bill Williams	5.35
Do	Agnes Fat Wolf	38.42	Do	Ebenezer Williams	5.35
Do	Big Hawk	10.39	Geo. Kouns and	James Riley	17.60
Do	Crazy Wolf	52.61	D. C. Adams.	Jennie Riley	17.60
Do	Bad Breath	18.33	Do	Helen L. Riley	17.60
Do	Strong Man	31.67	Do	Hazel Riley	17.60
Do	Driving Behind	31.67	Do	Mattie Hansel	2.50
Do	Coming Up	109.45	William Hansel	Ellen Hansel	2.50
Do	Red Moon	57.00	Do	Colored Girl	57.61
Do	John Lee	11.75	Jacob M. Plet-		
Do	Ella Lee	11.75	schser.		
Do	Nancy Lee	11.74	A. C. Seeley	Maggie Todd	8.83
Do	Marine D. T. Raven	54.17	Do	Ida Todd	8.83
Do	Moapie	5.00			

Letters of guardianship for all above have been filed with your office.

Education.—The average attendance during the past year was 78.24, an increase of 4.3 over last year. The rated capacity of this school is 120, which is an error, the actual capacity of the school being about 80, which I have reported continuously in my school reports forwarded to you office. The school work has been in charge of a teacher and kindergartner, who have rendered satisfactory service. The progress made by the pupils has been reasonably good.

In May the industrial teacher, assisted by the teachers, laid out class gardens, and the whole school went into the garden and prepared the ground and planted the seed, but we did not see any beneficial results from this, for the reason that the school closed at the end of May and the pupils went home, but during the time they worked in the garden they showed a great amount of interest, and in so far as preparing the ground and planting the seed is concerned, I believe that they derived some benefit from the work.

The school herd has furnished the school with a sufficient amount of milk, so that the younger pupils had milk to drink, and they had plenty of milk for cooking purposes. For raising a dairy herd I consider this school very fortunately located, and I believe it would be for the best interests of the service to encourage this branch of the school work and make dairying as practicable as possible.

Crime.—On February 20 last two deputy sheriffs from Dewey County went to the place of Powder Face to arrest him on a charge of drawing a gun on a white man with whom he had formerly had some trouble. Powder Face resisted arrest, so it is claimed by the deputies, and one of them shot him twice, killing him instantly. The men who did the killing were exonerated by the coroner's jury, and the case has been turned over to the Department of Justice for further investigation.

BYRON E. WHITE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., August 14, 1905.

The agency is located on the North Canadian River, at Darlington, Okla., 1½ miles from Fort Reno railway station; 1¼ miles from Darlington railway station, and 4 miles from El Reno, Okla. The Arapaho Training School is located

directly at the agency, and the Cheyenne Training School is located about 3 miles north of the agency.

About 26 sections of this reservation were reserved for agency and school purposes and are used for farming and grazing land by the agency and Cheyenne and Arapaho schools, all the rest of the reservation being allotted to Indians in severalty.

Buildings and plant.—The agency has 40 buildings in fairly good repair. Some repairs, painting, etc., are required and will be made during the coming year.

The Arapaho school has 22 buildings, most of them in a fair state of preservation, all having been painted during the year. A new windmill and some repairs will be required during the coming year.

The Cheyenne school has 12 buildings in fairly good repair. In both dormitories quite an expense will have to be incurred in repairing the heating plant, not so much in the boys' dormitory, but extensive repairs in the girls' dormitory, as the hot-air plant is almost worn out there. The buildings have been painted and general repairs made during the year. A new boiler will also be required for the water system.

The drinking water for the agency and Arapaho school is hauled from a spring about 1½ miles distant, but for other purposes we have a good water system and water is piped into the agency and Arapaho school buildings. The Cheyenne school has a good water system connected directly with a fine spring at the school.

Census.—

Cheyenne	771
Arapaho	515
	1, 286
Males of all ages.....	599
Females of all ages.....	687
Children 5 to 17, inclusive, school age.....	328

The income of the Indians was as follows:

Rental of allotments.....	\$60, 814. 74
Interest money.....	23, 213. 68
Products of labor sold, etc.....	11, 418. 40
Road work.....	3, 998. 80
Employed at agencies, schools, in stores, etc.....	13, 810. 00
Sale of inherited Indian lands.....	65, 709. 75
Total	178, 965. 37

Rental payments are made to the Indians in the first and third quarters, and interest-money payment the second and fourth quarters of the fiscal year, to enable them to purchase supplies as required from time to time, as no rations are now issued at this agency.

Indian labor.—Of the \$4,000 turned over to me for the employment of Indian labor to work the roads and make other improvements I have expended \$3,998.80, as follows: 178 men with teams worked 1,168 days, at \$2.50, \$2,920, and 162 men single-handed worked 863 days, at \$1.25, \$1,078.80.

Eleven miles of new road was made and 23½ miles repaired in good shape.

Agriculture.—On the agency farm of 180 acres there were raised 200 bushels of corn, 75 tons of hay, 300 bushels of oats, and 50 bushels of rye.

On the Cheyenne school farm of 271 acres there were raised 1,250 bushels of corn, 20 tons of Kaffir corn, 65 tons of hay, 75 bushels of potatoes, 1,008 gallons of milk, 80 pounds of butter, 61 dozen eggs, and a quantity of vegetables.

On the Arapaho school farm of 184 acres there were raised 819 bushels of corn, 3 tons Kaffir corn, 55 tons of hay, 12 tons of sorghum, 45 bushels of potatoes, 2,828 gallons of milk, 395 pounds of butter, and a quantity of other vegetables.

On the 143 Indian farms, averaging about 20 acres each, 3,096 acres in all, there were raised 3,681 bushels of wheat, 689 tons of hay, 3,840 bushels of oats, 28,640 bushels of corn, 2,600 bushels of Kaffir corn, 1,244 bushels of vegetables, and 30 tons of cane.

A better showing is not made on account of the drought. I issued to the Indians only 360 bushels of wheat for seeding purposes, as it was not necessary to issue more on account of their having saved seed wheat from the year before. A quantity of garden seed was also issued.

The stock owned is as follows: By Indians: 1,145 horses, 153 mules, 364 cattle, 42 swine, and 1,106 domestic fowls. By agency and schools: 42 horses, 2 mules, 147 cattle, 107 swine, and 30 domestic fowls. All of the stock is in good shape.

Sale of inherited Indian lands.—During the year 5,100 acres were sold, as follows:

28 tracts of 160 acres each, 4,480 acres-----	\$55, 019. 75
7 tracts of 80 acres each, 560 acres-----	6, 890. 10
1 tract of 60 acres-----	3, 800. 00
Total -----	65, 709. 75

This year a great improvement has been noted in the saving of money by the Indians, they now having of the above sum \$25,364.08 on deposit to their credit, although a large portion of this sum will go to pay debts heretofore contracted.

Customs.—The old customs are fast disappearing and the Indians are adapting themselves to civilized customs, the men nearly all wearing citizen's clothes and the women a modest dress of calico. Their morals are good, and all marriages, according to law, are either performed by ministers or civil authorities.

Whisky drinking, limited to a few, mescal eating, and borrowing money, from usurers are their chief drawbacks. Dancing and gambling have about been done away with.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the agency and schools is good. No epidemic has visited these people this year, but about the same number as heretofore, 54, have died, mostly caused by consumption, but the same, I am glad to say, is not on the increase. The births numbered 40, an increase of deaths over births of 14. As a general rule the Indians are enjoying good health.

Education.—There are only two schools on this reservation, both supported by the Government. The Cheyenne Training School, with a capacity of 140 and an average attendance of 132, and the Arapaho Training School with a capacity of 150 and an average attendance of 109. Good work has been done in both of these schools. No other schools are needed, as we have ample accommodations for the scholastic population of 328, less about 70 away from the reservation in nonreservation, public, and training schools.

Missionaries.—In the main their work has been of benefit to the Indians. It is reported that altogether 355 Indians have been baptized and 263 are communicants.

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., August 1, 1905.

The entire enrollment for the year was 118—64 boys and 54 girls. In October three boys were transferred to Hampton Institute, Virginia. School opened on the first Monday in September and continued in session until the 31st of May, at which time the superintendent received an order from the Indian Office to furlough all the employees except four and send the children to their homes; therefore the school was in session only nine months.

To carry on the farm work during the three months of vacation the boys were detailed, six in each detail, for the term of twenty-three days each, and thus far all have reported promptly on time and they have done their work cheerfully. With my thirteen years' experience in six different schools in the Indian school service, I must say that I have found no better workers than the Arapaho children.

During the year twelve children were sent home by the agency physician on account of sickness, and two of those sent home died before the close of school.

There were only three runaways during the school year.

The work in the schoolrooms was excellent. There were three teachers last year, but at the end of the year one position was abolished, leaving two.

The girls have been carefully trained in cooking, sewing, laundering, and house work, as far as could be done in an Indian boarding school.

The work on the farm this year has been very successful, promising good crops of corn, millet, and kaffir corn; the wheat making only a fair crop, the oats an average yield; two cuttings of alfalfa, and the third one soon will be ready. There are two gardens, one of about half an acre, worked by the girls—a great success, and a general garden of about 5 acres under the supervision of the farmer produced a great variety of vegetables.

GEO. W. MYERS, *Assistant Superintendent.*

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., July 28, 1905.

The total enrollment was 69 boys and 67 girls; average attendance, 132.5. The pupils have remained in school more continuously than ever before, very few being called home, and the work in all departments was consequently more complete and uniform; in the industrial departments this was especially true.

The winter was one of the severest felt here for years, and the old furnaces in the girls' dormitory building were scarcely enough to keep the building comfortable.

The crops promise to be fairly good, although they have not yet been thrashed. The individual gardens, under the direction of the teachers, have proved a great source of instruction and profit. The schoolroom work has gone on very satisfactorily.

The health record is, I consider, remarkable, but I attribute it to the healthful location, pure water, and general cleanliness of the surroundings.

Through some error the school did not receive all its supplies during the session. This worked a particular hardship in regard to towels and tablecloths, and also sheets, a very scant amount having been received.

The usual fire alarms and drills took place during the session. The surroundings of the school are greatly improved, trees, flowers, and grass having given generous returns for the time expended on them.

The stock on the place are in a very satisfactory state, and the boys seem to have learned valuable lessons in the use and care of horses, cattle, and pigs.

THOS. M. JONES, *Assistant Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO.

COLONY, OKLA., August 10, 1905.

This agency includes both Cheyenne and Arapaho, who are allotted in Washita, Custer, and Roger Mills counties, Okla. The census of these Indians shows there are 728, of which 594 are Cheyenne and 134 Arapaho. There have been 25 deaths in the past year and 23 births, showing a difference of 2 since my last report. There are 192 children of school age. These Indians in the past year have done a great deal of work in farming, hauling freight, working roads, quarrying and hauling rock, as well as laying stone in walls. They have worked in stores, picked cotton, and have done some work as laborers for white farmers through the country. A summary of this work would show they have earned, at Indian labor in lieu of rations, \$4,994.55; hauling freight for Government, \$165.83; hauling freight for merchants, \$675; various kinds of work for white men, \$2,525; chopping and marketing wood, \$1,060; as regular school and agency employees, \$2,383; a total of \$11,803.38.

They have cultivated and farmed 1,174 acres; have broken 73 acres of new ground; produced 25,000 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of Kaffir corn, 75 tons of millet, and 150 tons of prairie hay.

Four hundred leases are now in force on land belonging to these Indians, mostly leased for agricultural purposes, a few business leases. These leases bring in to the Indians a revenue of \$20,105.31 cash, and the improvements to be put on the land as part rent amount to \$40,714. The improvements consist of 79 miles of wire fence, 37 wells, 38 houses, 19,075 acres of broken ground, and 580 trees and grapevines. In addition to the above, the Indians have 75 houses on land not leased.

The spiritual welfare of the Indians is well looked after by the Reformed Church in America and the Mennonite Church, each supplying four missionaries. They have four church buildings. The Reformed Church has expended \$3,965 in mission work, \$125 in educational, and \$1,035 in industrial work. The Mennonite Church has expended \$1,400 in support of their missionaries.

These Indians conform to civilized marriages, according to the laws of Oklahoma. I believe they are the most law-abiding citizens we have. They gamble some among themselves. I have attempted to prevent it as much as possible. After giving due notice I caused four of these Indians to be arrested for gambling, and two who belonged to another agency. They all pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$25 apiece. I believe gambling and drunkenness are on the decrease among them, and less indulged in than among the white citizens of the country.

The change in the rules for selling deceased Indian lands was a step in the right direction. The rules as they were at first gave the agent instructions to deliver the money from the sale of the land to the Indian, which gave the agent no control over the money received from land. The bankers, merchants, and people generally credited the Indians when it was known that they would receive money from the sale of land. Their going in debt caused them to have to pay high prices and high rates of interest. The changing of the rules prevents

the Indians from running in debt in anticipation of the money they will receive from land, and insures a more wise investment.

The Indians as a whole are getting rid of a great many of their small pony teams and providing themselves with larger and better teams, which will prove a great advantage in their farming.

A great drawback to these Indians is their tendency to hire out to go with Wild West shows, and in this way they travel around over the country and come home generally poorer than when they went away. The street fairs and celebrations of different kinds try to get parties of Indians to dance and parade as an attraction to their celebration. The handbills in advertising generally state that there will be an Indian sun dance or a war dance in all the grandeur of barbaric splendor. The dance is generally a fake, yet the Indians get plenty to eat, and they like to attend these celebrations better than they like to farm. The agent has these influences to counteract, as well as to influence the Indians to take up a life of industry, which is not akin to their natural tendencies; yet, in looking back I can see great advancement has been made, and there is no doubt but it will be more rapid as education becomes more universal among them.

The schools of this superintendency are the Seger Indian Training School and the Red Moon Boarding School.

The Seger Indian Training School had an attendance the past year of 119 and an average of 105. The school is industrial. The industries are farming, gardening, and stock raising for the boys and cooking, housekeeping, laundry work, and sewing for the girls.

There is also a class of girls who take nurse training at the hospital and are taught housekeeping and cooking. They are trained in nursing and in putting up prescriptions, and in addition to this there are two of the class who reside at the hospital and maintain, under the supervision of the trained nurse, a typical home. They remain a month at a time, when the detail is changed. They are taught family cooking, bread making, as well as how to cook for the sick. They take care of a flock of chickens, and get a great deal of special training along useful lines. I believe the training these nurse girls get will be of great use to them.

Children who are slightly ailing but not excused from duty report to the hospital two or three times a day, as the case may need, and by adopting this method cases that would otherwise develop into serious illness are averted. The class of nurse girls is given lessons by the physician each week on care of the sick, minor physiology, anatomy, and treatment of emergency and special diseases, following principally the book on nursing by Miss Stoney. If the physician is absent, the nurse gives the lectures and quizzes. Every precaution possible is taken to prevent disease in the school; the grounds, the school buildings, the dormitories, the kitchen, and sleeping rooms are frequently inspected by the physician and every unhealthy condition is reported at once. This precaution we believe to be in a great measure responsible for the general good health of the school.

There has been a brass band maintained at the school, which made great progress in learning to play, and really can play good music. The boys who belonged to the band were very much interested.

There has been a penny savings bank organized at the school. There are 87 stockholders. The resources of the bank are \$139.34, which represents the savings and interest for the past year. I consider the training in saving money and teaching the children how to make their savings earn them something will be of great benefit to them.

To show the progress in the schoolroom, I will report that this school challenged one of the public schools near here to a competitive contest for a prize of a flag of the United States. Each school picked out eight of its scholars. The exercises consisted of declamations, essays, and readings. The Seger Indian school won the prize by three points to one. The citizens in the surrounding country manifested great interest. Prominent people from Cordell, the county seat, 20 miles distant, were in attendance, as well as President Campbell, of the Southwestern Normal, and others from Weatherford, 14 miles distant.

After superintending this school since it was first established, covering a period of about thirteen years, I leave it a well-equipped plant. The school has a steam laundry, a good water system, gas light, and a sewer system, also a hospital. The principal buildings are of brick. There are 2,560 acres of land belonging to the school reserve, all under fence with necessary cross fences.

The school is farming 220 acres this year, on which has been produced an estimate of 2,500 bushels oats, 4,500 bushels of corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 2 bushels turnips, 40 bushels onions, 5 bushels beets, 5 bushels peas, 50 tons alfalfa and millet hay, 247 pounds butter, 3,261 gallons milk, and 267 dozen eggs. Stock on hand at the present time, horses 42, cattle 181, and 308 sheep and lambs. A large number of the horses and cattle can be sold off to advantage and leave enough for school use. We have now on hand 20 head of swine, and have sold the past year hogs and pigs to the amount of \$245.49, besides there has been furnished pork and lard for school use.

I watch with a great deal of interest the career of the pupils who have grown up and gone out from school, as their career after leaving will be a test as to what benefit their schooling has been to them. Their reputation is generally good. I have heard a great many citizens who have met them out of their homes speak favorably of them. They say of the boys they are polite and manly and show a knowledge of everyday affairs equal to white children of the same age. When the boys play ball with the white teams they play with equal or more skill than do their white brothers and seldom, if ever, have any quarreling or differences with them.

As I lay aside the superintendency of this school, after over thirteen years of constant supervision, it affords me much pleasure to know that my work has not been in vain; that the children that have gone out from the school have been benefited by being here.

It is a satisfaction to be able to continue my work among these Cheyenne and Arapaho whom I have been so intimately associated with for nearly thirty-three years, and yet give them needed instructions and encouragement.

JOHN H. SEGER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED MOON SCHOOL.

HAMMON, OKLA., *July 22, 1905.*

The school is located at Hammon, Okla., near the Washita River, and 20 miles from Elk City, our nearest railway station.

The progress of the school for the past year as a whole has been good. Our buildings are good ones, but are very much in need of repairs and paint. The capacity of the school is 70, while our average attendance for the past year has been 39.07. However, we have had every child of school age, physically able to attend, in school. Except in cases of sickness the children have been very regular in attendance, and have exhibited a great deal of interest in their work and pleasure in being at the school. This is especially true of the younger ones. During the year three of our older boys have been transferred to nonreservation schools.

The work in the industrial departments has been carried on the same as in other schools, and has been done cheerfully by both girls and boys.

The school farm consists of 1,280 acres, most of which is in pasture. This season there are 40 acres in oats, 35 acres in corn, Kafir corn, and milo maize, and 50 acres in alfalfa. Last spring 70 acres additional were seeded to alfalfa. Alfalfa is a very profitable crop with us. From it we cut two crops for hay and a third for seed, finding a ready market for all seed we can raise at from \$7 to \$8.50 per bushel. We have already put up this year 50 tons of alfalfa hay for winter use.

The school herd numbers 70 head, most all of a fine grade of cattle. During the year we have sold 5 bull calves to farmers for use. We have also sold during the year, in Elk City, the best hogs marketed there.

The farming during the last two years has been on a much larger scale than is wise, since we have so few large boys. We would recommend that the six quarter sections, which are in a body and which are farthest from the school, be leased, and that the herd be reduced to 18 head. This would give us an opportunity to select some very high-grade stock and enable us to do more with our dairying.

Our garden for the past two seasons, owing to the lack of rain, has been of very little benefit.

W. H. BLISH, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KAW.-

WASHUNGA, OKLA., *August 2, 1905.*

The Kaw Training School is located in the southern part of the Kaw Reservation, about three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of Beaver Creek. The reservation extends north to the Kansas line, about 15 miles. The entire reservation, consisting of 101,141 acres, has been allotted to the Indians except the school reserve of 160 acres and 80 acres embraced in the town site of Washunga.

Kaw population.—The census of the Kaw Indians, June 30, 1905, shows the following:

All ages (males, 125; females, 84).....	209
Males over 21 years.....	61
Males under 21 years.....	64
Females over 18 years.....	33
Females under 18 years.....	51

Births have not been recorded since December 1, 1902, as the rolls closed at that date.

Leases.—At the present time 335 leases on Indian allotments are in force in this office. During the past year, \$31,542.69 has been collected for the benefit of the lessors. It is the endeavor of this office to have as much as possible of the rentals placed in improvements on the lands, so as to enhance their value, increase the rentals, and improve the surroundings.

A few more Indian families have moved on their allotments during the year and my endeavor will be to have every able-bodied Indian living upon his own land and using part of same.

Farm.—The farm work has been directed by the industrial teacher, aided by the laborer, during the year. We have 36 acres of corn, which will yield 1,000 bushels, and 20 acres of wheat, which yielded 303 bushels. The 25 acres of alfalfa planted last year has proved very successful. The first crop was ruined by the rains; the second crop yielded 30 tons, and the third crop will equal the first, about 2 tons to the acre. I consider this crop one of the most profitable that can be raised at the school.

Health.—The health of the school has been excellent, there having been no sickness during the year except an occasional chill. Very few of the Indians have been sick during the year, and but two have died during this time.

Improvements made.—A new hot-air heater was installed during the winter for heating all the lower floor of the mission building.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was 34, 35 pupils being enrolled at the end of the year. Quite a large number of Kaw children have been attending public schools, with but fair results.

Literary work.—I am constrained to believe efficient work was performed in the schoolroom during the year. The school gardens were a partial success. Not enough attention was given to them to obtain the best results.

EDSON WATSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA AGENCY.

ANADARKO, OKLA., *October 31, 1905.*

The agency proper is located on the Washita River, in Caddo County, Okla., and contains 1,541 acres of reserve lands, bounded by the Washita River on the north and west, the city limits of Anadarko, located on the Mangum and Chickasha branch of the Rock Island Railroad, and Indian allotments on the south, and by Indian allotments on the east. The agency has supervision of the affairs of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, all of whom have allotments in Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo counties; also of the Wichita, Caddo, and Affiliated bands, all allotted on lands in Caddo County, north of the Washita River, within bounds of the late Wichita Reservation, which they occupied previous to the allotment, their allotments having been completed June 15, 1901, and subsequent to the date of completion of the allotment of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, which was considered terminated on May 31, 1901.

Census.—The Indian population whose affairs are intrusted to the supervision of this agency is enumerated as follows:

<i>Apache:</i>		
Males, 77; females, 78.....		155
Males over 18 years.....	38	
Females over 14 years.....	51	
School children between 6 and 18.....	33	
<i>Kiowa:</i>		
Males, 547; females, 648.....		1,195
Males over 18 years.....	290	
Females over 14 years.....	349	
School children between 6 and 18.....	325	

Comanche:		
Males, 681; females, 720	-----	1,401
Males over 18 years	-----	396
Females over 14 years	-----	477
School children between 6 and 18	-----	394
Wichita:		
Males, 210; females, 222	-----	432
Males over 18 years	-----	127
Females over 14 years	-----	135
School children between 6 and 18	-----	110
Caddo:		
Males, 274; females, 273	-----	547
Males over 18 years	-----	157
Females over 14 years	-----	168
School children between 6 and 18	-----	127
Total of all tribes	-----	3,730

General condition of the Indians.—Since my last annual report these Indians as a whole have made as much progress in the matter of civilized living and ways of self-support as could reasonably be expected by those conversant with the influences calculated to serve as impediments. Very many of them have worked upon their lands and made fair crops of cotton, corn, and small grains, to which their allotments are generally well adapted. They have experienced drawbacks in various forms, the chief originating from inherent disposition to depend upon provisions made by the Government for their support. The matter of dissipating this disposition has been much retarded by the unfavorable influences that were brought among them with the opening of this country to settlement by the whites. Very many of them who were well supplied with animals with which to work their lands have found themselves stripped of this indispensable advantage by the horse thieves, who took the occasion of the influx of actual settlers to locate themselves in the vicinities where their vocations could most conveniently be practiced. The civil authorities for a long time were unable to meet all the demands for service in ridding the new country of the horse thieves and other criminals with which it was infested. Much success has resulted from the efficient efforts of officers of the law, and it is now possible for the Indians to trust their work horses out of sight. Under such conditions it is unreasonable to expect mature Indians who have passed their lives in habitual idleness, unable to receive instructions except through an interpreter seldom at hand, to make their living by farming with two or three seasons of experience. With few exceptions none have been able to do it, and but for the annuity funds they receive these tribes would have to be chiefly supported by the Government or by the communities that have come among them to live.

The older ones of the Indians generally are improvident and utterly wanting in anxiety to provide for the future, and are most easily led into extravagances of all sorts and become victimized by the sharpers and sharks that lay in wait for trade with them; therefore, always in debt, either to legitimate vendors of the necessities of life or its luxuries, down to the money lenders, who gamble in loans to them usually at the rate of from 150 to 3,000 per cent. This practice of usurious rates of interest from them is not confined to the despised professional gamblers, but is most generally found to be a habit of senior officials of national as well as State banks.

Illustration of the widespread practice appears in the case of a bank official of Gotebo, Kiowa County, Okla., against whom suit was recently brought in the Kiowa County court for trespassing upon the Indian reserve for the purpose of collecting usurious interest. The case was tried before a jury. The Government was ably represented by Hon. Horace Speed, United States attorney for Oklahoma, and Assistant United States Attorney L. E. McKnight. The evidence showed that this bank official had collected usurious interest from the Indians at rates ranging from 150 to 3,360 per cent. The jury returned to the court room, after being out less than thirty minutes, with unanimous verdict against the trespasser of guilty, and prescribing fine of \$1,000, as provided by section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

There are other cases of the same character against bank officials, one of them against the president of the Citizen's National Bank of Anadarko, which will be tried at the next term of court in Caddo County, which meets the 15th of November, 1905. He is charged also as prowling in the Indian camps, with

other bank representatives as collectors, garbed as Indian squaws. Reference is made to these cases as illustrations that never more than at the present time did these Indians need the protection of officials of the Government.

Sales of inherited lands.—The number of sales of inherited lands has been small. The first experience of the agency in this matter led me to discourage the Indians from parting with their inheritances, because of the sharks who were waiting to rob them of funds derived from such sales. In the very first case the Indians—an ignorant old woman and a reckless son were the sole heirs—sold the dead husband and father's allotment for \$8,510. It was purchased for a town site. No sooner had the money been paid in when there was a scramble for securing the funds for a bank deposit. The son influenced the mother, through her fear of him, to make the deposit in the Citizen's National Bank of Anadarko. The president of that bank handled the affair shamelessly, and at the end of the first year of the deposit it was exhausted. The son eventually landed in the penitentiary, and the poor old mother is now the poor, helpless old woman that she was before the sale, dependent for support entirely upon the annuity payments.

Since the adoption of the regulations providing for depositing funds derived from these sales to credit of the Indians, to be drawn out by monthly allowances on checks approved by the agent, and the payment of honest debts created by benefit to the Indians, under special sanction of the Indian Office, the proposition to sell inherited lands appears more likely to prove beneficial, except in cases of minors, where, I believe, it would be best that the land be held in trust until the heirs reach their majority. The lands can be leased and improved in value and the income deposited in the Treasury, so that when the heir becomes of age he may exercise the right to sell or keep the inheritance, as may promise to be most profitable.

Leasing allotments.—Of the 3,716 allotments, 1,701 have been leased. The lessors comprise 441 adult males, and 519 females, and 741 minor children. The adult able-bodied males in leasing their allotments retain 40 acres for their own use, and are supposed to make their homes there. While it is true that some of the allottees are lazy Indians, preferring to be supported in idleness rather than work their lands, the large number of the adult Indians are doing well toward helping themselves.

The money derived from the leasing of the lands allotted to the women and children of these tribes range from 25 cents to \$3 per acre, besides improvements, and is their main dependence for support. Especially is this true of the Wichita and affiliated bands, who receive no help from the Government, except in schools for their children and rations of flour and beef issued to a few old, infirm, and crippled people, who would suffer starvation unless helped in this way.

The lessees of the Indian lands are among the best class of people of the three new counties of Oklahoma. They are generally kindly disposed toward the Indians and frequently employ them as assistants in harvesting their crops, picking cotton, etc., and these examples in thriftiness are having marked effect for good in many neighborhoods.

Guardianship of minor children.—While but little experience has been had in this provision, as contemplated in regulations of the Indian Office and the Territorial laws, enough has been had to incite much concern for the welfare of this class of the nation's wards and to bring conviction that their interests can be safeguarded by the guardianship being intrusted to Indian agents alone. Very few men outside who are responsible are disposed to sacrifice their time in this way as charity, while those who are willing to accept the trust are generally not of such standing as to inspire confidence in their integrity, and would likely be under suspicion of extravagance and grafting on the trust. Indeed, it appears of little use to lease a minor's allotment if the proceeds of such lease are to be almost entirely exhausted by the expense incident to employment of a guardian, as will usually be the case where an allotment's lease is all the minor has to be looked after. The ruling that an Indian father must be appointed guardian before the allotment of a minor child is leased will not work well. In the first place, the father usually has no knowledge of procedure in securing the appointment, nor has he the necessary funds to meet the expense of appointment. He can not read the notice of his appointment or comprehend the responsibility. Neither can he, because of his utter ignorance, keep any accounts or make the returns to the probate judge as required by law. For these reasons he can not file reliable bonds for the faithful performance of his duties.

Since this subject has recently been considered by the Department in connection with complaints and reports of official investigation at other agencies,

it is earnestly hoped that the matter will be referred to Congress with recommendation that provisions be made by statute so that Indian agents shall be made legal guardians of minor children enrolled at their agencies, and held responsible under their bonds for proper accountability of their trust.

Missionaries and field matrons.—There are eight religious missions located among these people besides the four mission schools. The missionaries, so far as I have observed, are prosperous so far as converts to the churches are concerned. They all have regular meeting houses for religious Sunday service, and these services are attended by good congregations. There is no doubt these missionaries have done much good among these Indians.

There is but one regularly appointed field matron, Miss Ballew, in service among the Kiowa for many years, a zealous, faithful employee, who deserves great credit for the devotion shown in daily life with the families of her district. Her service has always been considered helpful to the agency. There are four assistant field matrons serving among the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, all doing faithful work, results of which appear chiefly in improvement of home conditions of Indian families. It is, in my opinion, possible that more lasting good can be accomplished by field matrons than by any other class of employees in the Indian service.

Schools.—There are three Government boarding schools—one, the Riverside, on north side of the Washita River, 1 mile from the agency, supported for benefit of the Wichita and affiliated bands; one, the Rainy Mountain, in Kiowa County, 45 miles west from the agency, established for benefit of the Kiowa; the other, the Fort Sill, on Cache Creek, 45 miles south of the agency, established for benefit of the Comanche. These schools have been efficiently conducted, the number of pupils in attendance having been all that could be comfortably accommodated.

There are also four mission boarding schools maintained among these tribes; two of them, one Southern Methodist and one Roman Catholic, are located near the agency and city of Anadarko; the other two, supported by the Presbyterian church, one on the Washita, 4 miles below the agency, one on Cache Creek, 20 miles south of the agency. The mission schools, as well as the Government schools, have been well filled with pupils and conducted in a highly creditable manner.

It will be observed from statistical report that the total average attendance has been more than 650 Indian pupils, more than one-sixth of the entire Indian population whose affairs are supervised by the agency. My experience with these schools has confirmed previous opinion that the best results in enlightening Indians are obtained from the so-called reservation schools, and that boys especially whose education has been obtained and habits of industry established while virtually within sight of the old people are making better marks as industrious citizens than those who have been graduated from nonreservation schools; and especially are the benefits of these home schools manifest in the manner of home living and general dispositions and habits of parents and relatives brought on through influence of school pupils. No one that has not lived long among Indians can appreciate the strength of the affection of the Indian parents or realize how much of life they are naturally induced to sacrifice in behalf of their offspring.

This school influence is manifestly general and is marked in the case of Eshiti, one of the principal chiefs of the Comanches. Six years ago, Eshiti was a typical blanket Indian, manifestly opposed to agency influence in bringing his following into ways of civilized living, indifferent toward the schools, but consented that his children should learn to read and write. His eldest son, a bright lad, soon developed into a promising pupil and excited the old man's pride in his appearance and school standing. Up to this time old Eshiti had been given up as one from whom no help would ever come in improving the condition of his people. The ambition of the boy and his efforts to reform the home life of the family in time overcame all opposition of the old man. The boy died two years ago, leaving a younger brother whose developed character worked in same line of the dead brother's life, and the old man has steadily progressed until now he comes to the agency neatly dressed throughout in citizen's clothing. He has sold off enough of his cattle to pay for the material and construction of a substantial five-room house, well furnished, a good barn, and has made considerable improvements on his home place generally, making a fine crop this season.

I hope this illustration of home school influence may be of interest to the Department. While it is perhaps the most conspicuous case among these Indians,

it is one of very many that can be cited. No influence for good of returned pupils from the so-called nonreservation schools, within my information, can compare with these, cases.

After my many years of service with Indians I venture to recommend that Congress be asked to make the appropriation necessary for fully completing and equipping the school plants of this agency, for I see no prospect of affiliation of whites and Indians in school educational privileges coming about for many years to come.

While I consider the home education of Indian children most important, I do not intend to detract from the good work that is being done at the nonreservation schools. I do think, however, that we have all of such that are necessary to be maintained, and that, as a rule, no boy pupil under 16 years of age should be transferred to those schools from the home school, and not then, so far as boys of this agency are concerned, unless they are fitted by a preparatory course of study and have shown themselves capable and ambitious of attaining higher education than that available at the Government or mission schools; for it has been observed that when boys unqualified in this manner have had the privilege of support for many years at nonreservation schools and returned to their tribes, they have, as a rule, proven poor examples to the young men, entirely wanting in ambition for further success in life, preying upon rather than being of help to their associates who have not been equally advantaged like themselves.

The Indian parents of this agency, like all others that I have known, favor early marriages of their daughters, so that for this reason it is undoubtedly to advantage prospectively that girls be transferred to the nonreservation schools at an earlier age than boys. I would suggest 13 years as a suitable age, and not too early.

I am pleased to testify to the zeal, efficiency, and self-sacrificing manner in which all the present superintendents of the schools under supervision of this agency, Government and missionary, have conducted the schools under their charge. With the exception of one of the Presbyterian mission schools, they have all been under my observation during all of the years of my service here. No nobler work than theirs could be expected of them. They have all manifested that Christian mission spirit which has everywhere proven to be the most potent influence in civilizing the native Indians of our country, and to these superintendents and their faithful assistants I am indebted for happy recollections of the school service of the agency and its manifest influence for good among the parents of the children they have taught.

Licensed traders.—There are nine licensed traders doing business with these Indians, the same number that existed before the opening of the reservation to settlement by whites. These traders have conducted their business in a satisfactory manner and appear to be of advantage to the Indians. The large majority of these Indians have in the past lived to a great extent upon their credit with these traders, particularly since the general issue of rations was stopped. Before the opening of the country they, with few exceptions, paid their debts promptly after receiving their annuity payments. Since the opening many of them have accepted money loans and other credits from outsiders at usurious rates, so that they are now in tight places without credit. The families must be supported, and the credit system is the only hope for providing for them. The licensed trading establishments therefore seem necessary to be continued, but of course can not exist without the Indians paying for supplies credited. It therefore appears that it would be for the best interests of all concerned if a system of credit, that would be profitable to both trader and customers were established, which I believe could be done successfully, and would suggest that the trader be allowed a fair per cent of profit on goods sold on credit and be limited to a certain amount in trade; the amount of credit to be regulated by the Indian agent and given on his approved order with agreement of the Indian that the debt therein contracted should be paid by time order from the first money received by him through the agent, either annuity or lease money. No harm could come to the Indians in this way, except through collusion with the traders and the agency, which would not likely occur, not possibly in the immediate future of this agency. This proposition is suggested as a way effectually to choke off the money lenders, which at the present time are plying such ruinous havoc against the prosperity of these Indians, and as a prospective way of getting them out of debt.

Lands held in common.—The Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa tribes have 480,000 acres of land held in common. This land is situated mostly in Comanche

County. For three years after the opening of their former reservation to settlement, 400,000 acres of the land held in common was leased to cattlemen for grazing purposes at an average of 31 cents per acre. The remainder was occupied as pasture for cattle owned by members of these tribes. On expiration of these leases the cattlemen, being led to fear uncertainty of tenure and other considerations best known to themselves, declined to renew their leases at a fair rate. Therefore with the consent of the Indians the Department on May 6, 1905, issued advertisements inviting proposals for leasing for agricultural purposes in tracts of 160 to 640 acres. Most of these lands are classed with the best agricultural land in Oklahoma. Great interest in this proposition has been manifested from all parts of the United States, and has given assurance that there would be a large influx of people to lease and settle upon these lands. The new plan for leasing these lands has been vigorously opposed by the newspaper editors, press dispatchers, and other adventurers located in Lawton and Comanche County. It seems that this element is disposed to contend against anything the Department may decide upon in the best interests of the Indians, and be satisfied with nothing less than an opening of these lands to settlement after the manner of the opening in 1901, thus securing registration and drawing booths at Lawton, and by their scheming overthrow the rights of the Indians in this land, and thereby renewing Lawton's boom and their own hope of finally securing something for nothing, the purpose for which it appears they are camped at Lawton.

The falsehoods and misrepresentations of facts that have been sent out by these people threaten to retard the leasing of these lands. This accomplished, they claim to have assurance that when Congress convenes in December a bill will be passed opening these lands to settlement under homestead act. It is not thought that Congress, when the facts are properly represented to it, will give the aid they anticipate, and that after that fact has been settled, the greater number of people who have expressed their desire to lease these lands will submit their bids, and the leasing as now provided for will be satisfactorily accomplished.

It is a remarkable feature of this scheme that the better class of people show no disposition to discountenance it, but seemingly concur in hazarding the best interests of the county in chances for success of the plotters against the Government's aim in its plan to maintain the rights of its Indian wards.

Conclusion.—In submitting this my seventh and last report of affairs of this agency I have undertaken to describe the conditions of the Indians under its supervision, and have to state that I believe the policy of the Government under present conduct of its officials is correct, and should be continued until those competent to do so discover developments that will admit of changes. The time may come when our Indians as a people can be left to themselves to seek and maintain a place among citizens of the Republic, but it is not close at hand, and, as stated before, there never was a time when they required protection of the Government so much as at present.

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

ANADARKO, OKLA., August 29, 1905.

The school is located on the north bank of the Washita River, in Caddo County, Okla., 1½ miles northwest of Anadarko and 1 mile northwest of the Kiowa Agency.

Enrollment and attendance.—The greatest number of pupils enrolled for any one month during the year was 150—76 boys and 74 girls—with an average attendance for the year of 140.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the year was very good. Two pupils were sent home on account of lung trouble, who died about seven months later.

Literary work.—The progress made in the schoolroom work was fairly good. In connection with the school a regular Sunday school was maintained throughout the year; also a regular Sunday evening session was held. These exercises were regularly attended by the pupils and all the employees and were interesting and beneficial to the pupils.

Plant germination, as required by the course of study, was given careful attention for a few weeks preceding the time of planting garden. Much interest was displayed and important knowledge acquired by the pupils from experiments in seed germination in boxes with glass sides with a number of different kinds of garden and field seeds planted against the glass at various depths.

A plot of ground 50 yards square was laid off and inclosed with a good fence at a distance of 30 yards to the rear of the school building in which the classroom garden-

ing was conducted. The water from the standpipe was piped to the center of this garden. The more tender plants, such as tomato and cabbage, were raised in hotbeds. The seeds were planted in these hotbeds and cared for by the pupils under the supervision of their teachers until large enough to transplant into their gardens. The convenient location of these hotbeds and garden enabled the pupils and teachers to watch daily the progress of the different plants. This garden made an excellent yield.

Industrial work.—In the industrial work all the pupils who possessed sufficient physical strength were regularly detailed to the different departments for one month at a time. The boys had training in farming and stock raising. The girls had training in sewing, cooking, laundry, and general housework.

A regular detail of pupils, as required in "Education Circular No. 88," was made for June, July, and August, teaching each pupil the exact date to return to the school to enter on detail duty. The detail aided much in farm work and caring for the stock and received training in caring for certain matured crops and operating farm machinery that could not have been given them at a different season in the year.

This season has been very favorable for most of crops. The following is an estimate of farm products raised :

Corn	bushels--	2,500
Oats (measured)	do --	514
Wheat (measured)	do --	336
Potatoes	do --	100
Onions	do --	30
Alfalfa hay	tons --	9
Millet hay	do --	35
Prairie hay	do --	40
Tomatoes	bushels--	40
Pop corn	do --	10

From the sale of cattle raised on the school farm \$867.66 have been received during the year, and \$562.59 have been received from the sale of hogs raised on the school farm. Increase in stock, 40 calves and 2 colts.

Improvements.—The improvements for the past year have mostly been in the way of repairs. The old roof on the boys' building was torn off and a new one put on. All the old lime and sand plastering was also torn off and the building nicely replastered throughout with excellent hard plaster. This was a valuable and much-needed improvement. The school building has been given two coats of good paint. The girls' building and the children's mess hall have been given two coats of alabastine on the inside and painted on the outside during the year. The barn was repaired and given two coats of paint. One hundred and fifty shade trees were set out in the school campus last spring, all of which have grown nicely. The number of shade trees now growing up and down the walks and around the fence in the inclosed school campus is 400.

Needs of the school.—A new warehouse, a dairy barn, and a steam laundry should be built.

J. A. BUNTIN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

LAWTON, OKLA., September 1, 1905.

This school opened on time, the first Monday in September, 1904, but owing to the fact that extensive improvements were being made on both dormitories, or rather the boys' dormitory was being enlarged and a new stone dormitory was in course of construction to replace the old frame one used by the girls, it was impossible to accommodate the smaller pupils until after Christmas, when the buildings were completed and turned over to the agent by the contractor. This fact reduced the annual attendance, but did not affect the enrollment, as the school was promptly filled as soon as we could occupy our new quarters.

The enrollment was—boys, 106; girls, 86; total, 192; classified as follows: Kindergarten, 79; primary, 60; intermediate, 53. Annual attendance, 135.4. Of this number, 3 were transferred to nonreservation schools and 5 were sent home on account of falling health.

Health and sanitary conditions.—The health of the pupils was remarkably good. No epidemics or serious illness occurred during the year. The pupils are comfortably and neatly clothed, have three regular meals of wholesome and well-cooked food every day. Their meals are served within five minutes of the appointed time every day during the year. Our water is pure, the sewerage and drainage is good, so the conditions and surroundings are all conducive to good health.

Agriculture.—Special stress is given at this school to stock raising and agriculture. The increase in our school herd was gratifying. The number of cattle have increased until we are forced to sell 120 head before winter. Colonel Randlett, our agent, purchased 10 head of thoroughbred shorthorn Durham cattle for this school last spring, and from this number we hope to improve our graded herd and eventually raise thoroughbreds only. We can also boast of having four finely bred colts that promise to furnish this school with extra good horses in a few years more.

The wheat and oat crops were total failures, caused by overflows last spring about the time the grain was heading. Corn is exceptionally good. We will gather enough to feed all our stock through the ensuing year and fatten about sixty hogs for pork. Sorghum, Kaffir corn, and pea crops are also good. The garden was only fairly good; it was promising in the early spring, but this country is cursed with a larger variety of insects or garden pests than any country I know of.

The fruit crop was immense. We had peaches from the middle of June, continuously, until the 1st of September. With the force on hand during vacation we put up or canned about 500 quarts of peaches and dried 500 pounds of green corn for our pupils this winter.

Class-room work.—The work of this department was satisfactory in the main. The kindergarten and primary department were overcrowded—more pupils than one teacher could do justice by. We were denied additional help in this department on account of there being no funds available to pay the salary of another teacher. The employees, as a whole, have been faithful and earnest workers with but few breaches of harmony.

The buildings and grounds are in good repair. The new girls' dormitory could be criticised as to the plan and arrangement, but as it is such an improvement on the old one and Colonel Randlett has worked so hard and long to get it, I forego all criticisms with grateful thanks. A new steam laundry is the only improvement needed to complete this plant, and we hope to secure it at an early date.

J. W. HADDON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

PAWHUSKA, OKLA., *August 16, 1905.*

The Osage Reservation is located between the Arkansas River on the west and south, the State of Kansas on the north, and the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude on the east, and has a mean elevation of 816 feet above sea level. The land on the reservation is about 60 per cent prairie or open land and 40 per cent hilly and timbered. The prairie soil is about half limestone and half sandstone, and is fertile, raising an abundance of wild grass, and when placed under cultivation is productive of large and varied crops. The timber lands consist of river bottoms and broken hills, some of which will make valuable and productive farms when properly cleared. The entire reservation is well watered by innumerable springs and fresh-water streams that traverse its area, many of which assume considerable proportions and abound with all kinds of fish found in this locality. The reservation has a gross area of about 1,470,055 acres. The slope of the land and general course of the streams is to the southeast. It has already been proven by development that the Osage Reservation is very rich in petroleum and natural gas and constitutes one of the richest oil fields yet opened up. There is every indication that minerals in paying quantities may be found within its boundaries. Indication of goodly sized coal deposits are apparent in two or three different places on the reservation.

Population.—A census of the Osage tribe at the close of the fiscal year 1905 shows a population as follows:

All ages (males, 973; females, 964)	1,937
18 years and over (males, 463; females, 542)	1,005
Between 6 and 16 (males, 311; females, 297)	608
Full bloods, all ages and sexes	841
Mixed bloods, all ages and sexes	1,096

There was a net increase during the year of 42, 3 full bloods and 39 mixed bloods.

It is hard to estimate the white population on this reservation, it being transient and irregular. I believe there are from 10,000 to 15,000 white persons residing here at this time.

Revenues.—As is a well-known fact to all who make themselves familiar with the statistics of Indian tribes, the Osage tribe of Indians are about the richest people per capita on the face of the globe. They have a principal fund held in trust for them by the United States Treasurer of about \$8,372,427.80, which draws 5 per cent interest per annum, making an annual income of \$418,611.39. This interest, besides paying the expenses of running the Osage schools and agency, is paid to the individual members of the tribe, per capita, in four quarterly payments.

In addition to this, during the past year there has been derived from grazing, etc., \$154,748.23; permits paid by nonresidents, at the rate of \$1 per month, \$4,137; royalty on oil and gas, \$128,897.12, making a total income from miscellaneous sources of \$287,782.35. This amount will be greatly increased during the coming year on account of the rapidly increasing production of oil and gas on the reserve, the tribe receiving 10 per cent royalty on all oil produced on the reservation and \$50 per annum on every gas well developed and used commercially.

Five per capita payments have been made during the fiscal year 1905—four regular quarterly payments of \$80,000 each, aggregating \$320,000, and one special payment in June last, aggregating \$348,000 derived from accumulated interest, grass moneys, and royalty on oil and gas—making a total amount paid

per capita to the Osages during the year of \$668,000. This made an annual income to every man, woman, and child in the tribe of about \$345. To this may be added quite comfortable incomes to many individual members of the tribe, more progressive than others, from their homesteads and farms.

Oil and gas.—The Osage Reservation is now under a blanket lease for mining purposes for the production of petroleum and natural gas. This lease was originally made to Edwin B. Foster for ten years beginning the 16th day of March, 1896, by the terms of which the nation receives a royalty of 10 per cent of all the oil produced and \$50 per annum for each gas well developed and utilized commercially. This lease was transferred by assignment to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which company now operates the field, mostly through a large number of subleases. Much development has been done in this field during the past year, and a report made by the parent company to the Secretary of the Interior on June 10, 1905, shows that there are 686,931 acres under sublease, that there have been developed 34 gas wells, 155 dry wells, and 355 oil wells, with an average daily production of 15,217.90 barrels.

The oil company claims a total disbursement in its operations of \$2,686,627.54, which disbursement includes expenses of every nature—pipe lines, gas lines, office expenses, etc. While this is, in my opinion, an exceedingly large estimate, there is no doubt of there having been much money expended in developing the reservation in this direction. The present lease expires in March, 1906, when an extension for another period of ten years will be given by the Department, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, which provides that—

Any allotments which may be made of the Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, shall be made subject to the terms and conditions of the lease herein authorized, the same being a renewal as to a part of the premises covered by a certain lease dated March 16, 1896, given by the Osage Nation of Indians to Edwin B. Foster, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and now owned by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, under assignments approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which said lease and all subleases thereof duly executed on or before December 31, 1904, or executed after that date, based upon contracts made prior thereto, and which have been or shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to the extent of 680,000 acres in the aggregate, are hereby extended for the period of ten years from the 16th day of March, 1906, with all the conditions of said original lease, except that from and after the 16th day of March, 1906, the royalty to be paid on gas shall be \$100 per annum on each gas well, instead of \$50, as now provided in said lease, and except that the President of the United States shall determine the amount of royalty to be paid for oil. Said determination shall be evidenced by filing with the Secretary of the Interior on or before December 31, 1905, such determination; and the Secretary of the Interior shall immediately mail to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company and each sublessee a copy thereof.

Under the foregoing the President of the United States has placed the royalty to be paid to the Osage Indians after March 16, 1906, at one-eighth, or 12½ per cent, of all the oil produced under the extended lease.

Permit tax.—For several years past, by act of Osage tribal council, a resident or permit tax of \$1 per month has been imposed upon all adult male persons who reside upon the Osage Reservation, excepting those who are here under a trader's license, permit from the Indian Office, or other departmental authority. When I assumed charge of the agency I found that comparatively few had been punctual or regular in the payment of this tax, and, it being my desire to enforce the collection of the same from all or abolish the system, the matter was reported to the Department, with the recommendation that the permit be collected, believing that this tax is right and proper. One of the strongest reasons for my belief is that this tax gives the agent an opportunity to keep proper track of all noncitizens who come on the reservation and increases his authority to rid the reservation of objectionable and undesirable characters. It creates a fund that can be used to a great benefit to the Osage country in repairing of streets, roads, and bridges, besides which, every person who is affected by this tax is working for some individual member of the Osage tribe, and consequently his presence on the reservation redounds to such individual Indian's benefit and not to the benefit of the tribe as a whole; hence this permit tax acts in a small way to recompense the tribe for the benefit derived or accrued to the individual member by reason of the presence of the alien on tribal or common territory.

The amount derived from the collection of this tax has greatly increased since authority to enforce its collection was given me, but has not reached anything like the sum it should, the amount collected during the year being \$4,137.

Licensed traders.—Since the passage of the act of Congress providing for town sites on the Osage Reservation, the applicants to trade with the Osage

Indians have been numerous. The trade supervisor reports that during the last six months 95 new licenses for various lines of business in Pawhuska, 1 for Dixie Siding, 3 for Wynona, 12 for Fairfax, 30 for Hominy, 1 for Grayhorse, 1 for Nelagony, 1 for Okesa, and 2 for Burbank have been granted. Two hundred and twenty-one firms and persons were operating under departmental license at the close of the fiscal year in the following avocations: Four banks, 33 general stores, 17 hotels and restaurants, 10 livery stables, 7 lumber yards, 9 blacksmith shops, 5 meat markets, and 126 in other vocations, such as contractors, physicians, painters, etc.

As to the trade conditions between these people and the Indians, I respectfully refer you to the report of H. C. Ripley, trade supervisor, which appends this writing.

Railroads and telephones.—The Midland Valley Railroad Company is building a line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Indian Territory and Osage Reservation to Arkansas City, Kans. The road crosses the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Nelagony, 7 miles southeast of the agency, and will be running trains into Pawhuska by September 1, 1905.

I understand that the contract has been let for a railroad through Pawhuska and the Osage Reservation from Caney, Kans., to Perry, Okla., which will give us two railroads in the fiscal year 1906.

The Pioneer Telephone Company has absorbed nearly all of the telephone lines on the reserve and is making some substantial and permanent improvements to their system.

Town sites.—The act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, approved March 3, 1905, provides that—

There shall be created an Osage town-site commission, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be the United States Indian agent at the Osage Agency, one to be appointed by the chief executive of the Osage tribe, and one by the Secretary of the Interior; * * * that the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve from selection and allotment the south half of section four and the north half of section nine, township twenty-five north, range nine east, of the Indian meridian, including the town of Pawhuska, which, except the land occupied by the Indian school buildings, the agency reservoir, the agent's office, the council building, and residences of agency employes, and a twenty-acre tract of land, including the Pawhuska Cemetery, shall be surveyed, appraised, and laid off into lots, streets, and alleys by said town-site commission under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior * * * and sold at public auction, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder, by such town-site commission under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of the Osage tribe of Indians: *Provided*, That said lots shall be appraised at their real value, exclusive of improvements thereon or adjacent thereto, and the improvements appraised separately: *And provided further*, That any person, church, school, or other association in possession of any of said lots and having permanent improvements thereon shall have a preference right to purchase the same at the appraised value, but in case the owner of the improvements refuses or neglects to purchase the same, then such lots shall be sold at public auction at not less than the appraised value, the purchaser at such sale to have the right to take possession of the same upon paying the occupant the appraised value of the improvements. There shall in like manner be reserved from selection and allotment one hundred and sixty acres of land, to conform to the public survey, including the buildings now used by the licensed traders and others, for a town-site at the town of Hominy, and the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section seven, township twenty-four north, range six east, for a town-site at the town of Fairfax, and the northeast corner, section thirteen, township twenty-four, range five east, consisting of ten acres, to be used for cemetery purposes; and two town-sites of one hundred and sixty acres each on the line of the Midland Valley Railroad Company, adjacent to stations on said line, not less than ten miles from Pawhuska; and the town lots at said towns of Fairfax and Hominy and at said town sites on line of the Midland Valley Railroad shall be surveyed, appraised, and sold the same as provided for town lots in the town of Pawhuska.

The town-site commission provided for has been organized and is composed of the United States Indian agent, as chairman, Special Indian Agent W. L. Miller (appointed by the Secretary of the Interior), secretary, and Julian Trumbly (appointed by the chief executive of the Osage Nation), member.

The first work is being done at Pawhuska, which is already a town of nearly 2,000 inhabitants. The towns of Hominy and Fairfax are smart little villages and will no doubt make good towns. The pressure to get into these towns, especially Pawhuska, has been very great, and the commission in its work has had many obstacles to contend with, but it is expected that the town-site sale in Pawhuska will take place in the early fall.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the Indians has been about the same as heretofore. No epidemics of any sort have occurred. The half-breeds are healthy and the full bloods are sickly. Hardly a full blood family escapes hav-

ing some kind of sickness during the year. The mortality with the full bloods is heaviest in infants. This is attributed to lack of knowledge on the part of the mother as to the treatment of her babe. One physician states that tuberculosis kills more than one-half of the infants who die in their first and second year. On the whole, the sanitary condition of the tribe has been better than heretofore and the mortality less. Both mixed and full bloods show a small increase in number.

Police.—The work done by the police department of the reservation, which consists of a chief of police, six constables, and twenty-five or thirty special officers, has been very satisfactory, and the record is very encouraging. The work done by the force is reported by Mr. Warren Bennett, chief of police, as follows:

The work of the police department for the past year has been fairly satisfactory. The constables, as a rule, have been alert, diligent, and energetic in the enforcement of the law, rules, and regulations of this agency.

Their duties have been largely increased, due to the fact that the Midland Valley Railroad Company has had a line of railway under construction, extending from the southeast part of the reservation to the extreme northwest corner, bringing with it the usual number of reckless characters incident to railroad work. Increased development in the oil fields has called for increased vigilance in protecting standing timber, and the work incident to the development of this field has lent its share toward the increase in population of the reservation, which has made a gain of about 20 per cent during the year.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned increase in population, the number of arrests of sufficient importance to sustain an action in the district court show a decrease over last year, due largely to the fact that disreputable characters have not been permitted to stop on the reservation, a great number of whom have been removed therefrom.

Conditions upon the reservation, so far as crime is concerned, compare most favorably with the organized counties surrounding it, which is remarkable when you take into consideration that the Indian country is usually considered the rendezvous for the criminal element, and that the Indians, who own the best horses that can be bought, keep them hobbled near their camps or in near-by pastures, are only short four head from theft during the year. This speaks well for the vigilance of the police department.

The whisky peddler upon the reservation has not thrived, although considerable quantities of liquor have been confiscated and destroyed at the various railroad stations, most of which, presumably, belonged to persons who intended it for their own use. The Indians, as a whole, have been sober and contented, except a small per cent of those living near Grayhorse, Fairfax, and Ralston, Okla., who repair to the latter place on every occasion, and there find saloons with high board fences surrounding the yard in the rear, termed "bull pens." Small rooms are partitioned off in the rear of the buildings, fitted up with dumb-waiters and various other contrivances, to prevent the Indian customer from seeing the person from whom he procures his liquor, and also to prevent the officers from seeing what is taking place. The condition of these particular Indians is deplorable. Some of the women have become so debauched as to make a practice of bartering their virtue for liquor (something unheard of among the Osages a few years back). It is no uncommon sight to see 15 or 20 intoxicated Indians on the streets of Ralston at a time, some of whom, almost naked, having bartered their blankets for whisky, or they were stolen from them while in a drunken condition.

A great number of itinerant boot leggers have been arrested and convicted, but the real criminal—the saloon proprietor—has so far gone "scot-free." The difficulties in the way of procuring evidence against these saloon keepers are many. They are acquainted with all the officers, and are on the lookout whenever any of them are in town, and give the boot leggers the pointer to close operations. I am of the opinion that if the Department would furnish a special officer, who is entirely unknown to this country, great good could be accomplished in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians at Ralston.

The civil work done has been fairly satisfactory. The constables, with one or two exceptions, have taken considerable pride in keeping their districts under good control, and have been active in enforcing and collecting the payment of permit and grass taxes, the receipts from the former source showing a large increase over last year. All disputes placed in their hands for adjudication have been settled, and the interests of the Indians have been well protected. I am gratified to report no serious altercations between the officers and outlaws, which is a decided improvement over last year.

Below is a report, in detail, of the arrests made and of cases handled by the courts for the reservation:

Arrests made.....	88
Convictions.....	13
Dismissed (United States district court, United States commissioner, and grand jury).....	42
Pending.....	33
	88
Nature of offenses committed:	
Murder.....	2
Larceny.....	17
Introducing and disposing.....	46
Assault with intent to kill.....	4
Miscellaneous (assault, timber depredations, etc.).....	19
	88

Following is a statement of cases presented in the district court at Pawhuska, wherein members of the Osage tribe were defendants, some of which were handled by the sheriff of Pawnee County, the Osage Reservation, by an act of legislature, having been attached to said Pawnee County for "judicial purposes."

Nature of offense.	Convictions.	Acquitted.	Dismissed.	Pending.
Murder				3
Assault with intent to kill	1			
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	1			1
Larceny			1	
Introducing and disposing	2	2	10	6
Rape				1
Carrying revolver	1			
Bigamy			1	
Adultery			2	
Total.....	5	2	14	11

Stolen and stray stock (horses and cattle) recovered, 32 head; horses, reported by Indians as stolen and not recovered, 4 head.

Churches.—There are four churches at Pawhuska, viz, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, Baptist, and Catholic, with the Presbyterian organizing. Religious services are held regularly. Services are held at other points on the reservation, and churches are being arranged for. The Missionary Baptists have five missionaries in this field, with a strong organization at Pawhuska, supported by the Home Missionary Society of New York, the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Oklahoma Baptist State Convention. Rev. C. W. Burnett is in charge of the work among the full-blood Indians.

Schools.—Only one agency boarding school is maintained at the expense of the Osage Indians on this reservation. There are two boarding schools maintained by the Catholic bureau, viz, St. Louis School, for girls, located at Pawhuska, and St. John School, for boys, located on Hominy Creek, about 15 miles west of the agency. During the fiscal year 1905 the Catholic bureau had contracts for schooling 140 Osage Indian pupils, 75 at the St. Louis School and 65 at the St. John School.

The work at the Osage Agency Boarding School was quite satisfactory throughout the year, a change in superintendents during November, 1904, having the usual bad effect such changes have on Indian schools during the time school is in session. The total enrollment was 159; average attendance for the year, 137; capacity of school, 180. The school work in general improved under Superintendent Preston, and considerable credit is due him for his energy and management. The school plant was in a run-down condition, the general repairs had not been kept up, and much improvement was necessary. The life of the school in general was of the "drifting" order. The annual estimate for the maintenance of this school was inadequate, considering the number of pupils in attendance, and many necessary articles were not on hand at the beginning of the term.

During the early part of last winter natural gas was piped to the school and has since been used for fuel and light. Since that time it has also been used exclusively in the heating plant, ice plant, lighting plant, and cooking ranges, and has given entire satisfaction, besides saving the Government at least \$4,000 per annum on the light and fuel bill. New steam and water pipes were laid between the power house and boys' building. The ice plant was completely overhauled and put in good condition. During last summer \$1,115.08 were derived from the sale of ice and indications are that during the coming season this amount will be doubled.

Such parts of the walls and woodwork in the girls' building as could be done while school was in session were repaired and painted. At the present time the necessary repairs, such as plastering, painting, calcimining, and papering, in the interior of all of the school buildings are being made. An ornamental fence was built along the front of the school grounds, adding much to the general appearance.

The school had an undesirable herd of cattle. Forty-eight head were sold and the remaining eight will be sold as soon as a good herd, consisting of fourteen good dairy cows and one thoroughbred bull, can be purchased.

The life of the school has much improved. Employees and pupils seem to have more interest in their work. A number of cases of sick pupils were ably cared for at the hospital. The general health of the pupils was good. The garden has furnished an abundance of vegetables. The farm crops were in most cases excellent.

The school barn burned in October, leaving no place for sheltering stock. Sheds were built, but the winter was severe and stock suffered a great deal. A new barn is being arranged for. In addition to the general repairs done on the buildings, a wagon and implement shed, stock shed, condenser house, and hog house were built.

Although not as much was accomplished as was hoped for, yet I feel that, considering the conditions as they were, the results have been gratifying and I think, on the whole, worthy to be considered successful.

Homestead filing.—The policy of permitting each member of the Osage tribe to select a tentative homestead of not more than 160 acres, inaugurated some two years ago, and consented to by the Indian Office at Washington, is still in force and to date nearly 1,600 such selections have been filed in the agency office. This policy I believe to be a good one and initial to the ultimate allotment of the Osage Indians.

When I assumed charge of the agency I found thousands of acres of the reserve occupied and farmed by white men, under all kinds of informal agreements, ranging in length of term from one to twelve years. Many of these contracts were on file in the agency office, while a large number were in the hands of the Indians or white men, or perhaps only verbal. I at once insisted that the contracts be made in writing and filed in the agency office, and all settlements with the Indians thereon made in the presence of proper authorities. I placed a clerk in full charge of this branch of the work and now these affairs are in very much better shape and the agent has some sort of a check of what is taking place on the reservation in this connection. I will countenance no agreement for a longer term of lease than would be approved by the Department were these lands actually allotted and being leased under departmental rules and regulations.

As a consequence of my policy in this connection the Indians are getting that to which they are justly entitled, besides good farms are being made for them and the work of allotting them will be half done should a bill pass the National Congress individualizing their lands. There are now about 1,133 of these informal farming contracts, covering an estimated area of 250,000 acres, on file. Under these contracts 150,000 acres of the reserve have been, or will be before the term of lease expires, placed in a state of cultivation. Nearly all of the breaking has already been done. From these contracts the Indians derive an annual income of something like \$75,000 cash, \$150,000 in permanent improvements, and \$50,000 grain rental.

Farming statistics.—A comparison of the crop statistics furnished by me this year as the result of Osage Indian farming with figures given in former reports on this subject would be extremely disparaging to my administration and detrimental to the Indians themselves without proper explanation. The figures as to crops raised by Indians on the Osage Reservation given in my report of a year ago were estimates based on figures made by former agents as to the number of acres cultivated by the Indians, and not on actual information gained by personal knowledge or inquiry.

Understanding the Department to want a statement of just what the Indians have done themselves, I have tried to make my report accordingly, and the result is certainly unfavorable to the Indians, yet I have been very liberal in my estimate and I am sure that I have not underestimated in a single instance. The only explanation I can offer for the exaggerated reports sent in by former agents is that they have included crops grown by white men on Indian lands. The Indians themselves have done as much farming during the past year as heretofore, and I am convinced some of them have done more, while farming operations by white men have almost doubled. I can not reach the large figures heretofore named in reports on farming done by Indians without extreme fabrication.

General conditions.—The full blood Osage Indian is about what he has always been, especially since he became the possessor of so much wealth—no better, not much worse—the only change in his condition and inclination being that forced upon him by the uninvited invasion of his domain by progress and civilization. He does not like to work; there is no reason why he should work, and not being compelled to “earn his bread by the sweat of his face,” he absolutely refuses to labor and looks with disdain upon the man who does. There is no hope for changing the old Indian; why waste valuable time on the impossible? I say put in the time devising ways and means for improving the younger generation. Push improvement on them, by education, alienation, and individualization. Place them in a position where they will have to hustle

for themselves, give them what actually belongs to them and convince them that they must "sink or swim," relying on their own efforts as do their white neighbors, who are many of them less favored than they.

Mixed blood Indians, as a whole, are a worse proposition than the full blood. They know better than to lie around spending their time in idleness and worthlessness, depending implicitly upon a benign and indulgent Government to care for and protect them—but continue to do so, and thereby, instead of being a help to their less fortunate tribesmen, become a damaging example. The old full blood Indian is to be pitied and indulged to a certain extent, but the average mixed blood does not deserve any efforts in his behalf, nor does he want any, being absolutely satisfied with himself and his condition, at all times selfish, and seldom considerate of his fellow-being or the welfare of others.

However, I am glad to note some happy exceptions among the Osages. There are a few full bloods who are noble characters. While they do not work much, they are saving, provident, and thoroughly reliable—native characters to be admired—some of them men to be remembered by me with gratitude for the assistance they have given me in my work here. Among the mixed bloods are to be found a number of reliable, trustworthy, and really competent business men; yet few of them are successful. I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that there are not a half dozen Osage male annuitants who can show personal savings, unencumbered, to an amount equaling the sum they have received in the way of annuities or benefits accrued to them on account of their Indian blood.

I am strictly in favor of individualizing both the funds and lands of these Indians, and removing restrictions as fast as is possible and humane. Supervision of the estates of the old and actually incompetent can be maintained, but guardianship should be withdrawn from those who are competent by reason of blood or education and they made to hustle for themselves. I would favor the immediate emancipation of every mixed blood Osage. Such a step would be to their ultimate good and would make it possible for something to be done for the full blood. As it is, the agent is handicapped in his work—the same policy and rules can not be applied successfully to the full blood and mixed blood Indian alike, especially here where the mixed blood is so nearly white. Just as well try to put the full blood Indian and the white man who has no Indian blood in his veins under the same restrictions. The full bloods and mixed bloods are as different and far apart in their ideas as if they belonged to different nationalities, and always will be. The full bloods are jealous of the mixed bloods as a class and will seldom work in harmony with them. The latter outnumber the former and are increasing at a greater ratio and will soon conduct tribal affairs to suit themselves if conditions are allowed to remain as they are; hence I insist that the salvation of the full blood is the early and complete emancipation of the mixed blood as he is designated on the Osage rolls.

I would not be in favor of a change so sudden or so radical that it would not be just. The larger majority of the persons now enrolled as Osage Indians could be consistently and judiciously thrown upon their own resources within the next two years, and they should be given to understand that such a step would be taken.

The last Congress, in an act approved March 3, 1905, authorized the President of the United States, in his discretion, to allot the lands of any tribe of Indians to the individual members thereof, whenever in his judgment it is advantageous for such Indians that such allotment be made, and I certainly trust he may be prevailed upon to begin with the Osages in the near future.

FRANK FRANTZ, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF TRADE SUPERVISOR, OSAGE RESERVATION.

PAWHUSKA, OKLA., August 19, 1905.

This office was established March 13, 1901, by the Secretary of the Interior, E. A. Hitchcock, and the duties of the office are to supervise the accounts between the traders and the Indians, see that they do not exceed the per cent of profit allowed by the Department on goods sold to the Indians, and enforce all the rules and regulations governing licensed traders in their transactions with the Indians.

By an act of Congress passed in 1901, the amount of credit extended on annuity to the Indians is limited to 60 per cent of the next annuity payment and, under the card system, which is in use here, this is available at the rate of 33½ per cent each month so that the

family will have money for each month and not use it all at one time, as many of them would if left to their own inclinations.

The principal points at which stores are located are as follows: Pawhuska, Hominy, Fairfax, Burbank, Remington, Osage, and Okesa.

During the year there have been granted a great number of new licenses, covering all branches of trade and professions, and the number of licenses now in active operation on the reservation are as follows:

General stores-----	33
Drug stores-----	5
Millinery and dry-goods stores-----	5
Banks-----	4
Lumber yards-----	7
Meat markets-----	5
Blacksmith shops-----	9
Parties engaged in other trades and professions, such as contractors, painters, lawyers, doctors, etc-----	126

During the year there have been settled through the clearing house operated under my supervision transactions on trading cards amounting to \$112,866.72; and the balance unpaid at the present time from all credits extended on annuity prior to June 15, 1905, is only \$671, this being due from those who were not able to be present to participate in the June payment.

All of these accounts are examined, and every three months the traders are required to sign statements showing all transactions with the Indians during the quarter and all balances claimed against each individual Indian.

During the year a special payment was made to these Indians from their grass and oil moneys amounting to \$348,000, and in addition to this they have a large revenue from farm rents, sale of stock, and farm products. These are all used as a means to obtain credit, and the traders are required to report all such transactions and the accounts are subject to the same inspection as trade on annuities. The amount of credit extended on these resources during the year is very great and, owing to the improving and developing of the reservation by the more progressive Indians, is becoming larger each year. The balance due the traders from credit extended on these incomes on June 30, 1904, was \$50,496.91, since which time credit has been extended amounting to \$191,872.94, and collections made of \$163,144.50, leaving a balance of \$79,225.35. This shows an increase in liabilities during the year of \$28,728.44, and to those not in actual touch with the situation here and having no knowledge of the character of the accounts might look excessive and unwarranted. To illustrate: I will state that included in these balances are amounts due on houses built during the year, amounting to over \$10,000, which to-day will sell for twice or three times what they cost. These are owned largely by mixed bloods, and are, from any point of view, a good investment of their funds. Of this large balance, the sum of \$64,627.67 is due from mixed bloods, and only \$14,597.68 from full bloods.

There may be a few cases in which the credit is in excess of the Indian's immediate resources, but they are the exception and not the rule. It is the aim of this office to keep close watch of the amount of credit extended to each individual Indian and to forbid further extension of credit to any who go beyond their ability to pay.

Acting under instructions of your office, contained in communication dated May 24, 1904, and renewed in office communication dated March 28, 1905, addressed to Captain Frantz, United States Indian agent, I have withheld the privilege of borrowing money from those who are addicted to excessive drinking, and allowed them to trade out their annuity at the stores where they prefer to trade, thus making sure that their families receive the benefit of the money which would otherwise go to the saloon keeper and the bootlegger. This has been of great benefit to some of those families and should be continued.

I would most urgently recommend that in the future all special payments to these Indians be paid out after ninety days' notice thereof, and that we be allowed to issue the usual trading card, on which they can trade to the amount of 60 per cent of the proposed payment. I recommend this solely for the benefit of the Indians, as it is plainly evident that the paying in cash to these Indians of such a sum of money as was disbursed to them in May, 1905, results in great increase of drunkenness and debauchery. We have no possible way of controlling the expenditure thereof, and all kinds of deals are made to relieve them of their funds. If the protection afforded them under the card system could be thrown around the expenditure of all their money, it would result in great benefit to those who are incompetent to manage their own affairs. The card system does not oblige the Indian to trade on credit; on the contrary it is an incentive to cash trade, but if the credit is extended it only allows a fixed amount and subjects all of the credits so extended to the inspection of this office.

I would respectfully repeat my recommendation made in former reports that the act of Congress allowing these Indians to trade 60 per cent of their quarterly annuity should be changed, allowing them to trade 90 per cent thereof. There are a large number of annuitants here to whom this money which they get at payment is a positive injury, and as long as they receive this money we can not control them. I have, in many of these cases, allowed them to trade all of their annuity, for the reason that their families receive a greater amount of benefit from this trade than they would from the money returned to them at payment.

H. C. RIPLEY, *Trade Supervisor.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF OTO.

OTO AGENCY, OKLA., August 31, 1905.

The Oto school opened in the new school building September 19, 1904. No trouble was experienced in gathering in the children who had been out of school for the two previous school years. The management of the school has been

under the direction of Mrs. Newman, who also had charge of the advanced pupils. The kindergarten room was in charge of several temporary teachers before a regular employee was sent. The class-room work has been satisfactory throughout the year. In the industrial departments the work for the latter half of the year was good.

A bake oven was badly needed and, I am glad to say, is to be supplied. The absence of the steam laundry, appropriated for but not yet supplied, has been the source of much annoyance and of frequent changes in the position of laundress. Employees' quarters are also appropriated for, but have not yet been supplied. There is no assembly room in the school building, and as a consequence Sunday schools, collections, and entertainments are held under the greatest difficulties and to the disadvantage of both pupils and employees. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Oto school has had a successful first year.

The cisterns, storm caves, and cellars of the old building have been filled in and made smooth and the school yard sown to English blue grass. Immediately around the school building is the promise of a fine set of Bermuda grass. Trees were planted throughout the school and agency on Arbor Day, and more will be set out this fall. A new board walk has been made along almost the entire length of the fence inclosing the school buildings, and we hope for cement walks within the school yard. The old buildings and fences have been surprised by the application of two coats of lead and oil. The fences along the road through the school farm have been straightened and the road leveled up until it is now in fairly good condition.

The tangled mass of underbrush along the Red Rock Creek that was grubbed out last year has needed constant attention in order to keep it down. The growth, when work began upon it, was tree-top high and so thick that a small animal could with difficulty pass through. In its stead there is now a fine walnut grove, in which some Kentucky blue grass has been started, and more will be sown during the coming year.

The cattle of the school herd are in fine condition, and the hogs that have been sold have brought the top of the market, though they were heavier than hogs should be when marketed. One batch averaged 530 pounds in weight, and the feed was alfalfa, of which the school farm has 7 acres.

The corn crop promises to be the best that old residents ever remember having been raised on the school farm. The school garden is in excellent condition, and will prove a paying investment from every point of view.

Indians.—The 65,000 acres of tribal land will be allotted during the coming year, and the Indians are very anxious for the allotments. The Oto have had good health and have been contented and fairly well behaved during the year that is gone. No delegation has been to Washington, though several have been to see the governor on missions that he had about as much to do with as the man in the moon. The governor declining to "butt in," the delegations have returned and promptly reported at the agency.

During the year most of the private leases formerly much in vogue at Oto have been converted into regular Government leases. The tribal pastures were leased for the last time, as the coming allotments will do away with the pastures and nearly double the number of farming and grazing leases.

H. W. NEWMAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAWNEE.

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *August 20, 1905.*

Pawnee Agency is located within the corporate limits of the town of Pawnee, Okla., about one-half mile from the business portion of the town. Two lines of railway, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco, pass through the agency, the depots lying less than 1 mile distant. Seven hundred and sixty acres of land are reserved for school and agency purposes, 640 for the former and 120 for the latter.

Allotted lands.—The lands belonging to the Pawnee Indians lie in ranges 4, 5, and 6 east of the Indian meridian, between the Arkansas River on the north and the Cimarron on the south, and are allotted in severalty. Of the 112,860 acres allotted there still remain in the hands of the Indians 101,523 acres. Of this amount 39,500 acres are inherited land subject to sale. There have been

sold to date 11,337 acres, showing that the Pawnee have sold less than one-fourth of the land they could have sold. The prices received for the land sold range from \$600 per quarter section for rough, stony land, suitable only for pasture, to \$6,800 for rich bottom land. The Pawnee have on the average fairly good land. About 25 per cent of it is bottom land, 25 per cent hilly and rough, much of it covered with worthless, scrubby timber, and 50 per cent of the level upland.

The pasture land leases for from 25 to 50 cents per acre, and the cultivated land from \$1 to \$3.50 per acre. I have, however, recently written a lease on one quarter section which is, with the exception of 12 acres, all under cultivation, for \$4.50 per acre, there being also an improvement clause which provides for two corn cribs, to cost \$50 each. This land is of the finest quality, is in excellent condition, and is especially desirable on account of its location.

All able-bodied Indians are required to reserve at least 40 acres of arable land for their own use, and I am glad to be able to report that there is an increase over past years in the number of Indians who are farming and the amount of land they are cultivating, and that there is an improvement in the character of their farming and in the provision they make for the care of their stock. Quite a number of them have recently purchased hogs and have built pens and yards for their proper care. A number of those who have inherited-land money to their credit expect to buy young cattle the coming fall.

The number of Indian families actually living upon and cultivating allotted land during the year is 55. The additional farmers estimate the crops raised by them at 48,000 bushels of corn, 1,200 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels beans, 250 bushels onions, and 800 bushels of other vegetables. Over 1,500 tons of hay have been put up and 375 cords of wood cut by the Indians. They own stock as follows: Horses, 943; cattle, 236; mules, 7; swine, 287, and domestic fowls, 2,000. Taking all things into consideration, I feel that I can conscientiously report real progress in farming conditions among the Pawnee Indians. The farmers have certainly done faithful and efficient work.

Use of liquor.—I can not report any improvement in the condition of this people in regard to their use of intoxicants. Drunkenness prevails to an extent that is alarming. It is, however, confined to the men. I have yet to see the first Pawnee woman under the influence of liquor. While I have heard it rumored that there are two or three women who occasionally drink, I do not know such to be the case. Thirty-nine persons have been convicted during the year for furnishing liquor to the Indians. The sentences imposed by the court range from sixty days in jail and \$100 fine to four years in the penitentiary and \$500 fine. In addition to those convicted, 15 other whisky peddlers are now in the Federal jail at Guthrie, Okla., awaiting trial. The deputy United States marshal stationed at this point is alert and vigilant, and the cases brought are vigorously prosecuted by the United States attorney. There is no difficulty in securing conviction when the evidence is such as to warrant it. Nevertheless the Indians seem to get all the liquor they desire. I do not wish to give the impression that all our Indians drink; such is not the case by any means. I believe by far the majority of them do not drink and sincerely deplore the prevalence of the habit in the tribe.

I earnestly hope in behalf of the Indians of Oklahoma that when Congress admits the new State it will incorporate in the enabling act a clause providing for prohibition.

Education.—The enrollment at the Pawnee training school during the past year was 125; the average attendance, 115+. Twenty-seven of our last year's pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools, mostly to Chilocco and Haskell. In all, 35 Pawnee pupils were sent to nonreservation schools during the year. Every child of the tribe between the ages of 6 and 18, in suitable condition of health, was in school, either in the public schools of the Territory, in nonreservation schools, or in the home school. No difficulty was experienced in getting the children into school nor in retaining them. The sentiment among the older Indians toward the agency boarding school is most favorable.

The work of the employees during the year was characterized by fidelity and zeal, and the results were all that could be expected, taking into consideration the fact that we have probably one of the most poorly equipped schools in the service.

Very good results were obtained on the school farm and garden. Over 100 acres were cultivated by the school boys, with the assistance of the farmer and industrial teacher. Our main crops were oats and corn. The yield of the former, 40 acres, was 1,300 bushels; we estimate that of the latter, 50

acres, at about 2,000 bushels. The garden was excellent and yielded an abundance of vegetables. There is prospect of a fine crop of grapes. The yield of the orchard is very light. Individual gardens were cultivated under the direction of the class-room teachers, in accordance with the course of study. The work in the academic department was very creditable.

A new boarding school is an imperative need at this agency. Day schools will not meet the situation. Our school population is 177. Forty-one of these are in nonreservation and public schools; the balance are scattered over a stretch of country 36 miles from north to south and 18 miles from east to west. It will be impossible to locate day schools so that a satisfactory attendance can be maintained, if the parents of the children are to live upon their allotments. Experience has shown that Indian children generally will not attend the public schools. They themselves do not want to do so, their parents do not desire them to, and because of the fact that the Indians do not pay school taxes the white people do not want them. On the other hand, the Indians warmly favor the boarding school and cordially support it. The attendance of their children at the boarding school will not in any way interfere with the work of getting the people on their allotments. In my opinion the establishment of day schools would greatly retard this work.

Missionary.—Rev. A. G. Murray and wife, under the direction of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have charge of the mission work among the Indians. A report of the work done by them is inclosed. In addition to the work done by them, a Sunday school, conducted by the employees, is maintained at the school. The older pupils, escorted by one of the teachers, attend services regularly at the mission.

Population.—The census taken June 30, 1905, shows an increase of six in the tribe during the year. The population is as follows:

All ages (males, 307; females, 332).....	639
Males 21 years old.....	156
Females 18 years old.....	191
Children 5 to 18.....	177

GEO. W. NELLIS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AMONG PAWNEE.

PAWNEE, OKLA., August 1, 1905.

We are pleased to report that we now have a very comfortable, neat, and convenient chapel in which to worship.

Funerals attended, 13; married, 12; number baptized, adults 7, infants 9; number of members of the church, 39.

I am sorry to report that the outlook for moral and religious improvement is not flattering. All religious teachers are agreed that the idle class, the loafer, is almost a hopeless subject for missionary effort. Most of the Pawnee Indians have sufficient incomes to enable them to live without effort on their part. As a result of this, they spend their time in idleness, which always breeds vice. There are, I am pleased to report, many exceptions, and I am not sure but the number who have a higher ambition in life than to be a loafer is increasing.

After seven years of experience and observation, however, I am fully convinced that the sooner we allow allotted Indians to manage their own affairs, and compel them to place and keep their children in the public or common schools, the sooner will they be absorbed in our American citizenship, and we as a nation be free of the charge of making Indians instead of Americans. Missionary effort is necessarily greatly hampered by Government paternalism. If the Indian is ever allowed the noble privilege of all other nationalities of looking out for himself and his posterity, managing his own affairs, and fulfilling the Divine requirement of earning his bread by his own effort, then the missionary will have a more hopeful field for his labors.

A. G. MURRAY, *Missionary.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PONCA AND TONKAWA.

WHITEAGLE, OKLA., August 19, 1905.

The population of the Ponca and Tonkawa tribes is as follows:

<i>Ponca:</i>	
All ages (males, 270; females, 294).....	564
Males over 18 years.....	151
Females over 14 years.....	179
Children 6 to 16 years, inclusive.....	132
Number of families.....	121

Tonkawa.

All ages (males, 24; females, 30)-----	54
Males over 18 years-----	17
Females over 14 years-----	22
Children 6 to 16 years, inclusive-----	6
Number of families-----	14

Agriculture.—The land belonging to the Ponca and Tonkawa tribes is situated in Kay and Noble counties, is fertile and well adapted for agricultural and dairy purposes. Of the 121 Ponca families, 66 are living upon and cultivating portions of their allotments aggregating 1,224 acres, from which they have raised, according to a careful estimate, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, 32,500 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of garden vegetables. Twenty-nine families are residing upon but not cultivating their own allotments, and 26 families are living off their allotments with their friends. The present leasing system is largely responsible for the meager amount of land cultivated by the Ponca themselves.

Allotments and inherited lands.—In 1894, 628 Ponca received allotments, aggregating 75,249.37 acres; of these allottees, 122 have since died, leaving 26,493.87 acres, termed inherited Indian land, subject to sale by the heirs under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. To date 12,638.72 acres of this land have been sold, bringing to the heirs \$255,902.47, an average of more than \$20 per acre.

Of this large amount of money received less than \$20,000 has been judiciously expended in the placing of permanent improvements upon their allotments and for the purchase of teams and implements; \$33,000 is on deposit in the United States depository at Winfield, Kans.; \$55,879 were paid to legal guardians of minor heirs, and the balance of nearly \$150,000 has been practically wasted in gifts, gambling, and intemperance. The present indebtedness of the Ponca to merchants and others amounts to nearly \$100,000.

Since October, 1904, the money derived from the sale of the inherited lands has been placed on deposit in the banks, subject to check by the heirs only after having the approval of the superintendent and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This restriction, together with the reluctance on the part of the office in the allowance of payment of Indian accounts, has practically ruined the credit of the Ponca, which, by the way, is a very desirable accomplishment. However, the doling out of \$10 per month to the heirs relieves them from any absolute necessity for labor, and the teams and implements purchased by this money are soon mortgaged and disposed of for practically a song and the money obtained thereby squandered; so, after all, this regulation serves merely to prolong the process of the separation of the Ponca and his money, thereby delaying the time when absolute necessity shall stare him in the face, when his wants will be provided by the labor of his hands; not until this time comes will he ever amount to much.

One hundred and fifty-six new allotments, aggregating 18,491.38 acres, have just been made to the children born since the last allotment was completed. This work has been in charge of Mr. George A. Keepers, special allotting agent, and has been accomplished in a most satisfactory manner. The remainder of the tribal lands will probably soon be allotted equally among the allottees living on the 30th of June, 1904. No children born since that date will receive any allotment.

Education.—Seventy-two per cent of the Ponca between the ages of 6 and 51 years can read and write; 76 per cent of these can use English enough for ordinary intercourse. Quite a number take and read the current daily and weekly papers.

School facilities for the children consist of two district schools and the Ponca Training School. Four pupils attended the former during the nine months' term, and 115 were enrolled at the latter, with an average attendance of 102+. The training school has been ably managed by Prof. J. M. Dankwardt, assisted by a competent and loyal corps of employees. The condition and progress of the school for the fiscal year is given by Professor Dankwardt as follows:

Location.—The school is nicely situated at the Ponca Agency, near the left bank of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, nearly 2 miles west of the junction of the Salt Fork with the Arkansas River. Whiteeagle station is 3 miles north of the school and Ponca City 8 miles north.

Attendance.—The lowest average monthly attendance was 80, in September; the highest, 108, in January. The largest enrollment at any one time was 109, and the average attendance for the year was 102+. The capacity of the school is 100. There were but

few desertions, and the deserting ones were promptly returned, usually by the parents. The children were contented at the school and desirous to learn.

Buildings.—The main building is in fair condition. The schoolrooms, reading room, chapel, sewing room, dining room, kitchens, play rooms, and halls were calcimined, and the woodwork painted in the fall. The office, mess dining room, and employees' sitting room were papered and painted. Several employees had their rooms papered at their own expense. The barns and hog shed need repairing, estimates for which have been submitted.

Health.—The health of the children was very good. There were no deaths and no epidemics of any kind. A few children had attacks of pneumonia, but speedily recovered. One child was allowed to go home on account of scrofulous conditions, and one on account of very defective eyesight.

Employees.—The employees have been both loyal and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The success of the school is largely due to their efforts. The majority of the employees have held their positions for a number of years, which fact greatly adds to the efficiency of their work. Two vacancies occurred during the year, a rather unusual occurrence. A teacher was promoted and transferred at the beginning of the school year and a new teacher appointed. The baker resigned in December, but the Indian Office filled the position somewhat over a month later with a very efficient appointee.

Literary.—The class-room work in both primary and advanced rooms was very satisfactory. The children in the primary and kindergarten room attended school both forenoons and afternoons. The children in the advanced room attended school the usual half day. The evening sessions were devoted to singing, drawing, and literary exercises of a general character. Emphasis was laid on the learning of good English. The holidays were observed with entertainments.

The Ponca Indians have good farm land, and farming can be made the most successful industry by them. For this reason all the older pupils were organized into a special class for instruction in agriculture, to supplement the work in garden and field with more scientific knowledge. The instruction consisted mostly in the study of samples of soil and concrete demonstrations of textures of soils, percolation, capillarity, and plant food. Work done by the boys in garden and field was discussed and methods explained. The pupils showed much interest in the study of this subject.

Industrial.—The work done by the girls in the sewing room and laundry was quite commendable, and reflects creditably upon Miss Hageman, seamstress, and Miss Hammack, laundress. The school garden, in charge of the industrial teacher, was planted and cultivated by him and the boys. It was a model garden, and an abundance of potatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, beans, peas, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., to supply the children's tables, has been produced. Nearly an acre of melons of fine growth promises to supply the demands of the children for this article. All the children have individual gardens, in which they raise a variety of vegetables. The care of these gardens is under the supervision of the class-room teachers.

The lawns of Bermuda grass were kept mowed by the boys, and made a fine appearance. A few additional shade trees were planted in the spring. There are 350 shade trees in the school campus. They are soft maple, walnut, catalpa, mulberry, elm, box elder, and cottonwood.

Farm and stock.—The farm is in good condition, and the crops are showing the results of the very efficient management of the farmer, George W. Haas. The farm contains 400 acres. Of this there are 60 acres of corn, 42 acres of oats, 10 acres of alfalfa, 2 acres of peas, 1 acre of sorghum, 2 acres of potatoes, 4 acres of garden, and 10 acres of orchard; 120 acres are in pasture and 140 acres are hay land. Corn is an excellent crop, promising a yield of 50 or 60 bushels per acre. Oats yielded nearly 40 bushels per acre. Alfalfa made an excellent growth, and offered a good pasture for over 100 hogs.

The orchard comprises apple, peach, and cherry trees. There was a good yield of cherries, but there are few apples and no peaches on account of the severe winter and spring. Two hundred grape vines were planted last year, which already bear quite a few grapes.

There were 79 head of cattle in the school herd through the winter, which were not in a satisfactory condition when spring arrived. The unsatisfactory condition of cattle was largely due to the fact that the school had more cattle than could be properly cared for. During the summer 53 head of cattle were sold. With the fewer cattle it will be possible to teach stock raising and dairying according to more approved methods.

Needs.—The greatest need for the school is a bath house. The old bath house is dilapidated and unfit for use. The bath tubs were condemned by the last visiting inspector. As the school has no facilities for bathing the coming year, we hope that the Indian Office will be able to furnish the school something in this line. Plans for a bath house or lavatories have been submitted to the Indian Office. A new system of water supply and sewerage is needed. Water is pumped from a small drilled well, and is insufficient for all purposes required. The school is still lighted by kerosene lamps, which are very dangerous and require very careful handling. A few fires, started by accidental dropping of lamps, were extinguished by the timely use of fire extinguishers. A new lighting system would be welcomed.

The farm needs a cornstalk cutter, a lister, and a press drill. The possession of this machinery would obviate the borrowing of these machines from neighboring farmers. A new casing for the standpipe to water tank is needed, as the present casing is not sufficient protection to prevent water from freezing in cold weather.

Religious.—Sunday school was held by the teachers, and the International Lessons were taught. Religious services were held on Sunday evenings by Reverend Mr. Simms, the only missionary among the Ponca. The beneficial influence of the religious work is shown by the moral conduct of the pupils.

Reading circle.—A reading circle was organized during the year by the school employees. Meetings were held regularly, and alternate meetings devoted to agriculture and literature.

Missionary work.—The missionary work at this agency is under the management of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. J. Simms being in charge. There are 67 communicants, services being held at the district schoolhouse near the agency each Sunday morning, and at the training school each Sabbath evening during the school session.

Sabbath schools are also held at the "Bressie" district school, agency district school, and at the training school every Sunday morning, all attended by whites and Indians, the latter being mostly "returned" and active students of the Indian training schools. Special mention should be made of the very interesting mid-week young peoples' meetings, held at the agency district school, which are attended by numerous "returned students," other Indians, and white people; this is probably the most potent factor for good on the reservation.

The moral tone of the Ponca is low, but much hope is entertained for the younger educated people.

Marital.—During the year 13 marriages were solemnized, 3 by the missionary, 1 by the probate judge, and 9 by myself. The marriage relation is first entered in accordance with the Indian custom; then reported to me by the Indian police; finally "rounded up," and the legal ceremony performed by the proper authorities.

Three divorces were granted by the district court during the year.

Judicial.—The court of Indian offenses, consisting of three Indian judges, having lost all semblance of authority by the abolishment of the reservation boundaries and the allotment of tribal lands, went out of existence June 30, 1905, ending a career of much usefulness in the management of minor offenses committed by the Indians. The civil courts now have entire jurisdiction in all matters appertaining to the Indians here.

The Tonkawa.—The Tonkawa all possess allotments and are living in very comfortable houses thereon; are happy and contented; have a religion of their own, and practice a few of the old-time Indian ceremonies. They are directly in charge of Mr. G. C. Brewer, additional farmer, who has been with these people many years, and who has maintained a very solicitous care over them and whose influence has been very beneficial to the tribe.

H. M. NOBLE,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SAUK AND FOX AND IOWA.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., August 19, 1905.

The agency is located 6 miles south of Stroud, Okla., on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, and 8 miles east of Chuckaho, Okla., on the Sante Fe Railroad. The school is located about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the agency.

The school buildings consist of a girls' building, a boys' building, school building, barn, and a few smaller buildings and sheds. Only two of the buildings are what they should be; these are the girls' building and school building. The other buildings are old and poorly arranged for the purpose for which they are used. An employees' building and either a new laundry or extensive alterations and additions to the old laundry building are required. The school has been established for over thirty years and some of the buildings are antiquated. Steps have been taken to prospect for water by drilling. The present supply of water is totally inadequate, and as soon as a sufficient supply is assured a new water system will be necessary. A sewerage system is needed and should be installed at once. The old lines of sewer pipe now installed are of very little value.

Attendance.—The highest enrollment for any month of the year was 99 pupils, of whom 3 were day pupils and 96 boarding pupils. The average attendance for the year was 87. Nearly all of the children of school age were placed in school, only a few of the 5 and 6 year old ones, and those excused on account of their health, being out. A number of the children removed with their parents from this agency to Iowa, which reduced the attendance below what it would have been had we been able to take advantage of the full number of pupils of school age. A number of children of school age are enrolled in non-reservation schools and a further number are virtually white and attend the district schools in the vicinity where they reside. Others live at other agencies, and while our scholastic population is 152 we have a much smaller number than this to draw on.

Instruction.—Farming and stock raising are the principal occupations at which most of these Indians must earn their daily bread, if they earn it at all. A few who have learned trades have thus far made little use of their training. In most of the cases among these Indians it serves as an excuse for idleness a greater part of the time. When they are urged to go to work on their allotments they have a "job" at painting or other work on hand.

The principal part of the instruction for boys at this school has been along agricultural lines, general farm work being taught practically. About 120 acres of land were cultivated during the year. The season was unusually wet and crops could not be given the cultivation necessary for the best results. The entire school farm consists of 640 acres. The larger portion is rough and rocky or overflow land unfit for cultivation. The land best suited for gardening purposes is located at such a distance from the school that it is unavailable for this purpose.

Under the conditions existing the boys do a great deal of work in the laundry, sawing and splitting wood, hauling water, etc., the school buildings all being heated by wood and coal stoves. All the work in the laundry is done by hand, no power or laundry machinery having thus far been installed. It is necessary to have some of the larger boys detailed to the laundry to turn washing machines. This is work which could be avoided and is of such character that there is very little instruction to be gained by the boys. The laundry work for the past year has been difficult—entirely too difficult for children of the ages these children are. Notwithstanding this fact the work is done well.

As near as I can find, last year was the first year that the school raised enough forage and grain to feed the school stock, purchases having to be made heretofore.

Agency.—The agency buildings consist principally of employees' cottages. A very poor three-room building, built years ago, serves for office purposes. The blacksmith shop and commissary are old buildings. No water nor sewerage systems have been installed.

The agency reservation consists of 160 acres of land, of which about 12 acres are in cultivation; 50 acres serve as pasture for the agency horses; about 40 acres is taken for building sites, and the balance is used by the Indians for camping and grazing purposes when they are at the agency.

The Indians live about 25 miles north and the same distance south of the agency, making it necessary for them to camp over night when they come for their payments or other purposes.

Allotments.—About fifty Indian families live upon and cultivate at least a part of their allotments. The average size of these farms is about 30 acres. More Indians have been at work the past year than heretofore, which is promising in this direction at least. The number of able-bodied male Indians who should cultivate at least a part of their allotments is about one hundred. Many of the allotments are very poor and will never furnish the Indian and his family a living, being fit for grazing purposes only.

A great amount of leasing business is transacted at this agency each year. The work connected with this takes up a great part of the time of the office and the additional farmers. I have been using every effort to get all the Indians to move upon their allotments and to farm at least a few acres, and from appearances at the present time I believe that a considerable number of them, in addition to those who already live upon their allotments, will move upon their land and commence work next spring.

Sales of inherited Indian land.—Fifty-four tracts of inherited Indian land were offered for sale during the year. Of this number 32 tracts were sold. Bids on the other 22 were rejected for the following reasons: Bids on 15 tracts were below appraisement; on 2 tracts bids were rejected by the heirs; deed to 1 tract was disapproved; on 4 tracts no bids were received. Lands aggregating 4,425 acres were sold, and the amount received therefor was \$51,546, being an average of \$11.65 per acre.

There is on deposit to the credit of various heirs to inherited Indian land over \$50,000, which belongs to 74 different individuals, and which can be drawn at the rate of \$10 per month after checks have first been approved by this office, and in sums in excess of this amount after authority has first been granted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Under this arrangement I will be able to induce a number of Indians to move upon their allotments, since they can not get the money to spend foolishly. A number of them have already asked to be allowed to build good houses and to make other improvements upon their allotments so they may live there.

There are two villages, one north of the agency, known as the "Kansas Sauk" village, and one south of the agency, located at the "dance grounds," which I am trying to break up. They are places where the Indians congregate and idle away their time, and where a large number of them lose their money in gambling. These are also breeding places for vice. It is a hard matter to break

them up, but I am gradually succeeding by working upon individuals to move away, and hope before long to be able to scatter the entire population out and place them where they belong.

Offenses and crimes.—During the year I had 19 Indians arrested and confined in the agency jail for drunkenness. This is only a small number of those who were guilty of this offense; others did not come near the agency and information was not filed until long after the offense had been committed.

No whisky sellers were prosecuted nor convicted during the year for the reason that no term of the United States district court was held in this county this spring. I have a number of cases to bring before the court this fall. Drunkenness is declining to a great extent among these Indians, but when it does occur it is almost impossible to secure evidence sufficient to cause the arrest or conviction of the whisky seller. Usually the Indian does not know who sold him the whisky, and if he does know he is very reluctant to testify against the offender. Drunkenness and introducing whisky constitute the principal offenses of which these Indians are guilty.

On June 24, Sam Moore, a Sauk and Fox Indian, murdered his wife and uncle at the "Kansas Sauk" village 24 miles north of the agency. After the crime he left that vicinity and has not yet been apprehended. No cause for the act was known at the time, but it is now conceded that he killed his wife through jealousy and his uncle for the reason that he tried to prevent the crime.

Missionary.—There is one missionary among the Iowa Indians; among the Sauk and Fox Indians there are none. The church at the agency is patronized principally by white people, the Indians, as a rule, living at too great a distance to attend.

Census.—

Sauk and Fox:

Males (over 18, 128; under 18, 124)	252
Females (over 14, 147; under 14, 104)	251
Between 6 and 16 (males, 62; females, 16)	78
Births	27
Deaths	23

Iowa:

Males (over 18, 19; under 18, 22)	41
Females (over 14, 31; under 14, 17)	48
Between 6 and 16 (males, 64; females 10)	74
Births	7
Deaths	8

W. C. KOHLENBERG,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SHAWNEE, POTAWATOMI, AND KICKAPOO.

SHAWNEE, OKLA., *September 1, 1905.*

The school and agency are located together, at a point about 2 miles south of the city of Shawnee and 3 miles north of Tecumseh, the latter being the county seat of this (Pottawattomie) county. The location is an ideal one for an industrial school, and there is reserved for the use of the school and agency 340 acres of excellent agricultural land. The Santa Fe Railroad passes through the back part of the school grounds, where a switch has been placed in order that school and agency freight can be shipped direct to the school and unloaded directly into the warehouse from the car. The city of Shawnee is an excellent business center and has three railroads, to wit, the Santa Fe, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Shawnee has a population of about 22,000 inhabitants. Tecumseh is much smaller, having only about 4,000 inhabitants and two railroads, to wit, the Santa Fe and a branch line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

Population.—It is a very difficult matter to get an accurate census of the Indians coming under the jurisdiction of this agency, for the reason that the larger of the three tribes, the Citizen band of the Potawatomi, is largely of white blood and are scattered in almost every State in the Union, and for the further reason that no funds are provided for the taking of the census. The

census is given below, however, and is as nearly correct as I am able to make it under existing circumstances:

Absentee Shawnee	460
Males over 18 years of age.....	175
Females over 14 years of age.....	176
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	109
Citizen Potawatomi	1,680
Males over 18 years of age.....	611
Females over 14 years of age.....	610
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	459
Mexican Kickapoo.....	247
Males over 18 years of age.....	102
Females over 14 years of age.....	112
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	33
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Total Indian population.....	2,387

The population as given in my last annual report was 2,620, and in explanation of the apparent decrease I would state that a considerable number of the Absentee Shawnee have relinquished their rights at this agency and taken them up again as Creek or Seminole Indians in the Indian Territory. Again, there are a number of the Citizen Potawatomi Indians who have left the reservation and their whereabouts is not known. The Indians of this agency are increasing, and not decreasing.

Education.—Although we have been compelled to live in and to conduct the entire school work in temporary quarters during the whole of the school year just closed, it is a great pleasure to be able to state that satisfactory progress was made in all departments of the school work. During the time that we have occupied temporary quarters the employees have given the best of testimony as to their devotion to the work in hand and in turn the pupils have responded with a bright cheerfulness which plainly discloses their persistent faith that a better time both as to school equipment and as to their station in life is sure to come. The regular class-room and industrial work has been carried on as usual, unless it be that more outside work has been adopted; and the class-room work is frequently conducted out of doors, in the garden or woods or wherever a suitable text from nature can be found which will cover the work in hand.

Improvements.—Contracts have recently been awarded for the erection of two new brick dormitories, one new brick domestic hall, and one complete sewer system. A new class-room building and a small hospital will complete the school plant at this place to the extent that it will be one of the best-equipped small plants in the service.

Agency.—The agency work has been difficult, owing to the many complicated heirship matters in connection with the sale of heirship Indian lands. There were originally some 2,760 allotments under this agency, thus making the leasing of the same a large and difficult task.

A very unfortunate event occurred in the passage of a clause in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, which removes the restrictions from seven Kickapoo allotments, six of which are located adjacent to or near the city of Shawnee and are so located as to make valuable town-site additions to the city. Unless some legal steps are taken to prevent the passing of title from the Indians interested they will soon have lost property worth no less than \$100,000. This matter certainly represents a gigantic fraudulent scheme, and should be most thoroughly investigated with the view of giving the Indians proper protection.

The sale of intoxicants to Indians is still carried on to a considerable extent, and I find it very difficult to convict the real saloon keepers or proprietors, who, of course, are the real offenders. If a poor streetwalker is caught giving an Indian whisky it is a very easy matter to secure his conviction and sentence, but in some manner the real saloon man finds it possible to have his case delayed and postponed from one court to another until the witnesses have mysteriously left the country.

Missionary work.—Near the school is located the missionary station of the Friends, or Quaker Church, and the pupils of the school are encouraged to attend Sunday school services there regularly. These kind people were good enough to permit their church to be used by our teachers and pupils for class-room work during a large part of the year just passed, or ever since the fire at this school.

A Catholic school for boys and a separate one for girls are located near Asher, in the southern part of this county. At each of these schools the pupils receive instruction very much in the same way and along the same lines as is given at this school. They are very much devoted to their work and to the pupils who attend the school, and their equipment is good. I have never heard a pupil who has been in attendance at this school speak disrespectfully of it.

FRANK A. THACKERY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., *August 10, 1905.*

The Grande Ronde Reservation is located in the western part of Yamhill County, Oreg. The agency and school plant is situated 15 miles west of the town of Sheridan, our nearest railroad point, also the nearest telegraph point. Our post-office is now headquarters for three mail routes. We have a daily mail both from the east and west, with a triweekly mail from the southwest.

Population.—The census roll lately completed and accompanying this report shows a population of 340, 12 less than shown by last year's roll.

Clackamas	59
Umpqua	78
Rogue River	50
Wapato Lake	16
Santiam	22
Yamhill	24
Cow Creek	23
Lakmiut	28
Marys River	40
Total	340
Males above 18 years of age.....	109
Females above 14 years of age.....	115
School children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	84

Sanitary condition.—Although there has been quite a number of deaths I consider the sanitary condition as being good, no contagious diseases having occurred; 11 of those that died were very old, and died, you might say, of old age.

Deaths recorded for the year, 24; under 5 years of age, 6; school age, 5 to 18, 7; over 18 years of age 11. Births recorded for the year—males 6; females, 3, showing a natural decrease of 15 for the year.

Improvements.—During the past year there was manufactured in the agency sawmill lumber for ten houses and five barns, all by Indian labor and for Indians. It is gratifying to see the improvement made by a few of the Indians on their allotments; they take an interest in the work and are making some money. The Indians on this reservation are all self-supporting except a few of the older ones, and they are only helped a part of the year by issuing them rations during the winter and spring months.

Roads.—The ordinary amount of road work has been done during the past year.

Civilization.—The Indians of this reservation show an advancement in civilization year by year. The majority live in comfortable farmhouses, have substantial barns, modern farming implements, fairly good stock, etc. Those who are energetic and let intoxicating liquor alone raise very good crops of grain, hay, and garden stuff. All the hay needed for the school and agency stock (about 70 tons) is purchased annually from the Indians, but they are first required to fill their own barns to insure sufficient feed for their stock. The money derived from the sale of chittem bark and baskets is of great help to a large number of the old people.

An unusually large percentage speak the English language here and would

steadily develop into sober, industrious people were it not for the fact that drunkenness continues to be a serious obstacle to their complete civilization.

About \$60,000 will soon be divided among the Indians of this reservation—money derived from the sale of tribal lands. In anticipation of this the men have in some instances neglected the cultivation of their land, although this has been a very good year for crops.

School.—The attendance for the year was 60; average, 59. Owing to the fact that a State law went into effect May 18, 1905, compelling Indians between the ages of 6 and 18 to attend school, a larger attendance is expected this coming year.

The school farm, under the charge of the industrial teacher, shows careful management. During the season there has been an abundance of vegetables for table use, and judging from present indications there will be a sufficient supply of potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, etc.

Butter is made for school use during a large portion of the year and the pupils have milk to drink regularly at their meals.

Under the supervision of the matron and industrial teacher the girls and boys have done very satisfactory work in the industrial departments, considering the fact that nearly all of our boys are small, the older ones having been sent to the Salem Indian School at Chemawa, this State.

Schoolroom.—During the past year only one teacher was employed and this was a detriment, inasmuch as it was not possible for her to give as much individual attention as is necessary to Indian pupils. However, the school-room work was very satisfactory and good results have been obtained. The gardens made and cared for by the pupils, supervised by the teacher, were a source of pleasure to the children, creating in each a sense of responsibility and ownership, the results to depend upon personal exertion.

Employees.—This school is to be congratulated in having an agreeable and pleasant force of employees, and I wish to commend the work of the entire force. All have heartily cooperated with me in the efforts made to further the progress of the school, and much credit is due each one for the success in their separate departments and the good results accomplished.

DR. ANDREW KEESHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 1, 1905.*

This agency is located 32 miles north of Klamath Falls, Oreg., near Lake Klamath. The Yainax subagency is located 40 miles east of here.

Population.—Klamath, 755; Modoc, 223, Paiute, 112; Pit River, 59. Of these there are males, 530; females, 621; children of school age, both sexes, 321. Births, 27; deaths, 31; marriages, 7; divorce, 1.

Health.—The health during the past year seems to have been worse than former years on account of an increase in tubercular troubles.

Education.—It seems to me that these Indians possess higher intellects than most tribes that I have been with. The returned students from nonreservation schools seem to be as a rule the same as on other reservations—usually the trouble makers and most worthless class.

There are two boarding schools on this reservation—the Klamath school, with a capacity of 110 pupils; the Yainax school, with a capacity of 90 pupils. The Klamath school is well located and its capacity should be increased; the Yainax school is poorly located and should be discontinued and a day school established there. The classroom and industrial work at both of these schools seems to have been conducted successfully during the past year. The discipline of the schools is good, especially at the Klamath school. There has been too many changes of employees at these schools for their best success.

Buildings and repairs.—All of the buildings at both agencies and schools are in sad need of roofs and paint. Two new buildings, a dining room and dormitory combined, and an employees' quarters should be built at the Klamath school; also complete water, sewerage, heating, and lighting systems are needed.

Sawmills.—There are two sawmills on this reservation, one at Klamath Agency and the other near the Yainax school. These mills, if properly conducted, could saw all the lumber needed by the Government for new buildings or repairs and also all the lumber needed by Indians.

Unsettled land claims.—The State of Oregon claims certain swamp lands within this reservation. The California and Oregon Land Company now controls over 133,000 acres of land within the reservation along the old military road. I have been directed by your office to make an examination of this road-grant land and I trust that some settlement will soon be made with the present owners of this road grant.

Tribal and timber lands.—There have been about 1,100 allotments made on this reservation; the remainder of the lands is held in common by the tribes. Two grazing permits have been issued for this year. There is much fine timber growing on tribal land on this reservation.

Allotments.—The Indians have not received their patents for the allotments that have been made on this reservation on account of disputed land claims mentioned above.

Agriculture and stock raising.—On account of the close proximity of the Cascade Range, farming is not much of a success on this reservation and more attention is paid to stock raising. The Indians own about 2,500 horses, 100 mules, 12 burros, 3,000 cattle, 175 hogs, 5 goats, and 750 domestic fowls.

Irrigation.—So far irrigation has not done much for this reservation, although considerable money has been spent by the Government. The Modoc Point ditch has been begun, but it will take considerable work and expense to complete it. The Crooked Creek ditch needs considerable work done on it before it will be of much service. The Agency Spring ditch is now under construction. There should also be two ditches constructed on the east end of the reservation.

Irregular labor.—These Indians seem to be willing to work and are irregularly employed by the Government in haying, freighting, and on the irrigation ditches. I am of the opinion that the Government should be more prompt in its payments for irregular Indian labor; payments should be made to Indians at least twice a month, instead of every three months, as is now the custom.

Leasing of land.—Only an informal system has been in force in the past on this reservation. The regular system of leasing Indian lands will be followed hereafter. The Indians have been getting an average of about 12 cents an acre for their land.

Industrial pursuits.—These Indians seem to be very industrious and furnish wood for the Government, put up hay for themselves, and also work for white ranchers, work on the irrigation ditches, raise a few horses and cattle, and freight supplies for both Government and whites.

Roads.—The roads on this reservation are not in a very good condition. Many of the bridges need rebuilding or repairs, and much work should be done on the roads by taking out stones and stumps and improving grades.

Telephone lines.—A telephone line 40 miles in length was constructed during May and June from this agency to the Yainax school. A short line was also constructed from this agency to the Williamson River, near Spring Creek. There is also a private line running across the reservation from Fort Klamath to Klamath Falls.

Minors, orphans, and guardians.—There is not at present a regularly appointed guardian on this reservation. There are several Indians acting as guardians for orphans. This method of guardianship seems to have been the custom here for several years, and lands have been leased and money collected by these temporary guardians. It is my intention to have guardians regularly appointed hereafter.

Courts.—There has been fifteen Indian criminals punished by the Indian court here during the last year. There are two strong parties on this reservation, and it is almost impossible to get Indian judges who are not partial in giving their decisions. I believe it would be for the best interests of the service to abolish this Indian court and have a justice of the peace appointed here as in white communities.

Police.—The police force on this reservation is very efficient.

Missionary work.—There is a Methodist missionary located about 7 miles south of this agency. To look at the building, one would think that the missionary work has been sadly neglected. A real live missionary could do effective work on this reservation, and I have been promised that such a man would be sent soon.

Employees.—There has been many changes in the employee force at this agency and school since I assumed charge, May 1, 1905.

HORACE G. WILSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREG., August 18, 1895.

There were 446 Indians enrolled, as against 536 about twelve years ago, when the allotting agent completed his work. Out of a school population of about 94 we had an average attendance at the Siletz Training School of 59, with perhaps 20 at nonreservation schools, mostly at the Salem school.

The excess of deaths over births during the past year was 9, which appears to be the average annual decrease for the past decade. The health of the Siletz Indians can be said to be fair, or below the average. Nevertheless there is a large proportion of old people, a few of them having passed 100.

In civilization these people are perhaps above the average. Many of them live in commodious houses, and a number of the homes are neat and sanitary. In disposition the Siletz are rather amiable, not ugly even when under the influence of intoxicants. The tribal customs are at a discount. Councils are not in favor, and most of the people attend to their own affairs. There are no big men aspiring to leadership. The right to vote is not denied. Roads are kept in repair under State laws. An Indian justice of the peace in this precinct has done good work, dispensing equal justice to all; but if he is reelected he will have to get all the white votes available.

As in other places, the testimony of the Indian under oath is not highly regarded, experience having shown that large numbers of them will swear to one thing one day and soon after swear to the opposite. This is not due to any innate viciousness on the part of the Indian, but to other causes quite generally understood. Some few are considered strictly reliable, but when they get away from home the general reputation discounts their standing.

The allottees do quite well with the allotments, considering that markets are not strong. A man with 80 acres of land in this section must be content with having a comfortable home, a modest living, and await contentedly the gradual development of resources. He must produce as large a proportion of what he consumes as possible and such a variety of other products as the local market demands. Clearing the land of brush and ferns and adapting the hills to cultivation is an expensive process. The cooperation of natural forces, of domestic animals at pasture, and any other means which will save drudgery is the proper policy.

Approximately 256 allottees, or nearly half, have died. We have had as many as 58 of the allotments advertised for sale at one time, but only a small per cent have been sold. Recently bidders are more active than a year ago. Many white people, especially foreigners, are settling within the limits of the old reservation. This helps improve the price of land. Inherited Indian land has sold as high as \$25 per acre. The average price is near \$10.

The number of Indian allotments under lease averages about 20. Minors and old people, as well as heirs, who have under their control a number of allotments not contiguous can often rent to advantage. In this way improvements are secured.

Forty-eight years ago this agency was established, with Robert Metcalf as agent. With the assistance of Maj. James Bruce, of the Oregon National Guard, he gathered from various portions of the State fragmentary tribes and located them here. The previous year Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, floated a block house about 10 miles down the Siletz River and established it on the present site of our boarding house. With the aid of Major Bruce and others the road from Corvallis was extended to Siletz. Fields were broken and the first attempts at domestic pursuits were begun. Thirty-five years afterwards lands were allotted in severalty.

The two missions are now in pretty good working order. For six months of the year we scarcely had a sermon on the reservation, owing to the absence of the regular appointees. It seems that two churches are more than the place should have. Most of the people do not take religion seriously, thinking that baptism and registration are about all there is to do. If the forces were united under one organization, the officiating clergyman could call attention to right living without fear of members leaving to join the other church.

The agency sawmill, leased to Hall Brothers, was destroyed by fire December 14. Lessees, as well as the Indian laborers who had recently been depending on that source, were losers. The old mill had been repaired, at considerable expense, and was just getting in condition to produce results. The engine was not much force, but just such a little mill is greatly needed by all the settlers

in this valley, because hauling lumber 10 miles or more over the hills is expensive.

Statistics on the usual blank accompany this report. It is to be regretted that so many of the figures in regard to produce of Indian allotments are estimates.

The Siletz training school had a quite successful session. There were six different teachers during the year. One of them, a full blood Siletz Indian, was most successful. One of great promise came from the East, but, unfortunately, was called home, after having been here five days, by death of a member of the family, and did not return. It was not till May that a permanent teacher was secured. The position is a difficult one to fill, with so many grades and classes. John C. Foley has recently been installed in the position of teacher, at \$600. One other position, that of cook, was not permanently filled till April. Five or six appointees refused.

After four years with a contract physician, who made periodical visits about once each week, the agency has returned to a permanent physician, at comparatively small additional expense. This will be an advantage to the school.

During the year 14 pupils from our agency list were transferred to the Salem school, which is 15 per cent of the school population. Most of them, however, were transferred late in the year, so that this factor was not of much help to said school this year. Six others spent the whole year there. Several young men have given considerable trouble running away.

The school farm is a fine tract of 200 acres, mostly alluvial and without timber. The fences, many of them, are in sad need of repair. Cedar for posts is scarce in the vicinity; none on the adjacent forest reserves. Fortunately, a few Indians have cedar, which we can have delivered at a fair price. Many of the older fences are rail, and will soon have to give way to something more modern. Thirty acres were broken up and sown to oats rather late in the spring, but a favorable season has insured a splendid crop. The school garden was well attended, but, owing to poor and worn-out soil, yielded a scanty return.

Most of the buildings of school and agency are good and in good repair. The cow barn is a poor affair, and plans are in contemplation for its relief. My predecessor moved the agent's dwelling to the school grounds. This is an excellent structure and quite a comfort for two school employees.

The village of Siletz has been somewhat improved in appearance, but is still in need of extensive repairs. The Methodist church and parsonage have been painted. More paint is needed on the traders' stores. There are three merchants as against four last season; still about one too many for the trade.

KNOTT C. EGBERT, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

PENDLETON, OREG., *August 18, 1905.*

The school has been in good hands for a number of years, but on account of an unfortunate condition of affairs, well known to your office, was not in a prosperous or wholesome state when I took charge, November 12, 1905. The enrollment was low and the buildings badly in need of repairs. I succeeded in raising the enrollment of the school to 108, and found by canvassing that every child of school age attended either the Government Indian Industrial School, the Kate Drexel Catholic Institute, or some of the Catholic or public schools adjacent to the reservation.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been very good. It would have been much better had one teacher remained in charge during the entire year. I find transfers in this department, unless made for cause, very detrimental to progress when made in the middle of the term, although each teacher may be equally good, as it takes Indian pupils some time to accommodate themselves to the change.

Sewing room.—The work in this department has been excellent.

Kitchen.—The kitchen work and management have been very satisfactory. The food has been abundant and well cooked. The girls have been taught to make excellent light bread and to prepare an appetizing meal.

Laundry.—The work in this department has been very good.

Farming.—This has been made the chief feature of industrial work during

the past year. The school has a fine farm, which has been allowed to remain idle for the two years last past. The farmer and his detail, assisted by one laborer, have succeeded in plowing 370 acres; 200 acres are in summer fallow. It will be sown in wheat and barley this fall. One hundred and seventy acres was planted in spring crop; 800 bushels of barley and 700 bushels of excellent wheat have been harvested and thrashed, and about 50 tons of hay. The market value of this grain and hay is \$1,250. Thirteen acres of potatoes are yet to be dug, and an excellent garden, 6 acres in extent, will furnish an abundance of fresh vegetables for school use.

Besides this work, the industrial force and detail have moved two sheds from the agency to the school site and rebuilt them. They have also done much plumbing, repaired the plastering, and calcimined all the rooms in the boys' and girls' buildings, wainscotted the boys' sitting room, partitioned off a dressing room, and also wainscotted the boys' parlor. I feel that the farmer, Mr. Christensen, and his detail are entitled to much praise for their excellent work.

The boys and girls each have very neat, well-furnished parlors in their respective buildings, which they fully appreciate.

Sanitary conditions.—The health of the school has been good. Diphtheria and scarlet fever were very prevalent in the agency during the year. The school was kept under rigid quarantine, and no cases appeared. However, an epidemic of mumps prevailed, and the school had to close earlier than planned on account of a threatened epidemic of measles. The medical service has been excellent and no deaths have occurred at the school during the entire year.

Improvements.—A new commissary is absolutely needed. A superintendent's cottage should be built. A milk house arranged so the water from the spring would flow through it would be of great benefit to the school. New floors should be laid throughout the girls' building and the stairway rebuilt. An acetylene gas plant should be installed.

Agency.—The agency is in a very demoralized condition, owing to the irregular methods in which business has been done for a long series of years. These methods are well known to you. I have not been able to do as much toward cleaning up this condition as I wished and had hoped, for reasons also well known to you.

The Indians have been under a very bad influence for years, and are, with few exceptions, headstrong, lazy, shiftless, and are hard drinkers. They dislike Government regulations and are very adverse to discipline or control of any kind. This condition has chiefly, if not entirely, arisen from the demoralizing practice of outside leasing, wherein the profligate Indian could hold up his tenant for money at any time. However, I believe the Indians will soon accommodate themselves to their changed conditions, and I notice with pleasure that more of them are farming small fields than in any previous year, and that a number of new houses are being built.

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 29, 1905.*

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in the extreme eastern part of the reservation, which is 20 miles from Gettysburg, S. Dak., the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, from whence all supplies are received and hauled by Indian freighters. Mail is received daily, except Sundays. The telegraph station is Gettysburg, S. Dak., which is connected with the agency by telephone. There are two substations, one at Cherry Creek, 100 miles southwest of the agency, on the Cheyenne River, and one at Whitehorse, 40 miles from the agency, on the Moreau River.

There are four day schools, namely: Day School No. 1, at Green Grass, 65 miles northwest of the agency, on the Moreau River; Day School No. 5, at On-the-Trees-Camp, 50 miles from the agency, on the Moreau River; Day School No. 7, at Whitehorse, 40 miles from the agency; and Day School No. 8, 90 miles from the agency, near Cherry Creek.

Population.—The census of the Indians belonging and enrolled at this agency

shows a total number of 2,526, an increase of 4 in births, and 45 transferred from Pine Ridge Agency, making a total increase of 49 over last year's census, which is divided as follows:

Males	1, 238
Females	1, 288
Males over 18 years of age.....	686
Females over 14 years of age.....	888
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	604

The reservation is divided into eight districts, all of which are leased for grazing purposes. The proceeds of the same will amount to over \$90,000 per annum. There is an established cattle trail at the extreme northern boundary of the reservation, 6 miles wide and 84 miles long. The proceeds from the trail will net the Indians about \$24,000, collected from parties driving stock from the Missouri River to the country west of the reservation.

Agriculture.—Farming on the reservation has not been a success, as the land is not adapted to this purpose, being in the semiarid region. The usual amount of garden truck was raised along the river and creek bottoms and was a success, owing to the unusual amount of rainfall. The hay crop is very important on this reservation, owing to the fact that nearly all of the Indians are stock raisers. The Indians cut more hay during the last year than they have in any two previous years combined.

Stock raising.—This is the main industry of this reservation. It has been more carefully looked after, and there is a very great improvement in the quality and quantity of horses being raised here. All of the beef required for this agency and for the use of the schools has been purchased from the Indians, and they also ship several thousand head to Chicago and other stock markets. Fewer cattle have been lost during the past year on account of straying from the reservation than in any former year, for the reason that the whole reservation is fenced and divided into districts, which will average about four townships square.

Leases.—The whole reservation, except a tier of townships on the north side, which is used for a cattle trail, has been leased. More than 95 per cent of the Indians realize the benefit of leasing their tribal lands. They see the benefit derived from the proceeds, which amount to \$90,000, or about that, per annum. The head of each family is allowed to range free of charge 100 head of stock in the vicinity of their homes.

Rations.—The contraction of the ration policy and the expansion of the labor policy are doing a great deal toward the civilization of the Indians. It has taught them the worth of labor, and they are showing this most markedly in the intelligent purchases they now make of materials and supplies for their homes. This policy is tending to make them independent and self-supporting. They eagerly seize the opportunity of working whenever they are able. In several cases the older Indians, who are not expected to work, will call at the office and give up their ticket, stating that they desire to work, and will not draw rations for a month or two at a time. Of course, when cold weather comes these old people are unable to stand the hardship and they are issued a ration ticket. My attention has been called to the fact that since the Indians commenced working there has been less stealing of cattle and horses on this reservation. We saved during last year on contracts 33,940 pounds of corn and 83,397 pounds of flour not needed for rations, owing to the labor system. There was also a saving on general issues.

Allotments.—One thousand eight hundred and four allotments have been made since the work commenced five years ago, 465 allotments being made during the year. Several allotments were changed by the allottees making new selections. There are about 60 "kickers" that have refused to take allotments so far. However, they are being instructed as to the benefits of selecting allotments and building up homes where they can make permanent improvements. Several of the "kickers" of last year have selected allotments this year.

Education.—The agency boarding school and four day schools have been maintained on this reservation by the Government, and each has had a successful year. Concerning the larger pupils that attended nonreservation schools, Rapid City has the largest number, Pierre school the next, and the Flandreau school the next greatest number. Only two pupils are reported as having run away from the nonreservation schools during the past year.

Missions.—The missionary work on this reservation continues to be ably

represented by the Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches. They have 20 churches built on this reservation.

Sanitation.—Considering the general sanitary condition of these Indians, the agency physician reports that the health conditions show improvement on account of the better methods of living and diet, and the increased cash receipts earned by Indians from the labor policy and leases of their tribal lands have enabled them to obtain for themselves more healthful food. Tuberculosis in the lymphatic and pulmonary forms leads in frequency, but the death rate from this disease will no doubt be lessened by the rigid exclusion of these cases from the schools, thus preventing the infection of a large number of children necessarily brought into close contact. Seventeen of this class of cases were excluded from the schools at the beginning of the term and eleven more were excused by the agency physician during the fiscal year on account of the development of tubercular symptoms. The general health, outside of tuberculosis, shows an improvement over the preceding years, and the Indians continue to seek the services of the physician whenever necessary.

Police.—The police force of this agency was again reduced, leaving us only 16 privates, and with a very few exceptions they have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. However, the force has been increased to 21 for the next fiscal year and much better service will result. On account of the very meager salary paid these officers, several voluntary resignations have taken place, in order that they might work on the roads, etc., and thus earn more money.

IRA A. HATCH, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., August 17, 1905

The enrollment for the year was 152, the attendance being as follows: First quarter, 117; second quarter, 142½; third quarter, 144¾; fourth quarter, 136¾. The children, as usual, were slow about reporting for enrollment. I traveled more than 700 miles in filling the school. Very few runaways occurred during the year. We have continued the policy of keeping the runaways at school one-half of the vacation. Three of those on the second detail have not yet reported.

Health.—The health of the children was only fair, though the usual care was given them. No children died at the school, though one who was enrolled died after leaving school. The sanitary conditions in the boys' building were partly responsible for the sickness among the boys. The floors were so worn that it was impossible to keep them clean. I have made several reports and estimates concerning these same floors. Material has at last been allowed and the boys' building is now being refloored and otherwise renovated.

Literary work.—The work in the schoolrooms was very poor compared to the work of former years. Little correlation of schoolroom with industrial work was attempted, and the course of study was hardly consulted. I will be able this year to give a better report in regard to schoolroom work.

Farm.—A small amount of new land was broken during the year. The farm and garden, which consists of about 30 acres, is most carefully farmed, and all the vegetables needed for the school are raised with little difficulty. We irrigate very little, depending upon deep plowing and almost continuous surface cultivation to produce crops. The system succeeds admirably.

Live stock.—Our poultry, swine, cattle, and horses are all in a flourishing condition. From the poultry we got several hundred dozen eggs during the year. We raise swine enough so that about 30 head can be slaughtered for the use of the school each year. The mares purchased last year have raised some fine colts, so that the school will soon be well supplied with horses as well as much instruction and pleasure gained by the boys in rearing the colts. The cattle number 45 head. During the year several head of old cows and steers were slaughtered for beef. We were unfortunate in losing 10 head of fine calves during the year by death from blackleg. I have now begun the practice of vaccinating the calves and expect to lose no more of them from this cause. From the dairy herd we received during the year 30,000 pounds of milk.

Shop work.—The work in the carpenter and shoe shops was very good.

Religious instruction.—All children attended their respective churches on Sunday.

Domestic department.—The work in the sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and bakery was very good, the work in the kitchen under the last of the two employees in charge of that department during the year being the best I have seen done in the service. The work in the boys' sewing room was not very satisfactory, owing to the numerous changes in that position during the year. The last incumbent did very well. The housework among the boys was hampered by bad condition of the building. That condition is now removed. Housekeeping work among the girls was only fair. A cooking class received regular instruction by the cook, and fancy-work classes were taught on Thursday and Monday evenings by the seamstress.

Night work.—The evening sessions were an hour long, all employees being detailed to assist except the cook and matron. Regular Sunday evening devotional exercises were held in the assembly room, and a band and mandolin club concert was given on Wednesday evenings.

Music.—The band of 21 members made very rapid and satisfactory advancement under the instruction of the disciplinarian. The mandolin club, instructed by the second teacher, was a great success.

Discipline.—The discipline of the school was not very good among both employees and pupils. The girls in particular need improvement in this line.

Employees.—Most of the employees have been interested and devoted to their work.

EUGENE D. MOSSMAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROWCREEK, S. DAK., August 28, 1905.

The census roll accompanying this report gives the population as follows:

Total population (males, 465; females, 544).....	1,009
Children of school age, 5 to 18 (males, 105; females, 120)---	225

Children of school age are accounted for as follows:

Crow Creek boarding school.....	109
Catholic Mission boarding school.....	44
Chamberlain Indian school.....	41
Carlisle Indian school.....	5
Attending district schools.....	12
Pierre, S. Dak., school.....	1
Cheyenne River.....	1
Living in Oregon.....	3
Excused for tubercular trouble.....	9

Total 225

The census for the year ending June 30, 1904, shows a total population of 1,025, which makes a decrease of 16 in the population for the present year.

There are many causes for the number of deaths in the last year among this tribe, tuberculosis being the main one. I am satisfied that a number of deaths were caused from exposure during the winter months, from the fact that many of the old Indians did not have sufficient clothing to keep them comfortable and many of them contracted severe colds, and with their tubercular trouble caused their death. Insanitary conditions about their homes also was responsible for the decrease, many of them not having a house to live in, crowded in with those having habitations, perhaps ten to fifteen in one old log hut, roof covered with dirt, and the sanitary conditions were such that would endanger the lives of any human being. The providing of comfortable houses for these people is of great importance and should be immediately considered. The matter of supplying the necessary clothing for the old and infirm Indians was taken up by myself last fall, but nothing was done by your Office in the way of furnishing the same.

Agriculture.—As stated in previous reports, this reserve is not adapted to farming. However, this year has been an exceptional one. We have had sufficient rainfall to have produced an excellent crop of any kind that might have been planted. Not having seed grain to issue my Indians nothing was planted except corn and potatoes, both of which are promising good returns. Without irrigation farming at this agency can not be relied upon for the support of these people.

Stock raising.—The raising of cattle, horses, and sheep is, in my opinion, the only industry that will enable the Indians of this reserve to become self-supporting. I am pleased to state that my Indians are manifesting greater interest each year in the cattle industry; they are providing sufficient food and shelter for their stock much better than could be expected from a class of people who have lived in idleness and have been fed and clothed all their lifetime by a benevolent Government, and who have only for a short period been compelled to work and help support themselves. The loss of cattle on this reservation during the past winter was very small. I am safe in saying that 20 head will cover all that was lost during the winter of 1904-5 on this reservation.

In the month of June, 1905, all calves were rounded up, castrated, and branded with I. D. and the private brand of the owner placed upon them also; 1,180 have been branded at this time, and there will be at least 50 or 60 more to be branded, which will make something over 1,200 head increase in cattle this year. If this same percentage of increase can be maintained for a few years these people will not have to suffer for food and clothing as they have in the past. All Indian cattle on this reserve were in the month of June, 1905, inspected by the Government cattle inspector, and no contagious or infectious disease of any kind was found among them. It is with great difficulty that some of the owners of these cattle are kept from killing the calves for food, and that is one reason why the I. D. brand is placed upon the increase, as it prevents them, to a large extent, from slaughtering their calves as well as disposing of them otherwise.

Land leases.—There have been grazing leases made during the year covering 6,000 acres of allotted land at 10 cents per acre, the same being deceased heirship lands, and allotments belonging to old Indians that are not able to utilize the same for themselves. Said leases were accomplished and forwarded to your Office for approval, and upon their return vouchers were made out and the proceeds from the leases paid to the allottees in accordance with your instructions. There have also been leased allotted lands for hay privileges 2,097 acres, at from 10 to 15 cents per acre, amounting to \$243, and agreement being made in this office and the money paid the Indians when agreement was made.

There has also been leased for hay purposes 1,697 acres of tribal land, at 15 cents per acre, amounting to \$254.55, which amount was deposited to their credit and paid to them in an annuity payment made in November, 1904.

Indian labor and improvements.—The amount expended for irregular Indian labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was \$14,538.71 for cutting and skidding logs, sawing and hauling lumber, building bridges, reservoirs, repairing fences and roads. The Indians have also earned about \$1,000 for work on the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Chamberlain, S. Dak. There has been cut and sawed into lumber at the island from April 1, 1905, to June 30, 1905, 311,098 feet of cottonwood lumber, the same to be used in the construction of houses, barns, sheds, bridges, hay racks, etc., for the Indians of this reservation. There will be nearly 1,000,000 feet when sawing is finished.

I am anticipating the building of 50 houses for the Indians this year, and all dimension and sheathing lumber required therefor will be furnished from that which we are sawing by Indian labor. In addition to the cottonwood lumber required for the building of houses it will be necessary to furnish them with shingles, siding, flooring, windows, doors, laths, lime, paper, hardware, nails, etc., at an estimated cost of \$180 per house, size of house to be 16 by 24 feet, 10 feet high, one story. The providing of sanitary habitations for the Indian is as necessary for his advancement in civilization and self-support as education, and more attention should be given the Indian's home and the sanitary conditions surrounding him.

Births and deaths.—There have been 31 births and 47 deaths during the year, the deaths exceeding the births by 16.

Marriages.—There have been 15 marriage licenses issued in the past year, all of which were solemnized in compliance with the State laws.

Indian court.—This court consists of three full blood Indian judges of good moral character and of good repute among the tribe. They convene once each month for the purpose of trying such cases as may come before them, and as a rule their decisions are impartial, just, and right, and are respected by the tribe.

Police.—The police force, consisting of eight privates, has rendered good and faithful service, and are of great assistance in maintaining peace and order among the people; also in preventing them from slaughtering the increase from their cattle.

Sale of inherited land.—There has been sold during the year one tract of 320 acres for the sum of \$5.10 per acre, and one tract of 80 acres for the sum of \$4.50 per acre. The proceeds from said lands are being paid the heirs according to instructions from your office.

Intoxicating liquor.—It was gratifying to me to state last year in my report that there had not been a single case of intoxication on the Crow Creek Reservation during the entire year. It is not so this year. Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court giving allotted Indians a lawful right to purchase intoxicating liquor I have had quite a number of cases of drunkenness. I regret very much that such a decision was rendered, even though it is the law.

Education.—The Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School has been under my supervision the past year, the position of superintendent at this school having been abolished. The enrollment and attendance for the past year, by quarters, are as follows: First quarter: Enrollment, 96; average attendance, 81. Second quarter: Enrollment, 108; average attendance, 84. Third quarter: Enrollment, 105; average attendance, 101. Fourth quarter: Enrollment, 109; average attendance, 102.

The last two quarters showed an increase in attendance, brought about by the energetic cooperation of the employees.

Literary work.—The literary work has been carried on under the supervision

of Miss A. B. Busby, principal teacher, and Helen C. Sheahan, kindergartner. Very good results have been obtained during the school year. The entertainment given by the pupils at the close of the year was evidence of earnest and energetic work by the two teachers and other school employees.

The standard of our school is lowered by the following conditions: Our children are all taken from the camps at an early age and have everything to learn. Owing to their natural shyness under the new conditions, they require much time and patient effort on the part of the teachers. When they have spent some years at this school, and begin to show creditable advancement, these pupils are transferred, and in a few more years increase the number of graduates in some nonreservation school. If they were required to remain to complete the course of study and graduate, the literary standard of our school would be much higher.

School farm and stock raising.—This branch of the service is a very important one and every effort possible has been put forth to teach the pupils, both boys and girls, the necessity and the advantages to be gained from tilling the land and the raising of stock. Good results have been achieved at this school the past year from the farm and stock, as shown by the farm report for the year ending December 31, 1904. The present season has been a very favorable one so far, from the fact that we have had an abundance of rainfall, and all farm and garden products are making a fine showing. A detail of ten boys and ten girls have been kept at the school during vacation to assist in the farm and dairy work, and have rendered valuable services, the boys being taught to milk and care for cows, horses, pigs, sheep, etc., and the girls butter making, cooking, sewing, laundry work, and all branches of housekeeping.

School buildings.—All buildings are old and not what is desired. However, all of them, except the building used for girls' dormitory, kitchen, dining room, bake room, and sewing room will meet the requirements for some time to come. This building has been condemned by every inspecting official visiting the school for the past ten years, as you will observe by an examination of their reports, also by every agent and superintendent here during said time, and I desire again to recommend in the strongest manner possible that a new building for girls' dormitory and for uses above stated be erected at the earliest date possible, and that an appropriation of at least \$30,000 be provided for the building and equipping the same. It requires a large expense each year to repair this old shack, which is practically a waste of funds. At its very best it is an old, insanitary fire trap.

The Immaculate Conception mission school, located at Stephan, on this reservation, is ably conducted by Rev. Father Pius Boehm, superintendent, and Rev. A. M. Mattingly, assistant. The enrollment and average attendance at this school is as follows: First quarter: Enrollment, 71; attendance, 69. Second quarter: Enrollment, 72; attendance, 70. Third quarter: Enrollment, 71; attendance, 70. Fourth quarter: Enrollment, 72; attendance, 71.

This school is doing excellent work and at a very small expense to the Government. The pupils attending this school are also taught farming, stock raising, dairying, and housekeeping in its several branches.

Health.—With reference to the general health and sanitary conditions, Dr. Julius Silberstein, agency physician, reports:

The general health of the Indians and the general and personal hygienic conditions have been good. We had no epidemic, but acute diseases and tuberculosis in various forms. The most of the 45 deaths were due to tuberculosis; some to old age, and but few to acute diseases.

In the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis the plan as outlined in my thesis, written for the Indian Office, has been followed with beneficial results. This plan of treatment—fresh air, diet, exercise, hygiene, and sanitation—is the only means with which tuberculosis can be cured and controlled.

The Indians having constant work are learning that labor is health—health to body and mind.

During the last school year the general health of the pupils of our schools was good. So was the attendance good, although many children were excused from school on account of tuberculosis.

The sanitary condition of our school buildings is not good; we need new buildings, and, worse than this, we do need a plant of sewerage and bathing facilities.

Missionary work.—The missionary and church work on this reservation is being conducted by Rev. H. Burt, representing the Episcopal; Rev. Father Pius Boehm, the Catholic, and Rev. Daniel Renville, a native clergyman, the Presbyterian. Each is doing excellent work.

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ASYLUM FOR INSANE INDIANS.

CANTON, S. DAK., June 30, 1905.

There has been admitted to the asylum 24 patients during the year—males 12, females 12. The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year 1904 was 24—males 16, females 8. The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is 39—males 23, females 16.

Four females and 1 male died during the year; 1 male escaped who has not been recaptured. Three patients, all males, were discharged June 5, 1905, each having recovered his normal mental and physical health, and being abundantly able to support himself.

Causes of insanity among the Indians.—I have heretofore, in my annual reports, expressed the opinion, founded upon experience, reliable data, and information, that the American Indian may become insane; abundant proof has been added during the year to that heretofore obtained in support of this fact. There are 22 full blood Indian patients in the asylum, representing some twelve different tribes from nearly all parts of the country, especially the western portion, and also represent some six or seven different types of insanity, all common among the white people of this country.

Among these full blood patients are cases of chronic and acute mania, senile and alcoholic dementia, religious and criminal mania, melancholia, and epileptic insanity. Insanity among the American Indians can not be traced to mental or physical training, but is simply a disease which afflicts, to some extent at least, all races and every condition of mankind.

Dr. John F. Turner, physician and assistant superintendent, reports as follows:

Three male patients were returned to their respective homes June 5, 1905, one of which, a case of angina pectoris hysteric, was cured; another, a case of acute melancholia, was also cured; the third, a high-grade imbecile, was in a much improved condition. The 39 patients now under treatment are afflicted as follows: One male, dementia alcoholic; 2 male and 1 female, dementia epileptic, chronic; 3 male and 1 female, dementia senile; 1 male, dementia syphilitic; 1 male, dementia, chronic; 1 male, diplegia spastica infantilis; 1 male and 1 female, epilepsy, grand mal; 1 female, epilepsy, petit mal; 1 female, epilepsy syphilitic; 1 male, idiocy, congenital epileptic; 3 male and 3 female, imbecility congenital; 1 female, kleptomania; 1 female, mania periodic; 2 male and 1 female, melancholia, acute; 3 male, melancholia, chronic; 1 female, melancholia, hypochondriacal; 1 male, melancholia, delusional; 1 female, nymphomania; 1 male, spastic spinal paralysis.

Some of these cases are rare and very interesting, and have well-marked symptoms indicative of each individual malady.

The case of diplegia spastica infantilis is that of a Navaho boy, who upon admission here was in an extreme spastic state of paralysis. Through the agencies of medicines, baths, massage, passive motion, and suspension this boy's spastic condition has greatly improved and voluntary motion has been stimulated.

The cases of idiopathic epilepsy are treated symptomatically, and their seizures are reduced to the minimum whereby they are enabled to live comfortable active lives.

The senile cases are well cared for; they are kept neat and clean and nothing is required of them, excepting to take sufficient exercise to insure good health.

Of the whole number of patients now in the asylum 56 per cent are full and 44 per cent of mixed blood.

The building is kept neat and clean and well ventilated in all of its apartments; the patients are provided with a suitable well-cooked diet and proper medication; are bathed regularly, and given abundant fresh air and exercise, and as a rule they sleep well.

Our gardens are large and well kept; they supply an abundance of vegetables for the patients from which they derive great benefit. On every suitable day during the summer season I encourage those of the male patients who need the treatment to work in the gardens at hoeing, weeding, or gathering and preparing vegetables for cooking. This they do willingly with the help of an attendant and they are vastly benefited thereby.

Condition of patients when received.—Regarding the condition of these patients when received at the asylum, I can only repeat what has been heretofore said in my annual reports upon this subject. It is very apparent that these unfortunate people are, as a rule, absolutely deserted and neglected by their friends and relatives. The agencies or school officers have no proper means to care for them, and the miserably wretched condition of many of these patients when received can scarcely be exaggerated.

Labor performed by the patients.—Several of the patients perform light manual labor, which is in fact a treatment for their mental troubles, also for the purpose of giving them proper exercise and to teach them orderly and cleanly habits. They assist, under proper supervision, in scrubbing and cleaning their quarters, weeding gardens, etc.

Asylum grounds, products, etc.—There are nearly 100 acres included in the asylum grounds, all very productive land, and divided into cultivated fields, meadow and pasture land, gardens, lawns, etc. A sufficient quantity of corn,

oats, hay, potatoes, and vegetables were produced to supply the asylum during the year.

Improvements.—One large cistern, 2 storm houses, and 40 storm windows were obtained for use at the asylum during the year.

The asylum, as a place for the care of Indians exclusively, will prove much more satisfactory and fully as economical, in the aggregate, as placing them in State or private institutions for treatment, and its establishment was certainly a very wise and humane provision.

OSCAR S. GIFFORD,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FLANDREAU SIOUX.

FLANDREAU, S. DAK., August 30, 1905.

Owing to the fact that former reports from this institution have been classified with those from agencies and not with independent schools, it has given many an idea that the school is located at an Indian agency or reservation, while the contrary is the fact. Riggs Institute is located one-half mile north of and adjoining the incorporated town site of Flandreau, on land purchased of white citizens for the erection of the school. There is no Flandreau agency; the 300 Indians ostensibly under the charge of the superintendent are citizen Indians, residing in the States of South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Montana, although about 200 live on small farms in the vicinity of Flandreau.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been very satisfactory. In fact, the full capacity of the school was reached before we had completed our canvass for pupils, and on September 30 our records showed an enrollment of 418 pupils, with an average of 402 for the month. This number was beyond the safe capacity of the school, and the number was gradually reduced so that the average for the entire year was 401. As the appropriation made was for 375 pupils, it was necessary to secure an emergency appropriation for the support of the additional 25 pupils, and the school year ended with a balance of \$1,500 unexpended, instead of a deficit, as would have been the case had we attempted to carry the 400 pupils on the appropriation for 375.

Literary.—The work of this department has not been equal to that of other years, although good progress has been made in some branches. During the year, with an average of 401 pupils, we had one less teacher than during previous years, when the attendance has been but 375 pupils, and as a result, could not accomplish all that was desired. The course of study, with special reference to agriculture, was closely followed. Individual class gardens were maintained and much valuable instruction was acquired by the several classes. A lecture and entertainment course of five numbers, furnished by the Midland Lyceum Bureau, together with monthly school entertainments, both literary and musical, have provided pleasant and profitable entertainment during the year. The older or advanced pupils have conducted their literary or debating society so that it has been entertaining as well as instructive to the members.

Industrial.—This department has done excellent work during the entire year. The enlargement of the shop building and the purchase of additional equipment has made it possible to accomplish greater and more satisfactory results. The farm and garden work has been very profitably managed, and the crops raised exceed those of former years.

A printing office has been added to the list of facilities for teaching. A school paper, *The Weekly Review*, has been published, and it has been of great benefit to the school, both as an educator and as a means of keeping in close contact with parents and others on the various reservations.

I feel that the heads of our industrial departments are very competent men, and that it would be very difficult to procure another faculty their equal. The boys detailed in these departments have taken an interest in their work and have acquired considerable knowledge in the different lines.

Domestic.—Work in the different departments has been very satisfactory, and girls have learned well the tasks set before them. The heads of the departments here are ladies of long experience in the service, and this fact is largely responsible for the excellent character of the work performed.

Music.—In the class room the rudiments of vocal music have received considerable attention during the year. The school choir has held regular rehearsals and at the close of the year was able to render some very creditable music.

The band has made excellent progress and is counted one of the best in the State. Several new and up-to-date instruments are needed, and it is hoped that this equipment will be secured early in the coming year.

Athletics.—Football, baseball, basket ball, tennis, etc., have received considerable attention during their seasons. The baseball and football teams have been allowed to play games with other educational institutions of the State and have made an excellent record as skilled and gentlemanly players.

The school is in need of a gymnasium, and I believe if we had such a building, well equipped and managed by an experienced physical director, that it would do much toward eliminating tubercular and other troubles found in our schools.

Sanitary.—The sanitary conditions of the school are good. Buildings are located about 80 feet above the level of the river and one-fourth of a mile away, which offers excellent drainage. We have an abundance of good water taken from the river and filtered by a mechanical filter. It is a fact that of all of the cases of typhoid fever in town for ten years past, none were in the families who use city or river water. There never has been a case of typhoid in the school. No epidemics have appeared during the past year, and but few cases of serious illness have been treated.

Outing.—This feature has not been extensively introduced owing to unfavorable conditions. There is a great demand for girls as domestics, but in nearly all cases those wishing them are not willing to become morally responsible, simply wishing them as "hired girls." Under these conditions, and also from the fact that it has become difficult to secure large girls sufficient for the school, it has not been deemed advisable to place girls out from the school.

Boys are placed out during the summer months, and as they are better able to take care of themselves the plan has been quite successful. About 60 are, during the summer vacation, earning from \$20 to \$40 per month. This work is in charge of the disciplinarian, who makes all contracts and settlements as well as visits the families with whom boys are placed. An effort is made to place them in good homes where they will come in contact with ideal home life, as well as with industrious well-to-do farmers, and it is rare that changes have to be made on account of unsatisfactory conditions. In several cases applications have been made for the same boy two or three years in succession.

In general.—I believe that the work of the school has been more satisfactory than ever before. Securing a full attendance early in the season allowed us to get better organized in all departments, so that changes and interruptions did not interfere with our plans. With one or two exceptions the force of employees has been very satisfactory and has labored with loyalty to the school. Very little discord has existed, and, with the exception of an occasional "family jar," the year passed away very pleasantly.

Indians.—There are located in the vicinity of Flandreau about 200 Indians who are presumed to be under the charge of the superintendent. However, as all are citizens, vote, and pay real estate and personal taxes, the superintendent has no real control over them, but is more of an advisory official. They have several farms, varying in size from an acre garden to a quarter-section farm, some of which are very well cultivated.

For several years they have looked forward to a large cash payment, which was supposed to come in exchange for annuities suspended after the Minnesota outbreak in 1863, and as a result many have been idle and have become badly in debt. It now appears that this payment will not materialize, and that all will have to settle down to work in order to support themselves and their families.

With not more than half a dozen exceptions men are temperate and orderly. Those who are intemperate have always found liquor, and I do not see that the recent Supreme Court decision as to the status of the Indian has in any way changed their condition, the saloonkeepers here not caring for their money nor their presence in the saloons. There are no intemperate women, and, with a possible exception, all are considered chaste.

About two years ago the Flandreau band of the Sioux petitioned Congress for their portion of the permanent Sioux fund and were successful in their petition. This money has been apportioned, giving each person the sum of

\$159.42, and the amount due all adult Indians has recently been paid out. This action is supposed to terminate all Government aid to this band of Indians and places them on the same basis as other citizens of the State, although it is probable that the children will be continued in the Government school if parents so desire.

There are also about 30 old and indigent people that will soon have to be cared for by some one, and many of the leading citizens of the county feel that the Government should assume this burden.

CHAS. F. PEIRCE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 28, 1905.*

As stated in my former reports, the Indians of this reservation are very poor, having few cattle or horses, and what they have are owned almost entirely by mixed bloods. As the country for several years past has been visited by drought, they have received very little encouragement from crop raising.

I am still of the opinion that the working system means a great deal of good to these Indians. During the past year, with the assistance of my farmers, I have built and repaired, with Indian labor, several miles of roads and have constructed five large dams, making reservoirs for water, four of which are filled. These reservoirs are situated some considerable distance back from the river and in the roughest part of the country, which makes them of great benefit to the reservation for stock purposes, the grazing system being now inaugurated. This, I believe, will be a wonderful help to these Indians, as I expect by next year to place a good number of cattle and horses on the reservation, as the season was well along before this was established.

These Indians morally are above the average, although I find that the Heff decision of the United States court has made some difference in the way of drunkenness.

The buildings at this agency are modern and in good condition, but should be painted. I have already received authority to paint the school buildings, which will be done soon. This will add materially to the appearance of the school plant.

There has also been a contract made to have a large tower and tank erected at the school, which will be of great advantage in the way of water supply and fire protection.

R. H. SOMERS, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 28, 1905.*

Pine Ridge Reservation is 100 miles long by 60 miles wide, containing 3,155,200 acres; railroad station, Rushville, Nebr., on Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 25 miles south of the agency; nearest military post, Fort Robinson, Nebr.; post-office address, Pineridge, S. Dak.; telegraph address, Pineridge, S. Dak.

Population of the reservation as per census taken June 30, 1905, is given in table below; also number of head of stock in each district:

District.	Popula- tion.	Number of stock.
Wakpamni.....	886	3,100
White Clay.....	1,093	2,658
Wounded Knee.....	1,318	5,080
Porcupine.....	906	5,501
Medicine Root.....	1,023	9,500
Pass Creek.....	1,477	8,417
Total.....	6,703	34,256

The amount of cash, approximately, disbursed to Pine Ridge Indians during the fiscal year 1905 was as follows:

Beef cattle for issue.....	\$34,686.19
Wood and hay.....	4,301.08
Hauling freight.....	6,222.32
Labor on dams, ditches, etc.....	73,213.28
Per-capita interest on trust fund, sale of hides, and grazing taxes.....	30,766.50
Total.....	149,189.37

Labor.—Under this head we expended \$73,000 in the employment of able-bodied Indians, in lieu of rations, in the construction of fences, dams, irrigation ditches, reservoirs, etc. Forty miles of fence, four wires, was constructed on southeast corner of south line of the reservation; also 30 miles on boundary line between Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations. Posts were gotten out for the 70 miles of fence and hauled from 20 to 50 miles to points where needed; post holes were dug; in fact, all work of building the fence was done by Indian labor under our working system. About 70,000 feet of plank and lumber were used in construction and repairs of bridges, dams, and reservoirs. This lumber was sawed at our mill, 16 miles north of the agency; logs were cut and hauled to the mill and all labor in connection with cutting the lumber was performed by the working Indians.

Continued rains, cloudbursts, and floods during the spring and summer have done immense damage to our bridges, dams, ditches, and roads, some thirty bridges being washed out. There has not been so much rain or as high water in the streams in this section of the country for the past twenty years. A tornado visited this vicinity on July 26 and did a vast amount of damage to crops, buildings, stock, etc. Our large commissary building was unroofed, two large agency windmills were demolished, putting the agency water system out of commission temporarily, a thousand panes of glass were broken at the agency and boarding school, and the crops on school farm were completely destroyed.

Allotments.—Allotment of land in severalty on this reservation was commenced on August 26, 1904, by Charles H. Bates, special allotting agent. Up to August 19 there have been 755 allotments made to Indians. At the time allotting was inaugurated the older and nonprogressive Indians of the reservation bitterly opposed taking their allotments. This opposition was quickly overcome and allotments are being made without any further trouble. Mr. Bates is pushing the work as fast as possible and thus far has made a good record.

Indian court.—The court is composed of six judges, one from each of the districts. The reservation is divided into six districts for administration purposes. Each district has an average of 1,100 to 1,400 inhabitants. The Indian court is in session at the agency ten days in each month. During the recess they are supposed to be at home in their several districts. While at home they serve in the capacity of justices of the peace and assist the farmer of the district in keeping order and hearing petty cases and offenses committed in the district.

The character of the cases tried and disposed of by the judges during the year is as follows:

Attempted assault.....	6
Fighting.....	6
Wife beating.....	10
Gambling.....	12
Divorces and separation of married couples.....	7
Adultery.....	26
Fornication.....	31
Disputes over ownership of stock.....	3
Horse stealing.....	15
Introducing liquor on the reservation.....	4
Drunkenness.....	13
Disturbing the peace.....	9
Changing the brands on stock and fraudulent branding.....	2
Bastardy.....	5
Slander.....	3
Disobedience of orders.....	2
Total.....	154

Police.—With but few exceptions our police force rendered excellent service during the year. The services of our police are required at all times and in all sorts of bad weather. They ride through the most severe rain and snow storms in performance of their duties. They should be furnished, in addition to their police uniform, with a heavy mackintosh or rain coat once a year.

Mission work.—The Episcopal, Catholic, and Presbyterian denominations maintain churches on the reservation and are doing good work among the Indians. The Episcopal Church is represented by Rev. W. J. Cleveland, the Catholic by Rev. Mathias Schmitt, and the Presbyterian by Rev. A. F. Johnson. The Catholics also maintain a mission school, Holy Rosary, on the reservation, the capacity of which is 200.

Schools.—The Government maintains 30 day schools, average attendance 25 pupils, and one boarding school, average attendance 220. (See reports of superintendent of Oglala Boarding School and of day school inspector, which are made part of this report.)

Marriages.—There were 60 legal marriages among our Indians during the year, the marriage ceremonies being performed by the ministers in charge.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the agency is reported by Dr. Jas. R. Walker, agency physician, as follows:

A complete record of the sanitary condition of the entire population of this reservation has not been kept, and a sanitary report of that of the four districts under the supervision of the agency physician only can be given. They have a population of 5,123, including the Oglala Boarding School, the Holy Rosary Mission, and 18 day schools.

The Oglala Boarding School and the Holy Rosary Mission each had 200 pupils, which were carefully selected, so that there was practically no sickness in either of these institutions during the year.

On April 1 of 1905 the superintendent of the Oglala Boarding School became the physician for that institution, but this gave hardly any relief to the agency physician, as the diseased children still remained on his hands.

During the year ending June 30, 1905, the agency physician treated 7,249 cases of sickness. During this time there was an outbreak of diphtheria, which was easily subdued, and epidemics of German measles and of mumps, neither of which resulted in serious illness.

In the four districts there were 172 births and 202 deaths, the birth rate among the mixed bloods exceeding the death rate, but among the Indians the death rate exceeded the birth rate.

Among these Indians the death rate from tuberculosis and from preventable infantile diseases accounts for the entire excess of their death rate over that of the white people of the adjacent territory. This fact is the more regrettable because it has been demonstrated that the death rate from these causes can be decreased. This people know that they do not understand the conditions of their present mode of living, and they are willing to be instructed in sanitary measures, but they are so lacking in persistence that, unless they are continually supervised in their homes, they will not maintain the proper sanitary measures.

When the agency physician was permitted to carry out his plan of medical work among these Indians, the cases of tuberculosis and of preventable infantile diseases and the number of deaths from them continuously decreased, and, instead of decreasing, the Indians began to materially increase in number. But now tuberculosis and preventable infantile diseases are again increasing among them, and the Indians are again decreasing in number.

The present arrangement of the medical service on this reservation is an error of grave import to these Indians, and, as it appears to be permanent, the needs of this people most urgently demand that another physician be appointed for them, and that he do not have charge of an office so as to tie him to a particular place, but that he be free to visit the sick in their homes at all times.

These Indians have learned to depend on the Government physician for aid to their sick, and they are grievously disappointed if they do not receive it, but it is physically impossible for the agency physician or one man to do all that is demanded of him.

Employment of Indians outside the reservation.—Through advertising and other methods adopted by this office, employment was secured for a large number of Pine Ridge Indians outside of reservation on railroads, farms, and stock ranches. The Indians are in nearly all instances doing good work and giving excellent satisfaction.

JOHN R. BRENNAN, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGLALA SCHOOL.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., August 29, 1905.

This school is located one-half a mile from Pine Ridge Agency, across White Clay Creek. I took charge of the school April 1.

The buildings and plant are in good condition. It is conceded to be one of the best equipped reservation schools in the service, with a good water, electric light, and steam heating system.

The enrollment for the year was 246, and the average attendance was 206.93, with a capacity of 210.

The health of the pupils has been good. Only five children were sent home on account of sickness, incipient tuberculosis being the cause in all. Owing to the well-known fact that tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease among the Sioux, I make it a point at the first premonitory symptom to dismiss the pupil in order to prevent any further contagion in the school.

Most of the departments, except the disciplinarian's, I found to be in a satisfactory condition. The discipline at this school, especially among the boys, had been very lax, 32 boys being on the deserter's list for the year, while there was not one runaway girl.

The prospects regarding the farm and garden last spring were excellent. I am told it was one of the most favorable springs there had been at this school for a number of years. About 20 acres of garden were planted, over 10 acres of which was potatoes, and the rest consisted of cabbages, onions, beets, sweet corn, and other garden vegetables. The individual gardens planted and cultivated by the pupils under the direction of the teachers were fairly successful.

The school farm, which consists of about 80 acres, was this year planted as follows: Thirty acres in millet, 30 acres in oats, 8 acres in speltz, 7 acres in corn, and 5 acres in sugar cane. The outlook was very bright for a large and heavy crop until July 26, but on that date this vicinity was visited by one of the heaviest hail and wind storms that the oldest inhabitant could remember, the result of which was the entire destruction of the farm crops and the partial ruination of the garden, for we will still have about one-half a crop of potatoes, beets, and cabbages. The hay crop will be large. We have 10 acres of alfalfa from which we have cut one crop, and in a few days will cut another. The grass in the meadows and river bottoms is abundant.

Although the school ditch, which takes the water from White Clay Creek about 2 miles above the school, was put in repair after the spring rains it has been of little benefit to the farm this year, the heavy July rains making it unnecessary to irrigate at that time, and the hailstorms above mentioned, which destroyed the crops the last of July, prevented the necessity of using the ditch.

There are a few improvements and additions that ought to be added to this plant the coming year. The school dining room is too small and ought to be enlarged. Another building for the employees' quarters ought to be erected, and the roofs are very much in need of paint. It would also be a great improvement if the irregular, worn-out, and dilapidated brick walks on the school campus could be replaced by cement ones.

RALPH H. ROSS, *Superintendent and Physician.*

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 29, 1905.

The average attendance at the different schools, beginning at No. 2, is as follows: No. 2, 18.04; No. 3, 17.30; No. 4, 21.15; No. 5, 24.80; No. 6, 22.69; No. 7, 33.96; No. 8, 13.89; No. 9, 30.12; No. 10, 26.55; No. 11, 15.04; No. 12, 12.50; No. 13, 13.23; No. 14, 14.41; No. 15, 17.74; No. 16, 22.67; No. 17, 13.75; No. 18, 17.76; No. 19, 15.12; No. 20, 22.88; No. 21, 18.73; No. 22, 12.16; No. 23, 17.08; No. 24, 19.16; No. 25, 27.06; No. 26, 21.97; No. 27, 24.23; No. 28, 20.44; No. 29, 13.91; No. 31, 13.34.

Compared with the average for last year, eleven had a larger average attendance and the rest had about the same or smaller. Average attendance for this year, 582; last year, 594. The average enrollment for this year was 23. Cost of running schools, including salaries, \$42,925.10; on the basis of average attendance, \$73.75 per pupil; cost on the basis of enrollment, \$64.45 per pupil.

The enrollment of pupils is as follows:

Day schools.....	666
Oglala boarding school.....	217
Holy Rosary Mission boarding school.....	217
Bordering town schools.....	25
Rapid City Indian school.....	103
Flandreau Indian school.....	12
Haskell Institute.....	18
Genoa Indian school.....	5
Hampton Institute.....	3
Pierre, Canton, Omaha, Fort Hall, one each.....	4
Total in school.....	1,270
Total school population on reservation.....	1,688
Average attendance at Oglala boarding school.....	207.20
Average attendance at Mission.....	209.60
Average attendance at day schools.....	582

Record of industries and tardy cases for the different schools is as follows :

Number of school.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of garments cut at school.	Number of garments made at school.	Number of garments made at home.	Number of garments washed at school.	Number of garments ironed at school.	Number of visits by teacher.	Number of visits by housekeeper.	Number of children bathed at school.	Number tardy.	Number of hours tardy.	Number of minutes tardy.
2	10	10	102	129	0	706	706	55	35	20	8	1	30
3	10	11	219	198	22	1,493	1,493	24	30	21	28	19	30
4	13	10	139	113	26	1,878	1,878	19	14	14	3	3	30
5	17	12	142	102	44	2,000	2,000	70	70	33	3	3	30
6	12	11	252	198	10	1,460	1,460	62	38	29	29	29	20
7	17	22	187	197	51	973	937	46	68	39	188	49	15
8	11	4	98	94	15	905	905	53	19	15	55	24	38
9	16	20	163	118	144	1,250	1,250	68	35	34	53	12	45
10	15	15	342	342	1	273	288	51	24	30	42	9	13
11	9	8	146	133	0	1,113	1,064	20	15	17	21	2	46
12	6	8	161	149	0	1,042	1,042	42	39	14	35	13	50
13	10	8	106	94	13	1,504	1,429	42	28	18	57	22	46
14	7	9	112	92	28	510	350	26	33	21	115	36	5
15	13	8	126	45	93	819	819	17	14	0	29	4	5
16	21	9	172	96	74	1,193	1,193	40	24	30	5	16	46
17	12	4	118	54	49	121	85	30	0	16	0	0	46
18	12	8	298	257	59	1,050	1,050	25	51	20	19	3	16
19	11	7	131	124	32	828	650	55	13	13	31	11	54
20	18	10	132	125	18	683	683	72	74	24	34	14	40
21	13	11	196	150	47	969	939	19	11	22	24	15	50
22	8	7	170	101	28	899	899	74	51	19	59	41	40
23	12	7	147	141	40	1,021	1,021	30	19	15	39	9	45
24	14	9	188	83	3	644	634	62	25	23	189	30	40
25	15	13	135	75	67	2,029	1,233	50	31	19	10	5	45
26	11	14	217	191	24	1,065	1,065	44	32	27	5	5	0
27	12	12	142	134	0	920	920	68	27	12	0	0	0
28	12	8	176	126	23	332	332	23	23	12	6	6	0
29	7	9	148	108	24	1,073	1,073	46	15	16	12	2	45
31	11	7	32	6	21	140	140	36	19	0	6	1	30
Total	355	291	4,597	3,775	976	28,423	27,048	1,278	874	607	1,210	366	768

The Department kindly printed blanks for teachers and housekeepers for making reports upon their patrons, part of which are herein condensed for the purpose of being studied by those who wish to know something about the results of different schools.

Report upon the men who are patrons of the schools.

School attended.	Number of pupils.	Progressive.	Work.	Member of church.	Patronize dances.	Draw rations.	Take interest in school.	Working knowledge of English.	Number of cattle owned.	Number of horses owned.	Number who own domestic fowl.	Number who milk cows.	Tons of hay harvested.	Sufficient food.	Sufficient clothing.
Reservation schools	80	60	56	65	59	72	57	58	1,347	704	6	19	883	54	71
Carlisle	14	8	9	11	3	11	12	12	358	235	72	10	421	7	9
Lincoln Institute	6	5	5	3	3	4	6	6	58	59	0	4	110	6	6
No school	292	102	108	137	212	289	149	32	3,757	2,369	29	31	1,737	164	173

Report upon the women who are patrons of the schools.

School attended.	Number of pupils.	Wear citizens' clothes.	Clean homes.	Women clean.	Ventilation good.	Times visited school for medicine, etc.	Belong to sewing society.	Take interest in school.	Progressive.	Member of church.	Attend dances.	Use beds.	Use tables.	Have sewing machines.	Number of children born.	Number of children living.
Carlisle.....	11	8	7	6	4	11	9	8	7	7	7	11	10	7	51	37
Lincoln Institute.....	6	5	3	3	4	2	6	5	3	5	6	6	6	5	23	18
Wabash.....	4	3	3	1	1	21	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	22	18
Reservation schools.....	77	21	27	29	7	131	42	43	38	65	58	73	52	15	297	258
No school.....	315	38	33	73	38	674	103	157	70	192	244	303	157	48	1,667	1,102

Below is the estimated amount and value of the different vegetables raised at the day schools for the year 1905:

Vegetables.	Amount.	Value.
Beans.....	bushels.. 42	\$42
Beets.....	do..... 29	51
Cabbage.....	number.. 1,494	75
Carrots.....	bushels.. 121	48
Corn.....	do..... 459	120
Cucumbers.....	do..... 72	25
Mangels.....	do..... 257	77
Muskmelons.....	number.. 1,109	57
Watermelons.....	do..... 519	26
Onions.....	bushels.. 73	73
Peas.....	do..... 40	48
Potatoes.....	do..... 1,008	450
Pumpkins.....	number.. 1,446	50
Parsnips.....	bushels.. 123	61
Rutabagas.....	do..... 586	58
Squash.....	number.. 444	44
Tomatoes.....	bushels.. 69	50
Turnips.....	do..... 132	50
Total.....		1,405

These statistics are given, as they speak louder than words and will come nearer showing what is being done. The figures are not absolutely correct, but will be accurate enough to show results. The reports on ventilation of houses show that something should be done to make their houses more sanitary, urging upon them the necessity of having larger windows and throwing them open to let in the fresh air.

The usual annual institute was held September 27-30. The programme consisted of papers, discussions, class-room work of boarding and day schools, and a literary entertainment by pupils of the boarding and day schools. There was also an exhibit of vegetables from the different schools, and literary and industrial work.

I have reason to be grateful for the efforts the teachers and housekeepers have made to make our work successful, and for the cottage the Department has granted for my use. We feel that the Indian Office appreciates the efforts of the day schools and has been willing to give what was necessary for their successful management.

Two excellent dams and systems of irrigation ditches will be completed at No. 4 and No. 25 day schools this year, which can be used not only at the schools, but also by several of the patrons of each school. Cooperation of farmer, teacher, and patrons and the larger boys of the schools during the spring term of school could be made productive of many good gardens among the Indians. The day schools do make a success of gardens here, and with the same industry and care many of the Indians could have good gardens.

J. J. DUNCAN, *Day School Inspector.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 25, 1905.

The agency headquarters are located in the southwestern part of the reserve, about 35 miles northeast of Valentine, Nebr., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and which is the shipping point for the agency, boarding and day

schools, and four of the issue stations. A telephone line connects the agency and Valentine, and mail is received from and sent to Valentine six times a week by stage.

The Big White River issue station receives its supplies from Chamberlain, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and the Ponca Creek district is supplied from Bonesteel, S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The Big White River issue station is over 80 miles and the headquarters of the Ponca Creek district is over 100 miles from the agency. The Big White River district is under the direct supervision of an additional farmer who resides at the issue station, and the Ponca Creek district is in charge of the teacher at Milks Camp Day School. In my judgment it would be better to segregate these two districts from the rest of the reserve for administrative purposes and place them under a bonded superintendent, as they are too far distant to be supervised properly from the agency headquarters. There are two day schools in the Big White River district, Bull Creek and Big White River, and one, Milks Camp, in the Ponca Creek district.

One other district, viz, the Butte Creek district, has been in charge of the teacher of the Butte Creek Day School for some months past, and the arrangement has not proven entirely satisfactory. Either the supervision of the more than 150 able-bodied Indians at work in the district can not be properly done or the work of the day school is more or less neglected. This condition has been due to the lack of funds to pay a sufficient number of additional farmers, but will now soon be corrected, another farmer having been allowed and appointed, who is expected to report for duty in the near future.

The annual census of these Indians taken at the end of June last gives the following population:

Males over 18 years of age.....	1,391
Females over 14 years of age.....	1,664
Males under 18 years of age.....	1,025
Females under 14 years of age.....	909
Total number of Indians enrolled.....	4,989
Between 6 and 18 years of age (males, 615; females, 623).....	1,238
Births during the year.....	107
Deaths during the year.....	124

The increase in population (with the excess of deaths over births) is accounted for by the enrollment of a number of mixed blood children under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (Public, No. 148).

The able-bodied Indians have been employed by the Government during six months of the past fiscal year on dams, reservoirs, bridges, fences, and other necessary work and have done fairly well. The line fence between Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations, 55 miles in length, is practically finished, and the posts are set for 20 miles on the line fence between the reserve and Nebraska, and it is proposed to complete about 45 miles of this fence this year. The severe rain storms of the spring months did much damage to the dams, roads, and bridges on the reserve and much labor has been expended on their repair.

We have not a sufficient number of white persons to act as instructors, overseers, and timekeepers, and in consequence advantage is taken by some of the Indians to shirk their work and to claim more time than they are entitled to, and the best results are not obtained. After four years' experience with the Indians at work here, I do not believe that the results attained have been as great as was anticipated. While some good has undoubtedly been accomplished, the progress made by the Indians has not been as great as could be desired, and it will be several years before they learn to labor as white people do.

The month of August each year is given these Indians in which to store their hay, and a diminished ration is issued to the able-bodied Indians while employed in this work.

The failure of the contractors to deliver the cows and bulls provided for by the Gregory County agreement has been a disappointment to these people. They were to have received 4,972 cows and 200 bulls, but such delay was experienced in delivery that it was deemed best to defer the receipt until another season, as it would have been impossible to have located all the cattle before September 1, which is considered too late in this region.

In my opinion the time has arrived when such of these Indians as are able to manage their own affairs should be settled with in full, and some plan should

be devised whereby this can be done and the Government's guardianship over them come to an end. I am well aware that there are difficulties in the way of effecting an equitable settlement, but the measure will have to be taken ere long, and it might as well come now for all who are prepared.

There are only a very few of these people who have not taken their allotments of land. Strenuous efforts were put forth by Special Allotting Agent Gunderson to have all do so, but there are a few left on whom no impression could be made, although every argument was advanced that could be. Those holding out against taking their land are old timers, who are and ever have been opposed to any progress and who are always found on the wrong side of every measure calculated to advance these Indians.

There can be no doubt that drunkenness and immorality have increased on this reserve since the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that it is no crime to sell liquor to an Indian who has taken his allotment of land, and on a reserve as large as this one it is very difficult to prevent the introduction of liquor. Marriage vows are held in light regard by many of these Indians and cases of adultery and bigamy are becoming of more frequent occurrence, and such will continue until we have some method of adequately punishing offenders of this class.

One Government boarding school and two mission boarding schools (one conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church and the other by the Catholic Church) have been in successful operation during the year, also twenty Government day schools.

The Government boarding school has capacity for 200 pupils, St. Marys (Episcopal) Mission for 50, and St. Francis (Catholic) Mission for 250, and the twenty day schools can accommodate 600 more, or a total school capacity on the reserve for 1,100 children, or more than we have on the reserve physically able to attend. A large number of these children are affected with scrofula and other diseases, which preclude their being enrolled in the schools. We endeavor to furnish our quota each year for the nonreservation schools, but we have reached our limit and it is now getting difficult to find proper pupils for the nonreservation schools who can be induced to go or whose parents will give consent.

Dr. W. H. Harrison, the agency physician, submits the following sanitary report:

During the fiscal year closing June 30, 1905, there have been no severe epidemics. The sanitary conditions are about the same as reported one year ago. A few sporadic cases of diphtheria developed, causing one death—that of a teacher in the Rosebud Agency Boarding School.

As noted in previous reports from this agency, tuberculosis in its various forms continues to be the great menace to the health of the Rosebud Sioux. Great vigilance was exercised during the year to prevent anyone with tuberculosis in any form from attending any of the boarding schools, and only occasionally were pupils very slightly affected allowed to attend the day schools, and upon the slightest deterioration of the health they were excused for the remainder of the year. Such management is the only humanitarian way to treat the victims of this disease, the other pupils, or the employees, as to confine tubercular children in the schools with well pupils and employees is voluntarily to bring about the possibilities of infection.

It would seem to me that a person with tuberculosis should not be employed in the Indian service, especially the Indian school service.

It seems from the frequency with which the Indians call upon the physicians both for treatment at our office and to make calls at their homes that they see the superiority of the white man's management of cases of disease and of his medicine.

We have, including employees, more than 4,500 persons to look after, and many times we have to exercise great judgment in answering calls, not so much in where we are needed, but where we are needed most. There are two physicians, and some drives are 60 miles distant, with those all the way to 8 miles, practically our closest drive, which during the winter months or during an epidemic renders efficient medical and surgical service an impossibility.

The increasing advancement in civilization of this tribe, whereby they see the advantages of civilized treatment, is causing the medical and surgical work to grow heavier each year, and if these people are to have efficient medical and surgical attention the facilities for doing such work in the shape of a hospital with trained nurses, with additional physicians located at different points on the reservation, are an essential factor.

The police force has rendered quite efficient service during the year, but it is becoming more and more difficult to secure the best class of these Indians to serve on the force, especially during the working season, when the able-bodied workmen receive \$1.25 per day, while the policeman receives only \$10 per month, and has to furnish two or more horses in order properly to perform his duty. Surely these employees merit more pay than they receive.

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, August 8, 1905.

The attendance of the school for the past year was as follows: Total enrollment, 162; average for the ten months, 145. Several reasons may be mentioned as the cause of the decrease in enrollment, the following being the most important ones: (1) An unusually large number of children left the reservation to attend nonreservation schools; (2) only sound children were admitted to the school; (3) St. Francis Catholic Mission enlarged their plant so as to enable them to enroll more pupils; (4) the spread of an epidemic of measles over the reserve five years or so ago is now being felt, there being less small children of school age.

The health of the children may be considered excellent, there having been no fatal cases of sickness or even severe ones. The employees did not fare so well, though. Two cases of diphtheria broke out among them, one proving fatal, but by a strict quarantine the dread disease was kept from the children, and it soon disappeared.

Considerable improvements and repairs were added to the plant during the year. Most of the work was done by the pupils and employees. The boilers were reset and automatic Wilkinson stokers placed under them. These stokers were supposed to be smoke consumers, to give a steady heat, and to save coal. In my opinion they failed in all three points; at any rate, great clouds of smoke appeared above the chimney and we used 200 tons of coal more than the previous year.

The new steam laundry went into operation the 1st of September and did excellent work. It is a valuable addition to the school, yet the mangle is a most dangerous one.

A set of automatic flushing closets was installed in the basement of each dormitory. They were a long-felt want and I am pleased to report them a success.

A double-board sidewalk 670 feet long and 6 feet wide was laid and ornamental fences built on each side of the approaches to the dormitories. The lawns in front of the buildings were partly resodded and evergreen hedges were set between the different buildings. Roofs were painted and the interiors of the three main buildings were calcimined, while the interiors of the dining room, mess quarters, and many private rooms were painted. When one considers all this extra work in connection with the regular routine work of the school, he can not help saying the employees must have worked faithfully and well.

The farm has been a great success in dollars and cents besides the lessons it taught the pupils. The following are a few of the items taken from the farm book: One-fourth of an acre of onions produced 209 bushels; 27 acres of oats cut while the grain was in the dough produced 75 tons of excellent fodder; the dairy herd produced 49,710 pounds of milk and 1,338 pounds of butter, besides raising their calves; and the live stock produced 4,468 pounds of pork and 8,473 pounds of beef for the pupils. The meat items alone would counterbalance the salaries of the farmer and gardener. These figures show that the farm is becoming a paying proposition.

The domestic departments did some excellent work. The sewing room turned out a splendid exhibit of fancy and plain needlework, while the cooking class could not be out-classed by any other school.

The corps of employees may be considered quite efficient. Several changes took place during the year and at times vacancies occurred which necessitated the doubling up of work, yet withal much was accomplished.

CHAS. F. WERNER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., July 27, 1905.

There were 20 day schools maintained on this reservation last year. The enrollment for the year was 429. The average attendance was 392.

The class-room work as a whole has been quite satisfactory. As in previous years, much time and attention is given to language work, and there is a gradual improvement along this line. The endeavor has been, and will be continued, to make all work in the schoolrooms of as practical a nature as possible.

One of the objects to be aimed at for the coming year will be a better classification and gradation of pupils. In visiting the schools I find that much time is lost when teachers are changed or when pupils are transferred from one school to another by there being no uniform grading system. From the nature of the Indian child it takes the new teacher a long time to find out what work he is capable of doing, and a better system of gradation and more complete records of the work done by each pupil will be a material aid to both teacher and child. I expect early in the coming school year to outline a course of study based upon that of the Superintendent of Indian Schools and to begin its use in the day schools.

The industrial work at the day schools, while not elaborate, has been of much practical benefit to the children. Nothing has been undertaken that the pupil can not put into practice when he moves upon his allotment and becomes a citizen. The season was quite favorable last year and good gardens were raised at most of the schools.

The housekeepers deserve much praise for the efficient way in which they have continued their instruction of the girls in cooking and sewing. The cleanliness and general neat appearance of the children is largely due to this class of energetic and faithful employees.

The comfort and appearance of several of the school buildings has been improved greatly by covering the walls with steel ceiling. Several of the school plants have recently received fresh coats of paint. New cupboards, sidewalks, and outhouses have been built. This work has been done by the recently appointed day school carpenter, with the assistance of the teachers and Indian boys.

JESSE B. MORTSOLF, *Day School Inspector.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., July 29, 1905.

The total enrollment was 277—123 boys and 154 girls—with an average attendance of 250.5. Many more had applied, but could not be received in accordance with the rules laid down by the Department for admission. These rules seemed to prove a blessing, both for those present, whose health upon the whole was excellent, and those excused, for whom plenty of fresh air is the best medicine.

The new building, with its spacious and cheerful schoolroom, airy dormitories, infirmary, and sewing room, has now raised the capacity to about 300.

A new laundry has been constructed and will be put in operation upon the return of the pupils. Though modern machinery will be employed, enough of the wash-tub work will be left to give the pupils the necessary practice for their home work. The floor will be of cement with a fall toward the sewer from all sides, thus insuring as dry a floor as can conveniently be had.

To avoid repetition of past reports, I wish only to say that the school and shop work has been carried on with good results. Lately an old pupil came here desiring to have his boots repaired. He was given to understand that he had to pay for it. "Oh," he said, "let me have the tools and I can repair them myself."

A beautiful curtain and complete set of scenery was added to our stage last fall and inspired the children to exert themselves more to give occasional dramatic, farcical, and musical entertainments. They were enjoyed by all, kept them ever busy, and had good effect on their cultivating English.

Private reading has also been encouraged, and they take to the Indian tales of Ed. S. Ellis with the same eagerness almost as white boys. Drawing and music are not forgotten. Some show talents in this line that surprise the teacher.

Our main endeavor, however, is to give the children a good moral education, to teach them the fear and love of God, to restrain their evil inclinations, and to avoid all that which characterizes a bad citizen.

Our missionary work has been somewhat hampered by the way the Indians are employed in the different working camps spread all over the reserve. The system upon the whole has worked blessings for them. Still the missionary has often occasion to remind them of it—that receiving wages without doing the expected amount of work is equal to stealing. Again, not a few spent the surplus of their earnings in liquor instead of laying it up for winter time. Their homes and stock necessarily suffer by their being absent for a long time, and unscrupulous individuals take advantage of it. There is good hope, however, that having been taught to work for the Government, they will take better to work in the future for themselves and the improvement of their own homes. We should never forget that these Indians are now in a stage of transition, and many of the evils they are now going through had to be gone through by other barbarous tribes in their efforts to become civilized. If all in the field work hand in hand there is no doubt that barbarism has finally to yield to Christian civilization.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at the mission in connection with our General Catholic Indian Congress from July 1 to 3. It had been published previously that Indian dances, giving away, and such customs would not be tolerated. A well-prepared programme was carried out. All present enjoyed it and resolved to have it in the same way next year. We hope that the ice is broken and will keep on breaking. Our endeavor is to gather and unite the more progressive element and so gain the rest over.

The St. Bridgets Chapel at the agency, nearing its completion, is the fourth church building we have at present, and a fifth one will soon follow.

P. FLOR DIGMANN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 7, 1905.*

The census recently taken shows a population of 1,955 persons, of whom there are 538 males over the age of 18 years, 269 between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and 193 under the age of 6 years, making a total of 1,000 males; there are 547 females over the age of 18 years, 244 over the age of 6 and under 18, and 164 under 6 years, making a total of 955 females, and a grand total of 1,955 persons, showing an increase of 47 persons.

General conditions.—The general condition of these Indians is not what might be desired by a person having the best interest of the Indians at heart. However, they are perhaps in as good condition as could be expected considering their surroundings and their primitive ideas of business.

Agriculture.—It is gratifying to me to be able to report that there is a tendency among the better class of Indians of this reservation to devote more of their time to agricultural industries than heretofore, and with a bountiful crop, which now seems assured, it will no doubt induce others to follow the example of their more industrious brethren. However, it can not be expected that in the near future the Indian will become a competitor of the white man, either in tilling the soil or in commercial pursuits.

Leasing of allotted lands.—The leasing department of this office is a matter of no small importance to the Indians in the way of revenue, and requires much time of the clerical help of the office to the exclusion or delay of other matters of importance, consequently subjecting the office to more or less unjust criti-

cism. The demand for Indian lands increases as the country improves, hence it is my opinion that in the near future Indian lands will be greatly sought after and prices will increase accordingly. Wherefore if the proceeds derived from leasing were properly expended it would place many Indians beyond a possibility of want.

Illegal leasing.—Illegal leasing of Indian land is being reduced to a minimum. The rigid enforcement of the law and rules governing the leasing of Indian land has cost me many friends, and in some instances I have incurred a bitter enmity from those who have been engaged in blanket leasing and contests.

Sale of inherited lands.—The sale of inherited Indian lands has decreased more than one-half since the rules requiring the proceeds derived from the sales of inherited lands to be placed in a United States depository for the use of the Indian went into effect, and I attribute the cause to the fact that speculators and grafters are barred from recovering rebates, wherefore they have little interest, if any, in the listing and sale of Indian lands.

Intoxicaticion.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the constitutional right of the Indian to purchase liquor is bound to work a detriment to many of the Indians morally, socially, and civilly, especially when they are flush with money, which is being demonstrated since the recent payment. I have heretofore taken the position that any considerable amount of money paid to a large number of Indians of the reservation at any one time would work a detriment to them instead of a benefit, and I have no reason to change my opinion, especially so since the said decision has become generally known.

Sale of liquor to Indians.—But little remains to be said under the head of the sale of liquor to Indians since they have become citizens, further than to say that open drunkenness is becoming more prevalent among the younger as well as among a certain class of older Indians; hence degeneration follows.

Crimes.—More or less horse stealing has been reported among the Indians during the past few weeks, usually by young men while under the influence of intoxicants, who as a rule are immune from prosecution for the reason that the local authorities do not care to incur expense in prosecuting where difficulties arise among Indians.

Education.—The Sisseton Indian Boarding School has a capacity of about 120 pupils. The school year just closed was one of the most successful since my connection with the service, notwithstanding the old rickety, dilapidated conditions of the boys' dormitory, laundry, barn, and lesser structures. Harmony existed throughout the year between myself, Superintendent Young, and all of the employees connected with the school, who seemed to take a special interest in all matters connected with school and the duties assigned them. The pupils were healthy and seemed to be happy during the entire school year. In addition to the school proper, the boys receive instructions in agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising. The girls are taught culinary, laundry, sewing, butter making, and general housework.

Morality.—The moral status of the Indians has not changed materially since my last annual report. However, I am of the opinion that there is a gradual tendency upward. The tribal custom of marriage still exists among a certain class and two or more wives are not unusual. However, the Indians are becoming educated as to heritage and that plural wives are not recognized by law, and the women as a rule prefer legal marriage. Indians as a rule are truthful and honest, when not contaminated by designing white people. They have but little idea of value and are not at all adverse to contracting debts beyond their ability to pay.

C. B. JACKSON, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 5, 1905.

This school is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the agency, 9 miles from Sisseton, which town is located on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Nearness to railroad, good water, healthful climate, and productive soil are some of the essential things to consider in the location of a school, all of which the Sisseton school possesses. With an energetic corps of employees, together with the cordial support of the agency and of the Department, the location is such as to make this one among the good schools of the service. This school is better located, perhaps, for agriculturing than for stock raising or horticulture, although stock raising may be and is carried on very successfully in spite of the severe winters.

While we have some advantages, we also have some disadvantages in the way of good and convenient buildings. Necessity demands for the Sisseton plant new buildings, namely, barn, boys' dormitory, water system, sewerage system, laundry, and a general reno-

vation of the girls' dormitory, and main building. The boys' dormitory, girl's dormitory, laundry, employees' quarters are each and all old in style, old in structure, and builded in the days when heat, light, and ventilation were considered of minor importance, to say nothing of the facilities we have for bathing and sewerage; yet with these buildings in this dilapidated condition the attendance for ten months was above the capacity of the school, which merits consideration, at least along this line.

The industrial branch has not been neglected, as shown by the fact that we have more than 100 acres of grain that is excelled by none in the vicinity, 7 acres of potatoes equal to any in this locality, and 7 acres of garden truck fairly good. The boys are being trained along the industrial lines that are practical and that will fit them to become useful citizens. Neither are the girls neglected, for here they are taught the art of ideal housekeeping, such as sewing, dairying, cooking, laundering, etc., and so instructed as far as conditions will permit to correlate the industrial with the literary.

Although literary progress was impeded to some extent by the several changes of teachers in both rooms during the year, yet the course of study was followed as closely as practicable, correlating as far as possible the literary with the industrial, basing the problems on farming and stock raising, thus viewing it from the concrete rather than the abstract. The germination of seeds was also taught by actual examples, and all in all the results were fairly good.

Sunday school exercises were held in the chapel every Sunday morning under the superintendency of Mr. S. A. M. Young, with more than ordinary success. Religious services were held in the chapel every Sunday evening. Both the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were attended when the weather would permit.

The subject of attendance is often a problem of vexation and study for several reasons, namely, lack of intrinsic interest on the part of both pupil and teacher; environment, lack of harmony between school and Indian; but I am pleased to report that nothing of the kind worth mentioning exists here at present. The attendance for the year has been above the capacity of the school; runaways few, and the children happy and contented.

The health of the children for the year was good, especially the boys, notwithstanding the unfavorable sanitary condition of their dormitory, which is unfit for use, being open, decayed, and almost ready to tumble down. The children actually suffered from exposure during the severe winter.

PINCKNEY V. TUELL, *Acting Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOODWILL MISSION SCHOOL.

GOODWILL, S. DAK., *August 5, 1905.*

While our number enrolled and actually in attendance at any period during the year was not more than 54, yet our enrollment for the year was 98. This is partly due to the fact that our ecclesiastical year ends with March of each year, and as we charge tuition at the rate of \$25 per pupil for each year, many pupils do not attend for the whole year, though the average is above six months for each pupil enrolled. Our object is to furnish education of a high grade to a limited number of pupils whose parents are interested enough in their children to pay for the necessary expenses of such education. I am glad to say that the parents of these children have shown commendable appreciation of what we are endeavoring to do.

Our industrial departments made a good showing this last year. A total of 4,075 bushels of small grain was harvested, besides 600 bushels of corn and potatoes. Among the girls there has been a steady improvement in the industries. Ten of our teachers eat in the general dining room and at the same tables with the pupils, and all the cooking is done, and finely done, by our large girls.

I believe that this last year showed more real interest in intellectual work. The closing entertainments are showing a higher standard each succeeding year, revealing the result of hard work during the months immediately previous. At the close of the year 1894 we had a graduating class of four, three girls and one boy, who had finished the work of the eighth grade. This year the three who could have graduated preferred to give one more year, and thus render themselves more proficient in their studies. I regarded this as commendable, and will be glad to give them more time to prepare themselves.

DAVID E. EVANS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 29, 1905.*

The census of this agency, taken at the close of the fiscal year, shows a population of—

Indians and mixed bloods (males, 801; females, 897) -----	1, 698
Males above 18 years -----	452
Females above 14 years -----	596
Children between 6 and 16 -----	339

There are 625 who can read, and 650 who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse. There are 446 children of school age, of which 204 are males and 242 females. It will be seen by this that the excess of females over males is about equally apportioned between adults and children.

General conditions.—At the beginning of the year we had great hopes of an increase of interest for their betterment by the Indians themselves, and in fact there was considerable up to about the 1st of June, when the knowledge of

their freedom to buy whisky became general among them. Then apparently all work ceased. However, a few are again taking hold and putting up hay for their future wants.

Of course it is not meant that they all quit work, for on the contrary we have a goodly number of older and more stable Indians whom the young and educated Indians say do not know any better than to work. These same old long-haired Indians who have never been to school and can not speak a word of English are among the best and most progressive people of the tribe, and may be said to be making slow but sure progress for the betterment of their condition. As they sell their inherited lands those of them who are not confirmed incompetents manifest a desire to build better buildings, and this manner of investing their inheritance has been encouraged by me.

The younger and more reckless element have made me considerable trouble since the late decision of the Supreme Court declared all allotted Indians citizens, and they seemed to get the idea that the proper way to show to the world their appreciation of citizenship was to go and get gloriously drunk and bring as much whisky home with them as they could get home with and have a general carouse as long as the liquor would last, and owing to this debauchery there have been two deaths from alcoholism. Vigorous effort has been made to suppress this class of crime among the Indians, with but little effect thus far.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are in fairly good condition, considering the length of time most of them have been built. Some needed repairs have been made during the year.

Boarding school.—Report of David U. Betts, superintendent, is submitted herewith. I would add, further, that there being no natural hay land on the school farm, I last spring suggested making a trial of alfalfa for the purpose of securing additional forage for the school farm stock, as it is poor business practice to buy hay to keep cattle on a farm, and the practice should be discontinued, either by disposing of the stock or by raising all forage required, both hay and grain. To the surprise of everyone our trial plats of alfalfa, which were sown the latter part of April, furnished the second mowing the first season for one plat, and another 2-acre plat has carried about forty hogs since the middle of June. Hence we feel that the problem of sufficient forage has been solved and will be taken advantage of by increased acreage next spring.

Indians' stock.—It will be seen by the statistical report herewith that the number of horses and cattle have greatly decreased since the last report, which in the case of horses is brought about largely by two causes: (a) The habit of the Indians in not providing proper shelter and feed; (b) from their inability to replenish their stock on credit under the recent ruling of the Department requiring all inherited-land proceeds to be deposited in some bank and checks made subject to the approval of the agent, as formerly the horse dealers vied with each other to keep up the supply. In the case of the decrease in cattle it is believed to be due to the reason before stated, that the Indians being unable to obtain credit since November 1 last have killed and eaten the cattle they had.

Water supply.—Water, supplying both the school and agency, is taken from the Missouri River by a steam pumping plant and stored on the hill above the buildings, which furnishes plenty of water under pressure for all purposes required. The improvements authorized to be made by riprapping around the intake pipe to prevent further encroachments by the river upon the pumping plant were made last fall and have withstood the flood of the present season and protected the plant as expected.

Dr. O. M. Chapman, agency physician, reports as follows concerning sanitary matters of this agency:

Nothing of unusual importance affecting the health of these people occurred during the year. The general health was better than usual. Perfect freedom from infectious diseases was had throughout the year, with the exception of their old plague, tuberculosis. It seems as if this disease claimed even a larger number of victims than it did last year, when it was 40 per cent of the total deaths. This year it is 66 per cent of the total deaths for the year.

Deaths by causes:	
Tuberculosis, various forms (66 per cent)-----	40
Heart disease-----	2
Tumors-----	2
Alcohol poisoning-----	1
Unknown causes:	
Adults-----	2
Infants-----	14
Total-----	61
Births (male, 40; females, 26)-----	66

This gives an excess of births over deaths of 5. Last year the excess of births was 7. Without doubt there is a slow increase of numbers in this tribe, but owing to the very high death rate among them—35 this year and last—it must be slow. But why this excessively high death rate? Two items in the above table—tuberculosis and a very high mortality among the infants—fully account for it. Excluding the excessive mortality from these two items, the small number of deaths from other causes is, quite contrary to the usual belief, sufficient to prove a good degree of Indian health if by chance he escapes the great dangers of infancy and the still greater danger of being infected with tuberculosis. In many cases of sickness among infants and babies a physician is not called; hence the large number dying from unknown causes. The chances are greatly in favor of several of these "unknown" cases being tubercular.

Tuberculosis is the great plague of these people, and I really believe it is on the increase among them; and I see little reason for hope that it will soon be any different among them, while there are many good reasons for predicting that it will not. Although they have more wealth to the family than almost any community of whites, they are doing almost nothing to better their condition from a sanitary view. They continue to live in the same small houses, in the same careless and unhealthy manner. There is the same indifferent, irregular supply of questionable and unwholesome food, the same insanitary custom of congregating in overcrowded, badly ventilated dance houses prevails. The peace pipe is still regularly passed from mouth to mouth, regardless as to whether some of the number have tuberculosis or not. The depraved habit of gorging themselves at the numerous feasts is not on the wane. They are grossly careless of eating food and using water that have long been exposed to the vitiated air of their tepees and elsewhere. Flies are numerous to contaminate all they come in contact with. I fail to note any improvement in their diligence and persistence in treatment and care of the sick. Lastly, there is a noticeable increase in the use of alcohol and tobacco among them. Even the small boys smoke cigarettes without parental restraint and with much gusto. On the part of the young laziness and its attendant vices have not become extinct. How can people living under such adverse conditions and environments improve, especially when so few are making any positive effort to better their condition?

The battle against consumption is being hotly waged by the whites, but there is a sad evidence of little being done among the Indians. Perfect sanitary conditions are now known to be the all-essential conditions to treat consumptives successfully. Among Indians these are noted for their absence. In the face of these conditions and facts I would not hesitate to say that a sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives would be a great life-saving institution and of far greater value to them than an asylum for mental defects. Tuberculous Indians are a far greater menace to society than the very few who may be classed as mental defects. Many whites have lost their lives from contact with consumption among the Indians.

I would suggest that every agency should be supplied with some good disinfecting apparatus, so each house where there is or has been a case of consumption could and should be completely disinfected. It is nothing uncommon to know where whole families of children, one after another, have died from consumption simply through house infection. They did not inherit the disease, as their parents are still alive, well, and show no evidence of ever having had the disease. These are the parents that are so bitterly opposed to the schools.

The health of the children at the school was unusually good throughout the year. Not a case of serious sickness occurred during the school year. The rigid exclusion of unhealthy children had good results as to appearance and sickness, not even one breakdown among those admitted to good standing at the start. There is no further danger of overcrowding at the school now.

Indian labor.—The amount authorized and expended for irregular Indian labor upon roads and bridges during the last fiscal year was \$1,500, which was used for needed repairs upon the roads and bridges on and about the agency, which amount seemed to be amply sufficient to keep all the Indians employed who were in need of such employment and were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity to earn a little extra money, knowing that they would be required to render a reasonable day's labor for a day's pay, which requirement seemed to have the effect of making this form of gratuity unpopular. It is found also that a number of the young men are now beginning to work for their white neighbors in the harvest and hay fields to some extent, which practice it is believed will become more general as time goes on and there is more demand for labor. This year there were several hailstorms passed over this reservation, and thereby curtailed the demand for labor in the harvest fields, which is in line with my prediction made in my last year's report that "the necessity for this appropriation as a means of furnishing labor to Indians will have passed in another year or two."

Leasing.—There were 479 leases of allotted lands made during the year for a total rental of \$10,211.45, 310 of which were for grazing alone and 53 for farming, and 116 were for farming where the consideration was for improvements only. A further collection of \$1,404.55 was made on term leases, making a total of \$11,616 received for the year for the lease of the allotted unused lands belonging to the Indians. With a large portion of their lands put in shape for agricultural purposes by themselves after the expiration of these improvement leases, it would seem that they should soon be able to support themselves wholly from their farms.

Liquors.—There was only one complaint for selling liquor on the ceded por-

tion of the reservation during the year, which case was discovered at Wagner, S. Dak., and reported by the police of the town. The offender was arrested, tried in United States court, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for the crime committed.

The worst feature of the business we have to contend with now is from the younger Indians themselves, who go off the reservation to the near-by towns and buy and drink all they can and come home drunk, with their pockets full of bottles, and create a disturbance with their families and neighbors. A couple of days ago one young man went to town—Avon, just over the reserve—and bought a jug of liquor, and returning met two others going on the same errand. They stopped, conversed, sampled, and fought then and there, and in the fight committed mayhem by biting off an ear of one of the combatants. I now have all three under arrest—three other cases of Indians awaiting trial in United States court for flagrant violation of the law prohibiting introducing liquor on Indian land.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court now is used mostly as a court for preliminary hearing as an aid to this office in determining what cases should be carried to the higher courts, and is developing most satisfactory results, besides trying petty cases of drunkenness and wife beating.

Sale of inherited lands.—During the last fiscal year there have been 21,889 acres sold at an average of \$17.62 per acre, or a total of \$386,100. While the average price per acre is about the same as for the previous year's sale, yet it is a well-known fact that the bulk of the best lands was sold during the previous year, thereby leaving a lower class of lands for the past year's sale, which tends to reduce the average. It is also known that all the best lands sold for an average of \$5 to \$7 per acre higher than last year. The money received from such sales has been in every instance placed on deposit in a national bank selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as a depository for the proceeds of the sale of inherited Indian lands, all in compliance with the amended rules for the sale of inherited lands, as amended September 19, 1904. All the banks selected as such depositories have been bonded by some one of the several guaranty companies of New York and Baltimore.

With respect to the depositing of these funds, the rule under which this was done was approved as stated above, and reads in part as follows:

And agreeing that the proceeds to be derived therefrom shall be placed in the nearest and most convenient United States depository to the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heir, or, in the case of minors, subject to the check of their recognized guardians, for amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one month when approved by the agent or other officer in charge, and only when so approved, and for sums in excess of \$10 upon the approval of such agent only when specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Which was later amended to include any national bank that might apply for the deposit of such funds, after giving the surety bond required. Up to this time there has been very little of this money checked out for any purpose, and there still remains on deposit approximately the whole of the proceeds for the year's sale, which is drawing interest at 2 and 3 per cent while awaiting the adjustment by the Department of the Indian debts. There is but very little opposition to this enforced deposit from the Indians themselves, most of them well knowing that it is for their best interests to have this safeguard for their protection from unscrupulous traders and others. The only objection to the procedure comes from the totally incompetent and their friends, the horse dealers and money loaners.

District schools.—The number of public or district schools on the reservation is sixteen, with 110 Indian pupils in attendance, intermingled with the white children, which is an increase over the census of 1904 of ten schools and about 30 Indian children in attendance thereat. Our records show that there was in attendance at some school 324 Indian children, distributed as follows:

Yankton Agency boarding school	119
District and graded schools on reserve.....	110
Nonreservation schools	95

and in addition there are a number of families living in towns off the reservation whose children are presumed to be in schools of which we are unable to get any record.

R. J. TAYLOR, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., August 10, 1905.

The enrollment for the year was 124, the average attendance 110, the capacity of the school 120. The enrollment and average attendance is less than it was last year, owing to the fact that 105 Indian children of school age attended the district schools, which are distributed over the reservation. About 100 of the older boys and girls have attended schools of the reservation.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the year was very good. No epidemics of any kind. No deaths occurred during the year. Several pupils were excused from school on account of tuberculosis.

Literary work.—This department of the work was in charge of three efficient and experienced teachers, who were doing excellent work. In January a new and inexperienced teacher was appointed. Her work was not very satisfactory.

Industrial work.—The pupils were regularly detailed once a month to work in the different departments. In the sewing room the girls were taught to cut, fit, make, and mend their own garments. The boys were also taught to help mend their own garments. The boys and girls under the supervision of the matrons were taught to do housework in a neat, careful way. The girls' building was kept as neat and homelike as could be wished. The work in the laundry was not very satisfactory, as the laundress was new and inexperienced and lacked interest in the work. The boys and girls detailed to the kitchen and bakery were carefully looked after and taught to do their work in a neat, careful manner.

The farmer and industrial teacher, with the assistance of the boys, have under cultivation 40 acres of corn, 12 acres of millet, 5 acres in oats, 6 acres in potatoes, 5 acres in garden truck, and 4 acres in alfalfa. The garden will produce all the vegetables the school can use. The crops all look fine and promise a good yield.

Stock.—The school stock comprises the following: Six horses, 1 colt, 22 cows, 15 heifers, 22 steers, 10 calves, 1 bull, 21 hogs, and 19 pigs. During the year the following stock was sold: Ten steers, 5 cows, and 49 hogs.

Religious instruction.—There are two churches, Episcopal and Presbyterian, about one-half mile from the school, where the pupils are taken twice each Sabbath when the weather is suitable.

Water system.—The water supply for the school is taken from the Missouri River by a steam pumping plant and pumped into large storage tanks. The tanks hold about 2,400 barrels of water, and the pressure seems to be sufficient for good fire protection. The sewer system is in good working condition.

Buildings.—The buildings are in fair condition, but need painting and some repairing. The repairs have not been kept up on account of material not being furnished.

To the buildings of the school plant should be added an oil house for storing coal oil and a hog house built to accommodate 50 or 75 hogs, a steam-heating plant installed, and a gasoline or acetylene lighting plant put in to take the place of the kerosene lamps now in use.

This school plant is nicely located and is 14 miles from Wagner, our nearest railroad and telegraph station.

DAVID W. BETTS, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SHIVWITZ.

PANGUITCH, UTAH, August 21, 1905.

During the fiscal year 1905 not much has been done here. The year began with the disappointment at the failure of new buildings and other necessities to materialize, and except a spurt of expectancy during the period when bids were being prepared it has been spent with the same disappointment.

Yet, in spite of discouragements and disappointments, the year has been both prosperous and successful in many ways. For one thing, the Indians are more interested as they see even small improvements. Other bands, not in reach hitherto, are beginning to send representatives to visit and to inquire about the school. Then, the children themselves are intensely interested in their own gardens and in the farm, dairy, and household work. They begin to realize that it is their work, and to see how it will help them when they go home. Also they begin to make practical application as far as possible of the things already learned when on their vacation visit to their homes in the summer, which is encouraging. And we see more progress in literary and other lines, because, having learned how to learn, they are advancing more rapidly and understandingly. In this our returned students have been of great help to the raw recruits.

The enrollment for the year has been the largest since the first year of the day school, and, except the two boys sent home sick from Carlisle, we had no deaths, and but little serious illness, for which, in view of our insanitary conditions, we are duly thankful. We transferred four to Haskell, and two young men are awaiting an opportunity for Carlisle, but the indications are

that their places will be filled by others and the number remain about the same as this year.

The farm work this summer is rather discouraging, owing to the ravages of the "white fly," which has practically cleaned out the root crops, but we hope for crops of grain and hay.

The Shivwits Indians continue to improve under the leadership of Mr. Foster and his wife. All the able-bodied are self-supporting, and very proud of the fact, as are we all. I have just been notified that the house of Buffalo Bill, with all his blankets, guns, and everything in the house, burned down recently. In view of his wife's condition, she being quite aged, blind, and almost helpless, this is a peculiarly distressing case, and the judges write me requesting that "Miss Work and Government" should give Buffalo Bill "a new house, blankets, stove, anything," which surely ought to be done by some means; but I smiled a little inwardly at the thought of waiting till something could come from the Government, though they are both worthy and needy.

Special Agent Allen seems to have smoothed over the smelter troubles, and also found a definite starter for the boundary between Indians and "Clara Dutchmen," so that when Mr. Foster returns the fence will be built and the pasture inclosed. The outlook is promising for these Indians.

I wish I could say as much for the poor Kaibabs and San Juans. They are asking for help of the right kind, as it seems, and a start now, with the children in school learning how to do various kinds of work, would do wonders for them. I trust they may have that start very soon.

LAURA B. WORK, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

WHITEROCKS, UTAH, *August 14, 1905.*

This agency is located at a point about 14 miles slightly west of north of Fort Duchesne, Utah, and at about 10 miles from the foothills of the Uintah spur of the Wasatch Mountains. The location, so far as regards climate and altitude, is ideal, but the agency is not centrally located with respect to all Indians of the reservation, the Uncompahgre band of Utes, for the most part, living from 20 to 70 miles away. With reference to the Uintah and White River bands of Utes, the location is accessible to most of the members of these bands, they living in the immediate vicinity thereof. A subagency has, however, been maintained at Ouray, Utah, 35 miles southeast of this agency, and through this arrangement the needs of the Uncompahgre band are readily recognized.

Agriculture.—During the past year the Indians of the reservation have engaged in agriculture to a more or less degree, and it is believed that some advancement has been made in this industry. Their knowledge of such work, however, is limited, and of necessity the results obtained by them are not commensurate with the assistance rendered by agency farmers, nor, in fact, with the amount of work performed by them, economical methods not being adhered to even when instructions and assistance are rendered.

Allotments.—All Indians of the reservation have been allotted land, the last allotments made to the Uintahs and White Rivers having been completed in June of the present year. The Uncompahgre Indians are, for the most part, allotted along the Duchesne River, some few of them, however, having been placed along Lower White River and in the valleys of the small streams tributary thereto. About one-half the members of this band were allotted by a commission in 1897 and 1898, but only 83 of these allotments were ever approved, being those lying east of Green River. All the Indians of this band not having received allotments in 1897 and 1898 were allotted during the past year on the Uintah Reservation. The Uintah and White River Indians were allotted during the past spring and have been given land in the vicinity of the agency at Whiterocks, except about one-fifth who were placed along Lake Fork Creek on the agricultural lands of the upper Duchesne River. All allotments which were made during the past year were made by a commission appointed for that purpose. Allotments were selected from the very best land to be found on the reservation, and the quality thereof was obtained by actually inspecting each tract of 40 acres of all such land available for allotment and

the Indian given his choice thereof. The commission which made the allotments was composed of Mr. W. H. Code, chief engineer of the Interior Department, Mr. Chas. S. Carter, a local resident, and myself.

Application for water rights for all Indian allotments have been filed with the State engineer of Utah, at Salt Lake City, and every possible precaution has been taken to protect the Indians in such water rights. Owing to the principle of the beneficial use of water for irrigation purposes, it will be necessary for the Indians to use the water for which water rights have been obtained, and therefore systems of ditches to irrigate all allotments must be constructed, and in order to comply with the State law the work must be completed within five years from the date of granting the applications by the State engineer.

Education.—During the year the two boarding schools, one located at White-rocks and the other at Randlett, have been maintained, and, judged by the average attendance, both schools have been fairly satisfactory. The Uintah school at Whiterocks, however, has had proportionately the larger attendance, owing, presumably, to the difficulty of causing the Uncompahgre band, from which the school at Randlett gains its scholarship, to bring their children from remote distances to have them placed in school. Plans are now being carried out looking to the betterment of school conditions on the reservation, and it is believed that some satisfactory results will be obtained.

Missionary work.—There are two missions at work on the reservation, both under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The mission at this agency has erected a small chapel, which has been completed during the past year, and a hospital, in which buildings most of their missionary work is carried on. The mission supports two ladies at the agency to conduct the missionary work, and, while their field is undoubtedly a discouraging one, they continue their efforts in every way possible. The mission at Randlett has a small chapel located at that point, and, in addition, a set of quarters occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hersey, under whose charge all of the mission work on the reservation is carried on.

Miscellaneous.—During the past year three cases were prosecuted against persons for selling liquor to Indians, and two convictions, carrying about one year's imprisonment, were effected through the Federal court at Salt Lake City, Utah. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in preventing Indians from obtaining whisky, or beverages sold under that head, notwithstanding a State law exists which ought to prevent such illegal traffic. Endeavor has been made to have the State officials enforce the law, but so far practically no results have been obtained along this line. Owing to the character of the law and special provisions it will become inoperative at the opening of the reservation.

Indians have been employed during the year wherever possible in repairing and making roads, repairing and cleaning irrigation ditches, cutting cord wood, hauling supplies, and, in fact, wherever Indians could be employed. I do not hesitate to say, however, that it requires great effort to cause them to work at all, it being apparent that from their natural instinct they would much rather lead an indolent life than one of thrift and industry.

C. G. HALL,

Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UINTAH SCHOOL.

WHITEROCKS, UTAH, August 18, 1905.

I took charge here, in connection with the Ouray boarding school, July 1, 1905, and so have no knowledge of workings of the departments of school work during the past year.

At present extensive repairs are going on in all the buildings, alterations and enlargements being made so as to accommodate at least a part of the pupils who have been in attendance at the Ouray boarding school, but who will be deprived of that privilege on account of that plant being recommended sold for town site. A great deal of work is yet to be done in order to put these buildings in shape for occupancy. The union of these two schools will be a great advantage.

We are looking forward to the erection of a new school plant, one with increased capacity, so that all the Ute in the three bands on this reservation may be accommodated. A farm with sufficient land for both farming and pasturage will undoubtedly be furnished us, and with these facilities good work can be done. The interest manifested in this matter by our agent, as well as the assured liberality of your Office, gives us hopes of something better in the future.

OSCAR M. WADDELL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH, August 15, 1905.

Since my last report the school has improved in many respects. The farm has been much improved by proper cultivation, the grounds leveled, and the loose stones hauled off; an orchard of 170 trees set out, which promises to do well; the brick buildings repaired and coated with paint, and many inside improvements made. With all this the grounds and buildings have taken on a very homelike appearance.

Literary.—The schoolroom work has been hampered by the same disadvantage under which it has always labored—only one teacher for all grades, ages, and sizes. Considering this, the pupils did very good work. The furloughing of employees May 31 stopped the work intended to be done on the school gardening.

Industrial.—This part of the work has been carried on much more satisfactorily than during previous years. The installation of the water system in part last year did away with the drudgery of hauling water from the river and gave time for the teaching of more useful things to the boys. Repairs on buildings, fences, farm work, and improvement of grounds have kept the industrial teacher and his detail busy. The girls were instructed in cooking, laundering, sewing, and housework, and made creditable progress.

Health.—The health of both children and employees has been excellent, there being but one serious case of sickness during the year, a case of pneumonia caused by the boy going into the river while the water was yet very cold. This, however, did not prove fatal.

Employees.—The constant changing of employees has worked a great hardship on the school. In this isolated region it is very difficult to obtain competent temporary employees, while permanent employees get a mistaken impression of the school by some discouraging reports made when things were not in as good condition as now; hence the trouble in filling the positions.

Steps are now being taken to abandon this school and sell the buildings and farm for a town site. The union of this school with the Uintah boarding school will be a great advantage in many respects. The new school plant anticipated will be a great improvement over the two small plants now in use, the buildings of which are not in the least modern.

OSCAR M. WADDELL, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR COLVILLE AGENCY.

MILES, WASH., August 29, 1905.

The jurisdiction of the agency has covered a very large territory, including the Colville and Spokane reservations, in Washington; the Cœur d'Alène Reservation, in Idaho; the allotted lands of the north half of the Colville Reservation, opened to settlement in 1900, as well as the homesteads and allotments of the Wenatchi Indians to the southwest; the Chelans and Okinagans on the west, and the Kalispels to the northeast of the agency proper, besides numerous detached Indians not under any particular agency. To reach many of the settlements wagon journeys of from 50 to 250 miles or more are necessary, and it would be a physical impossibility for an agent to give personal attention to the various interests of this extensive domain.

Fortunately the Cœur d'Alène Reservation has, by Congressional enactment, been detached from the Colville Agency, to date from July 1, 1905, and this will give considerable relief from responsibility, though Cœur d'Alène affairs have necessarily had but little more than nominal attention from the agent heretofore. The Cœur d'Alène Indians have fine lands, which they have made good use of, their farms, buildings, and improvements comparing favorably with those of their white neighbors.

The Colville and Spokane reservations, particularly the former, are more isolated, with no means of communication other than ordinary or bad mountain roads; yet improvement, though slow, is assuredly made, and when these Indians have the advantages arising from contact with bona fide white settlers progress will be much more rapid. The Spokans have fine crops this year, and will probably furnish all the grain and hay needed for the agency and Fort Spokane boarding school, besides which they supply the wood fuel, amounting to more than 900 cords. The Colville Indians are barred from participation in these benefits by reason of distance and impracticable mountain roads; but they are self-supporting, and serious cases of destitution are seldom known.

If one-half of the proposed railroads, electric lines, and plans for the utilization of the water-power possibilities of the Spokane and Columbia rivers should materialize a wonderful change will be worked in this section, and these Indians will be almost immediately surrounded by a civilization that would soon absorb them. Conditions are encouraging, and I see no reason to fear for the future of the red men of this Northwest. They are good people,

average well with their white brothers, and a large proportion of them can be depended upon to become satisfactory citizens.

Some trouble has occasionally arisen from the selling of liquor to Indians; but it is remarkable that there has not been much more, under the circumstances. The opening of the Colville Reservation to mineral entry brought a train of evils in its wake. Towns have been built on placer mining claims, and all sorts of business, excepting that of mining, are carried on. Saloons were established in the heart of the reservation, and notwithstanding the apparently plain law on the subject a Federal judge has decided that if, in obtaining supplies of liquor, it was necessary to carry it on or across an Indian reservation in order to reach a mining claim where such a business was established no law was violated. Liquor has undoubtedly been sold to Indians from such saloons; but it has been impossible to secure conviction for such an offense because of the stated practice of the United States court not to try such cases unless there was corroborative white testimony, juries in this country refusing to convict on Indian testimony alone. These saloons now, however, are apparently living up to the law, and little is heard of the sale of liquor to Indians except by the slippery "bootlegger."

Most of the so-called placer claims are fraudulent and without a possibility of pay dirt, the sole intention of the locators being to hold them for agricultural or fruit-culture purposes when the reservation is opened. Crops are raised and garden-truck farming carried on openly, without a pretense of mining. Irrigation ditches for fruit raising are constructed, ostensibly for mining purposes. This has been going on for years, mineral entries being accepted, proved up, and patents issued on purely agricultural lands. Here is a fine field for an expert to trap a conscienceless lot of individuals and corporations who regard Government holdings as legitimate prey.

On the whole, the Colville and Spokane Indians are temperate people, and, while morally still backward, there is a noticeable absence of immoral diseases except as an inheritance from a former generation, when white adventurers introduced all sorts of disorders among the red men. Prompt punishment by Indian courts for unlawful cohabitation has had a good effect, and there is no doubt improvement in that respect. Sanitation is but little understood among these Indians, and they are slow to realize its benefits, but the leaven is at work and the prospect for a betterment of the sanitary conditions generally is good.

Authorization to issue permits for the grazing of cattle on the Colville Reservation, antagonized from the beginning, is now submitted to ungraciously by the Indians, and numerous complaints of trespass or damage, more or less well founded, have been made. The Indians were promised a direct benefit from the money received from grazing lessees, which during the past year amounted to \$3,742.10 and will be about the same for the coming year; but failure to discover in what manner they are being benefited by this fund causes an occasional condemnation of the system by the headmen.

Very few leases of Indian allotments on the opened north half of the Colville Reservation were made during the year, and but one sale of inherited lands consummated. Most of the allotment Indians live on and cultivate their own lands, but many have made private leases without the knowledge of the agent. This might be commendable as showing a capacity to transact business for themselves, but it frequently happens in such cases that the agent is appealed to to help the Indian out of a bad bargain.

Establishment of the proposed day schools will be of distinct benefit to the Indians, but will materially reduce the attendance at the Fort Spokane boarding school. The plant of the latter is in such fine shape, so well placed in a beautiful and healthy location, that it would be a misfortune to give up this school, which could be made a success if reorganized in accordance with plans heretofore repeatedly proposed and urged by Superintendent Avery, for which I respectfully ask the special consideration of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The number of children of school age has heretofore probably been over-estimated, while tuberculosis and hereditary scrofula have made serious ravages among the youngsters, an unusually large proportion of them being thereby debarred from school privileges.

Great care has been used in taking the census, which is nearly accurate and entirely free from estimates. A material reduction of population is shown. Areas of districts are large; the country is mountainous; communities are scat-

tered and often difficult of access. In the past the farmers in charge of different districts have registered all Indians they could hear of, sometimes counting those belonging to other districts, and, as many Indians bear more than one name, double counts were numerous. On the Spokan Reservation alone there is a reduction of 254, but the present figures are reliable.

The following list gives the number by tribes:

	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	School age.		
				Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1 Cœur d'Alenè	494	249	245	59	42	101
2 Upper and Middle Spokan (Cœur d'Alène Reservation)	91	44	47	9	7	16
3 Columbia	279	143	136	25	20	45
4 Colville	390	168	162	45	34	79
5 Okinagan, north half	548	279	269	72	63	135
6 San Poil	350	170	180			
7 Nespilem	41	20	21	1	4	5
8 Okinagan, south half	144	65	79	12	14	26
9 Upper and Middle Spokan (Colville Reser- vation)	177	85	92	19	23	42
10 Lower Spokan	277	134	143	27	27	54
11 Nez Percé, Joseph's band	89	40	49	6	8	14
12 Kalispel	98	43	55			
13 Lake	305	156	149	37	24	61
14 Wenatchia	93					

* No division of sexes made.

I would mention here as a curious fact that the San Poils and Nespilems, the latter a branch of the former, have always declined Government aid in any form—but they are self-supporting.

The death at Nespilem, on the 21st of September, 1904, of Joseph, chief of the Nez Percés, was a noteworthy event. Whatever the faults of this man, he was a born leader and the peer of our historically great red men. On June 20, 1905, at Nespilem, the place of his exile, a handsome monument of white marble was dedicated to his memory, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Washington State Historical Society, Mr. Edmund S. Meany, professor of history in the University of Washington, making the presentation in a scholarly oration. Unique and interesting addresses were also delivered by blind old Yellow Bull, sole surviving war chief of the Nez Percés; Ess how iss, a subchief; and by Albert Waters, an intelligent and solemn young man who five days before had been elected by the Nespilem Nez Percés as the successor of Joseph. The Nez Percés are clannish and independent, but bear an excellent reputation among their neighbors.

JNO. MCA. WEBSTER,
Captain, U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SPOKANE SCHOOL.

MILES, WASH., July 15, 1905.

The total enrollment during the year was 170 pupils, the average attendance from September 1 to May 31, on which latter date the session for the year closed, being 136.4. The number enrolled was much smaller than the capacity of the school, and both the enrollment and the average attendance were much smaller than in preceding years. A number of causes contributed to this result, among them being the fact that a considerable number of district schools have been opened in the white settlements on the north half of the Colville Reservation and that many Indian pupils who formerly came here have been enrolled in those schools. Another is the fact that the Indians who support themselves by farming, and who are beginning to make real headway in that direction, find it very essential to have the assistance of their older children during the season of active farm work and object with increasing insistence to enrolling such children for ten or twelve months per year in school. As indicated in several special reports on the subject, I do not regard either of these facts as being essentially discouraging or undesirable, in spite of their effect upon this school. And I have urgently recommended in the said reports the adoption of a somewhat radical change of programme here which would recognize the existing conditions and more usefully adjust the school to them.

Health.—The average health of the pupils while they were in school was good, though, as has been true every year, a few who were enrolled had later to be excused on account

of tubercular trouble, which is very prevalent. Mumps, which in most cases did not assume a severe form, was the only epidemic disease which appeared in the school during the year.

Industrial training.—The industrial work has been hamepered by the fact that a large majority of the pupils enrolled were small children, but the training given has been good, I think. The domestic departments in particular have been exceptionally well managed. The farm and garden work suffered by the unexpected closing of school a month earlier than usual.

Class-room work.—This was in charge of the very competent and faithful corps of teachers which has now had it for three successive years and was very satisfactory. It failed of being rounded out just as had been planned by reason of the early close of the session, but the work accomplished was praiseworthy.

Employees.—The force of employees, as such, was exceptionally faithful and efficient, and there was almost entire absence of friction and discord during the year.

Improvements made.—About one-half of the buildings were repainted during the year, nearly completing the work in that line which was commenced last year, and greatly improving the appearance of the plant. Excepting miscellaneous repairs, no other considerable improvements were made during the year.

Needs.—In the way of further equipment, the most important needs of the school are a herd of good milch cattle, a dairy building and appliances, and a silo, as to which special estimates and reports have been submitted.

FRANK F. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAHBAY, WASH., August 16, 1905.

General conditions.—The reservations and their present population under this agency are Makah, 399; Ozette, 36; Quileute, 231, and Hoh, 62, a total population of 728. These reservations have been located and described in former reports.

The Indians on the Makah Reservation have been very progressive during the year, 16 new dwelling houses and 1 new store building being erected, a mile and a half of new road made, and 5 acres of land cleared for gardens. All able-bodied Indians earned a good living.

The Ozette Indians are not progressive except a few who have located on the Makah Reservation.

The Indians of the Quileute Reservation displayed considerable energy in enlarging their gardens, in building new fences, and in constructing half a mile of "corduroy" road. Some new houses were built and others repaired and painted.

Most of the Indians of the Hoh Reservation live at Quileute when school is in session. There were no improvements on the Hoh Reservation.

Fishing.—These Indians have been justly classed among the "fish-eating Indians." Fully 50 per cent of their subsistence is derived from the products of the sea. As is their custom, most of the Indians under this agency congregated in the vicinity of Neah Bay in July for the annual fishing season. They were unusually fortunate in having a heavy "run" of salmon in the neighboring waters during August and September. Sixteen thousand dollars' worth of salmon were sold to the cannery at Port Angeles, \$5,000 worth were sold to other canneries of the Puget Sound, and \$11,000 worth of halibut, cod, and other fish were bought by the Neah Bay traders and sent to the Seattle markets, making a total of \$32,000 received by the Indians for fish during the year.

A majority of the Indians made good use of their earnings in building new houses, repairing and painting old ones, and purchasing household supplies. Some took their money to the hop fields and lost it in gambling and drinking.

Basket making.—During the long rainy season, when there were no opportunities of earning wages outdoors, the women made many beautiful baskets and mats. The traders paid \$1,500 for these products during the year; besides a great many were sold elsewhere.

Hop picking.—There was, as usual, a general exodus of these Indians to the hop fields about Takoma, where fair wages were earned, but the opportunities for gambling and drinking were very demoralizing. Only a very few returned to their homes with anything of value to show for their earnings.

Agriculture.—Cultivating the soil is of secondary importance to these people. The extreme humidity of the climate is against successful farming. The rainfall was about 100 inches, and is sometimes as high as 130 inches, during a single season. All the families on the different reservations had at least a

small garden, where a good quantity of cabbage, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables were raised. Some oats were raised for hay, but when stored away it became moldy and was not good feed for horses. Some hay was cut from the marshes which made very good feed.

Stock raising is not profitable at present on account of the limited grazing area and the inconvenience of marketing the products. There are no roads over which to drive stock to market nor wharf to ship them by water. A few cattle were butchered and shipped as dressed beef.

Villages.—There are small villages on each of the reservations. With the exceptions of Neahbay on the Makah Reservation and La Push on the Quileute Reservation, they are mostly collections of dilapidated huts.

Last year the village of Neahbay was surveyed and the relocation of the houses was begun. This necessitated the moving of nearly all buildings. The work has been continued until the whole village is adjusted to the new arrangement, except a small corner which will be laid off in lots and the houses moved to places assigned. Many new houses were built and new streets opened and graded. A flume was constructed to draw the water off the low part of the village. The lumber in the flume cost \$77, which the Indians raised by subscription. A village government is regularly organized, all officers being elected by ballot. A village council holds meetings once a month. A dog tax is levied, and all dogs not paid for are shot by the tax collector.

La Push was built on regularly laid off streets from the first settlement. This year new streets were opened and graded, several new houses were built, and others repaired and painted.

Education.—There are two day schools under this agency, the Neah Bay training school and the Quileute day school.

There were two teachers, a housekeeper, and an assistant, at \$60, \$40, \$30, and \$10 per month, respectively, employed at Neah Bay. One teacher at \$60 per month and the housekeeper's positions were filled temporarily until May 3, when Mr. Lucien M. Lewis and wife were appointed as teacher and assistant. Interest of pupils, the principal requisite as well as the most visible sign of successful schoolroom work, was lacking during the year at the Neah Bay school, resulting primarily from the frequent change of teachers and the incompetence of the temporary teacher who was necessarily employed. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances some advancement was made in the branches taught. The average attendance for the year was 47.5.

A teacher at \$72 and an assistant at \$10 per month were employed at the Quileute day school. The attendance for the year was an average of 28. This school was in charge of A. W. Smith, who has been teacher continuously for about twenty-two years, but owing to the death of his wife and the care of a large family he resigned and gave up the position June 30. The service thus loses one of its most sincere and effective workers.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian missionary, Miss Helen W. Clark, conducts services morning and evening on Sunday at the church in Neah Bay, organized Christian Endeavor and Loyal Legion societies for the young people, and keeps a reading room open evenings through the week. The influence of this mission is shown by the moral advancement of the young people in the village. This mission has been established in Neah Bay about five years.

Morality.—Only two cases of drunkenness have been reported to this office during the year. These were severely punished. No illegal cohabitations or separations have occurred. Marriages and divorces were invariably consummated according to the laws of the State of Washington. The chastity of these Indians, while improving, is yet very low.

Court of Indian offenses.—Two regular sessions were held each month and twenty-five cases have been tried. With but few exceptions the decisions were just. The court relieves this office of a great many difficulties.

Health.—Aside from the tendency of these people to tuberculosis the health has been good. The "medicine man" has been suppressed to a great extent.

EDWIN MINOR,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

TACOMA, WASH., *August 25, 1905.*

The headquarters of this agency are located at Tacoma, the agency consisting of the following reservations, the population of each being given:

Puyallup	498
Skokomish	204
Chehalis	155
Clallam, at Port Gamble.....	101
Clallam, at Jamestown.....	266
Nisqualli	146
Squaxon	98
Quinaielt	142
Quaitso	61
Georgetown	115
Humptulip	21
 Total	 1, 807

There are many other Indians living within the confines of this agency who are not carried on any census but who are members of one of the several tribes above mentioned.

There are six schools under this agency, consisting of one boarding school located at Tacoma, and five day schools, located as follows: Quinaielt day school, at Granville, on Quinaielt Reservation; Jamestown day school, at Dungeness, Wash.; Port Gamble day school, at Port Gamble, Wash.; Skokomish day school, on the Skokomish Reservation (Union post-office); Chehalis day school, on Chehalis Reservation (Gate post-office).

The Puyallup live near the city of Tacoma and are by act of Congress citizens in every respect and no longer under the authority of the superintendent in charge of the agency. They are, with few exceptions, making no improvement whatever and are rapidly disposing of their valuable land and squandering the money received therefor. Their future is very discouraging to those who are interested in their welfare, but it seems impossible to protect them from being robbed and cheated on every hand.

The Skokomish Indians have been quite prosperous. Attendance at the day school has been as good as could be expected, considering the weather and the distance many children live from the schoolhouse. Quite a number of them attend the Puyallup boarding school.

The Chehalis Indians have made many improvements to their allotments and have farmed quite extensively this year. The sale of liquor to these Indians caused more or less trouble during the year and has increased considerably since the recent decision of the Supreme Court that the sale of liquor to allotted Indians is not illegal. The school here has been prosperous and the attendance good.

At Port Gamble there is no reservation, and the school building is not owned by the Government. These Indians belong to the Clallam tribe and are quite prosperous. They labor at the sawmill located at Port Gamble and receive good wages the entire year. The school has been prosperous and the attendance good.

Jamestown is a small village near Dungeness, and the Indians there belong to the Clallam tribe. Their principal occupation is crab fishing, from which they derive quite an income. The school here has been prosperous and the attendance good.

The Nisqualli Indians live about 22 miles from Tacoma, and their principal source of income is from farming. They have been quite prosperous during the past year and have greatly improved their allotments. There is no day school on this reservation, the children attending either the district school or the boarding school at Tacoma.

The Squaxon Island Indians are not very prosperous, and very few of them live on their allotments. Their principal occupation is that of fishing and working in logging camps. There is no day school here, and few children live on the island.

The Quinaielt, Quaitso, Georgetown, and Humptulip tribes are under the Quinaielt subagency, at Granville, Wash. Their principal occupation is that

of fishing; from which they derive quite an income. The Northern Pacific Railroad now runs trains to the southern boundary of the reservation, 9 miles from the subagency, which will accomplish much toward the civilization and progress of these Indians and greatly assist them in improving their allotments, now being made to them. The school here is prosperous and the attendance good.

The Puyallup boarding school plant is located just outside the city limits of Tacoma and consists of eighteen frame buildings, most of which are now in good repair. The older buildings are to be torn down and the lumber used in erecting a hospital and barn, which when completed will put the plant in good condition. The health of the pupils has been good, and, thanks to the efficiency of the employees and physician, the epidemic of measles was confined to one case, and of scarlet fever to two cases, none of which resulted fatally. The literary work has been excellent, but the industrial work has not been what it should have been, due to an insufficient number of employees and the condition of the plant. The additional employees authorized will enable us to make greater progress in this department during the present fiscal year. Considerable improvement to the grounds has been made and the work is progressing rapidly.

Since July 1, 1904, I have been in charge of the work of the Puyallup Indian commission, with office in the city of Tacoma. The following is a statement of the work accomplished during the year :

Number of sales of lots.....	40
Number of lots sold.....	110
Number fractional lots sold.....	3
Appraised value of lots sold.....	\$19, 229. 00
Purchase price of lots sold.....	19, 293. 00
Cash paid on lots sold.....	6, 762. 00
Collections on lands.....	36, 249. 46
Collections on lots.....	15, 214. 50
Total collections.....	51, 463. 96
Add amount received from sale of lots.....	6, 762. 00
Total cash received.....	58, 225. 96

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP, WASH., August 15, 1905.

The census results may be tabulated as follows :

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swino- mish.	Muckle- shoot.	Port Madison.	Total.
Males over 18 years.....	127	115	89	47	43	421
Males under 18 years.....	101	107	58	36	38	340
Females over 14 years.....	150	113	90	37	52	442
Females under 14 years.....	82	77	44	35	32	270
Total.....	460	412	281	155	165	1,478
Boys, 6 to 16 years.....	60	51	40	19	22	192
Girls, 6 to 16 years.....	60	44	18	18	23	163
Boys, 6 to 18 years.....	71	57	40	23	24	215
Girls, 6 to 18 years.....	61	52	23	23	25	184
Boys, 5 to 18 years.....	75	62	45	27	25	234
Girls, 5 to 18 years.....	65	56	28	28	25	204
Boys, 5 to 21 years.....	79	68	52	27	28	252
Girls, 5 to 21 years.....	74	56	29	28	28	218

In addition to this general annual report for the agency I am also transmitting herewith a special annual report for each one of the five reservations of the agency.

Transportation.—The nearness of the four outlying reservations, subagencies to the central reservation where the agency is located, is only apparent and is deceiving when platted on paper or when time, distance, and expense to go from any one to the central office are considered. Four of the five reservations are located directly on the waters of Puget Sound, and the distance by water to any one of them from the central office is not great. If the trip has to be made both by land and by water, as we are now compelled to make it, the distance is long and the time and expense necessary to reach any one of them out of proportion to the actual distance between them if the water route alone is used.

The inconvenience of the present methods of communication has always been noticeable, and especially so this past year. The natural solution of the problem and the only remedy seems to be the procuring of a strong, durable, seaworthy launch for the use of the agency. By our own independent and direct means of transportation, such as a good launch would provide, many of the problems of administration arising at the various reservations could be easily and promptly adjusted in person, while now it must be done by the slow, laborious, and oftentimes unsuccessful method of correspondence. Aside from the above necessity for this independent means for safe and ample water transportation, the saving that could be made each year is not inconsiderable. All of the freighting for the whole agency and its schools (for five reservations, one boarding school, and two day schools), also the transportation of pupils to and from the central school, could be accomplished by the same launch, which in a few years would pay for itself. The launch would also put us into direct communication with our large local markets.

Civilization.—All of the Indians of this agency have long since discarded the blanket as an essential part of their dress. The men all wear their hair short, and all take some pride in wearing as good and respectable citizens' garb as their means or credit will procure. A fair proportion speak enough English in their own way to be understood in making simple business transactions. Many of the younger ones who have had the opportunity to attend school speak fair English and can read and write to a limited extent. Each year a few more permanent houses are built than the year before, and the Indians are gradually and against many obstacles making homes, such as we would find among the poor whites of the same class of training and intelligence.

The tremendous development of the fisheries by traps and by trust methods of consolidation, concentration, and large local development are seriously depleting the natural larders of our Indians and cutting down their main reliance for support and subsistence. Living for them is becoming more precarious year by year.

Agriculture.—Very little progress has been made along agricultural lines. Nature has provided great natural obstacles in the shape of forests of tremendous trees, hence only a small amount of land clearing is accomplished each year on which fruit and flesh can be raised. Land clearing is a tremendous operation. A few are clearing their allotments in order to be able to make a portion of their living from the land, others do the clearing for the sake of the money to be obtained from the sale of the timber. The day is not far distant when the land owned by the Indians here will be valuable to them only for what it will produce in fruits, grains, or stock, not for the timber it now supports. In the not far distant future the timber will have disappeared. The old Indian will probably never utilize his land for agricultural purposes, but the rising generation, which will inherit the land, will be compelled to make use of the allotments for their livelihood by tilling the soil or raising stock, or else avoid labor and lead a lazy, indolent, worthless life of vagabondage or of crime, and depending upon the fish and wild fruits, occasionally, to furnish the means of subsistence.

It is the object principally of the Indian schools of this agency to train the boys to an intelligent use of their allotments, as their future support will doubtless come from the soil in a land where labor is well repaid by bountiful crops of fruit, grain, hay, vegetables, etc. The Swinomish Day School and the farmer there deserve special mention for what is being done along these lines.

Allotments.—Few allotments have been made since this time last year. Nearly all of the land on the five reservations has been allotted and patents obtained for those Indians not having previously obtained the same. The delivery of the patents to the Indians seemed to please them very much, as they now feel that they have something material to show as an evidence of their right to possession of the land they are occupying and laboring on to make a

home. If, however, allotment and full citizenship are synonymous, as the Heff decision declares, then we are rushing the Indians too rapidly into a civilization and citizenship for which they have had little or no preparation.

Road making and repairing.—During the year every able-bodied Indian who is between 21 and 45 years of age and residing on the reservation was required to give five days' labor to the improvement and repair of reservation roads. After several years of road work the Indians have been finally convinced that the work given to the improvement and repair of roads is for their own benefit and good and not done for the Government. With this belief in their minds they now very readily turn out at any time called upon for their road work. On the Tulalip Reservation a mile and a half of new road has been built by those under sentence by the Indian court, chiefly for drunkenness and other misdemeanors. Considering the difficulty of making good roads in this State we feel a just pride in stating that the roads on the reservations, made and kept in repair by Indian labor and at not one cent of expense, are, on the average, better than the roads maintained by the whites in the same vicinity.

Industries.—Logging and fishing are the principal industries. A few are raising cattle and sheep, but the number is limited, as the food-producing area is limited. The women add something to the family income by making baskets and by knitting lumbermen's socks for sale. Nearly all those who have been able to clear a small tract add much to their own support by cultivating a garden and by keeping a cow or two and raising chickens and a few turkeys. The encroachment of the white man into fishing and lumbering is driving the individual and uncivilized Indian to the wall and making living for him indeed precarious, and here a new local problem is doubtless building up.

Education.—With the exception of numerous injurious interruptions at the Lummi day school, all of the three day schools at this agency had a successful year with a good average and regular attendance. The past winter was an exceptionally dry one, and the children were for that reason better able to get to and from the schoolhouse oftener with less injury to health.

Day schools are not a success on the reservations on Puget Sound, as the Indians are allotted and scattered over their reservations, living on their allotments instead of in villages. Many families must necessarily live at long distances from the schoolhouse, while a limited number of others are nearer. Distance from the schoolhouse alone would not be an insuperable obstacle to the success of the day school, however, if it were not coupled with hostile climatic conditions. The rains in this country continue incessantly for about nine months out of every ten months of the school year. The continual wet weather is ruinous to a full, regular attendance at school, without which a school can not be expected to get results that are satisfactory, no matter what efforts may be put forth by those interested. Exposure to cold rains while going to school and sitting all day long wet and water soaked will make poorly clad and poorly fed Indian children sick, especially where many are already predisposed to pulmonary diseases. With the above hostile condition which exists among these Indians and which are unchangeable, coupled with their poverty, the reservation boarding school seems to be the one best planned and fitted to solve the problem of educating the children of these Indians.

The new and only reservation boarding school of this agency is located at Tulalip. Owing to the late arrival of supplies it was not opened to pupils until the 23d of January, the fiftieth anniversary of the treaty guaranteeing it. The capacity of the school is 75. On the first day over 100 pupils presented themselves for enrollment, 15 of whom were refused as unqualified for admission. Before the first ten days of school had passed 105 pupils were in attendance with many more asking to be admitted. Never before were seen here a happier, more contented lot of Indian parents and children than were these over their new school and the progress made by the pupils from the opening to the closing day.

Although a very severe epidemic of la grippe and chicken pox prevailed for a time, yet the children in school had much less severe attacks than those so afflicted on the outside. But one death occurred in the school among 105 pupils, while five deaths occurred during the epidemic among the children not in school during the same period.

The reservation boarding school, from the experience we have had with it at this agency, seems to be the one best fitted for educational purposes for this section and country. It is to be hoped that school accommodations will be provided soon for all of our Puget Sound Indians who are entitled to such and who ask for school privileges.

New school buildings.—The school plant at Tulalip will have its capacity increased by 30 this coming year. The contemplated new school building, the employees' building, the addition to the dormitory, and the warehouse will be quite valuable and needed additions indeed, and they will permit the admission of some pupils who were refused last year for the want of room.

A new teacher's residence and school building, with dining room and kitchen, will be erected on the Port Madison Reservation this year. These two buildings are to replace those now in use, that will soon be removed by the War Department to make room for necessary fortifications at that place defending the water approaches to the Port Orchard Navy-Yard, near Bremerton.

Missionary work.—The Catholic Church completed last winter on the Tulalip Reservation a very pretty and substantial building for worship, where services were held by Rev. Father Paul Gard. The attendance at the services in the new church increased so much that it has become necessary to enlarge this building to accommodate all who desire to attend services. The addition to the church will be completed during the present summer. Reverend Mr. Gard also conducts services for the Indians on the Port Madison Reservation, while Father Boulet ministers to the Lummi Indians. Father De Decker, of St. George's Mission, looks after Muckleshoot Reservation, and Father Wood, of Lacconner, looks after the spiritual needs of Swinomish.

Liquor traffic.—The Heff decision will doubtless undo much of the good work of years so far as the Indians of this agency are concerned. Indeed, it is already doing so. The prosecution of offenders hitherto has been reasonably vigorous. The traffic became thereby hazardous. It was difficult for an Indian to procure liquor, and we had a reasonably sober, decent Indian population. All of the old offenders in custody pending a hearing have been turned out of the jails and are at liberty again to assist others in selling liquor to the ever eager Indian purchaser. The Heff decision has given the traffic an undreamed stimulus. The result so far has been more drunkenness in the last three months among our Indians than occurred during many years prior thereto. Our older and better Indians are grieved and have expressed their sorrow over the recent Heff decision. They say "too much citizenship make our people all the same like the Puyallups." The Puyallup Indians have had citizenship for some time, and now have the reputation among our people here of being a worthless lot of drunken Indians, who have lost most of their property, self-respect, health, homes, and all that they possessed, except their citizenship, which they still retain intact, but disfigured and shop worn from too much contact with exhilarating spirits. Our better Indians predict that most of their people will soon be like their Puyallup neighbors, and from the start they have taken the prediction will be realized in a very short time.

It is quite true that the State has upon its statute books laws which prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians. So, too, the municipalities have similar ordinances. In eleven years of residence among these people and in this vicinity I have yet to hear of a single case in which the State law or the municipal ordinance was ever enforced. In four very vigorous years of prosecution I have secured remarkably few convictions, and these only upon pleas of guilty—in all of which the minimum penalty was given. Indeed, the situation is so very extraordinary that in one case pleading guilty and going to the Federal grand jury on such plea of guilt, the Federal grand jury, with all of the facts before it and with the defendant admitting his guilt and recognizing and identifying his bottles, turned the prisoner loose. This extremely extraordinary event transpired in Seattle, Wash., before the May, 1905, session of the Federal grand jury. Three prisoners, bound over by the United States court commissioner for appearance before the Federal grand jury, and adjudged guilty by the commissioner, were dismissed without even the formality of an appearance before the grand jury, though distinctly and explicitly bound over for such appearance.

Crime.—No serious crimes have occurred on any of the reservations during the past year. There were several prosecutions of liquor sellers to the Indians and several convictions prior to the Heff decision. A fair start has been made toward establishing a record of crime for next year, as just recently two drunken Indians undertook to settle a difference by knives and bloodletting.

Court of Indian offenses.—The Indian courts on the different reservations have done, for the most part, careful, consistent work, and have been very helpful in settling many disputes and in punishing offenders, especially those who were found drunk. Our Indians have learned to have a great deal of respect and regard for all the acts and decisions of the Indian courts, and the

courts have been the means of adjusting differences that if not settled peaceably would have increased in bitterness and importance until many were involved and nothing less than bloodshed or loss of life would have terminated the trouble.

Trespassing.—The reservations have been unusually free from trespassers and very little annoyance has been experienced over timber privileges, rights of ways, or fishing privileges this year. A method of passes has been devised which gives the office a record of the names and addresses of strangers who have any occasion to pass through or be on the reservations for any purpose whatever. Those who might be inclined to make some theft or other depredation would desist when they knew that the office possessed knowledge concerning their occupation, address, etc.

Improvements.—No new buildings have been furnished the agency this year, and at Tulalip the employees have been quite crowded because of buildings belonging to the agency being occupied for school purposes. The buildings both of the agency and school have been kept in as good repair as circumstances would permit. We hope the congestion will be relieved by the construction of the new school building this year, and the further erection of sufficient cottages for married employees.

The old sawmill at Tulalip will be remodeled and rebuilt this year at a very small cost. The dam which furnishes the water power for the mill will be raised 6 feet, and we hope to see the increased power thus made available utilized in maintaining an electric lighting plant. The repair of the mill has been beneficial to the Indians from whom the logs for the lumber were purchased. The mill will saw the logs for its own repairing and when repaired will be ready to furnish small bills of building and bridge material so much needed at this time.

Marriage customs.—It has been necessary to issue several marriage licenses from this office during the past year. Licenses are issued from the office only when absolutely necessary. Otherwise the Indian procures a county license, as he should. No marriages have been performed otherwise than by an ordained minister or officer of the law. All who have been married have had a license, and the Indian custom of marriage has been abandoned.

Progress.—The Indians of this agency have made some advancement during the past year, the children more than the parents. All are taking more interest in the improvement of their allotments; work seems to be desired and the laborers are ready for it. I would suggest that some means of employment be afforded them, in the shape of road work or other improvements. The interest in education, as shown by the large enrollment and the support given to the school by the parents and relatives of the children, is a healthy indication of progress toward preparations for better conditions of life.

Obstacles to progress.—(1) Liquor, (2) undigested and unassimilated citizenship—so called, (3) poor school and industrial training facilities, (4) greedy white men.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF FARMER, LUMMI RESERVATION.

LUMMI RESERVATION, WASH., July 13, 1905.

In the way of farming I believe we have made a marked advancement. The returns obtained from the marketing of garden produce, fruit, and stock have been very encouraging.

Nearly all the allotted Indians are living on their allotments, where they have made good homes and are making rapid progress. Those who are not allotted are also doing well.

One mile of new road has been constructed this year and 6 miles of old road improved by repairs. The Indians show great interest in the road work and are determined to have good roads. The other day they voluntarily worked half a mile of new road for temporary use during summer, to gain access to a new bridge recently finished by the county, thus reducing the distance to market by about 10 miles.

The principal industries are farming and fishing, with a slight showing of lumbering, in the line of shingle bolts.

The short school term with poor attendance made the school work dissatisfactory. I believe, however, that the abandonment of this school is a great loss to the people, but at the same time it will teach them all a lesson and make them more appreciative and prompt in the future.

The Roman Catholic Church is the only denomination conducting services attended by our people. Nearly all live up to it. Rev. J. B. Boulet, the Catholic priest, makes us monthly visits.

The court service is good, and all the parties concerned are prompt in their attendance. Twenty-five cases (mostly cases of drunkenness) were disposed of during the year, the offenders being punished by hard labor on the reservation roads.

In general, I believe the moral customs are good. Civilized, legal marriage is strictly observed. In regard to civilization I believe we are doing fairly well. Liquor drinking among the people is a bad one.

WILLIAM MCCLUSKEY, *Farmer in Charge.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT, TULALIP RESERVATION.

TULALIP RESERVATION, August 15, 1905.

The increase in the amount of land cleared and brought under cultivation since this time last year, though small, is noticeable. Although a large number of acres can not be brought under cultivation in any one year, owing to the labor and expense of clearing an acre, yet each year some cleared acres are added to those of the previous year. It is estimated that it costs on the average \$100 to clear an acre of timber land in many portions of this State. The Indian here first sells the timber off the tract he is permitted to clear, and the net profit from the sale of the logs is all he has to support himself and family while he is removing the stumps and brush from the logged-off land. As the profit from sales of logs cut in this manner is never large, the amount of land cleared and cultivated each year is not large. The future generation of Indians on this reservation must depend on the soil for its livelihood. This creates an actual need for the establishment of a good, practical agency school to teach the future generation the processes of farming and how best to wrest a living from the allotments which will be their future heritage and mainstay.

Allotments.—With the exception of about 885 acres all the land of this reservation has been allotted. During the past year patents for same were obtained and delivered, much to the satisfaction of the Indian allottees. Some advancement in the building and making of better homes has been made, though this has not been great.

Road making and repairing.—The work in repairing, improving, and renewing the old roads and bridges on the reservation has progressed satisfactorily since last year. Tulalip Reservation now possesses as good dirt roads as can be found in this county, but the rainy winter season will play havoc with these, as usual. Not only have the old roads and bridges been kept in good condition and repair, but more than a mile of the old road has been graveled and about a mile of new road has been made, one new bridge being included therein.

The making of a mile of new road through timbered country along established subdivisional lines involves far more labor than that distance of road suggests. The slashing of the right of way is the preliminary step, which of itself takes much time and labor. After the slashing has been done, grubbing and grading follow. Puncheon must be made and laid and covered with soil, and ditches, drains, and culverts made where the roadway does not readily drain itself. One half of the mile of new road has been treated as above described, while the other half has been graded. This new road has been made wide enough so that teams can pass without difficulty.

Nearly all of this new road, with all the work on the old road, has been done by Indian labor. Each male Indian between the ages of 21 and 45, numbering about 75 individuals, put in five days of road work during the year. This regular labor, plus the labor of the Indians working out fines imposed by the Indian court for drunkenness and other misdemeanors over which the court has cognizance, has been the only means of accomplishing road work, the benefit of which is permanent to all. The value of road improvement and the public advantages and benefits to be derived therefrom have been thoroughly impressed upon the Indians. They have now become interested in their roads and road work, and are somewhat jealous of their reputations as road builders.

The advantages that would accrue to the agency if it were in possession of a strong and seaworthy launch have been set forth many times hitherto and in previous reports. It is again referred to in the report for the agency this year. This reservation would be able to profit by the possession of such a launch. Tulalip has an excellent wharf, which is in constant use for landing of freight and passengers. The freight for the entire agency is consigned here. Shipments are made here, to and fro, at a time of the year when the best of Washington roads are unfitted for freighting by reason of the steady rains. It would be economy of time, labor, and money to be able to handle and direct our own shipments by water instead of depending upon the uncertain methods and convenience of those who are now handling the Government freight for us at their own pleasure.

Industries.—Much of the cleared land on the different allotments that is not being used for pasture is being utilized either for the production of hay, grain, vegetables, or fruit, and the products of the soil form a part of the living of the Indians. Fishing furnishes occasional occupation and food and an additional small income to some families living sufficiently near the shores of the Sound to avail themselves of this additional means of support. The white man's methods of concentration, consolidation, and especially of trap fishing are sadly depleting the natural larders of the Puget Sound Indian and materially impairing that condition which has made the Puget Sound Indian always hitherto self-supporting, and hence unique in the history of governmental work among the Indian people. The fisheries and lumbering form the two great industries of the State. Their tremendous development, capitalization, and pursuit, with every possible modern device and aid, have left the Indian (dependent upon these industries for his livelihood) well-nigh stranded and well-nigh destitute, and may speedily give rise to an Indian problem where none has hitherto existed.

A few of the older women knit lumbermen's socks and weave baskets for sale. The principal industry for the future is going to be general farming, and in a few years those who are now depending on logging will be compelled to depend upon their farm products for a living.

Education.—The Government has made a small and tardy start with these people to fulfill the treaty obligations made half a century ago to build, equip, and maintain an

agricultural and industrial school at Tulalip for the Puget Sound Indians. The present 75-pupil plant is new and well fitted, and additions will be made to the plant this year to accommodate 30 more pupils. The addition will give a capacity of about one-third of the children who could and would attend this school. After a period of nearly three years of cessation of school work here over 100 pupils applied for admission when the new school was opened here January 23, 1905. Many were turned away for want of room, yet the attendance did not go below an average of 102 for the time school was in session. The opening of this school was a gala day for these people. For years the school had been promised. The children were as eager and anxious to attend as were their parents to have them do so. For months before supplies arrived the office was besieged by anxious parents inquiring as to when they could bring their children in, and if the superintendent would be sure to save room for them. The proof of the sincerity of the wish of these people came on the day of opening, when the children and parents, very early in the day, could be seen coming from every direction. The school and equipment did not appear to disappoint them in their high expectations of what a Government school should be.

From the day of opening until the day of closing no time was lost in the work. Each employee and every pupil found his or her respective place and task prepared and planned and took hold of the work as planned for each. This accounts in large measure for the rapid progress made by the children in the few months that school was in session. Thorough preparation in advance for the opening of school had been made. This was done as rapidly as the arrival of supplies permitted. No time was lost unnecessarily or attention diverted needlessly from the educational work because of any lack of preparation. Many friends and neighbors of the school came from all over the Puget Sound country to observe the work being done, and went away well pleased with the results that were being obtained. A number of entertainments was given by the school, and a series of illustrated lectures or stereopticon talks was given by friends of the school living in other places.

The only educational work for which we were not prepared was that along agricultural lines. The new school site had never been so used or occupied before. The school farm was not yet laid out, cleared, or fenced, and no work could show results on a farm where all the Indian stock might roam at will. The school farm will, we trust, be a reality before the close of another school year, and we expect the results to show some of the possibilities of a favorable climate and a fairly fertile soil. The education in agriculture is the most needed among these people, and much of their future success will depend upon what they can and will do in cultivating their allotments. Industrial training along agricultural lines is demanded by the treaty, by the conditions, circumstances, and environment of the Puget Sound Indians, and by the Indian Office, and it will be made the principal course of training at this school.

The scholastic population of the Tulalip Agency is 470; of the Tulalip Reservation alone it is 153. A large extra-reservation Indian population of treaty tribes tributary to the agency exists in the Puget Sound country, dwelling chiefly in the river valleys, and containing a scholastic population of perhaps 500. There are, however, living directly on the reservations of the agency 470 Indian school children. The school facilities, for which they are eager indeed, have been meager indeed.

Missionary work.—The Roman Catholic Church has built a very neat and well-arranged chapel here. These people are, nominally at least, nearly all of the Catholic faith, and seem to have appreciated the earnest efforts of Rev. Father Paul Gard to give them a fitting and comfortable place of worship. The attendance at service increased from the time the church was opened last winter, until it was decided to enlarge the chapel by an addition almost equal in seating capacity to the original in order to accommodate all who desired to attend. This addition will soon be completed, and the services will soon be held regularly again. This building has been furnished and completed without any contributions from the Indians or others on the reservation. Regular services are held for three Sundays in each month, and all of the pupils who desire to attend and partake in the worship are permitted to do so.

Neighboring ministers visited the school during the school year, and were invited to talk or hold such exercises as might be deemed proper for the children and employees.

Progress.—The people of this reservation have only had fifty years of desultory contact with civilization. They have, however, made some progress, due to those relations. Unfortunately they have acquired also many of the vices of their neighbors. Compared with their life and civilization as it was fifty years ago, their present state shows that they have made rapid progress, and this under unfavorable circumstances. These Indians have had poor and meager school opportunities, and sometimes none at all, yet some can read and write and many can talk a broken English. No Government school has been given them until the past year. Very few appliances to work with have been issued to them. For a savage race, unassisted except by their own labors, with no knowledge of farming, no money or resources, to be located in a forest and be expected to make beautiful homes on cultivated lands, is more than a reasonable person ought to expect. The Indian has not built himself a fine residence, nor has he cleared a fine farm of 160 acres and brought it to so fine a stage of cultivation as may be observed on the farms in the East, but he has a little home on his allotment and has cleared a garden spot, hay field, and pasture, and is trying to make a home and raise his children better than he was raised, according to our standards. He has deserted the easy life of the child of the forest and taken up the strenuous, discontented white man's ways, and we can say he is progressing some.

Court of Indian offenses.—The work of the Indian court the past year has been as efficient and progressive and satisfactory as usual. It has been the means of settling and adjusting family or neighborhood quarrels, punishing drunkenness, investigating and arbitrating complaints. The court has readily accepted any responsibility that might properly be placed on it, even beyond the usual functions of courts. The work of the court has had a tendency the past year, as heretofore, to promote peace and friendship by administering justice to all without fear or favor. The decisions of the court are respected and obeyed, and I have only words of commendation for the valuable assistance given me by our judges and policemen in the administration of justice. The loyal support of the court has been a common factor in many steps made toward the advancement and betterment of our Indian people.

Morality.—The moral code of the whites is as well observed by these people as among their white neighbors of the same social status. Our moral code, perhaps, does not agree

with the old moral code of the Indians, which they found to serve their purposes. However, in this, as in other things, the Indian has gradually progressed and has accepted our code, either through persuasion or compulsion, and is now living up to it as faithfully and as successfully as are many whites.

All marriages are by license, either county or agency, and legally solemnized by either a minister of the Gospel or some civil officer empowered to exercise such function. The issuance of the agency license, however, is discouraged. It is only given when the Indian is not able to procure the county license.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF FARMER, MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

AUBURN, WASH., July 6, 1905.

From the statistics here presented you will see that there is about the usual interest manifested in agriculture. There is a good crop of hay, a fair crop of potatoes, but not much grain. New fences have been built and old ones repaired. New barns and houses have been erected.

The lands were allotted in severalty in 1903. The patents were received for 39 of these allotments in March last. Twenty-five of these families are living upon and cultivating their allotment.

No new roads have been made. Two miles of road were repaired during the year. Twenty-four men have worked 59½ days on road.

Farming is the principal industry. When the Indians are not employed at home they find work near the reservation at fair wages. They work on farms, in sawmills, in lumber camps, in hop yards, etc.

As there is no school on the reservation, the pupils are enrolled in nonreservation schools. Seven attended public schools near the reservation; 18 at St. George's Mission, near Tacoma; 10 are enrolled at Chemawa.

The missionary work is in charge of the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. Charles De Decker conducts monthly services at the church on the reservation. Nearly all of the adults are communicants of the Catholic Church.

The court of Indian offenses has done efficient work during the past year. Nearly all of the cases before the court were for drunkenness.

As usual, I have experienced considerable difficulty in retaining a policeman.

There does not appear to be much immorality among these people. The couples who are living as man and wife are married according to the laws of the State of Washington.

With some of the Indians there has been progress. They are improving their homes and allotments as they are able, while others, and this class numbers too many by far, are satisfied if they can get enough to eat and earn a few dollars with which to patronize the death-dealing saloon. An Indian's desire for strong drink and his ability to secure intoxicants, now that the restriction to selling liquors to Indians has been removed, is, I consider, by far the greatest obstacle to progress.

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, *Farmer.*

REPORT OF TEACHER AND HOUSEKEEPER, PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH., June 30, 1905.

Clearing is so slow and expensive here that we have not done as well as we hoped, but have partially cleared 30 acres in small patches at the claims and slashed for future burning about 40 acres. New homes will be established this fall when payment for lands comes.

Allotments.—Four new allotments have been made, and the patents are reported on the way here. Some Indians still seem to think that patents are only to hold lands with. We get better work from those who have not yet received their patents, but have occupied claims.

Road making.—About a mile of new road has been made, and 5 miles repaired some.

Industries.—Working on land owned by themselves, digging clams for market, fishing, working in lumber camps, and clearing for others comprise the industries followed by our Indians.

Education.—Our average attendance for the year was nearest 27, a gain of 2 over last year. The children have made fine progress, particularly in agricultural and domestic work. With the increase in capacity of Tulalip Agency school we can induce them to go further and work better in hopes of going to a free good school so near home. Four entered there last year.

Missionary work.—Only the Catholic Church has had any missionaries here, and the people, all but two, attend at times. The influence is good, and I believe the progress satisfies the one missionary.

Court of Indian offenses.—This has been our only court of justice for the past year, as no one of the Indians seemed desirous to go outside, and I had no occasion to, except when I took two saloonists before the grand jury.

Morality.—As education progresses the standard of morality is becoming higher. The children's teaching reacts on the adults.

Marriage customs.—There were two families living together as married according to the old custom but I secured licenses and married them by declaration. One other case—a case of seduction—was settled by marriage in court. I believe the parties would not have married but for the good influence of some better educated Indians than the average.

Progress.—Our local improvement club has done more again this year for progress than anything else. It is a slow way, but I have faith in slow work being more permanent in educating than fast superficial works of a more showy nature.

Obstacles to progress.—Dense undergrowth is an obstacle to agricultural progress; the decisions on Indians' right to purchase liquor have been an obstacle to temperance progress; inadequate funds for minor improvements have been an obstacle to progress in beautifying and improving our plant; the Indian tendencies and weaknesses have kept moral and religious progress back; and no doubt our own shortcomings in the way of skill in the work have played a part, but we will do better next year.

ALLEN A. BARTOW, *Teacher and Acting Farmer.*
LOUISE A. BARTOW, *Housekeeper.*

REPORT OF FARMER, SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

TULALIP AGENCY, *Laconner, Wash., July 11, 1905.*

Very little advancement has been made by the Indians of this reservation during the past year in the way of farming. However, they are doing some very creditable work on that portion of the reservation known as "the flats." Last year they raised 5,000 sacks (15,000 bushels) of oats and 220 tons of hay. They baled nearly all of their hay, and their crops were marketed in a businesslike way.

Allotments.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, there were seven allotments of land made, patents for which have recently been received. During the month of May of the present year, I forwarded to your office schedules for six allotments, which included all of the unallotted lands of this reservation excepting that portion of the reservation (89.80 acres) which has been reserved for school purposes.

Road making and repairing.—Every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 45 years was required to perform two days' work upon the roads of this reservation during the past year. All of this work was performed upon our roads that have been in use for a number of years, which are being gradually improved. No new roads have been opened during the past year.

Industries.—This matter has been gone over in my former annual reports, and but little can be added thereto. Farming, fishing, cutting wood and lumber from the dead and fallen timber on their allotments, with picking hops and working in the canneries during the fall and summer seasons, constitute the principal industries of the Indians of this reservation.

Education.—Our day school here on the reservation, under the management of Cyrus B. Pickrell, with one assistant and a housekeeper, had an enrollment of 45, and an average attendance of 36.8 during the fiscal year just closed. We are also accredited with six pupils at the Chemawa school. All the able-bodied children are required to attend school, and there has been some very creditable work done along this line. The Indians generally are loyal to the school, and appear to appreciate the work that is being done for them in the way of educating their children.

Missionary.—There has been no missionary work done on this reservation during the past year. These Indians are nearly all Catholics. The Catholic priest stationed at Laconner is supposed to look after the spiritual welfare of the reservation. Although he appears to be a very good man in some respects, he appears to take but little interest in the Indians, and Protestant churches do not feel justified, it appears, in proselyting Catholic subjects.

Court of Indian offenses.—Our court of Indian offenses is a good institution, and is doing excellent work in enforcing the rules and regulations of the reservation.

Morality.—The standard of morality is comparatively high, with the exception of drunkenness, and this vice among the Indians has greatly decreased for the last few years; but I fear that the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to selling intoxicants to Indian allottees will be the cause of an increased amount of drunkenness while they are absent from the reservation at the canneries and in the hop fields.

Marriage customs.—Old Indian marriage customs are a thing of the past. Men and women are not permitted to live together as man and wife unless duly married in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington.

Progress.—Our Indians are making slow but perceptible advancement in civilization year by year.

Obstacles to progress.—Our greatest obstacles to progress are, first of all, old-fogyism among the old people, and then comes improvidence and carelessness, too free use of money for little trifles instead of necessities, and a tendency to assimilate with the lower and more vicious classes among the whites.

EDWARD BRISTOW, *Farmer in Charge.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

FORT SIMCOE, WASH., *September 1, 1905.*

This school is conducted practically on the same lines and under the same rules as other reservation schools, and fair progress and advancement is being made in the education of the Indian children. Nothing of a very serious nature occurred during the year to interfere with or retard school work, except during the early part of the school year. There were a number of cases of diphtheria in the school. As a remedy we made use of diphtheritic antitoxin, and although at one time it seemed as though it would be necessary to close the school, yet by a strict system of quarantine and the use of the antitoxin we were enabled to continue the school and to stamp out the disease. No deaths occurred among the children in the school, although one of the employees lost one child, and there were several deaths on the reservation.

By instructions from the Indian Office the school was closed on May 31, 1905, on account of there not being funds available to continue to the end of the school year.

The total enrollment at the school during the year 1905 was 170. The highest enrollment at any one time was 164. The average daily attendance from October 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905, was 128.84.

Reservation matters—Allotments.—As reported in my last report, there were 2,484 allotments on the reservation approved. During the past summer there have been 655 new allotments made by Special Allotting Agent W. E. Casson. These, with some few which had been previously made and were pending approval, makes the total number of allotments on this reservation 3,154. The recent allotments were made in compliance with the provisions of the bill passed by Congress last winter, providing for the allotment of all Indians entitled on the reservation and for the disposal of the surplus or tribal lands. Practically all the lands that it was considered could be irrigated were allotted several years ago, and the late allotments made are nearly all dry sage-brush land, and it is not yet definitely known when and how water can be obtained for irrigating them.

Leasing.—There are 379 leases now approved and in force covering lands on this reservation, the total acreage covered being 28,559.37 acres. There are 14 leases now pending approval for the crop season of 1905, covering an acreage of 1,140.77 acres. Improved lands on this reservation lease for from \$2 to \$5 per acre. Unimproved lands are leased mostly for terms of five years at a cash rental of from 50 cents to \$1 per acre, and valuable improvements, the nature of which is stipulated in the leases. The average cost of clearing, plowing, leveling, and fencing these lands and of building the houses usually agreed upon is about \$12 per acre; if sown to alfalfa or clover the cost is usually about \$16 per acre.

While prices for produce have been good for several years past, and there has been no failure of crops, still there have been but very few of the lessees who have made anything from their leases, and some have lost money. It is generally claimed that the length of the terms of the leases is too short; but I am inclined to think that but few know how to handle water for irrigating, and that the lands are not put in proper condition and properly leveled to begin with; also that most of the lessees rent and try to cultivate more land than they can properly care for and cultivate.

Most of the Indians on the reservation have a home place allotted to some member of their families, where they live and where they do considerable farming. Their principal crops are gardens, grain, and hay.

Irrigation.—The Government has expended about \$100,000 in constructing canals, laterals, headgates, etc., of an irrigation system for the purpose of watering the allotted lands of the reservation. It will require about \$50,000 more to extend and complete the system undertaken and planned.

Some irrigating companies who have appropriated water below the Government system at lower points on the Yakima River have instituted suits to prevent the Government from diverting water from the river. I am of the opinion, and the indications are at this time that these suits will not be prosecuted, for the present at least, or until the officers of the United States Reclamation Service, who are now investigating the water supply of the Yakima River and trying to make arrangements satisfactory to all water users along the river, with a view to having the Government construct dams, etc., for the storing of the water at the lakes at or near the sources of supply, can complete their investigations and make their reports. One of the principal causes of the trouble is that there is an unusually small supply of water in the river this year, as there was but little snow in the mountains last winter. The river is very low at this season of the year, and each year there is an increased acreage to be irrigated. It is now conceded by all that means must be adopted to store the water for use during the summer season by the construction of storage dams at the sources of supply, and it is to be hoped that the United States Reclamation Service will be able to do this in the near future.

Inherited-land sales.—During the past fiscal year there have been 12 inherited Indian allotments sold, containing an aggregate of 960 acres. The total proceeds of these sales has been \$37,393, the average price per acre being \$38.95. There are now listed for sale 21 allotments, the total acreage being 1,682.20 acres. Bids received on these allotments will be opened at stated times during the next two months.

The bill referred to in my last report in reference to the settlement of the long-

disputed boundary line and the disposition of the surplus and unallotted lands passed both houses of Congress last session and became a law, and the provisions of the bill in reference to allotments, surveys, and reservations to be made for the benefit of the Indians are being carried out. The commission recently appointed to make recommendations to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the bill as to reservations, etc., has as yet been unable to report, and in order to make an intelligent report they deem it advisable to wait until the boundary line is surveyed and marked and other surveys are made, and until the pending litigation in reference to water rights is settled, either in the courts or by agreement.

Grazing permits.—During the past year there have been granted five permits for the grazing of cattle on the tribal lands of the reservation and three for the grazing of sheep. The total amount derived from this source is \$2,345. The cattle permits are for small bunches of cattle, and are granted to farmers who live near the reservation and have small holdings of cattle. As I stated in my last report, the range and conditions here are not favorable to grazing except to a very limited extent, and it requires a large amount of land to furnish range for a very small number of stock. Nearly all places where water can be obtained are allotted to Indians, and permits are granted to pasture only on tribal lands.

Increase of appropriation.—The Indian appropriation bill passed at last session of Congress increased the appropriation for this agency to \$8,000, this being an increase over that for the preceding year of \$5,000. This increase was very much needed and will greatly assist me in carrying on the work in the office and in the field.

Courts and crimes.—The Indian court was abolished on the reservation on June 30, 1905, no authority to appoint judges being granted. Now all the Indians of the reservation must look to the courts of the State for redress of grievances, and when Indians are charged with the commission of crimes they are arrested and tried in the State courts, just as white citizens are.

Since it was decided in the courts that it is not a crime to sell intoxicating liquor to an allotted Indian, drinking among the Indians is on the increase; and as drunkenness and crime go hand in hand, we consequently have an increase of crime, and the local authorities will have plenty to do if they prosecute all offenders.

Census.—As stated in preceding reports, there are quite a large number of Indians allotted on this reservation who do not reside here, and there are only about 1,400 actually residing on the reservation. My estimate of the number of Indians actually residing on the reservation is as follows:

Males above 18 years of age.....	450
Females above 18 years of age.....	500
School children between 6 and 18 years.....	250
Children under 6 years of age.....	200
 Total.....	 1,400

JAY LYNCH, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

KESHENA, Wis., August 15, 1905.

This agency, embracing the Menominee and the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations, is located at Keshena, Wis., 8 miles distant from Shawano, the nearest railroad and telegraph station. The Menominee Reservation contains 10 townships, or 230,400 acres of land, of which 10 sections, containing 6,400 acres, are school lands and 14,920 acres are swamp lands ceded to the State of Wisconsin under the school and swamp land acts.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation contains 11,500 acres of land, 360 acres of which are swamp lands, the title to which is in the State. Twenty-eight patents for 80-acre tracts have been issued to individual members of the tribe. The balance of the land although unallotted has been filed upon in 40 and 80 acre tracts in accordance with the provisions of the "Beede" plan of

settlement, and these filings recorded with and recognized by their business committee.

Population.—The recent census shows the following:

Menominee:	
Total population.....	1,370
Males over 18 years of age.....	466
Females over 14 years of age.....	393
Children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	296
Stockbridge and Munsee:	
Total population.....	540
Males over 18 years of age.....	163
Females over 14 years of age.....	178
Children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	132

There have been no material changes during the past year in the general conditions that exist among the Indians here. Ordinary progress has been made and social conditions have improved somewhat. I quote from last year's report:

The Indians are progressing slowly toward civilization and eventual citizenship. They have adapted themselves to the white man's style of dress, and the majority read and speak English. They all occupy comfortable frame or log dwellings, with ordinary conveniences for housekeeping. As a rule their homes are neatly kept and their tables well provided. With the exception of the old and decrepit, who receive rations, they are self-supporting. They have demonstrated some ability in the management of their business affairs, and many of them have been quite successful in their logging operations. If it were not for the curse of the liquor evil and the laxity of the marriage relations and their antipathy to agricultural pursuits their condition would be quite satisfactory.

Lumbering continues to be the principal industry, and the usual amount of logs were cut and banked by the Menominee last season. Their logging operations are very profitable, last year's cut netting them \$250,000. Their accumulated fund from this source now amounts to over \$2,000,000, four-fifths of which draws interest at 5 per cent per annum. The interest money derived from this fund is more than sufficient to pay the annual running expenses of the tribe, and provision has been made to pay them annuities from the accumulated interest, a new roll of the tribe having been prepared for this purpose.

Agriculture receives but limited attention, although the opportunities for profitable farming are good. There has been no perceptible increase in the acreage of cultivated lands for a number of years. The character of the soil is suitable for general farming, producing good crops of wheat, oats, and hay when properly tilled. Agriculture does not appeal to the Menominee Indian, and at present he can not be induced to cultivate his lands except in a limited way, although he is well versed in the ordinary rudiments of farming and performs good service in this line for others. As the timber resources diminish, however, he will be obliged to turn his attention to the improvement of his lands to earn a livelihood and will eventually take his place in the ranks of the farmer.

The Menominee Reservation is rich in timber resources and furnishes a large proportion of the Indians with profitable labor the greater part of the year. Logging operations in the past have been confined almost exclusively to pine timber, but there are large tracts of hemlock and hardwood that are practically untouched, which will prove a great source of wealth when opened to the market, and furnish the Indians with labor for many years to come. The proposed line of the Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison, and Southwestern Railroad is located through this hardwood district, and if constructed as proposed will furnish a much needed outlet for this body of timber.

The Indians are beginning to appreciate the improved and careful methods of logging adopted for the past three seasons, and the enormous saving of timber that has resulted. The loose and shiftless manner in which they were allowed to log for many years resulted in a loss of 40 per cent for the tracts cut over. In the past two years we have logged from the old slashings, or cut-over lands, 10,000,000 feet of dead-and-down pine, for which the Indians have received \$50,000 for their labor, also a considerable sum to be placed to their credit in their fund at Washington. We expect to clean up 5,000,000 feet more of this class of timber from the old cuttings this season.

Education.—The destruction of our school buildings by fire last January was a serious interruption to our school work. The prospects for a successful year were unusually bright. Our average attendance at the time of the fire was far in excess of the highest average for the previous year. Harmony and good

feeling prevailed among the employees; the children were happy and contented, making good progress in their studies and very much interested in the industrial work. The objections of the parents to sending their children to school had been largely overcome, and there was a general feeling of interest in the school by all that was very encouraging. A temporary day school was arranged for shortly after the fire and is being conducted in the council house. Only a small number of the former boarding school pupils can be accommodated, owing to the limited capacity of the building and the distance the majority of the children live from the school; fully 100 children are being deprived of school privileges.

St. Joseph's Industrial Mission School, under the supervision of Rev. Blaze Krake, has completed a very satisfactory year's work. The school has been crowded to its capacity during the entire year and the children have made good progress in their studies and industrial training.

The Zoar Indian Mission school at the Pagan settlement is meeting with the usual difficulty in securing a competent teacher that can be induced to stay at the school any length of time. The isolated location of the school, situated in a dense forest many miles from the nearest white settlement, among the most uncivilized element of our Indians, makes the situation a very disagreeable one. It is also very difficult to secure the attendance of the children at this school, as the parents are opposed to the education of their children. Rose Miller, the present teacher, seems to be having better success and the last report shows an increased average attendance.

The Lutheran Indian Mission School, located at Red Springs, on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Kretzmann, with W. Gleffe as teacher, secured an average attendance of 17.76. If hard work and perseverance will accomplish desired results, the Rev. Mr. Kretzmann will eventually be successful in his efforts to build up a good school.

The Stockbridge Day School, located at Red Springs, Wis., under the charge of Mr. Koonz, principal teacher, has made material progress both as to enrollment and advancement of the pupils. The health of the children at all the schools has been good, there being very little sickness of a serious nature.

Missionary work is confined almost exclusively to the Roman Catholics. They have three large churches and one industrial school on the Menominee Reservation, and one church on the Stockbridge Reservation. A majority of the Indians have been converted to their faith. The Lutherans have a mission school and church at the Stockbridge Reservation, and a small industrial school on the Menominee Reservation. Diligent work is being performed by these denominations in their efforts to Christianize the Indians, and they are quite successful so far as membership is concerned, but seem to be unable to control or cope with the immoral conditions that prevail in their social relations.

An utter disrespect for the marriage relation exists among a large proportion of the Indians. Stringent measures are being taken to compel them to resume their lawful marriage relations and take out marriage licenses and proceed to be legally married. We are meeting with considerable success and conditions are improving somewhat, more marriage licenses having been issued the past year than in any previous year.

The majority of the Indians drink to excess when they have the money to purchase the liquor. The completion of the new jail and the imposition of fines have had their effect, and drunkenness is not as noticeable as it was during the latter part of the winter and early spring. Over 80 arrests have been made since April 24, and fines imposed by the court of Indian offenses amounting to nearly \$500.

One saloon keeper was arrested during the past year for selling liquor to Indians. The Indians who agreed to furnish the necessary evidence failed to do so at the preliminary hearing. They were immediately arrested for bringing liquor on the reservation, and at the June term of the United States court convicted and sentenced to sixty days in jail and a fine of \$100 imposed.

The Indian court continues to render efficient service and has been of great assistance in settling disputes and cases that have been brought before it during the past year.

The general health of the Indians for the past year has been good. For the first time in many years the reservation is free from smallpox, not a single case having developed during the year.

Considerable work is being done at the agency, repainting the buildings, repairing sidewalks, fences, etc., and the village will soon show a more presentable appearance. This agency is sadly in need of a new office building, the

present office being totally unfit for use or habitation. It should be condemned, torn down, and a new building erected at the earliest possible date. This matter will be the subject of a future communication, in which a rough sketch, estimate of cost, and request for authority to erect a new building will be submitted.

Timber trespasses on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation continue to be a source of great annoyance to this office. It seems to be impossible to stop these people from cutting. They are acting under legal advice, assuring them of their right to cut, and they have no trouble in finding a purchaser for their logs. Numerous arrests have been made during the past two years, but with very unsatisfactory results. In the first place, the United States district attorney advised me personally, also Superintendent of Logging Farr, that he would nolle all cases where arrests were made for past trespasses, and that we must confine our arrests to new trespasses. In the next place, the local United States court commissioner has refused to hold for trial in any case where the defendant could prove that he had made an actual clearing within a reasonable time following the cutting. However, we have succeeded in having a number of Indians bound over for trial, but only one case has been tried. In this case a verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury, but the judge suspended sentence pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and the United States district attorney has declined to try any more cases until this court has handed down a final decision.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Indians are fully equipped for citizenship and the management of their lands and moneys, and an early settlement of their affairs is earnestly desired.

SHEPARD FREEMAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LA POINTE AGENCY.

ASHLAND, WIS., *August 21, 1905.*

The La Pointe Agency comprises the Vermilion Lake, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage reservations, in Minnesota, and the Bad River, Red Cliff, Lac du Flambeau, and Lac Courte Oreille reservations, in Wisconsin.

Census.—The census of the Indians as completed June 30, 1905, shows a population of 5,826, as follows:

Vermilion Lake band of Chippewa.....	762
Fond du Lac band of Chippewa.....	886
Grand Portage band of Chippewa.....	362
Bad River band of Chippewa.....	1,163
Red Cliff band of Chippewa.....	447
Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa.....	801
Lac Courte Oreille band of Chippewa.....	1,214
Rice Lake band of Chippewa.....	191
Total.....	5,826

The following data, compiled from the census of 1905, are included, as required:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16.
Vermilion Lake.....	199	218	185
Fond du Lac.....	237	278	212
Grand Portage.....	89	119	86
Bad River.....	389	404	237
Red Cliff.....	138	121	111
Lac du Flambeau.....	225	303	208
Lac Courte Oreille.....	389	424	298
Rice Lake.....	49	65	50
Total.....	1,715	1,932	1,387

Schools.—Five day schools and three boarding schools have been maintained during the fiscal year of 1905. The Lac du Flambeau is the only boarding school supported by the Government; St. Mary's and the Bayfield boarding schools are

conducted by the Roman Catholics, and have had a successful year. The usual school statistics follow :

Name of school.	Reservation.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	25	Josephine B. Von Felden.....	\$600
Red Cliff.....	Red Cliff.....	25	John L. Von Felden.....	300
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	10	Sister Seraphica Reineck.....	600
Odanah.....	Bad River.....	88	Sister Victoria Steidl.....	300
Lac Courte Oreille.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	46	Walter B. Phillips.....	600
			Hannah M. Phillips.....	300
			Sister Macaria Murphy.....	600
			Sister Clarissima Walsh.....	480
			Sister Arsenia.....	600
			Sister Nepomuka.....	450
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
Lac du Flambeau.....	Lac du Flambeau.....	146	Henry J. Phillips.....	1,300
			Albert H. Gillett.....	720
			Florence G. Whistler.....	600
			Ethelwyn L. Willey.....	600
			Charles D. Parkhurst.....	480
St. Mary's.....	Bad River.....	85	Sister Venantia.....	(a)
			Sister Celestine.....	(a)
			Sister Alicia.....	(a)
Bayfield.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	44	Sister Anna Miller.....	(a)
			Sister Josepha.....	(a)
			Sister Irene.....	(a)

^a Not Government employees.

The average attendance is decreased during the fourth quarter, 1905, for the reason that on account of lack of funds the schools were closed during the month of June.

I have little to add to my former statements regarding the day schools. I do not see how they can be successfully operated and practical results obtained until the regular attendance of the pupils can be enforced. This is not entirely the fault of the pupils or parents. When the latter leave for the sugar bush, the berry fields, or on fishing or hunting trips, the children must, of necessity, accompany them. These frequent periods of absence during the school year are discouraging to the teacher and prevent effective progress on the part of the pupil.

The annual report of the superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau School is inclosed, which gives in detail the results obtained during the past year. Extensive improvements are now being made to the heating and sewer systems and to the buildings at this school, which when accomplished will well equip the plant for successful work.

Missionary work.—The Roman Catholics are maintaining religious services on all of the reservations except Vermilion Lake. The Protestant denominations have a small following among the Wisconsin Indians.

Employees.—I have a most faithful and efficient corps of employees. The work at the agency office is very arduous, as the increasing timber operations on both the Wisconsin and Minnesota reservations add greatly to the usual accounts and records required by the regulations.

The police force, reduced from seventeen members to eight privates at the present time, is entirely inadequate to maintain law and order. The status of the Indians under the recent ruling of the Department is such that it is no effort for them to obtain all the liquor they desire. Their rapid demoralization may be expected if these conditions continue. There are no courts of Indian offenses.

Allotments.—The allotments to the Minnesota Indians have been completed and the reservations will shortly be thrown open for settlement. All of the land on the Red Cliff and Lac Courte Oreille reservations have been allotted. Schedules of 116 allotments on the Lac du Flambeau and 122 allotments on the Lac Courte Oreille reservations have been approved, but no patents have been issued to the Indians. A recent list, to embrace the remaining land on the Bad River Reservations, is now awaiting Department consideration. The table following is taken from my annual report of 1904.

100

Reservation.	Allotments.	Males.	Females.	Acres allotted.
Lac Courte Oreille.....	702	443	259	54, 862. 13
Bad River.....	667	404	263	52, 275. 17
Fond du Lac.....	450	258	192	30, 296. 73
Lac du Flambeau.....	458	247	211	36, 634. 32
Red Cliff.....	205	108	97	14, 166. 01
Grand Portage.....	304	147	157	24, 191. 31
Vermilion Lake.....	697	354	343	55, 507. 34
Total.....	3, 483	1, 961	1, 522	267, 983. 01

Sanitation.—A few months ago diptheria threatened to become epidemic at the Bad River Reservation, but antitoxine was liberally provided by the Department and the agency physician took effective measures to stamp out the disease at once. In general, the reservations and schools have been remarkably free from disease.

Farming and industries.—Although the cutting and manufacture of timber is, and will be for some years, the principal industry at this agency, many of the Indians have been induced to settle on their lands and engage in agricultural pursuits. Their success is very encouraging. If the highways on the reservations could be improved the Indians would be able to get their produce to market. At present many of the allotments can not be reached by wagon roads.

The Bad River Indians, who have several thousand dollars of tribal money to their credit, recently petitioned the Government to allow them to use the greater part of it in building roads, sinking wells, etc. These much-needed improvements seem to be in a fair way to be blocked by the nonprogressive Indians, who desire a per capita distribution of their funds. The money thus obtained would be spent foolishly and would benefit nobody.

Many of the Indians have used the proceeds from their allotments to purchase farms outside the reservations. Although it will take years for them to become practical farmers, I feel that this is a step in the right direction.

The Chippewa manufacture but few baskets. They are, however, noted for their bead and birch-bark work. They make and dispose of great quantities of the same, which forms one of the principal industries among the women of the tribe. The timber operations furnish employment on the reservations to all the able-bodied Indians who will work.

Timber industries.—There is nothing new to report about the timber operations. The past year has been a successful one, both for the Indians and the contractors. Wherever any timber has blown down or burned the contractors have been prompt to cut it, and thus save all loss. The following statement evidences the result of the logging operations on the Bad River, Red Cliff, Lac du Flambeau, and Lac Courte Oreille reservations for the season of 1904-5:

Bad River Reservation:

Balance on hand July 1, 1904, and due from contractor.....	\$226, 118. 63	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	239, 123. 18	
Received from advance on contracts.....	17, 510. 47	
Received from miscellaneous receipts.....	12, 596. 00	
		\$495, 348. 28
Paid to Indians on timber account.....	114, 906. 76	
Paid to contractor on account of advance.....	41, 211. 11	
Paid for scaling and other expenses.....	10, 909. 71	
Paid for miscellaneous receipts.....	434. 00	
Balance on hand June 30, 1905, and due from contractor.....	327, 886. 70	
		495, 348. 28

Red Cliff Reservation:

Balance on hand July 1, 1904, and due from contractor.....	102, 681. 61	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	3, 181. 90	
Received from miscellaneous receipts.....	7, 953. 00	
		113, 816. 51

Red Cliff Reservation—Continued.

Paid to Indians on timber accounts_	\$16, 532. 99
Paid for scaling and other expenses_	127. 36
Balance on hand June 30, 1905, and due from contractor_	97, 156. 16

\$113, 816. 51

Lac du Flambeau Reservation :

Balance on hand July 1, 1904, and due from contractor_	59, 038. 19
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905_	27, 173. 83
Received from advance on contracts_	800. 95
Received from miscellaneous receipts_	3, 364. 02

90, 376. 99

Paid to Indians on timber accounts_	10, 098. 41
Paid to contractor on account of advance_	3, 851. 25
Paid for scaling and other expenses_	552. 04
Balance on hand June 30, 1905, and due from contractor_	75, 875. 29

90, 376. 99

Lac Courte Oreille Reservation :

Balance on hand July 1, 1904, and due from contractor_	7, 768. 18
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905_	14, 415. 08
Received from advance on contracts_	575. 00

22, 758. 26

Paid to Indians on timber account_	6, 893. 60
Paid to contractor on account of advance_	690. 00
Paid for scaling and other expenses_	625. 36
Balance on hand June 30, 1905, and due from contractor_	14, 549. 30

22, 758. 26

RECAPITULATION.

For timber operations for 1904-5 :

Balance on hand July 1, 1904_	\$395, 606. 61
Received from sale of timber_	283, 893. 99
Received from advance on contracts_	18, 886. 42
Miscellaneous_	23, 913. 02

722, 300. 04

Paid to Indians on timber accounts_	148, 431. 76
Paid to contractors on account of advance_	45, 752. 36
Paid for scaling and other expenses_	12, 214. 47
Miscellaneous_	434. 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1905_	515, 467. 45

722, 300. 04

The timber cut is as follows :

	Bad River.	Red Cliff.	Lac du Flambeau.	Lac Courte Oreille	Total.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
White Pine	33, 832, 640	37, 210	1, 979, 360	1, 096, 200	36, 945, 410
Norway	17, 713, 130	660	3, 124, 740	60, 600	20, 899, 130
Pig Iron Norway				517, 900	517, 900
Dead and down	109, 550		17, 440		126, 990
Shingle timber	323, 180		3, 450		326, 630
Hemlock	109, 190	1, 438, 150	30, 990	344, 350	1, 922, 680
Spruce	179, 790	6, 930		11, 170	197, 890
Birch	820		2, 210	669, 560	672, 590
Elm	517, 680		90	127, 760	645, 530
Basswood	22, 790	46, 810		647, 530	717, 130
Ash	3, 130			46, 670	49, 800
Cedar	2, 270			95, 250	97, 520
Maple				19, 890	19, 890
Oak	1, 010	2, 330		484, 400	487, 740
Tamarack	230, 760		17, 340	50, 520	298, 620
Butternut				1, 340	1, 340
Total	53, 045, 940	1, 532, 090	5, 175, 620	4, 173, 140	63, 926, 790

S. W. CAMPBELL, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS., August 7, 1905.

The school is located on a sandy point of land of about 15 acres in extent. The point is nearly surrounded by the waters of three lakes, and is covered by a growth of native pines and young hard woods. It is connected by good wagon road with Lac du Flambeau station, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, distant 2½ miles.

Attendance.—The Indians of the reservation are friendly toward the school, so no trouble is encountered in keeping the school filled to its utmost capacity. The children come into school voluntarily the 1st of September, with the exception of an occasional pupil whose folks are temporarily away from the reservation at the time of the commencement of school. The enrollment for the year is 174, with an average attendance of 164½. This is not as large as the attendance of the year previous, but it was thought best to reduce the attendance somewhat on account of overcrowding. With the increased accommodations now in process of completion room will be provided for every child of school age belonging to this reservation.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent, there having been no epidemics, and only one death, due to spinal meningitis. There were no contagious or dangerous diseases to contend with, the cases at the hospital being confined to colds, tonsillitis, and such minor ailments as are peculiar to children. With pure water, perfect drainage, and invigorating atmosphere, and plenty of wholesome food there is probably no place in the United States where the mortality is lower.

Literary.—The class-room work has been good, and while the children have not been crowded, a full year's work has been accomplished in spite of the fact that the school year was shortened one month.

Industrial.—The main effort of the school has been directed toward developing the boys into independent, self-supporting farmers, and the girls into efficient helpmeets. To accomplish this purpose only enough of each trade is taught to make them independent of outside assistance when they need a harness mended, a horse shod, or a barn built. To the boys are taught the care and mending of harnesses, practically to the point of being able to replace any part of the harness, except the collars; shoemaking, as confined to repair work; blacksmithing, simple forge work, repairing machinery, and horseshoeing; carpentry, all of the less complicated work up to the construction of plain buildings; farming, all kinds of garden truck and small fruit, forage of all kinds, and stock, such as cattle, horses, pigs, and chickens.

The girls handled 6,356 gallons of milk and made 1,170 pounds of butter, raised 200 chickens, canned 400 quarts of fruit, and manufactured in the sewing room 359 dresses, 99 aprons, 60 sun bonnets, 139 night shirts, 416 towels, 44 chest protectors, 70 capes, 186 pairs drawers, 2 pairs pants, 66 sheets, 86 shirts, 188 suits combination underwear, 45 waists, 200 pillowcases, 46 tablecloths, besides doing the mending, washing, and chamber work of the school, and receiving instruction in general housework.

Farming and gardening.—A detailed report will be made as required on the farm work of the year after January 1, 1906. It is sufficient to mention here that a great increase in the amount of products of the farm has been made over any previous year. Fifty acres more of land was cleared and put into crop. If the present rate of progress in the farm work is maintained for two years more the school will be raising all of its own forage to supply stock sufficient to furnish the school with its own beef, pork, and bacon. Considerable progress has also been made toward removing the stumps from the cleared land, all spare time being devoted to that occupation. About 26 acres were completely cleared of stumps this year.

Outing.—In furthering the effort made by you, the year previous, to get girls to go out into families at fair wages in order to learn more of household work in a family and of home life, I placed six girls at the close of school in families in Antigo. The services of these girls proved so satisfactory that, in a week after, I received a dozen letters and telegrams making applications for girls from the school. I still receive from two to three letters a week from places as distant as Milwaukee and Chicago. I have on file fully a score of applications for girls as soon as school closes next year. Great care has been exercised in the selection of homes in which the girls have been placed, also in looking after them after they were placed. So far the results have been eminently satisfactory, and four of the girls have expressed a desire to stay at their places through the year.

Improvements.—Besides the improvements already mentioned on the farm in the way of clearing and breaking new land, many improvements have been made to the buildings and grounds. The laundry building has been removed from the front of the grounds to a position at the back in line with the shops, and converted into a carpenter shop, while the carpenter shop has been remodeled into an excellent laundry. The exterior of all the buildings is in process of receiving two coats of paint of a color that will better harmonize with the surroundings than the one they now possess. This will be completed before cold weather. A new building has been constructed for the steam heating plant, which has been greatly increased in capacity. A commodious boys' building has been erected on the site of the old laundry, and adds much to the general appearance of the school grounds. The school building is in process of enlargement one story, which will give ample accommodations for all literary work. Much work has been done on the school grounds, which are now covered with a good firm sod. Many of the outbuildings have been removed to the back of the main buildings, where they are less unsightly. A number of plants and ornamental shrubs have been put out in the school grounds, greatly adding to the beauty of the place.

Employees.—The employees have done their work well, and while there have been a number of changes in the school force, they have been at the request of the employees and in the line of promotion and advancement, and have been concluded with the best of feeling on both sides. The school has been absolutely free from all quarreling and fussing, and the members of the school "mess" have lived the school year through in harmony.

Reading circle.—A reading circle that met once a week has been maintained throughout the year, and much work of interest and profit was accomplished. Much of the good feeling amongst the employees was undoubtedly due to the exchange of ideas and the entertainment provided once a week at the reading circle.

HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ONEIDA.

ONEIDA, WIS., September 1, 1905.

The population of the reservation was as follows on June 30:

Males	1, 116
Females	973
Males over 18	655
Females over 14	612
Children 6 to 16	491
Births	66
Deaths	35
Marriages	16

The size and location of the reservation have been fully given in previous reports.

Sales of inherited Indian lands from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, under the act of May 27, 1903, amounted to 1,432.72 acres, from 38 allotments, and the amount received was \$26,162.50, or an average of \$17.98 per acre. Most of this land was wholly unimproved. On July 15, 1905, there remained in bank to the credit of the heirs of these estates the sum of \$16,602.26. The larger part of the disbursements from these funds has been for articles of permanent value. Among them may be noted the building of 11 new houses and the repair, amounting almost to rebuilding, of 18 others; the purchase of 6 binders, 14 mowers, 9 horse rakes, 11 wagons, 19 horses, 23 cows, 7 top buggies, 9 platform wagons, 18 plows, 31 sets harness, 9 cook stoves, 10 heating stoves, 26 sets furniture, and 17 coffins—the latter necessary if not valuable.

The first payment of \$100 each on the long-delayed Kansas claim was begun August 26 and is now about half done. A considerable part of this fund has already been spent, with the sanction of this office, and among other purchases, beside the payment of outstanding bills for groceries and clothing, are 20 sets harness, 27 top buggies, 13 road wagons, 9 lumber wagons, 25 horses, 7 sewing machines, 13 pumps, and 207 spools of barbed wire. In many instances the parents have requested that the shares of minor children be placed in bank for their use when of age. In this distribution I have had the continued assistance and wise counsel of the committee of ten of the principal men of the nation, originally nominated by me and afterwards confirmed by the nation in general council, and to them it is largely due that the payment has been made without any of the unpleasant features which often attend the payment of large sums of money.

The question of asking for a removal of all restrictions on land has been debated long and earnestly, and it is the opinion of the ablest men of the tribe that the result of this payment will largely determine their attitude toward that question. If the majority show an ability to care for their money and a desire to invest wisely, an earnest effort will be made to secure full control of their lands, but if, on the contrary, a disposition is shown to spend lavishly for things not necessary or desirable no further effort will be made in that direction.

Schools.—Day school No. 1, the only day school maintained on this reservation by the Government, was closed during the year, but was opened in July of this year and now has a satisfactory attendance. It is expected that this school will have its vacation in January and February and remain open during the summer months, when the pupils can attend more regularly.

Boarding school.—The enrollment at the boarding school was 224, with an average attendance of 196. The school building was burned on the night of February 8, yet school work was continued, under some disadvantages, but without sensible interruption, in rooms in other buildings. As usual, a large number have been transferred to the training schools, and their places will be filled by younger pupils from the reservation.

The Wisconsin legislature, at the last session, passed a compulsory law, which we hope will secure the attendance of a number of pupils that we have not previously been able to reach.

Buildings are good and when the repairs now authorized are completed will be in good condition.

As in former years, the average age of pupils is less than 10, and the industrial training for boys is gardening and care of stock, and for girls housework and sewing. The force of employees is good and their work satisfactory.

JOSEPH C. HART, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO.

WITTENBERG, WIS., *October 23, 1905.*

Inasmuch as I did not take charge here till July 15, last, I shall not be able to report fully on what was accomplished at the school last year.

School.—The facilities for school work have been greatly improved during the past year. A school building, a boys' dormitory, with modern improvements, and a pump house, all of brick, have been erected, also a neat frame office building. Three wells have been drilled near the pump house, which furnish water of very excellent quality, though the flow is so limited that it is necessary to run the pump longer than is convenient in order to have the quantity of water required. The pumping is done by a triplex pump, run by a 10-horsepower electric motor. The current for running the motor and for lighting the school plant is furnished by a company in the village of Wittenberg. A large, well-constructed tank affords abundant storage capacity for water.

The chief needs of the school at present are a new steam laundry and a dining room and kitchen. The present laundry is a poorly equipped hand laundry, and the kitchen and dining room are too small. A warehouse and numerous repairs are also needed, but both the warehouse and the repairs have now been authorized.

While the plant is not all that might be desired and our authority over the old Indians is not such that we can always make them do what they ought, nevertheless the outlook for the present is, on the whole, encouraging.

Indians.—These Indians, now about 1,312 in number, form a class in themselves. They are the part of the Winnebago tribe who refused to remain in Nebraska when they were placed on the Winnebago Reservation in that State. They are scattered over this State as indicated in previous reports, perhaps half of them have homesteads, mostly of little value, and the remainder have practically nothing. Those who have the homesteads make practically no use of them. It is reported, I think truthfully, that some Indians do not know where their homesteads are; they proved up on them under compulsion and then paid no further attention to them.

The majority of these people eke out a bare existence by means of berry picking, potato digging, and an occasional day's work, in addition to the annual payment of annuity, which amounts to about \$20. A small minority appear to be thrifty. Drinking consumes most of their money. Since the decision of the Supreme Court has given them the right to buy liquor when and where they please, drunkenness is unrestrained among them.

Only one legal marriage has been reported the last year. It is no uncommon thing for a man to change wives or a woman to change husbands annually or oftener, and thus far nobody has seen fit to invoke the penalty of the law. The younger men and women, including many of those who have had the advantage of training in the Government schools are worse in this respect than the older Indians.

Many of the old and helpless Indians suffer from hunger and cold every winter. Some of these are so feeble as to be unable to take care of themselves, and some of them are blind. The counties in which they live take the stand that they are wards of the Government, and that they are not proper charges on the county. The Government does not help them for the reason that they are citizens. This makes their lot hard.

Faithful work has been done by the additional farmers and field matrons, but results have been small in proportion to the effort expended.

S. A. M. YOUNG,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August 15, 1905.*

During the past twelve months more change has taken place in all directions on this reservation than in any previous year since the reservation was established. The irrigation system planned and laid out by the Department, under

the supervision of Superintendent Walter B. Hill, for the reclamation of the agricultural land on the diminished reservation is now under course of construction, the first project having been begun this past spring. This first ditch, which will be 26 feet wide on the top and 16 feet wide on the bottom, will be 15 miles long, carry 5 feet of water, and will irrigate 20,000 acres. This canal will cost \$60,000, of an average cost per acre of \$3 for reclamation. Five miles of this canal have now been completed, and work will soon be suspended on this one project in order that a portion of the work on each of the different projects may be completed within the year, in order to comply with the State irrigation law for the securing of the water rights. The entire system, when completed, will cost several hundred thousand dollars and will reclaim practically all of the agricultural land of the diminished reservation. This land is of the very finest quality and, when supplied with the water necessary for irrigation, will be capable of producing the very finest crops imaginable.

The work on these canals is being done by the Indians on the reservation, who seem very glad to have the work to do and appreciate the benefits resulting from steady employment.

Buildings.—The office buildings at this agency, together with the carpenter and blacksmith shops, are in the same deplorable condition as last reported. Estimates have been made for new buildings to replace these, and it is much hoped that the Department can see its way clear to authorizing the same.

Agriculture.—The outlook early this spring for more than an average crop was good, but, on account of the great demand for labor on the irrigation system and taking care of the military freight contract, the yield will not be as desirable as at first estimated. The same difficulty obtains on account of the lack of water, and it will probably be several years before this handicap is removed.

Allotments.—Special Allotting Agent H. G. Nickerson informs me that the allotment work is nearly completed, and within a few weeks he will be able to turn over to the Department the schedules which will close up the work. The work has been carefully done, and as soon as patents are issued the Indians can then be located on their allotments, and they can proceed with the assurance that their locations are permanent.

Education.—The various schools on this reservation are in a flourishing condition. The Government boarding school at the agency has had a total enrollment of 193, with an average attendance of 185. Good progress is still being made in all lines of work, and children and employees are made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Two new buildings authorized to take the place of the buildings which are in such a poor condition have not yet been constructed, but we hope that contracts will be let in a short time. The employees of the school, as a whole, are competent, careful, and effective. The sanitary conditions of the school are very satisfactory, although the water supply is inadequate and of poor quality. The new gravity water system lately authorized will probably be installed in a short time, which will remove all anxiety on this one account. A new sewerage system will also be constructed, which is very much needed.

It has been my plan to allow children from the boarding school to go home as often as possible for a day or part of a day at a time, and all holidays are given them for this purpose, and it is a pleasure to report that these children invariably report at the school for duty on the day and at the hour specified when they leave the school. The great objection by the Indians to placing their children in the Government boarding school has been practically entirely removed, and there is really very little difficulty in enrolling the children of school age who should be enrolled here.

The Shoshoni mission, conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church a mile and a half west of the agency, under the superintendency of the Rev. John Roberts, is doing splendid work. This is a small school; a class of only 20 Shoshoni girls is received. The work reflects credit upon its management.

The St. Stephen's Mission School, located near the Arapaho subissue station, 28 miles northeast of the agency, is conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. The past twelve months have been the most satisfactory in its history. It has a capacity of 125 children and had an enrollment during the last year of 112. Although children from both tribes are received, the greater part of them are Arapaho on account of being so far removed from the Shoshoni. The management of this school has lately installed a system of waterworks and a sewer system, which will add materially to the convenience, comfort, and safety of the pupils.

Morality and religion.—The work of the various missionaries of the reservation is persistent and conscientious, but progress is very slow. Quite a large class of children from the Government boarding school was confirmed by the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church the present spring, which will probably have a good effect upon the families of the same. Religious meetings are better attended than a year ago, and more interest is shown among the Indians generally.

During the past year not only have practically all marriages been performed only after a license has been issued, and then by a regularly constituted person to perform the ceremony, but quite a number of the old people who have been married after the Indian fashion for a number of years have voluntarily applied for license and have been regularly married by a minister. This example will undoubtedly have its effect upon not only the younger people, but the older as well, and I think it is safe to predict that it will not be many years before every couple on this reservation, old and young, will have a legal marriage certificate.

Crimes and misdemeanors.—There has been very little trouble among the Indians during the last twelve months of a serious nature. Petty crimes and misdemeanors have occurred as usual, but of a very trifling nature generally. Very little trouble has been given by the introduction of whisky on the reservation, but it requires a great deal of vigilance to keep the trouble down to the minimum.

Indian police.—The very small force of Indian police at my disposal renders an utter impossibility the proper patrol of the reservation. This police force is not needed so much on account of the Indians, but irresponsible white men are continually drifting onto the reservation without permission and without any legitimate business. With only seven policemen, this large reservation has a good many trespassers most of the time.

Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is very satisfactory, but the agency physician is constantly in demand to treat tuberculosis and its attendant diseases. Owing to the health-giving qualities of the hot sulphur spring near the agency, it is possible for the agency physician to handle these troubles in a much more satisfactory manner than would otherwise be the case. I think the general good health of the Indian is, to a great extent, due to these springs.

Civilization.—A great change is now taking place among both tribes located on this reservation. There is plenty of work to be had in the way of raising grain and hay, hauling wood, and delivering coal to the military post, hauling freight for the same, hauling freight for the agency and the Indian traders, and working upon the irrigation system now in course of construction. The younger people and a great many of the older ones of both tribes are cutting loose from the old tribal influence and the influence of the so-called chiefs and head men, and are striking out on their own responsibility and making a living for themselves and the families dependent on them. This renders very uneasy and dissatisfied these old men, who have always been taught that they should be consulted on all matters, and that their judgment and advice should be followed on all occasions. But their influence has passed away forever with these people. The younger men see that their welfare will depend entirely upon their own exertions and are now realizing the fact that the Government is willing and anxious to help those who are trying to help themselves. They also see that the man who refuses to do anything for himself will suffer thereby.

The outlook for the people of this reservation generally is much brighter than at any time in their history. As soon as the irrigation system is completed and the water is made available for the allotments belonging to these people, they will be able, without much trouble, to raise large crops of grain and hay and vegetables.

In order to encourage them and to persuade them to continue this work, it will be necessary to furnish them with a steady market for the products of these farms. The market off the reservation is small, and within a few months the farmers off the reservation will be brought into direct competition by the building of the new railroad, with farmers located farther east where the conditions are more favorable to the raising of crops. This will render the market for the Indian farmers entirely inadequate unless it is possible not only to maintain the present garrison at Fort Washakie, near this agency, but to have it slightly increased. If this garrison could be increased from its present strength of two troops of cavalry to four troops, the Indian farmers would then be supplied with a ready market not only for their grain, hay, and

vegetables, but for their labor also in hauling freight from Lander, the proposed terminus of the new railroad, and could furnish wood and coal also. I consider it absolutely necessary that some such arrangement should be made.

During the coming year the law carrying into effect the treaty with these Indians for the opening up of the greater part of their reservation will go into effect, and next spring the lands will be thrown upon the market. During the coming fall and winter it is certain that large numbers of "sooners" will try to come onto the reservation for the purpose of not only prospecting for minerals supposed to exist here, but to spy out the land and look for good locations when the opening takes place. With the small force of Indian police at my disposal, it is practically impossible to do anything toward keeping them off. In my judgment, it will take four troops of cavalry to police this reservation properly during the coming fall and winter, and I would respectfully recommend that steps be taken to secure this force without delay.

Census.—A recapitulation of the census of the Indians on this reservation, taken June 30, 1905, is as follows:

Shoshoni (males, 431; females, 385)-----	816
Arapaho (males, 432; females, 446)-----	878
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshoni -----	195
Arapaho -----	199
Males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshoni -----	246
Arapaho -----	226
Females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshoni -----	240
Arapaho -----	249
Births:	
Shoshoni -----	35
Arapaho -----	46
Deaths:	
Shoshoni -----	12
Arapaho -----	28

H. E. WADSWORTH,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WARM SPRING AGENCY.^a

WARM SPRING AGENCY, OREG., *October 26, 1905.*

As I only assumed charge of this agency July 29, this report will necessarily be principally statistical.

Location.—Warm Spring is located 58 miles southwest of Shaniko, from which point mail arrives each day except Sunday. Visitors may reach the agency by this stage line. Warm Spring is also 80 miles south of The Dalles, and a stage runs from there to Wapinitia, 30 miles from the agency, where school teams will meet employees or officials if notice is sent that they are coming.

Area.—This reservation contains 640,000 acres of land, which may be described as follows: Hilly, 366,804; level, 96,000; bottoms, 1,500; timbered, 231,999; arable, 50,000. At least 5,000 acres could be irrigated at small expense, when it would produce abundant crops of alfalfa.

Population.—The Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute tribes are represented here, but they are so intermarried that it is impossible to obtain statistics by tribes.

Total population -----	794
Males over 18 years of age -----	220
Females over 14 years of age -----	294
Children between 6 and 18 -----	183

There are also 83 Indians who have allotments on this reservation, but who are permanently absent and so not included in this census.

^a This report was received late and therefore lost its place among the Oregon agencies.

These are very progressive Indians. They receive no aid from the Government except a small ration issued to a few sick and indigent old people.

Agriculture.—Farming is the principal occupation and, under the guidance of our additional farmers, modern methods are being introduced. The principal products are wheat, barley, oats, hay, vegetables, and fruit. The hay is made principally from grain crops. A few small patches of alfalfa are grown, but there is very little of this crop on account of lack of water for irrigation. There are several mountain streams that could be diverted for irrigation purposes, and this should be done while the reservation is still intact. Many Indians have orchards that produce apples, peaches, and plums. This industry could be extended. Stock raising is an important industry, but the horses and cattle are generally poor grade. Much improvement could be made by selling off the surplus ponies and investing the proceeds in good stock.

Land.—In 1896 the land on this reservation was allotted to the extent of 140,696 acres. Many of these allotments were selected without regard to their adaptability to agriculture, but because the map showed that they joined the allotment of some relative or friend. Numerous Indians are now anxious to change their allotments, and should be allowed to do so in all cases where they have received poor land. No land has ever been leased here and, although nearly one-third of the original allottees are dead, no inherited land has ever been sold, as there is a strong sentiment against such action. Grazing permits for cattle and sheep were issued during the year from which a revenue of \$693 was derived.

Missionaries.—The United Presbyterian Church has two missionaries and a field matron here. They have three church buildings, and appear to be doing good work.

School.—This school has a well-equipped plant of sufficient capacity to accommodate all children of the reservation. The buildings are frame, constructed in 1896, and are in good condition, except needing paint and minor repairs. There are good water and electric light plants and sewer system in connection with the school. A new barn is being built, and the old one will be remodeled and converted into a dairy barn. It appears that good work has been done in this school, but no attempt will be made to give a detailed report.

CLAUDE C. COVEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby the twenty-third annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with an appendix containing briefs of proceedings, papers, and discussions at institutes.

In compliance with rule 5 of the "Rules for the Indian School Service"—which states that

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to assist in the administration of the educational work of Indian schools; to organize government schools for Indian youth; to prepare courses of study and circulars of instruction concerning the educational management of the schools and methods of instruction; to examine and recommend text-books and other school appliances; to visit and inspect Indian schools, and from time to time report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs concerning their condition, defects and requirements; and to perform such other duty as he may direct—

much time has been spent in the field during the past year visiting and inspecting schools and in reports on their condition; suggestions as to defects and requirements have been submitted from time to time. Efforts have been put forth to maintain and increase the efficiency of the schools and to direct the class-room and industrial work along the most practical lines.

Teachers have been especially encouraged to study the individual characteristics of their pupils and to adapt their methods of instruction and system of education to meet the needs of the particular tribes represented at their schools. They have been urged to realize the importance of having each pupil acquire in the shortest time possible a working knowledge of English, and an ability to cultivate an allotment of land so as to secure from it a comfortable living. With a view to bringing the school work up to as high a standard as possible, circulars of instruction, courses of study, and sample lessons have been prepared and, after being approved by the Office, have been sent to the field, and assistance has been given to individual teachers.

The schools have been encouraged to give to pupils instruction in the native industries in order to preserve the useful arts and crafts of the old Indians and to add to the pupils' stock of profitable accomplishments.

Much time and attention have been given to preparation for and supervision of summer schools and institutes, which have been held for many years, for the purpose of extending to Indian teachers the benefits derived by public school teachers from attendance at educational meetings.

Many of the parents and children are giving evidence of a fuller appreciation of the benefits which accrue from the instruction given

at the schools. A striking instance of this was given at one of the day schools on the Pine Ridge Reservation. On days when the thermometer registered 35° and 40° below zero not a single pupil was absent, although many of them were quite young and some came from homes more than a mile distant.

SCHOOLS VISITED.

ARIZONA.

NAVAHO SCHOOLS

At the time of my visit the enrollment at the agency school was 231, which exceeds the capacity. The progress made in class-room work was satisfactory, considering the fact that a majority of the children have been in school less than two years and knew little English when they entered. Owing to the lack of water for irrigating purposes, little practical instruction in agriculture can be given. There is a garden of about 8 acres attached to the school, but adverse conditions make the raising of crops both difficult and uncertain. Only limited instruction can be given in the mechanical trades, as the facilities are poor. The girls receive instruction in cooking, sewing, and general housework to as great an extent as the crowded condition of the school permits. They are also given instruction by a native teacher in blanket weaving, in which the tribe has excelled for generations. The Little Water Boarding School is located 35 miles from the agency. A telephone line connecting this school with the agency is much needed. The St. Michael's Mission Boarding School, conducted by Catholic sisters, is located just off the reservation and is doing excellent work. They have a good plant and an attendance of about 80 pupils, all Navaho.

The combined capacity of the two Government boarding schools under the Navaho Agency is less than 300, and the enrollment is about 400. The number of children of school age is approximately 2,250, and more than half of these do not attend any school. In view of these facts it is recommended that the capacity of the agency school be increased. Some of the buildings are old and not adapted to school purposes. The hospital is located in an insanitary building, which also contains three class rooms and employees' quarters. This arrangement is undesirable, and a menace to the health of the pupils and employees. The following buildings are recommended: A school building, containing class rooms and an assembly hall, a hospital, a girls' dormitory, enlarged dining room and kitchen, and a shop building. The present inadequacy of school facilities on this reservation could be still further remedied by establishing one or two small boarding schools at suitable locations and by establishing a system of day schools.

The Navaho have shown themselves willing to work, and their services are in demand wherever labor is needed. In addition to the work given them by the agent, many have found employment off the reservation. A considerable number are employed by the railroad company, and others are working in the coal mines. The greatest source of income is from their sheep and goats and the sale of Navaho blankets. These blankets have become well known, and the demand for them exceeds the supply.

COLORADO.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL.

The primary department was especially successful, objective methods of teaching being used and the pupils acquiring a knowledge of English in an exceptionally short time. Owing to scarcity of water little farming can be attempted, but a considerable amount of alfalfa is grown. The school has a good garden, and since my visit it has been enlarged and the superintendent has adopted the plan of having individual plats for the pupils. In the industrial work the boys are given practical instruction in the more important trades and the girls are taught sewing, laundering, and housework. It is hoped that the needed facilities will be given this school, so that the pupils may be taught cooking in a way to give them proper training and the ability to prepare meals for a small family. It is recommended that a cooking department especially for this purpose be established. A new system of lighting the school, either by gas or electricity, is needed.

SOUTHERN UTE SCHOOL.

The enrollment was 70—40 boys and 30 girls—all full bloods, with three exceptions. The buildings are new and the sanitary conditions are satisfactory. Two class-room teachers are employed and the work is primary, the pupils having been in school less than two years. Practically little industrial instruction is given, as they do not have shops and the scarcity of water makes farming to any extent impracticable. If an adequate supply of water for irrigation could be provided, the school would be enabled to conduct farming operations on a sufficient scale to give the boys thorough instruction in agriculture.

A workshop for the instruction of the larger boys in the mechanical trades and a new building to contain employees' quarters, sewing room, mess kitchen, and dining room would add to the efficiency of the school.

IDAHO

FORT HALL SCHOOL.

The old Fort Hall location has been abandoned and the school moved to the new plant at Rossfork. The buildings there were in course of completion during my visit and seem well adapted to the purposes intended. They consist of four stone buildings—a double dormitory, schoolhouse, mess hall, and laundry. All are built in modern style, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The new location is a very desirable one, and is within a mile of both the agency buildings and the railroad station. It is believed that the new buildings will accommodate about the same number of pupils as were in attendance last year, but an additional building or buildings will be needed, as the school population of the reservation is nearly a hundred more than the capacity of the school. The new school farm proper contains 32 acres of fertile, well-watered valley land, and has attached to it about 300 acres of good meadow land on Rossfork Creek, 2½ miles distant. The agricultural instruction here has been practical, and at the time of my visit there were good prospects of a fine crop of hay, some grain, and an abundance of vegetables on the old

school farm, and every preparation had been made for raising a variety of products on the new farm. The school gives promise of accomplishing excellent results.

MONTANA.

FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

This school is located at Jocko, in the northwest end of the State. The enrollment for the past year was 56, with an average attendance of 46, this being an increase of 8 over the preceding year. The school has no farm, and it is therefore impossible to give much practical instruction in agriculture. A small garden, however, about 2 acres in extent, is cultivated successfully and furnishes the school with an abundant supply of vegetables. The work in the garden is done by the pupils, the individual system being adopted, each child having a certain portion to care for. A new and enlarged plant would greatly add to the efficiency of the school, and increased accommodations would permit the receiving of a great many additional pupils for whom there is not room at present.

FORT SHAW.

This school is located near the center of Montana, in an exceptionally healthy region, at an altitude of about 4,000 feet. The school reservation contains about 35,000 acres of land, and lies on each side, north and south, of the Sun River. Special attention is given to stock raising, the school herd comprising over 500 head of cattle. Pupils receive practical training, particularly along agricultural lines, dairying being given special prominence. They have suffered severely from drought, and a system of irrigation would be of benefit to the school. It is, in fact, a practical necessity to the proper utilization of its large tracts of fertile land. This school has an enviable record.

NEBRASKA.

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL.

The general condition of the school plant has been much improved since my previous visit. A commodious school building has been erected and the boys' dormitory repaired. A modern and well-equipped hospital has recently been completed, also a good horse barn. A new water system was being installed and a new steam heating and power plant was in process of construction. The instruction given in agriculture, dairying, and the trades compares favorably with that of other schools. Special attention has been given to teaching harness making, and with gratifying success. The school had a detail of boys making harness in the Indian school at the St. Louis Exposition. The shop building is old and not well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. The erection of the building recently appropriated for to replace it, will add materially to the efficiency of the school. More land could be profitably cultivated, and additional pasturage is needed.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE SCHOOL.

The enrollment was 358, while the capacity is 300. Considering the fact that a large percentage of the pupils were brought in from the camps at the beginning of the school year, knowing little or no

English, progress has been made. With the exception of a small class of older pupils the entire school was of a primary grade. The industrial work was good, and the pupils receive instruction in carpentry, blacksmithing, and shoemaking. Comparatively little farming is possible, because of the poor soil and the scarcity of water.

The outing system is carried on here to as great an extent as local conditions permit. Last fall 30 boys were sent to the sugar-beet fields of Colorado, where they worked during the months of September and October. Two girls are attending high school in Albuquerque. They work morning and evening, and earn \$1 a week. One of these girls made the highest monthly record just prior to the time of my visit.

The superintendent of this school has under his jurisdiction 6 pueblos, with 9 day schools, having a total enrollment of 256. They are all in rented buildings.

The Pueblo Indians were formerly much opposed to sending their children to school, but it is now much easier to obtain pupils than before. The superintendent states that the Lagunas take more kindly to the schools than any of the other Pueblos, and, upon the whole, are better workers. Last year the Santa Fe Railroad employed a large number of their young men, many of whom are returned students, to work on the road and in the car shops at Albuquerque, Gallup, and Winslow, their earnings amounting to over \$40,000.

JICARILLA SCHOOL

The buildings are all new, and the general condition of the school plant is excellent. A 5,000,000-gallon reservoir had recently been completed and filled, which furnished sufficient water for the school buildings, but as the source of supply is frozen up half the year there is little water available during the winter season. Owing to lack of water farming can not be carried on very extensively, which precludes giving proper agricultural instruction to the pupils.

All the pupils are full bloods and have been in school only two years. None of them knew any English on entering school, and, considering this fact, the progress made is satisfactory. The school is overcrowded, and many of the children on the reservation are not in school. The sanitary conditions are excellent. This school is doing good work and at the time of my visit was having a beneficial influence upon the old people of the tribe.

SANTA FE SCHOOL

The capacity of the school is 300 and the enrollment 329, which could be largely increased if additional accommodations were provided. The sanitary condition was good and the health of the pupils excellent. Farming is carried on by means of irrigation as far as is possible with the limited amount of water available. The facilities for industrial instruction are good. The carpenter and his detail have attended to the general repairs of the plant, and at the time of my visit were doing the carpenter work on the employees' cottages then being built. A large class of boys has been instructed at the tailor shop, and a great deal of the school clothing is made by them. Three graduates of the school are employed in a clothing factory in Albuquerque, and others have found employment in the neighboring towns. Some of the boys have been taught shoemaking, others

blacksmithing, plumbing, painting, or engineering. The girls are taught to cut, fit, and make their own clothes, do their own laundry work, nurse the sick, and do general housework. Cooking classes should be established at this school.

The outing system, inaugurated two years ago, has been very successful. Last year a number of the boys were employed on the Santa Fe Railroad, and this year 40 boys were sent to Colorado to work in the sugar-beet fields. The school has been recently equipped with a modern heating plant, and a girls' home, with a capacity for 150, will be built during the year.

There are nine day schools under the supervision of the superintendent of this school. The Santa Clara School has been unusually successful. With an enrollment of 28 the average attendance was 24. The work of the school is excellent, and the pupils are making good progress in learning English. Most of their homes are clean, and the houses of some returned students are furnished with carpets, beds, cooking stoves, etc. The class room and employees' quarters of this school are crowded, and better facilities would add greatly to its efficiency.

OREGON.

SALEM (CHEMAWA), SCHOOL.

New buildings have been erected, and this is now the largest and best-equipped Indian school in the Northwest. The general conditions at the school showed improvement over those prevailing at the time of my visit the previous year, and the boys who have graduated from the industrial departments have done well. This school is located in a section where almost all kinds of fruit can be raised and general agricultural work carried on to advantage. It would therefore seem advisable to have these pursuits carried on more extensively than at other schools in less-favored regions and pupils given more extensive training in farming, dairying, and horticulture. In order that this may be accomplished, it is recommended that additional land be purchased.

SILETZ SCHOOL.

The average attendance for the year was practically up to the enrollment—63. The school has a good farm, well fenced, and mostly under cultivation. It is especially necessary here that the boys be instructed in agriculture, including stock raising and dairying, and the girls be taught cooking, the care of milk, and butter making, since the children's homes are in a section particularly well adapted to farming and grazing.

The class-room work was good. The grounds and buildings have been improved since my previous visit. There are few facilities for giving industrial instruction, and it would seem advisable that the larger pupils should be transferred to the Chemawa school as soon as they are sufficiently advanced. It is believed that this agency could with advantage be united with the Grande Ronde Agency, where the conditions are similar, and that uniting the two would result in benefit to both. The Siletz Indians are self-supporting and fairly well to do, and are capable of looking after their own affairs. Two or three day schools could be conducted to advantage on the reservation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CARLISLE SCHOOL.

This is the largest school in the service, and is well equipped for giving pupils industrial training. In many respects the classroom work showed improvement over my preceding visit, and the superintendent is doing everything in his power to bring it up to the highest degree of efficiency. The buildings are in good repair and the sanitary conditions excellent. The outing system, which was inaugurated at this school a number of years ago, has been continued. A large number of boys and girls were placed in selected farmers' families for a portion of the year, where they received the uplifting influences of a good home. When not attending local schools they received pay for their services, their earnings, most of which were saved, amounting to a considerable sum. This school is admirably situated for conducting the outing system, being located in the heart of a prosperous farming section.

VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

The Hampton Institute is one of the best conducted and most completely equipped agricultural and industrial training schools in the country. It is a farm school where both boys and girls are trained in the best methods of farming, and the whole system of instruction centers in the land. The girls are given work on the farm as well as the boys. They care for the farmhouse and are instructed in dairying and the care of poultry. They also do their share of the planting, hoeing, weeding, etc. Various new forms of farm industry have been introduced with a special view to raising marketable products in order to incite the interest of the pupils and show them that farming can be made to pay.

At the trade school all the leading mechanical trades are taught. There are now in this trade school 48 Indian boys, some of them taking special work twice or three times a week and others taking full trade courses and attending night school.

The girls are given practical instruction in plain cooking of all kinds, and are made thoroughly familiar with every detail of good housekeeping, including washing and ironing, keeping the house clean, caring for the dishes and kitchen utensils, mending and making the family raiment, and providing in advance for all the needs of the household. There are also special classes for the girls in the native industries, where they learn basketry, pottery, rug and carpet weaving. They are also taught to make lace.

A new feature, recently introduced, is the singing of Indian tribal songs by the children, because it recognizes that their race inheritance has in it something of value.

Practical training is the keynote of the Hampton method, which has discarded the old theory that it is necessary to study useless things in order to prepare for doing useful things. It is recognized that giving the necessary ability to obtain food, shelter, and clothing is of fundamental importance. The facilities here for giving the Indian boy and girl such training is unsurpassed, and those who have received it go from the school well equipped to help themselves and their relatives.

The school watches with interest the careers of its returned Indian students, and closely follows their history after leaving the institution. These now number 792, and their records are as follows: Excellent, 164; good, 338; fair, 240; poor, 41; bad, 9. Of these, 132 are young women who are married and living in good homes of their own, 172 are young men who are making a living from the soil, 28 are engaged in stock raising, and 65 are agency employees. One of these returned students, a full-blood Onondaga, made an interesting address at the commencement exercises this year, describing how he had supported himself since graduation by his trade as a machinist, in which he has attained great skill.

WASHINGTON.

PUYALLUP SCHOOL.

This school is located near the city of Tacoma, Wash. The plant consists of eighteen frame buildings. Most of them are in a good state of repair, three being new ones recently completed. The general condition of the school is greatly improved. Both enrollment and attendance have materially increased. The health of the pupils has been generally good. The school force is efficient, and harmony appears to prevail.

AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING.

Efforts have been made to put agricultural instruction on a practical basis and to give to both boys and girls the training which will be of most use to them on returning to their homes. At the Indian school institute of 1898 much attention was given to the subject of teaching agriculture, and the following resolution was adopted: "We ask that a systematic and graded course in agriculture and industrial training be inaugurated in the Indian schools." Since then much has been done in this direction. In the "Course of study for Indian schools" marked prominence was given to agricultural training, including farming, gardening, dairying, and nature study. From time to time teachers have been assisted in carrying out the outlined course by personal supervision and suggestions and actual teaching in the various schoolrooms, and by the issuance of outlines of sample lessons, and also of circulars having a direct bearing upon the work at hand at each season.

Deeming preliminary class-room work of the utmost importance in leading up to the work in the fields, we have endeavored to help teachers to conduct their courses of agricultural instruction so as to give the pupils the necessary training to fit them for actual farming work. The majority of teachers in large boarding schools know little of the home life of the Indian, and need assistance in understanding the children's needs upon leaving school. The following is an extract from a circular sent to agents and superintendents on this subject:

Your attention is called to the importance of providing class-room teachers with suitable land for giving pupils practical instruction in gardening. A copy of the accompanying outlines has been sent to each of your class-room teachers, and it is hoped that you will have them instruct pupils in practical nature study and gardening, at least to the extent suggested therein, and that the instruction will be carried as much further as may be deemed advisable and as the circumstances will permit. It is intended that these outlines shall serve as a guide to teachers in formulating lessons, which should be adapted to meet the requirements of existing local conditions. The interest of pupils in nature study and gardening must be aroused by giving instruction in the class room preparatory to actual participation in the practical out-of-door work.

Accompanying the outlines referred to were some "suggestions to class-room teachers," the nature of which can be seen from the following extract:

The Office desires that instruction in nature study be taken up when pupils first enter school. The subject should be used in connection with teaching them to speak English, and made the basis for writing, language, and number work. Teachers must exercise discretion in formulating lessons, adapting them to meet the requirements of the class, and should have them carefully prepared and outlined before going to the class room. Experiments should be conducted with seeds grown in the neighborhood or those with which class is familiar. Children's interest will be more easily aroused and better results secured by handling and sprouting seed than by only looking at pictures of this sort in books. Many of the suggestions contained in the accompanying outlines have been given by workers in the field who have been eminently successful.

Instruction in nature study should comprise facts and principles that will be useful to pupils on the farm and in the home garden. It should include the germination of seeds, the important parts of plants, and the use of these plants to man; how plants grow and develop; the names of the vegetables in the locality; the relation of soil, water, air, heat, and plant food to plant growth; and the means that may be employed to check the ravages of injurious insects. Experiments with a variety of seed should be carried on in the class room in order that pupils may better understand the conditions necessary to produce the best results when taking up the actual work of raising vegetables in their individual garden plots.

While there has been steady improvement, the training is still far from being as effective as we should like to see it, and much remains to be done. During the past school year we have made special efforts to unify and systematize instruction in agriculture, and have emphasized the importance of having school gardens at all of the schools, with the exception of the few so located as to make this impracticable.

In order to encourage class-room teachers to take up this work, and as a means of arousing their interest in what many of them were inclined to regard in the light of a fad, their attention has been drawn to the growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of teaching agriculture in the public schools, and to the fact that many States have passed laws providing that such instruction be made part of the regular school course and requiring teachers to pass an examination in the elements of agriculture. Pennsylvania provides complete courses in nature study for use in the public schools of the State. Massachusetts has long recognized the importance of agricultural training for its school children, and the school gardens of Boston are models of their kind. In New Jersey the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School has been remarkably successful. New York State has for a number of years been extending the study of agriculture in the public schools, and both city and rural school gardens have been established. In New York City vacant building lots and tracts intended for parks have been utilized for gardens for the school children.

In the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville agriculture has been taught for several years to prospective teachers, and the work has been systematically organized in public schools throughout the State, the establishment of school gardens being a prominent feature of the system. In fact this work has been taken up in public schools all over the country, and if agricultural instruction has been considered advisable for white children it would seem to be indispensable for Indian children, whose future support may depend upon their ability to make a profitable use of their allotments.

In emphasizing the importance of school gardens we have said to superintendents:

School gardens are now a recognized part of the public school system in cities, towns, and rural districts, and in States whose resources are agricultural laws have been passed making the study compulsory. Gardening gives all-round development, and its humanizing influence furnishes a stimulus to healthy thoughts. It should be the means of teaching economy, application, and the dignity of labor.

The allotting in the school gardens of individual plats has been encouraged, each child having a bed to till and care for according to his age and capability. This plan has worked satisfactorily wherever tried, and it has been found that the children soon take a lively interest in the work of raising flowers and vegetables and that all become imbued with a spirit of ambitious rivalry, inciting them to do their best and produce the most from their small patches of ground.

We have specially urged the establishment of school gardens at the day schools, where the practical results of the children's work furnish welcome additions to the noonday meal, which is served at almost all of these schools. Many of the schools on the Pine Ridge and some on the Rosebud reservation, where water has been obtainable, have been very successful in garden work, a number of them raising sufficient vegetables to supply the school table abundantly and to have, in addition, a considerable amount of surplus products for sale. Some of the schools have hotbeds.

Early in the spring a circular letter was addressed to school superintendents urging them to make gardening and the teaching of agriculture leading features of the school work and asking what plans they had laid for conducting gardens and for agricultural instruction this year. The replies evinced widespread interest in this subject, and the following are extracts from a few of the answers received:

La Pointe Agency School, Wisconsin.—Gardening and the study of agriculture are made the principal topics of instruction at this school. Besides the regular garden for supplying the school with vegetables, in which girls and boys are regularly detailed to work, we have a small garden near the schoolrooms divided among the pupils, in which practical instruction is given in the culture of common garden plants by the class-room teachers. Instruction is also given in the class room on germination, fertilization, etc.

Santa Fe School, New Mexico.—We propose to make gardening of all sorts more of a specialty this year than ever before. Besides having extensive vegetable gardens, hotbeds, etc., we will have flower gardens scattered through the park of the school, the capacity of which will be doubled this year. The farmer and gardener will have large details for their work, and the teachers will give special instruction to classes in the field in gardening, floral culture, care of lawns, etc.

Green Bay School, Wisconsin.—We devote a great deal of time to our farm and garden work, and with highly satisfactory results. Our garden, covering 3 acres, is the pride of the school, and its productiveness is remarkable.

Chilocco Agricultural School, Oklahoma.—Both boys and girls are taught how to prepare the soil, plant the seed, cultivate, propagate, graft, bud, harvest, etc. Our individual gardens this year are the best we have ever had. In fact, the 2,500 acres of Chilocco's great farm is this year one vast garden, so to speak.

Pawnee School, Oklahoma.—In teaching agriculture we are carrying out the work prescribed in the course of study. Each child in the school, even to the smallest tot, has his school garden, the size of the garden corresponding with the age of the pupil and his ability to care for the same.

Cheyenne School, Oklahoma.—It is planned to instruct on a larger scale than was done last year in school-garden work, and a plat of 25 acres is set aside for this purpose, which, after being plowed and harrowed, will be subdivided into smaller plats, each pupil being assigned one, and they will be taught to plant the seed, thin and cultivate the plants, etc.

Arapaho School, Oklahoma.—This year plans have been made to conduct two gardens, one of about 5½ acres—a general garden to be worked under the instruction of the farmer.

and another, containing half an acre, to be planted and cultivated by the girls and small boys under the supervision of the school-teachers.

Riggs Institute, South Dakota.—We shall take up individual gardening and instruction as part of the class-room work under the direction of the teachers. Window boxes with glass sides have already been arranged, so that the pupils can watch the development of the plant from the seed, and as soon as the weather will permit outside work will be commenced.

The endeavor has been made to impress upon superintendents and teachers the necessity of having their pupils become familiar with every branch of agricultural activity, with special reference to the localities in which they live, including dairying, stock and poultry raising, fencing, ditching, etc., and of having them "learn by doing" all the practical work of plowing, sowing and planting, harrowing, cultivating, harvesting, and storing crops.

The teachers have been requested to give daily talks on the independence of a farmer's life and the desirability of farming as an occupation and to encourage their pupils to equip themselves further for becoming successful farmers by acquiring such elementary knowledge of the mechanical trades that they may be able, when necessary, to shoe a horse, repair farm implements or a broken wagon, and build a small house or barn.

The beneficial results of agricultural instruction in the schools are far-reaching. They go much beyond the training of the individual pupil and make of him a missionary as well as a farmer. He will be able not only to till his own land but his experience and education will enable him to show the way to the other allottees of the tribe, who have not had the advantages of a school training, and to assist them in getting from their land a comfortable living.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

With a view to preserving the native handicrafts of the Indian, efforts have been made to have them taught in the schools wherever it was found that the children took delight in practicing the arts of their ancestors. It has been deemed specially important to emphasize the necessity of maintaining the high artistic standards which have made the Indian work famous and have given to it its greatest value. This involves preserving the symbolic tribal designs and employing only those dyes and materials which have stood the test of time and use.

In endeavoring to extend school instruction in native industries, it is given more prominence at schools where tribes are represented who are adept in particular arts. For instance, in schools having a number of Navaho or Moqui children it has been urged upon superintendents that competent training in blanket weaving ought to be provided for them. After visiting the Albuquerque school, where I noticed in passing through the dormitories that a number of girls were utilizing chair legs as looms upon which they were weaving small blankets and imitating their mother's work, a letter was sent to the superintendent of that school, from which the following extract is taken:

As you are aware, the sale of blankets woven by the Navaho Indians constitute a considerable portion of their income, and it is believed that this industry should be encouraged and perpetuated. Blanket weaving is being successfully taught in the Navaho School, and as there are a large number of Navaho children at your school, the Office is desirous that they shall receive similar instruction and hopes you will adopt means to accomplish this

The practical value of this training for the Indian children is shown by the fact that many of the tribes rely for a considerable part of their support on the proceeds of sale of their various wares. The superintendent of the Navaho Indian School, Fort Defiance, Ariz., makes the following statement relative to the importance to the Navaho of blanket weaving as a means of support:

The Indians of the south half of the Navaho Reservation have manufactured in the neighborhood of \$150,000 worth of blankets during the calendar year 1904. They are manufacturing a much better blanket than formerly, for which the credit is largely due the traders, who have encouraged the making of good blankets and discouraged the poor. I have also endeavored to encourage the Indians to save wool from their sheep to be manufactured into blankets, and they are doing better in this respect than they have in the past. About 25 per cent of their support is derived from the sale of their blankets.

The Navaho School has been very successful in teaching blanket weaving. A native weaver is employed as teacher, and she instructs her charges how to string the warp upon the handmade loom, card and spin the wool, and dye the threads to suit the designs they are to work in the fabric.

At the Cheyenne School in Oklahoma the pupils are taught beadwork by a native teacher and a great many articles made by them have been sold. The girls at Chilocco are taught bead and drawn work. At Phoenix, Ariz., where several tribes are represented, the pupils are taught to make blankets, baskets, and beadwork. The girls at the Pima Training School in Arizona are taught basketry. At the Hoopa Valley School, California, the girls, many of whom are skilled workers, make baskets during their leisure time. Two exhibits were made at the St. Louis exposition of the bead and buckskin work of the girls of the Hayward School, Wisconsin. At some of the Pueblo day schools in New Mexico the pupils have been encouraged in pottery making and some creditable shapes in vases and jugs have been exhibited. Lace making and Mexican drawn work are also taught in several schools.

A recent bulletin of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor deals with the revival of handicrafts in America and gives a detailed history of the "Arts and crafts movement." Under the head of "Weaving in schools and colleges" it says:

Weaving on hand looms has been introduced into the curricula of various industrial schools and other educational institutions. It is now being taught to some extent even in elementary schools.

Among those mentioned in the report are the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; the Teachers' College, New York City; Newcomb College, New Orleans, and the Dewey School in Chicago. This work is also successfully taught at the State normal school, New Paltz, N. Y. In a concluding paragraph on this subject the report says:

The revival of domestic weaving and rug making is of economic importance chiefly as a means of providing employment for persons living in rural districts and having little else to occupy their time and interest during the winter months. There is a constant and apparently increasing demand for hand-woven fabrics.

This description of those for whose benefit this revival seems to have been primarily undertaken would apply to the Indian handicraftsman, and in a greater degree. If then it has been found desirable from an economic standpoint to revive these almost forgotten handicrafts of our own people, with how much greater force can we

appeal for the instruction of the pupils in our Indian schools in those native industries which have entered so largely into the occupation and life of their parents and ancestors. It is earnestly recommended that the teaching of native industries be introduced at schools where practicable, varying the instruction according to the distinctive arts of the tribes represented. It is also respectfully recommended that at such schools native instructors be employed who are capable of teaching these arts in their native purity.

Aside from the economic importance of preserving the native arts, there is a natural feeling among wellwishers of the Indian which deprecates depriving his descendants of much that has been a distinctive feature of his former life.

TEACHING INDIAN CHILDREN TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Teaching the Indian child to speak English is the first and most important step in his training, and special endeavor has been made to assist teachers in acquiring methods that will attract and hold the interest of the pupils and give them in as short a time as possible a sufficient command of the language to enable them to carry on an ordinary conversation. When in the field, it was noticed that both methods of teaching and results attained varied greatly. At some schools the pupils acquired a working familiarity with the language within a few months, although they could not speak a word of English on entering, while at other schools a year, and in some cases two and even three years, were required to enable them to understand and speak sufficient English for ordinary purposes.

It was found that the most successful teachers worked objectively altogether, using articles with which the pupils were familiar and gradually bringing them to associate the English name of the object, spoken and written, with the object itself; many teachers, however, were adhering too closely to text-books. To secure the general adoption of methods which had produced specially good results a pamphlet was prepared embodying detailed descriptions of successful objective methods and containing a number of sample lessons in which teaching English was correlated with agriculture, sewing, etc. The following brief extract is quoted:

The Office is especially desirous that strong efforts be put forth to have all the Indian school children speak English in as short a time as possible. We inclose a few sample lessons that have accomplished good results in a number of schools. These are intended principally to serve as guides and helps to teachers in preparing the daily lessons, and should be amplified or modified to meet the needs of the respective classes.

The attention of teachers was still further called to the importance of objective methods by the publication of these outlines in the Indian school papers and by educational journals widely read in the Indian service, which advocated the adoption of similar methods in the public schools in teaching non-English speaking pupils to speak English.

Superintendents and teachers have also been urged to study the home life and individual characteristics of the pupils, applying the knowledge gained in arousing their latent faculties and endeavoring to adapt the methods of instruction to meet their special needs.

The introduction of improved methods of teaching English has met with hearty support from the teachers.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The policy of giving industrial training the foremost place in the school curriculum has been continued. A great deal of space is given to this subject in the Course of Study, and through the issuance of circulars of instruction and personal efforts while visiting schools endeavor has been made to adapt the training to meet the special needs of the pupils and the work in which they will most probably be engaged in adult life.

Superintendents of reservation boarding schools have been urged to plan the instruction in the shops with a view to giving each boy a general grasp of the essential principles and practical working of the mechanical trades, sufficient at least to make him competent to build a small house or barn, tack on old horseshoes, mend the harness, repair a broken wagon, etc., so that he will be able to do the general repair work constantly necessary about a farm, which will be of great service to him on taking up his allotment.

At the nonreservation training schools, where the shop equipment is more extensive and complete, and the facilities greater for giving practical instruction in the trades, superintendents have been urged, in addition to giving the boys general industrial training, to study the capabilities of the various pupils along special lines, and where a boy shows marked aptitude for a particular trade and an inclination to master it, to give him thorough and finished training in that trade, that he may be able, if necessary, to follow it for a living after leaving school.

Circulars of instruction have been sent to the day schools from time to time upon the importance of giving pupils preliminary industrial training. In the Pine Ridge day schools the boys learn simple carpentry, painting, taking measurements, etc., and the girls are taught plain cooking, sewing, and general housework.

A number of schools have not seemed to recognize the necessity of industrial training for the girls as well as for the boys, and in individual talks with class-room teachers from the kindergarten up they have been shown the necessity of instructing the girls in the class room in the practical household duties, following the directions given in the Course of Study, a brief extract from which is quoted:

The instruction in sewing must begin in the class room when the child enters school. * * * After the girl has had the course in the class room and the careful training the seamstress will give her, she will be able to cut, fit, and make every garment that will ordinarily be needed. * * * That they may be able to do family washing, the girls must be taught to wash clothes with tubs and boards to wring them by hand and iron them with irons as they would in a small family.

Class-room teachers have also been encouraged to give conversational lessons on butter making, the care of milk, etc., similar to what is being done in a great many of the public schools throughout the country.

As you are aware, cooking is one of the chief accomplishments which the Indian girl will need if she would become a successful housekeeper, and we are making special efforts to have it thoroughly taught in the schools. Many of the public schools among white people, both city and rural, are teaching cooking in the class room, and it is considered of even greater importance that this should be done for the Indian girls, who can at their homes learn but little of cooking,

and that only in the crudest way. All of the schools have cooks, but few of them have a teacher of cooking, and the girls can gain little practical knowledge of the details of family cooking merely by assisting in the kitchens of the large boarding schools, where the work is conducted on too large a scale for them to learn to prepare simple family meals, use a small stove, build and manage a fire, make bread, or plan and cook wholesome meals at a small cost. The class-room teachers in a number of schools have been urged to give the pupils preliminary and elementary instruction in cooking on a small scale, in the same manner as is done in many public schools, that they may be better able to profit by the practical work in the school kitchen. To this end a series of detailed directions and graded sample lessons, correlating cooking with language and number work, are being prepared and put in shape for sending shortly to the field. In the meantime letters have been written to superintendents urging that more attention be given to this subject, and from one of these the following is quoted

The Office considers instruction in cooking and general housework of paramount importance, and each girl should receive sufficient training to enable her upon leaving school to prepare meals for a small family and take complete charge of the household work. In visiting returned students it has been observed that many of them have not received sufficient training along this line. If you can make some arrangement by which all the girls can be given instruction in family cooking, especially with reference to the preparation of meals, it will be of the greatest assistance to them in taking up the responsibilities of the home. Your cooperation with the Office in its efforts to improve this branch of Indian school work will be greatly appreciated.

NECESSITY FOR INCREASING THE NUMBER OF DAY SCHOOLS.

In view of the important work of the day schools in familiarizing the Indian child with school routine, giving him a working knowledge of English and even preliminary training in agriculture and other industries, it is believed that their number should be greatly increased. On some reservations the Indians are too scattered to make the establishment of day schools feasible, but in many localities they live in sufficient proximity to justify providing such schools; for example, on the Navaho, White Mountain Apache and Crow reservations. There are large numbers of children on these reservations who do not have adequate facilities, and the establishment of a number of these elementary schools should not be delayed.

The Indian mother's unwillingness to be parted from her children sometimes makes it difficult, as you are aware, to induce her to give them up for the time necessary to cover a term at the boarding school; but she ordinarily makes no objection to their attending the day school on the reservation, knowing that they will come home to her each evening. Having become accustomed to the absence of the children for portions of a day, the parents are more easily induced later to permit them to go to the near-by boarding school.

On the Pine Ridge Reservation 29 day schools have been established. The average attendance at each of these is about 25, making a total of 725. This, in connection with the pupils at the boarding school and the mission school, together with those who have been sent to the nonreservation training schools, shows that practically every child of school age on this reservation, unless incapacitated by

sickness, is in school. On the Navaho Reservation in Arizona, on the other hand, there are no day schools, and few of the Navahos can read, and but a small percentage know enough English to carry on an ordinary conversation.

The combined capacity of the two Government schools on this reservation is less than 300, with a school population of more than 2,000. A series of day schools located near the Navaho villages would not only result in direct good to the children, but would indirectly, judging from what has been accomplished elsewhere, have a good effect upon the older Indians. This would apply with equal force to other reservations where similar conditions exist. The benefit to the children can hardly be overestimated. They would be taken from the roving, idle life of the plains and would soon become clean, tidy, English-speaking children. On the Pima Reservation there are now six day schools where there were but two a few years ago. The beneficial results are very evident among the Indians in the vicinity of the schools.

Many of the Indian tribes have reached such a state of civilization that it would seem advisable to endeavor to induce them to establish district or neighborhood schools, especially where Indian and white settlers are living in close proximity. The majority of the Indians in the vicinity of Wyandotte, Ind. T., are capable of transacting their own business. They have large tracts of excellent land, much of it well adapted to farming. The white settlers are near neighbors and several day schools might be established here which eventually could take the place of the boarding school. These Indians are mostly mixed bloods, who should be compelled to care for their children as do their white neighbors.

In educating the children at the day schools we are at the same time educating their parents and relatives. The civilizing lessons absorbed by the pupils during the day necessarily leave their impressions upon the home. The prejudice of the older Indians gradually disappears and they learn to appreciate the benefits and advantages derived by the children from the instruction received at the school.

A vigorous extension of the day-school system is earnestly recommended. By bringing civilization to the door of the Indian instead of attempting to take him to civilization you strengthen the family ties and early sow the seeds of industry and self-reliance.

RÉSUMÉ.

There has been a steady increase during the past seven years in school enrollment and attendance. The average attendance has risen from 19,915 in 1898 to 25,104 in 1904, and the ratio of attendance to enrollment from 81 per cent in 1898 to 85 per cent last year. While the number of schools remains about the same their capacity has been enlarged from 25,944 to 29,161.

During the past year the progress made, while not especially striking in any particular direction, has been steady and substantial in nearly all branches of school activity. We have endeavored, by personal talks with superintendents and teachers, by temporarily taking up in many instances the actual work of the class room, and by the issuance of circulars of instruction, to strengthen weak spots wherever found, to simplify and unify existing methods of instruc-

tion, notably in teaching English and agriculture, and to encourage the workers in the field to take greater interest in their work and to strive to bring it up to the highest standard attainable. We feel, however, that much remains to be done, and we also feel that when the Indian school-teachers become familiar with the educational policies recently outlined by you and realize that it is foolish to force upon an Indian those studies which have no relation to his environment, and which he can not turn to account, a great step forward will have been taken and a new day will have dawned on the Indian's journey along the pathway of civilization.

In conclusion, permit me to acknowledge gratefully the encouragement and practical support received from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ESTELLE REEL,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPENDIX.

BRIEFS OF PROCEEDINGS, PAPERS, AND DISCUSSIONS AT INSTITUTES.

PACIFIC COAST INSTITUTE.

[Newport, Oreg., Aug. 22-27, 1904.]

The meeting was opened by John J. McKoin, superintendent of the Siletz Indian School, Oregon, who said: "We should all be pleased and proud of the Indian school exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis, not only from the standpoint of showing the great educative work that is being accomplished for the young Indian through the schools, but the well-evidenced improvement in the condition of the older Indians, clearly traceable to the influence of the Indian school work." Prof. J. B. Horner, of the Oregon Agricultural College, and Col. E. Hofer, of Salem, Oreg., welcomed the members of the institute to Newport. Responses were made by W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent of the Salem School, Chemawa, Oreg., and Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools.

ADDRESS

G. W. Jones, superintendent of the Blind School, Salem, Oreg.—When I heard the present superintendent of Indian schools say, a year ago, that she would rather have a girl taught to cook a meal or make a mattress than to play the piano, I realized how much education with such an underlying idea meant for the native race of this country. The Indian's mind was to be trained through his dexterous hand.

HOW TO INSTILL AMONG INDIAN BOYS A LOVE OF FARMING.

M. W. Cooper, industrial teacher, Salem Indian School, Oregon.—We should teach the Indian the gospel of the willing hand and the enlightened mind and their influence on the common, everyday subjects of life. There should be a close coordination in the schools between industrial and literary subjects. The literary department should teach that knowledge is far more valuable when it makes the fingers more skillful and the hands more willing, and the industrial department should teach that it is not enough to know how and when, but that if we know why we will better know how and when. In none of the industrial lines in the work taught in our Indian schools is the "why" so important as in the agricultural, and this should be given special prominence.

Ex-Governor Greer.—The white people should encourage the Indian along agricultural lines and extend to them an uplifting hand.

E. T. Hamer, of Siletz.—Every farmer should know something of carpentry and blacksmithing. Farming is the business that a majority of the Indian boys must follow, and they ought to be given the training necessary to pursue it successfully.

HOW CAN RETURNED STUDENTS BE PREVENTED FROM RETROGRADING?

J. J. McKoin, superintendent of Siletz Indian School, Oregon.—By removing corrupting influences; changing the view point of Indian pupils in regard to labor; by agents and school employees impressing upon them that their chief reliance for support must be in agriculture; by organizing societies and farmers' institutes among the Indians, thus getting all to take more interest in their homes; and while they are in school by following closely the course outlined by the Department touching manual labor.

METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL BY MEANS OF SEPTIC TANK SYSTEM

Dr. E. A. Pierce, vice-president, Oregon State Board of Health, Salem, Oreg.—Doctor Pierce's paper on this subject will be of great value to superintendents and employees in the Indian Service, and upon their request it was printed in full as a pamphlet, and a copy will be sent to employees on application to the Indian Office; therefore no abstract of it is given here.

MUSIC IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Nellie J. Campbell, teacher, Salem Indian School, Oregon.—Singing is influential in refining the whole tone of domestic life, and the homes of Indian children will be elevated and refined by the singing of the school songs, which they will never forget. Vocal music has another thing to recommend it, especially for Indian schools. Doctors agree that good singing is the best possible thing for a healthy condition of the chest and throat.

HOW TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INDIANS.

Dr. J. Wetmore, Toledo, Oreg.—It is very necessary on account of tuberculosis germs for employees and pupils in Indian schools to expectorate into cuspidors containing water or upon old cloths, which should be burned. I recommend the use of milk as a diet and strongly urge the importance of cleanliness in the home life, the neglect of proper hygienic precautions being the cause of much tuberculosis.

Doctor Clark.—Iodine, potash, cod liver oil, open air, good food, and no work should be the treatment for tuberculosis patients. The present methods of treating tuberculosis are much better than those formerly used.

Dr. John Nyewening, physician, Salem Indian School, Oregon.—I do not consider tuberculosis contagious unless the sputum has dried and the germs are received into the system. Have plenty of fresh air in the school buildings. Cold is better for children than excessive heat, and fresh air they should have above all things.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES WHO COULD BUT DO NOT ATTEND OUR INSTITUTES?

Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools.—The majority of Indian school employees who can evidently do attend institutes, judging from the large attendance of teachers at the St. Louis meeting. If teachers expect to do good work in the Indian Service, they must keep abreast of the times and study late methods as conscientiously as a good physician does.

Miss Katherine H. O'Brien, teacher, Salem Indian School, Oregon.—The St. Louis teacher has to give an account of the number of periodicals and papers she takes and reads. She must attend teachers' meetings, county and State institutes, and keep in close touch with all the latest methods of teaching if she remains in the public school work, and I think teachers in Indian schools should do the same.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Rev. E. W. St. Pierre, Salem, Oreg.—It is important that religion, not dogmas, be taught in our schools. There is a wide difference between dogmas and religion. The patrons of our schools differ in creeds and the schools must be nonsectarian.

PLEA FOR THE RED MAN.

Ex-Governor J. F. Fletcher, Jefferson, Oreg.—Education raised the white man from savagery to civilization and it will raise the red man. For this purpose Government schools have been established where Indian boys and girls are ascending the road to a higher civilization and citizenship and being fitted to occupy a position of usefulness to themselves and the country. It is cheaper to educate the Indian than to fight him—better to civilize him than kill him—better to keep his children in schools than in almshouses and jails.

HOW CAN TEACHERS IN THE SERVICE KEEP IN TOUCH WITH SIMILAR LINES OF WORK OUTSIDE? HOW CAN THEY BEST KEEP IN TOUCH WITH COUNTY AND STATE PROGRESS AND ORGANIZATION?

Clarence L. Gates, teacher, Siletz Indian School, Oregon.—To the first question I would say that almost the only means for teachers in isolated places, where Indian schools are mostly situated, to keep in touch with similar work outside is through educational papers. Teachers should also select and adapt methods to meet the needs of the Indian schools. Much benefit can be derived from visiting schools in the locality and seeing the work done in them. If teachers have friends who are teaching, they can and often do exchange ideas by correspondence. A plan which we adopted and found helpful was to get our school in correspondence with a school outside the Indian Service. We exchanged objects for nature study and letters and papers from pupils.

The second question on this subject can be answered briefly. By extending county and State institutes and meetings of teachers' associations. The best means of keeping in

touch with State progress is to avail ourselves of the opportunity given each year by the Department to attend summer schools for thirty days. All the best State training schools for teachers have a summer school. At these the teacher receives instruction from the best educators of the day. Most State schools conduct a "model school," and daily visits to them are of inestimable value, if you are a teacher in a graded school. If not, you can get very few practical points from the "model school." Those of us who teach four or five grades in one room can not teach like that; we can not have a "model school" in the technical sense of the term. We must use common sense and gray matter and do the best we can to make our school a model of its kind.

THE FUTURE OF EDUCATED INDIAN GIRLS.

Mrs. Marion W. De Loss, Siletz, Oreg.—We must examine the results of the education of the Indian girls in the light of statistics, showing what has been accomplished by them as a consequence of their education. We find, for instance, that the "outing system" of the nonreservation schools gave nearly 1,300 Indian girls the opportunity to learn domesticity and home keeping. The majority of these girls under this system usually attend the public schools, and are paid a stipulated sum for their labor, thus learning the value of labor in dollars and cents and the resultant benefit of thrift.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That the Pacific Coast Institute of 1905 be held at such time and place as may be decided by the executive committee.

Resolved, That we thank each and every one who has assisted us in making this institute a success, and that we especially extend our thanks to Vice-President Campbell and Superintendent McKoin for the manner in which they performed the duties of presiding officer and secretary, respectively.

Resolved, That we are thoroughly convinced of the great value to the school service of the Course of Study issued from the office of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and renew our assurance of loyalty to her and our cordial support in applying the Course of Study to our work.

Resolved, That the holding of these institutes is productive of great good to the Indian school service, and is beneficial to the employees, professionally and socially. We strongly urge upon all connected with Indian school work the importance of attending each annual meeting.

PINE RIDGE INSTITUTE.

[Pine Ridge, S. Dak., September 27-30, 1904.]

SHOULD AN INDIAN BE A JACK-AT-ALL-TRADES?

Alfred E. Whiteis, teacher, Day School No. 26.—Some system should be devised by which every returned student could be provided with labor at his home, along agricultural and industrial lines.

WHAT I LEARNED AT ST. LOUIS PERTAINING TO MY WORK.

Edward Truman, teacher, Day School No. 29.—A great world's exposition, like the one at St. Louis, is a wonderful educator to a multitude of people. At all the meetings of the National Educational Association and of our own branch that I was able to attend, and in all of the exercises I witnessed, as well as in all the exhibits that I had the pleasure of inspecting, I found something on every hand to make lasting impressions that will, I trust, enable me in the future greatly to improve in my work as teacher in the Indian Service. One great thing was the inspiration gained from meeting the workers in all ranks of the service.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO CULTIVATE THE LOVE OF HOME IN THE INDIAN.

Rev. A. F. Johnson, Presbyterian missionary.—I believe that the Indian who was at home wherever night compelled him to set up his tepee could not appreciate the feeling suggested to an American by the word home. The idea of a definite home will become more deeply impressed upon many of our Indians by the action of the Department in making allotments upon this reservation, and we hope to see many good results follow their selection of a permanent home. They should also be instructed as to their true relation to the state. I believe in training the pupil's eye to observe and examine the harness, wagon, machinery, etc., and to educate his hand in repairing them.

Mrs. Evaline D. Green, housekeeper, Day School No. 9, stated that she endeavored to meet the need of the Indians in their homes by making her own home an example to the camp Indians and the school children, and Miss Mary Morgan, teacher, Oglala Boarding School, urged the teachers to visit the Indians and their wives and teach respect for the woman and the home.

READING.

An original reading lesson was given by O. J. Green, teacher, Day School No. 9.

SHOULD A HOSPITAL SCHOOL BE ESTABLISHED FOR THOSE PHYSICALLY INFIRM?

J. J. Duncan, day-school inspector.—It is impossible for two doctors to do anywhere near all the work on this reservation, and I believe we as teachers are justified in pleading for a hospital treatment for these children committed to our care. An effort is being made to check the spread of consumption among the Indians and the Department is requiring the exclusion from the schools of children tainted with the disease. Parents are poorly prepared to cope with this disease in their homes. Many cases of sore eyes and tuberculosis could be cured if given proper care and nursing.

My plan for establishing a hospital school in this reservation is to use some day-school plant, for illustration, and I know of none better situated or more centrally located than No. 18 day school at Kyle. The abandoned school plants of Nos. 30 and 31 could be removed to Kyle at a much less expense than erecting new buildings. A teacher, who is also a doctor, could be appointed to have charge of the school, with his wife as matron. Two reliable returned students, having had the necessary training, could be appointed as nurses and for the other necessary work. The school should have all the equipment of a healthy hospital, constructed in an inexpensive manner.

ADDRESS.

Rev. Father Mathias Schmitt, superintendent, Holy Rosary Mission School.—We have come together to encourage ourselves in the line of civilizing the Indian. There is nothing more divine than teaching children. At our school we teach children to talk loud that others may learn from them. Some Indian children have as much foundation for mechanics as white children, but more slowly developed.

POST GRADUATE COURSE FOR RETURNED STUDENTS.

Frank Gibbs, teacher, Oglala Boarding School.—The object of this paper is to show how we can continue to retain an influence upon the returned Indian student; what we as teachers in the Indian schools can do to help him to remain true to his early training. First, as to the young women students. Let the reservation boarding schools offer special courses in sewing in all its minutiae, cooking, housekeeping, dairying, etc. A proper number of young women could be given instruction that would make them capable and trustworthy nurses. For the young men other work must be sought. Practical instruction should be given in farming and gardening, general business, bookkeeping and business forms. And last of all, let us remember that they learn from the example we set them, and let us combine with our educational work a true missionary spirit.

STANDING ROCK INSTITUTE.

[Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., October 6-8, 1904.]

LESSONS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Miss Agnes C. Fredette, teacher, Cannon Ball Day School.—All the old Indian chiefs who were in attendance at the World's Fair were keen observers of the sights and scenes of the great Exposition. Some of them are as conversant with the history of the territory comprised in the Louisiana purchase as the average white man living within its confines.

In the educational building there was much of interest.

PATRIOTISM.

Rev. Father Martin Kenel, superintendent, Agricultural Boarding School.—It should be our aim to train and educate the Indian children as much as possible in the line of good homemaking. The better the homes of the Indians, the better and more respectable their families will be and the more desirable citizens they will become. All teaching in the school—all literary, industrial, and religious training—should tend to make the Indian a good patriot and useful citizen.

MATRON'S CARE OF CHILDREN IN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Edith A. Chatfield, St. Elizabeth's Mission School.—It is necessary, in order that the schools be kept up, that the health of the children be watched closely, and simple remedies given to prevent grave illnesses. They should have plenty of fresh air and sunshine. The matrons must have some knowledge of nursing. It might be arranged that each school take a nursing journal. There are many useful hints given in these as to the care of the sick and the ventilation and temperature of rooms.

HORTICULTURE AND DAIRYING IN DAY SCHOOLS.

Edward S. Weatherby, teacher, Day School No. 2.—Believing that the intellect is no less developed through the hand than through the eye or ear, I am an ardent advocate of manual training in the public schools. Industry and economy must be taught the pupil by the teacher. My industrial work with the boys at No. 2 day school was restricted almost entirely to garden work. Each boy was assigned to a plot of ground 50 feet square for his own garden. The planting of the small seeds required a great deal of instruction and supervision, but each boy planted his own bed of onions, beets, carrots, etc., and dropped his own patch of potatoes and popcorn. We made a 4-sash hotbed about the middle of April. In this we raised early radishes, lettuce, tomato and cabbage plants. The season was very propitious and our labors were not in vain. Living near the agency, we were able to do considerable market gardening. We marketed about 55 dozen ears of sweet corn, 25 quarts peas, 80 quarts beans, 60 cabbages, 3 bushels green tomatoes, 40 bushels onions, 50 cucumbers, etc., and had plenty of vegetables for the use of the school. The children relish milk to drink, and last spring, when our cow was fresh, we gave them all they could drink three times a week. If the day schools were furnished two cows the children might have milk all the year, and becoming accustomed to milk at school would try to get their parents to keep a milk cow at home. Enough corn, turnips, beets, carrots, etc., could be raised in the garden to keep the cows in winter, and the children could thus learn to care for cows. I do not plan to substitute the garden products for rations, but to supplement the regular rations and give the children a good full dinner.—[This school deserves especial commendation.—SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.]

DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN INDIAN AND WHITE CHILDREN FROM A TEACHER'S STANDPOINT.

Benjamin A. Sanders, teacher, Day School No. 1.—The differences are many and the similarities are more. The most striking difference to me in taking up the work in the Indian Service, and immediately after leaving public school work, was the excessive timidity of the Indian children. It seems to be a racial characteristic and one of the hardest things for the teacher to overcome; indeed, I do not know that we want to overcome it entirely. The Indian child learns those things which are in his scope as readily as the white child; but when we think of the ages of generations past, when he had no occasion to reason, but depend upon his animal instinct—may we call it—for guidance, we need not wonder that he does not readily solve a problem in compound numbers even after by dint of repeated and constant drill he has committed the tables. He has never had occasion to measure surface or contents; therefore, again we need not wonder that it is hard for him to understand that a piece of land is so many rods across or that it will take so many feet of lumber to build a bin large enough to hold so many bushels of corn or potatoes. On the other hand, take penmanship or drawing, which are the result of manu-mental training, and the Indian child equals and excels the white child. The white child enters school at the age of 6 or 7, and as he can already talk English quite fluently, he can soon be taught to recognize the written words he already knows orally. When the 6-year-old Indian child comes in he can not understand a word of your language and you can not speak a word to him in his own tongue. He must necessarily learn some English words before he can read, and he must learn to read before he can learn much of anything else. Consequently, the first two or three years of his mind's development is slow. While he is thus getting ready to learn the white child is learning, his mind is expanding, and he develops into a thinking man some years ahead of his dusky brother.

DAY-SCHOOL APPARATUS FOR THE OBJECT LESSONS.

Edward M. Rogers, teacher, Bullhead Day School.—The names of all the objects within the schoolroom and many of those about and beyond the school grounds should be made the subject of frequent drill, always associating the name with the object. After they can give the name of the object when seeing it, associate with the name words expressing action which may be performed by the object or upon it and qualities belonging to it. In thus grouping words let each child perform the action upon the object, using oral language in explaining it. Illustrate: ball, bat; actions—roll, strike, catch, throw, etc. Relative

motions may be noted early in this grouping, as under, in, on, etc., these objects being a source of variety of expressions giving an abundant training for the eye, sense of touch, and hearing. Among this class of objects is the sand table upon which can be constructed the various land formations, creeks, rivers, hills, valleys, etc., the children fixing these terms as a part of their growing vocabulary. The doll house with its furnishings, all of which can be made by the children, is a necessary part of the day-school apparatus. It affords an abundance of manual training for both boys and girls, as well as giving them a command of many English words. Certain children may be detailed to care for the different rooms, among which there should be at least a kitchen, dining room, and two bedchambers. Regular days should be set apart for the various household duties—washing on Mondays, ironing on Tuesdays, baking on Wednesdays, etc. A free conversational use of the names of all objects employed and the actions performed should always be insisted upon. The free and abundant use of the means or apparatus within the reach of the day schools will in a great measure solve the problem of English talking among the children during their play and at their homes.—[It is hoped that all day schools will follow this method.—SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.]

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF DAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS ON INDUSTRIAL WORK IN DAY SCHOOLS, WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

The work is divided into two general divisions: First, that which is necessary to the progress of the school and instructive; second, that which is purely instructive.

Under the first head comes gardening. We would suggest that when the spring comes each child be given a plot of ground, at least 20 feet square, which he is to plant, care for until maturity, and harvest. In addition, we suggest that each day school should plant one-half acre of potatoes, one-fourth acre of onions, one-fourth acre of sweet corn, and such early vegetables as can be profitably used during the school year, the seeds to be furnished by the Government. The boys may be taught to saw, split, and stack wood; to cut and rake weeds and grass; to keep the school yard neat and attractive, and their yard at home in the same condition, if possible. The girls should be taught garment cutting and fitting, sewing, mending, etc. They should be taught to cook wholesome food and different ways of preparing the same article of food. They may be taught home cleaning and cleanliness in cooking, washing, starching, ironing, and other work which is necessary to civilized housekeeping.

Under the second head should come that work which may be done during the severe winter weather, when outdoor work is impossible. The boys may be taught drawing and architecture in a limited way. They may be taught the use of carpenter tools, the use of the square, and a few simple rules or problems; miniature houses may be constructed; some carving done, and mixing and using paints. Window gardening may be profitably done to teach the growth and development of the embryo, the channel through which plants are fed before roots grow and the leaves unfold, and the manner in which the same thing is accomplished afterwards.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That the female industrial teachers (also known as field matrons) be placed under the supervision of the day school inspector, to the end that more effective work can be accomplished in the different school camps by their efforts being in harmony with and supplementing the work the day school teachers are doing.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this institute that the above resolution have the indorsement of Day School Inspector Squires, Indian Agent Carignan, and Supervisor Wright, and be forwarded to the Indian Office.

Resolved, That reading circles be established, embracing the reservation in three divisions: First, Grand River Boarding School; second, Agricultural Boarding School; third, Agency Boarding School and the several day schools, and that a committee be appointed by the Chair to adopt a course of reading.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

[National Educational Association, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J., July 3-7, 1905.]

After music by the Carlisle Indian School band, Rev. A. E. Ballard, vice-president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, extended a hearty greeting to the members of the department. Hon. T. Frank Appleby, on behalf of the mayor of Asbury Park, graciously welcomed the Indian teachers, extending to them the freedom of the city, and saying:

"I want you to feel for the time being that you own a part of this community."

The acting president, R. A. Cochran, read greetings from Maj. W. A. Mercer, Eleventh Cavalry, president of the department, who regretted that official business in the State of Washington prevented his attendance.

The Superintendent of Indian Schools stated that, owing to official business detaining him in the West, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Francis E. Leupp, could not be present, but desired to extend greetings to the Indian teachers and his best wishes for a successful meeting. The Superintendent then urged upon the teachers the importance of studying carefully the Commissioner's views, as outlined in the *New York Sun*, *New York Tribune*, and the *Outlook*, of recent date, saying in part:

"The Commissioner is anxious to have the best and most practical methods used in the schools from the kindergarten up.

"He wishes the schools to preserve and develop along the right lines the best of the children's inherited traits, and not attempt to make the Indian over and transform him into a white man, with the idea that this is necessary in order to bring him into harmony with our established order. He wishes us to preserve his natural filial affection, and to guide and direct it wisely and tactfully to the development of character. We should work for the upbuilding in the young Indian of a strong sense of individual responsibility.

"We all realize that the Indian must learn to speak English if he is to live and thrive in an English-speaking country. But in teaching him English the Commissioner urges us to see that no child shall be forced to forget the language of his ancestors. The child's love for his mother tongue must be respected, even while making him recognize the wisdom of learning to speak, read, and write English.

"The Commissioner believes in using natural and logical methods to bring the Indian to the highest exercise of his powers. As he puts it: 'I wish all that is artistic and original in an Indian child *brought out*—not smothered. Instead of sweeping aside the child's desire to draw the designs familiar to it in Indian art, and giving it American flags and shields and stars to copy, the child should be encouraged to do original—or perhaps I should say aboriginal—work, if he shows any impulse thereto.'

"He also says: 'I am now arranging to bring into the schools a novel element in music, namely, the preservation of the Indian music itself, for the bands and for singing. We are in danger of losing themes and motifs of great artistic value because of a stupid notion that everything Indian is a degradation and must be crushed out. We might as well crush out the finest art of ancient Greece and Rome because it was associated with the worship of the Olympian deities, or the Egyptian music, which Verdi helped revive, because it was associated with the Pharaoh who played tricks on Moses.'

"Let me assure all the Indian teachers and workers that the Commissioner, whose whole heart is in the work of educating and developing the Indian, not against, but along the lines of his natural impulses, desires us to preserve and bring out all that is best in the Indian, and to guide and direct his hereditary instincts of racial pride and patriotism, and to utilize them in bringing out that self-reliance and self-respect which will best second our efforts to mold him into a useful, self-supporting member of our body politic. We must all cooperate heartily and without reserve, remembering always that we are working for a common purpose, and that we can best accomplish good results by carrying out faithfully and intelligently the policies deemed most practical by the head of the Indian Service."

ADDRESS

Hon. Charles J. Baxter, superintendent of public instruction, New Jersey.—The child whether red, white, or black, should acquire in the school not only habits of industry, but also learn that all useful labor is honorable.

The soil is the chief source of the world's support and the basis of its wealth. The cultivation of fruits and vegetables about the school will create a love for rural life. A few of our districts have established school gardens, and results have proved most satisfactory. The assignment of individual plats has stimulated independent thought, pride of ownership, and has resulted in individual initiative. The interest aroused has been such that the plat at school has been frequently-duplicated at home. The individual plat will prove an important factor in preparing the Indians for the advantages offered through the provisions of the land-in-severalty bill. Only those who cultivate their allotments of land instead of leasing them to others will reap substantial benefit from the enactment. Winning a subsistence from the soil creates a sense of dependence upon it, stimulates a love of locality, and results in home making, along with its anchoring influences of home interest, home comforts, home attachments, and home pride.

ADDRESS.

Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States House of Representatives.—I am here to-day to indicate my sympathy with you in your work. During the past six years, as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the United States House of Representatives, I have given considerable attention to many phases of

the Indian work. At various times I have endeavored to point out what in my opinion were the errors into which those charged with the duty of devising methods to civilize the red race had fallen. After considerable investigation and study I became firmly convinced that the most essential, the most imperative, need of the Indian Service was to devise some scheme by which the Indian upon the reservation would be compelled to give up his life of laziness and to take up useful tasks.

During the past few years marked improvement has been noted in the methods followed in the Indian schools, and I desire to congratulate you upon the success that now attends your efforts. The life of a teacher is hard at best. To succeed in the profession, besides the usually admitted qualifications, the teacher must have that peculiar talent for imparting knowledge which can hardly be overestimated. Really good teachers often succeed in their work in spite of bad system and improper methods; but when they do it, it is only by the greatest sacrifices of time and of health. With advanced, or I might say up-to-date, methods the work of the teacher is much simplified, and the successes to be obtained are more numerous and much greater. To follow out a proper system makes the teacher's work a pleasure—the scholar's work a profit. I shall not say that the methods in the Indian schools are perfect, but I do know that they have been immensely improved in recent years, and with the same energetic, systematic, sympathetic, and intelligent supervision they will continue to improve. The object of all the efforts of our Government in this field is to make good American citizens of those placed under your charge. I am of those who believe that the good in the Indian character should be developed and cultivated and the bad eliminated.

THE ADVISABILITY OF CONDUCTING NORMAL SCHOOLS TO TRAIN TEACHERS FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF INSTRUCTING INDIAN CHILDREN.

John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory.—The greatest need of Indian education to-day is a corps of teachers trained to understand Indian life and environment, its habits of thought, its possibilities, its prejudices, its peculiarities, and its tendencies; trained in the kind of knowledge which the Indian needs to know; trained to do the things which the Indian should learn to do, and trained in methods of imparting needed knowledge in such a manner as will appeal to the mind of the Indian child. We hear much nowadays of nature study and miniature gardens in connection with public school work. If such knowledge and training are of worth to the city-bred child, how much more important is a practical knowledge of nature and agriculture to the Indian child—the child of nature. He is in close touch and sympathy with nature. Instead of educating him away from his home life, the school should train him to a better appreciation of his home advantages and should inculcate in him a desire to improve, to beautify, to elevate, and enjoy his home. To carry out this work successfully it would not be necessary to build and maintain separate normal schools, but normal departments might be established in one or more of the Indian boarding schools, not too far from the reservations. Besides furnishing a normal course for teachers, it might be advisable to establish training classes for prospective matrons, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, and possibly for farmers and horticulturists. These professional courses would attract many of our bright Indian boys and girls, giving them an opportunity to qualify themselves specially for positions of usefulness among their own people.

The following are among the reasons for establishing normal schools to train teachers for the specific purpose of instructing Indian children: First, the Indian child needs to be studied and understood. He is not a white child with a copper-colored skin and straight hair, but a child of quite another and a different mental foundation. Second, the inherited tendencies of the Indian child, his aspirations, his motives for action, all are so different from the white child that his teacher should have a training in a special school where all these peculiarities can be studied and made the pedagogical basis for methods of teaching as well as the subject-matter of teaching. Third, the Indian race is an old race, a mature race, a race of fixed habits—a race that has fossilized. These things should be understood by those who are to be their teachers, that their teaching may be fitted to those to be taught. Fourth, because all Indians are landowners it goes without saying that along those lines their teachers should have a special training, which no normal or other school within my knowledge now gives. This alone is an entirely sufficient argument for the establishment of Indian normal schools.

S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chillico Agricultural School, Oklahoma.—Normal schools should be established to train teachers for the specific purpose of instructing Indian children, because (1) Indian youth are born and reared close to nature and love her ways; (2) because they have land and should be taught to cultivate it with a view to making a living thereby; (3) because they will not hold their land and work it unless taught to love the work and to make a profit from their toil; (4) because the vast majority of our teachers know nothing about farming in any of its branches and care less, thereby consciously or unconsciously instilling a dislike for the farm in the highly impressionable minds of their pupils.

Our Indian schools are happily arranged on the half-school, half-work basis. Now, give us teachers in our class rooms who by precept and practice will stimulate the children's natural talents and bring them to proper fruition, and we will find them eager and successful farmers. A teacher properly trained will rejoice in her school garden. She will be able to open nature's sealed books and translate her hieroglyphics into beautiful stories more fascinating than *Æsop's Fables* or the *Arabian Nights*.

A normal school for the special training of teachers for the Indian Service should be established. I believe this department should be established at one of our nonreservation schools. I believe, too, that this department should be for both Indians and whites and that all teachers in Indian schools should be required to take the course. [This paper was published in full in the July number of the *Indian School Journal*, a copy of which can be obtained by writing to the editor.]

Benjamin S. Coppock, school supervisor for Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.—I think a normal for the teachers in the Indian Service would improve the personnel and the work accomplished. The teacher needs a quick perception of known conditions and a ready understanding of practical methods and suggestions from those who know the real Indian, his worth, his possibilities, his difficulties, and his handicap of thinking in his native tongue while all things come to him in English. These things are in addition to what would be learned in other normals and are some of the reasons for holding special normals for the Service. This is especially true of teachers of day or neighborhood schools, where the community is a prominent factor in securing best results.

W. H. Winslow, superintendent Genoa Indian School, Nebraska.—The Indian child has an inheritance of tradition and training that gives him a different view point from that of his little white brother. Certainly some time is needed to study and, partially at least, understand the Indian child and know how to bring out the best in him. Unless the instructor be very quick indeed, the first months of work are not an unmixed success. Experience is too often gained at the expense of the pupil. Many failures might be avoided by a preliminary training of the instructor after acquiring a teacher's scholarship. History, tradition, folklore, and handiwork of the Indian could be taken up in a special school under experienced, broad-minded workers. This work need not be made a fad shop for all that is curious, but it might be used to give instructors not only a broader but a more particular insight into the material with which they have to deal.

W. M. Peterson, superintendent Fort Lewis Indian School, Colorado.—The average full-blood Indian who goes to school must learn to read and write an ordinary letter, to figure out the number of cords in a pile of wood, or the number of tons in a stack of hay, at so much per pound, and to know how much at so much per yard he ought to get for his dollar.

MUSIC OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

Miss Natalie Curtis, New York City.—We all know how difficult it is to instruct those whom we do not understand. One great avenue to a better understanding of the Indian is a comprehension of their songs, for songs are to the Indian all that books are to us.

Songs and ceremonies are the unwritten literature of the race. Besides its important part as the expression of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual life of the Indian, song often accompanies even the most menial acts of daily toil. Such songs are special songs to fit the task, as, for instance, the songs of the Pueblo Indian women while grinding their corn.

I passed one day at the door of a Pueblo house where a woman was singing a flute-like melody to the rhythm of her grinding. "Tell me," I asked, "what are you singing about?" The woman paused in her work. "Oh," she answered with a smile, "I am singing of the Rainbow Garth, who paints the heavens; of the rain that we long for; of our growing corn." Such songs are gems of poetic and melodic beauty that would be valuable indeed in our own American literature and culture. European musicians, on hearing the Indian songs, exclaimed: "And you Americans—you are allowing all this to perish. You are stamping out music unlike any other in all the world. Why?" Why, indeed? for this music belongs to our own land. To retain the peculiar talents of this people the schools must foster in the little ones the gifts inherited. This song of the Rainbow Garth floated out from the Pueblo village dwelling, but beyond from the Government school rose the sound of *Marching Through Georgia* in shrill chorus. This *Battle* song of ours has its rightful place in our history and in the memory of our civil war. But to the sons of the painted desert in far-distant Arizona are our war songs as appropriate as their own call for rain?

It is true, as was said this morning, that the Indian must eat bread in the sweat of his face. So did our fathers. But there is nothing sentimental in affirming that the love of beauty can go hand in hand with toil and that true art transfigures labor, giving it the dignity of the individual's chosen tasks performed with joy. The Indian will not work less, but more, for encouragement of the natural song impulse within him. And such encouragement will help to make him what we want him to be—that for which our young Republic stands—the workman with ideals.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, IN ITS RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Susan B. Sipe, normal school, Washington, D. C.—The Indian question of the future is an agricultural one. The problem will be how to teach him better methods of agriculture, of stock raising, and the utilizing of the natural advantages which he possesses. You who teach in Indian schools should get thoroughly in touch with the entire work of the Department of Agriculture in order to utilize the results of its investigations. More especially should you come in contact with the Bureau of Plant Industry. Its fields of investigation cover the entire question of crop growing and crop production, studies of diseases of crops and the remedy for the same, the improvements of crops by breeding new plants, etc.

Efforts should be made in our educational system to bring early to the mind of the child the facts which will be of value in emphasizing the importance and necessity of agricultural work. There is no better way to do this than through a well-managed and well-conducted system of school-garden training. More and more evident it is becoming, in all lines of its work, that publications are not sufficient to arouse that interest in agricultural advancement which the necessities of the times demand. An active demonstration of the superiority of certain crops and certain methods over others is always a striking object lesson. Realizing that the progress of this work must necessarily be slow from the fact that public school teachers have no practical training in agriculture and horticulture, the Bureau is urging the establishment of elementary courses in these lines in all normal schools.

No set rules can be made for the management of a school garden. It rests with you to find what is valuable for your own school and adapt that to it. An active demonstration of school-garden work is in progress now on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture. The students do the work. By simple experiments that can be performed in the class room they are taken along elementary lines in the study of common soils and their water-retentive power, the value of cultivation, the use of fertilizers, and methods of seed planting. The cultivation of the habit of accuracy is one of the strong claims for gardening as an educational factor.

The whole garden has given material for practical arithmetic. Pupils have calculated the part of an acre they are cultivating, what part of the whole garden each boy has, the cost of fertilizing, the amount of fertilizer needed to cover the entire area an inch deep, the cost of the fence, the cost of each boy's plat, and the cost to the Department of the entire experiment. After a heavy storm the rainfall to the square inch was gotten from the daily paper and calculation made of the amount that fell on each boy's plat and how many times he would have carried the 3-gallon watering pot to put the same amount on. The garden has also been correlated with the English work in composition and letter writing.

Throughout the country the agricultural movement is widespread. Courses of study are being adjusted so that studies formerly theoretical may now be practical in the gardens. At the Hyannis Normal School, Massachusetts, much practical arithmetic is derived from the work. The produce is sold and the money deposited in bank. All expenses are paid by check, the pupils learning banking methods first-hand. Business letters are written to seed firms for catalogues and for seed. Drawing, manual training, history, geography, spelling, and reading are connected with the garden wherever possible. A noted educator has said: "Not trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbs alone do we offer the children in a school garden, but the love of nature, labor, and home."

HOW TO TEACH INDIAN CHILDREN TO SPEAK THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

H. J. Hancock, principal teacher, Pawnee Indian School, Oklahoma.—Everyone who has reared children knows that they learn to speak a language as they hear it spoken. In teaching little Indian people, associate names with the objects represented. Stories told and retold fix themselves in the mind and may be repeated from memory over and over again. Catchy little songs are never-failing sources of pleasure and interest, and conversations about familiar topics aid the children to acquire unconsciously an easy use of elementary English.

While the children grasp with some readiness the use of the easier forms of our language, the early rate of progress does not hold when they are older and are brought to face the real complexities of speech. Fear of ridicule appears to be even more strong with the older Indian children than with the whites of like age, and is much more dreaded than the teacher's sharp, reproving tongue. Class-room work should be designed to lead them largely to verbal as well as written expression of their thoughts.

In spite of the many difficulties to be overcome, success may finally be obtained by continued and persistent drills, both spoken and written. The teacher will find many useful helps from the devices used by other teachers of experience in accomplishing the required result, namely, teaching the Indian child to speak English.

Rev. Father Martin Kenel, superintendent, Agricultural Boarding School, Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Every human being naturally clings to the mother tongue. If, therefore, the Indian child shall be taught another tongue it is important that the heart of the

child and his confidence be gained from the very beginning. Translation, interpretation, and comparison of the two languages are very helpful where the teacher is acquainted with the Indian idiom, to be used of course in proper measure and with prudence.

All the different ways of object teaching are useful—sand tables and other appliances. Make every lesson, work, and exercise as much as possible a language lesson. As soon as the children have learned a considerable number of words in the new language let them use certain words in sentences, make them use all the words they know in conversation; also in the school room encourage those further advanced to help the smaller ones, to answer them in English, even when the latter talk in Indian, and always to address them in English.

J. W. Lewis, teacher, Pechanga Day School, California.—The recitation of a class of Indian pupils to whom little attention and trouble has been given is dull, timid, and hesitating. The recitation of another class properly trained in English is clear, distinct, and confident in tone. The difference of the two classes is the result of the different methods of teaching. One class has been taught to think and how to express their thoughts in English, while the other class has been made simply to memorize the pronunciation of English words, their spelling, and meaning.

Make each member of the class use each word separately in forming sentences in his own way and away from the thought and the use of the word in the lesson. This causes him to think, slowly at first, but he soon gets familiar with the different uses of the words in expressing his own thoughts; also turn the number work into talking exercises. After a child does an example rapidly in abstract form then require him to apply the same practically in his talk.

Paph Julian, teacher, Day School No. 10, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—The conditions surrounding the child who is attending a day school are essentially different from those surrounding the child who attends a boarding school. He should put into his practice while at the school all the English he knows and give preference to English in all of his intercourse with his fellows. A most desirable step forward will have been taken when, on his way to and from school, on the playground at school, and within the precincts of his home the Indian pupil shall be found using his small stock of English.

Mrs. Emma De Vore, superintendent, Little Water Indian School, Arizona.—We teach names of objects and write the names on the blackboard. Have the child draw a picture of the object, then write the sentence, "I see the word house," "I see the picture of a house." Use other words in the same manner, varying the construction of the sentence. Our lessons the first six months are all language lessons. During the evening session, to aid the new ones, the older pupils who know English stand before the school and tell something about their work or play during the day. This helps to overcome the timidity which is such a drawback to English speaking. I have had pupils hear the classes recite, which helps them to overcome their shyness.

Teachers are on the playground to aid them in speaking English. We send the children with verbal messages to different ones in the school or neighborhood. They may not be able to remember the first time, but let them return and be told again and again if necessary. Do not get impatient with the child, for it is no easy task. This not only teaches English but helps to cultivate the memory.

Bridget C. Quinn, teacher, Pryor Creek Indian School, Montana.—At the opening of the Pryor Creek School two years ago a few pupils spoke a little English, the others had never been in school. The phonetic method was employed, pointing to or showing the object, telling its name, having the children repeat it in concert, then individually, writing the word with the letters marked, teaching the sounds of the letters, and then the word from the sounds. The action of an object was shown, taught, and written. After a short time a small vocabulary was in the possession of each child, and when the pupils could explain the meaning of the word and tell something about it, a fair start had been secured. The words thus taught were used as a spelling lesson, the words being written; then an oral review of all the words of the week was had on Friday.

When all the new words in a lesson had been learned, the points bearing on surroundings or environment were brought out and comparison made. To tell the story of the lesson in their own words was then required. Children who in two years have mastered enough English to make known their wants, to answer questions asked them, to tell intelligently what they read, and to write their ideas with a fair degree of correctness, have in some measure proved the value of the phonetic method.

Reuben Perry, superintendent Navaho Indian School, Fort Defiance, Ariz.—The natural method of giving a child English lies in the presentation of objects and the English names to represent them. This should be done in a manner to command his interest and attention. Just as he becomes acquainted with the objects he should become acquainted with the English words that represent and describe it, and while he is making his observations and gaining his ideas he should be led into the oral expression of these ideas. The names of the objects and the simple sentences given by the child should be repeated, written on the board until a correct mental picture of the written word or sentence is formed

Beginning first with the names of things, as ball, we proceed to short sentences, as "Roll the ball," "Throw the ball," etc., illustrating in each case by having the children perform the actions enumerated. When the idea is thoroughly grasped, have them repeat the words in concert and singly, giving particular attention to clear, distinct enunciation. The rule should be in this work, as well as in all other class-room work with Indian beginners, short lessons and repeat, review, repeat, and review. The articles used in the industrial departments, farm, garden, etc., furnish excellent materials for the lessons in English. Children should be required to give the names of things in the dining room, kitchen, etc., such as table, chair, knife, fork, spoon, plate. As pupils give the names the teacher writes them on the board, where they are allowed to remain in the sight of the class until the next day's lesson. Then the pupils are encouraged to make simple sentences containing these words. I have found it a great help to make kitchen, dining room, sewing room, laundry, farm, and shop charts, as suggested by Superintendent Reel.

During the evening hour conversational work was indulged in and some familiar subject connected with the child's home life or school life selected for the exercise. The subject was generally illustrated by the object itself or by a picture. Each child is encouraged to contribute his quota to the general fund of conversation. One child was encouraged to ask questions and the other children to answer.

THE NECESSITY FOR MORE AND BETTER EQUIPPED DAY SCHOOLS.

J. J. Duncan, day school inspector, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—The day schools are now the largest in number and the least known. They are common country schools, as in the white settlements, and yet they are more, too. Of the inestimable value of the district schools to the white settlements I need scarcely speak, but the Indian day schools have even a greater mission. Many of the day schools (and they all should be) are neatly kept, model Christian homes, equipped to do a work for both children and parents that no other school can possibly do.

Some of these good things are as follows: Bath houses, with weekly baths; practical home cooking, laundry work, and sewing; children going back and forth to school cleanly clad; the well-cooked noonday luncheon, the Lord's Prayer, patriotic songs, the sound of the school bell, and the daily floating of the flag; evening entertainments at the school, and visiting of the teachers and the housekeepers at the homes of the parents, the distribution of simple medicines and the opportunity to give advice, individual contact with the children and their homes. These and many others might be mentioned as mighty but silent influences unconsciously and unobtrusively drawing children and parents together, nearer to civilization, and removing prejudice and opposition to education. In this natural process the Indian homes are not being broken up and parental ties are not being severed. The children are being educated in the midst of the environments in which at least 95 per cent will be better off to live.

In the day schools should be placed the best Christian teachers and housekeepers, and of these much should be required. The buildings should be kept well painted. Playgrounds should be well provided, so that the children below school age will look with longing eye to enter, as they do at some schools now. Small irrigation plants should be put in where needed, as at Rosebud and Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Fruit trees, plants, and shrubbery suitable to the climate should be planted. A few cows, pigs, chickens, etc., should be allowed in order to create a love for the domestic fowls and animals.

Walter P. Squires, day school inspector, Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—A properly equipped day school in charge of a competent Christian teacher and housekeeper improves the moral condition of the camp where the school is situated and by the example of a good garden shows the advantages to be derived from agricultural pursuits. In following the plan for individual gardens, as given in the Course of Study for the Indian Schools, the pupil becomes interested in his garden at school, talks it over at home in the evening, the Indian parents become interested, and it is a common occurrence to see the pupil bring the parents to school to show them with pride the result of his labors. From these individual gardens the pupil is allowed to take home at least half of the products, which not only increases the interest of the pupil, but by its influence has caused the parents to enlarge the garden at home. Not only along the line of gardening can the homes be reached, but in other lines of industrial work, such as cooking, sewing, etc. This dual plan of educating the parents as well as the child makes the properly equipped day school one of the most civilizing factors in the Indian work.

Dr. L. A. Wright, superintendent San Jacinto Indian School, California.—One of the strongest arguments in favor of day schools is the indirect benefit to the older Indians. In some instances this influence is remarkable. The day school quarters, therefore, should be equipped with all ordinary conveniences, both for the comfort of the employes and as a standing object lesson for the older Indians and the pupils of the school. The faithful teacher, with the cooperation of a zealous and well-qualified housekeeper, will make the

day school a success and will prove a great aid in preparing the Indian for self-support, independence, and final assimilation into citizenship.

C. J. Crandall, superintendent Santa Fe Indian School, New Mexico.—The best blood and the best children are the last to leave the reservation as a rule. Then why not try to reach them through the local or day school? There is a need for more and better equipped day schools. Too often this school consists of a single schoolroom. The teacher's quarters may consist of one or two rooms and the roofs may keep out the sunshine, but not the snow and rain. There should be in addition to the regular schoolroom, a sewing room, a workshop for the boys, a dining room and kitchen; the teacher should be provided with comfortable quarters; the school should have its bath house and wash room; there should be a school garden; the grounds should be fenced, and flower gardens and lawns should take the place of unkept and untidy yards. Some poultry and a cow and a horse will add to the school. In addition to the regular teacher there should be a housekeeper, and there may be a matron and industrial teacher. The Indian parent should at all times be made welcome at the school, and thus will he take an interest in the school and what is being done for his child. The noonday luncheon is important. Above all, the employees in the day school must have an interest in their work and the Indian. The day school will thus become a feeder and a help to the more advanced Indian schools.

Addresses were also made by Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton, New York City, president of the National Indian Association; Miss Mary C. Judd, Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Mabelle Biggart, New York City, N. Y.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the President for persuading the Hon. Francis E. Leupp to accept the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and we feel that under his able guidance a great step forward will be taken in advancing the cause of the Indian.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Secretary of the Interior our sincere thanks for the cordial support he has given us in our efforts on behalf of the Indian children, and that we are in hearty sympathy with the reforms the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is introducing in the Indian school service. We commend the good work done by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and extend our thanks for the helpful suggestions tending to better the Indian. We thank the vice-president of the department, Mr. R. A. Cochran, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over our meetings.

Resolved, That we commend the care exercised and the efforts put forth by the Civil Service Commission to keep up the standard of efficiency in the Indian field service.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and tendered hereby to the officials and people of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove for the cordial welcome extended to us and the many courtesies we have received from them. We also sincerely thank the local press for their reports of our proceedings and helpful notices, and the Carlisle Indian School band for supplying the music.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT RICE STATION, ARIZONA.

TALKLAI, ARIZ., *August 26, 1905.*

This is a bonded school upon the San Carlos Reservation, half a mile from the railroad, with a capacity of 200 pupils. It was filled to the limit of its capacity during the past year.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, with trees and grass and walks.

The buildings are as follows: Superintendent's cottage, stone; employees' building, stone; girls' home, adobe; mess hall, stone; boys' home, adobe; hospital, stone; school building, adobe; barn and corral, lumber; shop, stone; commissary, stone; boiler house and ice plant, stone; other small houses of lumber and adobe.

The school is lighted by gasoline gas, which is not satisfactory.

The farm, comprising about 50 acres, is planted in garden, orchard, and alfalfa. It is supplied with irrigation water from the San Carlos River. The usual quantities of farm products were raised, such as hay, vegetables, fruit, milk, butter, and eggs. We expect to put the irrigation ditches in good repair and do better farming next year.

The school stock is composed of 7 horses, about 30 head of cattle, mostly milch cows and calves, and hogs and chickens.

Fire destroyed the mess hall in December, but it is being rebuilt of stone.

The schoolroom work has been good, and the children in many respects show good training in the school room.

The trades, such as engineer and carpenter, have been well taught and reflect credit upon those in charge. The industrial departments in which the girls receive instruction—as, for instance, the kitchen, housework, sewing, and laundry work—have been managed with unusual ability.

The environment of the school has not been good for the children or the employees on account of drunkenness and disorderly conduct among the Indians in our immediate vicinity, but I am sure that the Department will remove, speedily and permanently, this obstruction to the school's progress.

J. S. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., *October 12, 1905.*

The total enrollment for the year was 98; average attendance, 81. Fifteen pupils were transferred during the year to larger schools. Two runaways are recorded and two pupils were dismissed for misconduct. The outlook for the coming year promises a full attendance, the present enrollment being much greater than that usual at this time. In this connection it is well to note that while the capacity of the school has usually been reported as 100, an actual measurement of the dormitory space shows that such a number would crowd the school beyond the limits of comfort and safety.

Schoolroom work.—In this department the work has been conducted satisfactorily, notwithstanding the fact that it was cut short by the furlough occurring in May.

Industrial.—The school has but few facilities for industrial training, nevertheless the work done was creditable. The garden received something of a setback by the furlough of the industrial teacher at a critical time, still it yielded abundantly. We are greatly in need of a small farm, and I hope the office will soon take up the question of purchasing one.

Water supply.—During the winter the water supply is adequate and of excellent quality, and in the summer it usually meets all requirements. The past

winter, however, was unusually mild, and as but little snow collected on the mountains north of the school, whence the water is derived, the supply has been meager. It is contemplated next spring to enlarge the present reservoir and, if possible, to construct another storage reservoir for irrigation purposes.

Buildings and improvements.—The present school and dormitory building is in need of painting, and the chimneys are very much in need of repair. Also there are a few interior repairs needed.

The most crying need of the school has long been a suitable place to isolate and care for the sick, and I am happy to report that this need has at last been recognized by the Department and the recognition expressed in the authorization of a frame hospital, which is now under way and will shortly be completed.

After the hospital, the school is next most in need of a bath house, the only facilities for bathing at present being afforded by the laundry and wash tubs. A suitable building could be constructed at small cost.

Other needs.—A system of electric lighting would be a welcome and marked improvement over the present coal-oil system, as well as a long stride in the direction of safety from fire. It is believed that a suitable plant, to be operated by water power, of which there will be sufficient when the reservoir is enlarged, could be installed for a few hundred dollars.

Health.—The health of the school has been poor. There were four deaths at the school during the year, all occasioned by tuberculosis, and five pupils were returned home afflicted with the same malady. Two of these have since died. This high death rate was, I believe, due more to carelessness in admitting and retaining unhealthy children than to any insanitary condition of the plant. The school was also visited by a mild epidemic of variola, 17 cases occurring, none of which were fatal.

Employees.—Since I assumed charge of the school, on March 9, the employees have been faithful and loyal, and have worked together for the general good of the school.

In conclusion I have to say that while the location of the school and the conditions surrounding it are far from ideal, it is still accomplishing considerable good, and I believe will continue to do so. I am glad to note that the Office is considering the advisability of putting a field matron in this locality. The Indians hereabouts have received but little aid or encouragement from the Government, many of them are needy, and I feel sure that a competent field matron will do much good among them.

GEO. W. WIMBERLY,
Superintendent and Physician.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT RIVERSIDE, CAL.

RIVERSIDE, CAL., *August 31, 1905.*

The average attendance for the school year was 505; enrollment, 722. I have had no difficulty in maintaining the attendance to the utmost capacity of the school. In fact, we have refused a great many children who applied for entrance. I do not think, however, it is policy to enlarge this school to a greater number than 500.

There has been a great improvement in the appearance of the plant during the past year, and its efficiency has also been improved.

The industrial work of both sexes has been carried on energetically, and the pupils advanced accordingly. The plant is now composed of twenty-six buildings, and when the new shop building is finished we will be thoroughly equipped for good work. At the present time temporary quarters are being used for the various trades. The girls' industrial building has been the means of assisting in the training of girls greatly.

The farm has been well handled, furnishing the school with an abundance of vegetables and farm products.

The outing system has been practiced, and we have been unable to supply the demand.

The general health of the pupils has been good, although in the fall of the year we were troubled with some sickness. We have been handicapped, however, owing to the fact of not having our hospital completed. It is now finished and in use.

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

BREEN, COLO., August 3, 1905.

The average enrollment for the year was 183, an increase of 39 over that of last year. Very few more boys than have been in attendance can be accommodated with the present room, but about 20 more girls could be received. This increase in attendance was secured with but little canvassing for pupils, only one extended trip having been made during the year. Of the pupils in attendance, all but 10 were full bloods.

Health.—Except for three cases of pneumonia following each other about January 1, there has been no serious sickness among the pupils, and even slight illnesses have been comparatively few. This is remarkable, considering the fact that the great depth of snow during the late winter and early spring prevented the pupils from getting as much outdoor exercise as they are accustomed to have. A number of children were sent to their homes when it was seen that they were not remaining as strong as they should be, especial care being taken to watch those who showed a tendency toward tuberculosis. Two cases that seemed to be weakening responded very readily to outdoor life, and now appear to have a chance to escape the disease for a time at least.

Literary.—The work in the schoolrooms through the year was most satisfactory. Excellent progress was made by the great majority of the pupils, and all took an unusual interest in the work. Most of the children are in the lower grades, the sixth being the most advanced, but as the pupils progress the grade is raised to meet the need, and they will graduate from the eighth grade. Very good work was done with the more advanced pupils in the way of practical connection of the problems of the farm and the shops with those of the schoolroom, an earnest effort having been made to have what was learned in one place put to some use in the other.

Excellent work was done in the line of vocal music and in band instruction.

Industrial.—With the boys an endeavor has been made and fairly good results have been achieved in the line of giving them enough training in the more important trades to enable them to do what will be needed in the work of those trades when they go home. A boy is sent to the shoe and harness shop until he has acquired a sufficient amount of skill to enable him to mend a set of harness or a pair of shoes neatly and quickly. He then goes to the blacksmith shop until he has acquired a similar skill in the lines of work there, when he goes to the carpenter shop. If a boy shows a special liking for a trade, he is encouraged to take it up thoroughly after he has done the required work in all, but since nearly all will make their living from the soil in some way the greatest stress is laid upon the work of the farm. All boys work there part of the time during the year, even if some of them are expecting to take up trades exclusively.

Much work has been done on the farm up to the present date. The abundant fall of snow gave assurance of plenty of water for irrigation, and all the available land was put in. The present condition of the crops indicates a very fair yield from all that was planted and sown, although the great amount of snow made seeding so late that frost may strike the crops before they mature.

The greatest improvement to the farm has been in the fences. Nearly 5 miles of entirely new fence have been built, making an excellent pasture for the cows, and the old pasture was made safe by the addition of a fourth wire to the 10 miles of fence, thus making available a grazing area for all the stock the school will ever need.

Improvements.—The greatest need is that of a new school building, with an assembly room large enough to accommodate all members of the school. The present schoolhouse is an old frame barracks, without foundation, and in such bad repair throughout that children actually suffer if kept there on cold days in the winter. The building is not worth repair, and if it were its unfitness for school purposes by reason of the plan upon which it is built would make the construction of a new one most desirable.

W. M. PETERSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., August 3, 1905.

Grand Junction Indian School is located about 1½ miles northeast of the city of Grand Junction. It has a farm of 178 acres of good land, but it is very

hard to cultivate in such a manner as to obtain the best results, owing to the nature of the soil.

The school plant is an excellent one, and as soon as the extensive improvements are completed it will be second to none in the service. Cement sidewalks have just been laid throughout the entire grounds, and the following buildings will be built within the next few months: Employees' quarters, \$25,000; superintendent's cottage, \$3,500; steam laundry, \$3,500; dairy barn, \$4,500; shops building, \$6,000, and for installing steam heat in the older buildings, \$7,200.

The school boasts of one of the finest dairy herds in Colorado. This herd is composed of Holstein and Durham stock, furnishing all the milk and butter required for 200 pupils.

Lights are furnished by an acetylene-gas plant, which, while not so satisfactory as electricity, furnishes a fair light. Steps are being taken to change the lighting system to electricity, but whether it succeeds or not remains to be seen. The sewerage is excellent. Good water is pumped from the Grand River. A filter costing over \$1,000 will be installed the coming season. This will render the water system perfect.

The beautiful lawn, the large shade trees, the newly painted buildings, and the new cement walks render the school yard very beautiful. During the coming year the drives will be graveled, new gates put up, the paling fence painted, and in other ways the plant will be beautified.

The work on the farm has been hindered this year by a number of causes. The spring was very late, and the ground was prepared for planting three times before the rain would permit of planting. This rendered the crop very late, and grasshoppers coming early practically cut us out of a crop, excepting that the corn will be a good crop. Eighty tons of hay were harvested the first cutting. We expect to cut twice more and expect at least 80 tons more. This will carry the stock through very nicely.

The literary work has always been good, and the past year is no exception. Three teachers have handled 200 children, and for a while 217. Faithfulness in this department has been the watchword.

There are a number of improvements necessary, but these will be brought to the notice of your Office in due time by special communications. The present superintendent has had charge but six months, and desires to size up the situation thoroughly before making definite recommendations for permanent improvements. The hospital will be moved, as its location is directly behind the proposed new dining halls and kitchens. The filter spoken of above will be built. A new band stand will be erected, allowing for evening concerts by the band.

Grand Junction is favorably located as far as healthfulness is concerned. The altitude is 4,600 feet above sea level. Being in the midst of Grand Valley, it is most advantageously located for an agricultural school, and it is the intention to put the pressure along those lines. The Indian will be preeminently a farmer, and his instruction in school should be along the lines that will fit him for his life after he leaves school. The school has a large farm, and if conducted on business principles it would largely support the school. As long, however, as the farmer and his detail are called upon to do all the odd jobs around the school, leaving the farm work to suffer, just so long will the farm be on a losing basis. The farmer and his detail should not be called upon to haul freight, hay, and other work if his own fields need his attention. He should be free to keep up his own work even at the expense of the school.

The harmony among employees has been good. A change in employees always causes more or less confusion, but I am glad to say that most of the employees have been faithful and gave a ready cooperation to the new superintendent.

CHARLES E. BURTON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS., *October 9, 1905.*

The instruction in all departments—academic, trades, agricultural, domestic, physical and religious—has been carried on in much the same manner as formerly.

One new feature has been added in all industrial departments and has proved

to be very valuable, viz, in every industrial department one hour each day is devoted to actual class instruction. In every department the detail—be it large or small—is called together as a class, and some practical subject having been carefully outlined, the employee in charge spends the hour in instructing the members of the detail of pupils. This method gives the pupil a more intelligent view of the trade, or whatever line he may be pursuing, and awakens an interest that can not possibly be secured without this time being taken for regular class instruction. It also leads the pupil to see that in order to become skillful in any trade or industrial work he must be well informed on all subjects relating to his trade. In other words this method of instruction, followed by careful application in the work of the various departments of the school, really develops proficient workmen and further demonstrates that to get best results in industrial training the intellectual training must not be neglected. The following brief outlines illustrate the plan of instruction as given in the industrial departments during the past year:

Outline of instruction, week ending May 27, 1905.

[Domestic science department, Katherine Keck, teacher.]

Monday: Meats, (1) different cuts; (2) food value; (3) distinguish between; (4) difference in cooking; (5) substitutes.

Tuesday: Observe cutting of beef in meat room to further learn parts.

Wednesday: Make drawing showing cuts in notebook. Talk of tough and tender, juicy and tasteless meat.

Thursday: Compare beef with pork, mutton, and fowl; amount needed per day. Can we get along without?

Friday: Compositions. "What part shall meat play in our diet?"

Saturday: General cleaning.

[Sewing department, Netta Allison, forewoman.]

Monday: Cut and make a gingham dress. Measure amount of material used. Skirt, cut front gore, two side gores, one back.

Tuesday: Waist. Measure bust, sleeves, front, back, collar, and belt.

Wednesday: Sew up seams in skirt with a straight edge to a bias in every seam.

Thursday: Lay hem in skirt 3 inches wide. Baste and stitch.

Friday: Make one 2-inch tuck above hem, and one 1-inch tuck above the 2-inch tuck.

Saturday: Cut placket opposite the center of front 10 inches deep, make a narrow hem on each side, and turn the right-hand side back in a plait. Put belt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 2 inches longer than waist measure.

[Bakery department, J. E. Olson, foreman.]

Monday: Crumb cookies.

Tuesday: Frosted spice cookies.

Wednesday: Raisin cookies.

Thursday: Railroad cakes.

Friday: Vanilla wafers.

Saturday: Review.

[Engineer department, Ed. S. Meairs, foreman.]

Monday: Steam line (main). How to put in.

Tuesday: General fittings used for construction of same.

Wednesday: Expansion and contraction of main steam line. How to protect or guard against serious results.

Thursday: How to overcome troubles caused from defective steam pipes.

Friday: Pipe covering. Why it is used.

Saturday: Review of work.

[Blacksmith department, S. T. Woods, foreman.]

Monday: How to forge stay chain, hooks, and braces.

Tuesday: How to forge stays and offsets.

Wednesday: How to forge out tongs of different kinds.

Thursday: How to forge nippers and pincers.
 Friday: The cost of iron and steel, and how to work steel.
 Saturday: How to take care of tools, and what they are worth.

[Painters' department, W. A. Opperman, foreman.]

Monday: Why a shingle roof should be painted.
 Tuesday: The advantage of dipping shingles.
 Wednesday: The best materials to be used in such work.
 Thursday: Materials which should not be used on a roof.
 Friday: Painting of tin and other metal roofs.
 Saturday: The proper materials and mixing of them for this work.

[Mason department, John H. McCartney, foreman.]

Monday: The difference between the regular or V-shaped ashlar, and the work in the foundation of the new hospital.
 Tuesday: The different ways in which the new hospital stonework excels common rubblestone work.
 Wednesday: The difference between laying brick on a veneered building and a regular brick building.
 Thursday: The difference between cutting hard and soft stone.
 Friday: The difference between what is termed "clean ashlar" and "pitch-face ashlar" stonework.
 Saturday: Review.

Similar outlines are prepared by the instructors in all departments, and one hour each day is devoted to class instruction in all industrial as well as academic departments.

The enrollment during the year was 930. The average attendance was 764. The great difference between the enrollment and the average attendance was due to the fact that quite a large number of pupils were declared ineligible and were sent to their homes in the middle of the year.

The health of the pupils was exceptionally good, especially during the last half of the year. No deaths have occurred during that time, and there have been no cases of serious illness. Since March 1 a contract physician has been employed, and his services have been exceptionally satisfactory.

A new hospital, costing \$20,000, has been erected, and aside from providing better facilities for the care of the sick will also make it possible to give a larger number of girls training in the care of the sick. The new building is modern in every respect and is certainly a great credit to the service.

The agricultural department of the institution has been especially unfortunate. At the beginning of the year the outlook for this department was especially promising. The barns and farm buildings had been put in first-class condition and the equipment of the department had been carefully looked after. A great amount of work had been done toward improving the land by under-drainage, and prospects were indeed bright. It is especially disappointing, therefore, to be compelled to report two disasters which have seriously retarded progress in the agricultural department of the school.

On May 3 the large dairy barn was totally destroyed by fire. Although a careful investigation was made by Supervisor Holland, no clue as to the origin of the fire could be discovered. The immediate loss to the school was about \$8,000, and the loss of a year or more of regular instructions in this department, which can not be estimated in dollars and cents. The barn was the pride of not only the school as a whole, but especially of the boys who are taking dairying.

The second disaster was the flood which occurred on July 3 and 4. The early spring had been an ideal one; the farming had been well done; the crops were all planted and were starting so nicely that it was thought that the season would be a record breaker. The usual flood season was passed, but on the 3d and 4th of July a very disastrous flood swept over about 700 acres of the school farm. Growing corn was washed out of the ground, oats cut and in the shock were carried entirely out of the fields, vegetables of all kinds were ruined, hay in the stack and in the field was destroyed. It was indeed a serious disaster and ruined the bright prospects for the year. Nevertheless, the farmer and his assistants, as well as the Indian boys, were courageous, and went to work replanting and doing the work all over again. In spite of the floods fair crops have been raised.

The employees at the head of the various departments, as well as those in the departments, have worked cheerfully and faithfully throughout the year, and the general results have been good.

The following classes completed their work during the year:

Academic department: Alice Marmon, Lottie George, Daisy Washington, Nellie Toombs, Grace Stanley, Ella Wilde, Julia Lamere, Bode Graham, Roy Smith.

Domestic science department: Lottie George, Daisy Washington, Nellie Toombs, Ella Wilde.

Domestic art department: Ella Wilde, Alice Marmon.

Trades: Leo Nevitt, bakery; Thomas Flood, bakery; John Walker, harness making; Felix Valdez, harness making; Dan Bayhille, tailoring.

H. B. PEAIRS, *Superintendent*.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., *October 7, 1905.*

The average attendance for the year was 328, an increase over last year of 50, and the largest average attendance since the school was established. The present enrollment is 337 pupils. The appropriation is for only 300 pupils, and as the capacity of the school is 330 the appropriation should be increased to accommodate this number.

The health of the school has been good, with the exception of a number of tubercular cases, and the pupils afflicted with the same were sent home and afterwards died. There were two deaths at the school—a small girl died of spinal meningitis and a boy of tuberculosis.

I do not feel that as much was accomplished either in the literary work or the industrial department as should have been done, and until the proposed industrial building is completed I do not see how these departments can be improved.

The farm is badly run down and will require a great deal of fertilizer before any success can be had. The dairy herd has a few good cows, but the majority of them do not pay the expense of keeping them, and they should be slaughtered for beef.

The industrial work in the girls' department has been carried on in the usual manner of Indian schools; however, especial attention has been given to the cooking class, with excellent results.

When the buildings proposed and appropriated for are erected, which consist of an industrial building, dairy building, employees' quarters, and superintendent's cottage, the school plant will easily and comfortably accommodate 330 pupils.

R. A. COCHRAN, *Superintendent*.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

MORRIS, MINN., *September 1, 1905.*

Difficulty again was experienced in maintaining the school on the per-capita allowance of \$167. My remarks of last year still apply. The cost of properly supporting schools is 25 per cent greater ^{and} it was ten years ago, though there has been no increase in the allowance. The additional cost of fuel and clothing in northern schools is a matter also worthy of consideration.

Attendance.—The school was filled by September 1 and the average for the year was as before, 165. No more can be accommodated. There were 10 desertions, about the usual number. All were returned.

Health and sanitation.—Although general sanitary conditions were the best since the establishment of the school, we experienced an epidemic of typhoid fever in October and November, 1904, which was most serious. There were in all 65 cases, in 50 of which the fever took the usual course. There were three deaths. But one employee was affected. When the serious nature of the disease became apparent four trained nurses were engaged. In addition to these all available employees were used. In most cases the arduous duties were performed cheerfully and well. Streaks of "yellow" more or less pronounced were exhibited by two or three employees, two of whom are not with us at the close

of the year. The work of the physician and of the matron is especially to be commended. One schoolroom was dismissed for about five weeks, but all other departments of the school were continued. The fever is believed to have originated from the contents of old vaults which were uncovered in excavating for improvements.

Literary.—There was a change in the position of one teacher during the vacation, but none during the school year, and very efficient work was done in all rooms. There was but one graduate at commencement. The vocal and piano music was only fair and the band not up to its former standard. Two prosperous literary societies were maintained, the membership being voluntary.

Industrial.—The farm and garden have remained the most prominent and successful for the training of the boys. Crops of all kinds were well cared for and the yield abundant. The dairy showed marked improvement. A small detail of boys did good work in carpentry and in engineering. The work in the shoe and harness shop was confined to repairs. During the summer this employee with his detail was engaged in outside work. The domestic departments were well conducted. Food was abundant and well prepared, the sewing and laundry work satisfactory.

Domestic economy.—Class exercises and practical training in this department as now organized is given by the school nurse in the hospital building. The management of the department was unsatisfactory for the earlier part of the year, owing to the unfitness and later the illness of the employee in charge. A change of employee has provided a trained nurse who is also well qualified in other essentials, so that the prospects are for greatly improved conditions.

Discipline.—The discipline has been good in most particulars. Some Indian assistants were objectionable in conduct and the cause of considerable anxiety. There were four resignations among employees by request and one by mutual agreement. The feeling among employees and students at the beginning of the new year is generally harmonious and satisfactory.

Athletics.—Athletic sports among students have been an aid to discipline. Not only has participation in these sports used time which would otherwise have been idle, but boys were allowed on an athletic team only during good behavior. No student is brought to this school for exclusive athletic purposes nor is one retained because of his physical prowess alone. No one on the school's pay roll is ever allowed on an athletic team playing other schools or teams. Boys buy most of their own athletic material, earning the money in harvest fields. The boy who plays "dirty ball" is taken off the team if seen by school authorities without waiting for the action of the officials of the game. Nearly all students participate in athletic sports, but none receive money, clothing, or immunity from labor or discipline in payment. In contests with other schools we are usually defeated, but the interest does not wane. We have no paid coaches and often none at all.

Improvements.—The superintendent's cottage and the new laundry were completed and occupied in October. Steam heat in the dining hall where most employees room has added to the comfort of all occupants. Sewer extensions, including a septic tank, have removed a nuisance of long standing. An addition to the school building, additional barn room, more farm land, and equipment for the laundry are authorized.

JNO. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE, MINN., *August 16, 1905.*

This school is beautifully located one mile and a half north of Pipestone, in the midst of a thriving agricultural community, and is therefore well adapted for the purposes intended. The climate is very healthful and invigorating, but severe in winter.

The general health of our pupils has been excellent, but little serious illness having occurred during the year. We had, however, one sudden death from heart failure—that of a boy about 14 years old, which was reported to your Office at the time. Three cases of incipient tuberculosis were developed, and these, two girls and a boy, were sent to their homes in accordance with Office instructions.

The enrollment, 183, was larger than ever before. Average attendance, first quarter, 125; second quarter, 166; third quarter, 175; fourth quarter, 171, or 160

for the year. This number was maintained on an appropriation for 150 pupils, which required considerable care and economy in order to get through without a deficiency. As Congress has appropriated for 200 pupils the coming year, we expect and hope to increase the average attendance to the number appropriated for.

During the past year the following improvements have been made, the most important of which was the completion of the new industrial building and laundry, which has added greatly to the efficiency of the plant, though the former has not yet been fully equipped, but an appropriation of \$5,000 for that purpose by the last Congress will make it one of the most complete in the service. A new 15-horsepower boiler, 10-horsepower engine, steam mangle, and washer were installed in the new laundry, which, in addition to the washer, extractor, drying room, etc., used heretofore, makes it complete and adequate in every respect. Other improvements have been made in the way of tearing down old, dilapidated frame buildings, moving the old commissary, blacksmith shop, chicken house, etc., to the rear part of the grounds. An implement and wagon shed was erected with lumber from the old sheep barn and laundry; a new stone root cellar, 40 by 20, was constructed; all frame buildings were repaired and painted, also all outside woodwork and roofs of stone buildings have received one and two coats of paint; the interior walls of buildings have all been calcimined and painted; school grounds have been cleaned and graded, so that the plant now presents a pleasing and clean appearance; besides the buildings are so placed that a much better fire protection is afforded.

An employees' building and superintendent's residence has been appropriated for and will be built the coming year. This will be another much needed and valuable addition, which it is hoped will be commenced at an early date. The further needs of the school are a hospital, stone warehouse and office, also enlargement of water system, all of which will be asked for in accordance with circular No. 126.

The class-room work during the year has been very satisfactory in all grades, excellent progress having been made, due to an efficient corps of teachers, who succeeded in getting best results from pupils by keeping them interested in their work.

The results in the industrial departments, while not altogether satisfactory, have been good considering the several changes in employees, some of whom were totally incompetent. Our present employee force is, as a whole, efficient and has worked together for the best interests of the school and the service.

The farm work has been carried on under the direction of Mr. Peck, teacher of agriculture, with very gratifying results both as to crops secured and instruction given the boys in this most important of all industries. I regret, however, to report a total failure of our potato crop on account of the unusual protracted wet weather during May and June. The potatoes, having been planted in low, flat ground, were totally drowned out. For the same reason the school garden was damaged considerably, especially the early vegetables.

Our dairy herd, consisting of about 50 head of Jerseys, has furnished a large amount of milk and butter during the year, besides affording opportunity for valuable instruction in this branch of industry.

Altogether the work of the year has been satisfactory considering the many difficulties that have arisen, and which it is hoped will not be met with in the future.

WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT VERMILION LAKE, MINNESOTA.

TOWER, MINN., *July 12, 1905.*

The school consists of ten buildings, situated on a small peninsula called Sucker Point, from a famous Indian chief by the English name of Charles Sucker. This peninsula contains 1,080 acres of land, is covered by some fine Norway pines, spruce, birch, hemlock, balsam, tamarack, etc., and belongs to the Government. The school buildings are situated on the north bank of a large bay of Vermilion Lake, and are 3 miles from Tower, northwest. Tower, Minn., is our post-office and nearest shipping point.

From May to December we go to Tower by means of a twenty-two foot 2-horsepower gasoline launch, and the remainder of the year we travel by means of bobsleds drawn by the Government team.

History.—This school was built in the spring of 1899, and opened its first term of school the same spring. The school was built for the Chippewa living on Nett Lake Indian Reservation, 70 miles northwest of this point. But on account of their great opposition to education, and as the school was not built on their reservation, only eight or ten Indian pupils have been secured from the Nett Lake band during the whole history of the school. The pupils are secured from any points in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is a very difficult matter to secure sufficient pupils to keep the school in active progress.

Enrollment.—During the first three years of the school its enrollment was over 150; but since the degree of Indian blood entitling pupils to the privileges of Indian schools was limited to one-eighth the enrollment of this school has decreased. The enrollment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was only 55.

Health.—During this year the health of the pupils has been excellent. There were no epidemics, no serious cases of illness, except one case of bronchopneumonia, that resulted in death of the pupil, and one case of incipient tuberculosis, that also resulted in death after the pupil was sent to his home.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Class-room work.—The work in this department was excellent, although only one teacher is allowed for this school, which made the programmes of both mornings and afternoons very crowded. Also there were three changes of teachers during the year, which had a somewhat detrimental effect upon the progress of the school.

Industrial.—The girls in the kitchen, sewing room, and laundry made very rapid progress, showing a degree of skill equal to that of many white children of the same ages.

As there are no trades taught at this school, the industrial work consisted in doing the morning and evening chores. However, in the summer a large detail of the larger boys assist the industrial teacher in planting and caring for the school garden, which consists of from 6 to 12 acres. Each year sufficient vegetables are raised by the pupils to last them through the year. There are 2 horses and 14 head of cows and calves to be cared for.

Runaways.—There were fewer runaways this year than during any previous year. The pupils manifest a spirit of contentment and seem content to remain at school, many preferring to remain even when their time has expired.

Reading rooms.—There is a reading room maintained for the girls and one for the boys. They are supplied with plenty of reading matter by the employees giving their current magazines to the pupils after they have read them. We are also greatly indebted to Rev. G. E. Renison, the Episcopal minister at Tower, for donating two barrels of fine first-class magazines and papers for the reading rooms. We also desire to thank a missionary society at Duluth for a barrel of magazines.

Religious instruction.—The Right Rev. Father Buh has held weekly services for the Catholic children, and Revs. G. E. Renison and E. M. Smith, Episcopal ministers at Tower, have held frequent services for the pupils and employees. The employees furnished Sunday school literature, and a nice Sunday school was conducted each Sunday morning for both pupils and employees.

Employees.—There have been many changes of employees during the year. Only one employee is at the school now that was here this time last year.

With a few exceptions the employees have been very faithful, laboring hard to build up their department. However, there are a few employees in the Indian service who seem to regard the service as a loafing place where the least amount of labor done barely to secure their salary and retain their positions the better contented they are; and the sooner such employees are weeded out of the service the better it will be for the Indian schools.

LABAN C. SHERRY,

Superintendent, Physician, and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *September 15, 1905.*

The development in this State during the past year can not help but impress upon one who is interested in the Indian, or connected with the Indian Service in an official capacity, the importance of the Indian proposition to the State

and the importance of the State to the Indian. There are situated within the boundaries of the State about 12,000 Indians, and land is set apart for Indian purposes to the amount of 8,600,000 acres. The Government has, on most of the reservations, expended large amounts of money in irrigation projects. There are also vast governmental irrigation projects in various parts of the State and in proximity to the various Indian reservations that if carried to completion will cost many million dollars and will reclaim about 1,000,000 acres of Montana land. One can hardly conceive of the importance of this to the State. This will also have a relative importance to the Indian, both on and off the reservations, of which latter class there are a considerable number. Taking for granted that allotment and citizenship are soon coming, it seems to me that with all the haste possible we can hardly expect to prepare these children in order that they can appreciate and take advantage of the opportunities that are opening to them. Considering all this, it seems to me that for Montana and other mountain and plains Indians the Fort Shaw school, with its similar surroundings, is especially adapted to the education of Indian children of these localities on lines that they must necessarily follow for all time.

We have during the past year laid more stress than usual upon the importance of farming, stock raising, and gardening. To supplement this work, we plan that those industries involving the use of tools in wood and iron work receive as much prominence as possible, thoroughly fitting a boy to do most of the repair work that will be required on a ranch, or, if he works for others, he can more readily find employment at better than the ordinary wages.

There has been added to the school farm this year 4,364 acres, described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1 of Fort Shaw I. S. tract, as shown on accompanying map, thence west 208 chains to west boundary of Fort Shaw U. S. M. R.; north $33^{\circ} 15'$ west 174 chains, following the west boundary of said U. S. M. R., to the northwest angle of same; north $64^{\circ} 15'$ east 54.50 chains along the north boundary of the U. S. M. R. to a point due west of corner No. 2 of said I. S. tract; east 256.50 chains to said corner No. 2 of said I. S. tract; south 167.70 chains to corner No. 1 of said I. S. tract and place of beginning; said tract containing 4,364 acres, more or less.

The matter of irrigation for the school is still undecided. The Sun River project, which will involve the expenditure of \$5,000,000 and reclaim about 200,000 acres, is considered one of the most feasible, and in the event of its construction the school's irrigation needs no doubt will be provided, as the school farm is in the midst of this project. However, in the event this project is not constructed then there should be immediate steps taken to extend the present irrigation facilities to meet the future requirements of the school.

This section of Montana suffered severely from drought. However, with the aid of a small ditch and by careful planning and cultivation, we succeeded in raising an abundance of excellent vegetables. This year's season has been more favorable, though dry, and promises a very good yield on farm and garden. The stock interests of the school have prospered. We will have for slaughter or sale about 70,000 pounds, gross, beef.

The health of the school has been unusually good. There has been no death, and for weeks at a time the hospital has been without a patient, except those going for minor local treatment.

With the aid of very little irregular labor we about completed the work of a cottage for boys that has been in work for three years. This cottage will furnish, when completed, ample and comfortable accommodations for 80. This building was occupied May 1. The basement is not yet completed.

The water and sewer systems recently installed have proven very successful and adequate. The needs of the school are gradually being met, and we look forward before the close of another year to the establishment of an electric-light plant and heating system; also sufficient and suitable dormitory capacity.

Application has been made for the granting of a franchise through the farm for a trolley line running between Great Falls and Augusta. While we do not expect to see this project completed soon, the same is feasible, and it is simply a matter of time when such a line will be operated in the Sun River Valley, resulting in much benefit to the school.

F. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA, NEBR., August 25, 1905.

The new power house and extension of steam and electric-lighting system was completed during the year. This is proving better in every way than the old. Steam heat was installed in the employees' quarters. The new water plant was also installed. It has proved efficient, giving abundance of good water. The water is found to be much softer than what we used before. It does not scale the boilers to anything like the same extent. It is also free from contamination.

An ice house was built, with capacity of 200 tons. A meat room and refrigerator on one side of the ice house was constructed, so that meat can be kept better than in the old room over the power house and next to the bakery.

A cement walk was put down in front, and the brick from the walk was used to make back walks to displace wooden walks.

Much attention was given to agricultural teaching, both in the schoolroom and in the field. All pupils receive instruction in nature study along agricultural lines, the most advanced pupils taking up Bailey's Agriculture as a textbook under the teacher of agriculture. Planting seeds and cultivating plants is made part of the schoolroom exercises. Classes are taken to the garden and field and orchard, and given the practical work. Classes of boys and girls spend considerable time in the orchard pruning trees. They planted a young orchard, large strawberry, asparagus, and rhubarb patches. A great variety and abundance of vegetables has been raised along with the teaching.

Every large boy gets a course in milking and feeding cows. The dairy has given very good results. A herd of 28 cows gave over 16,000 gallons of milk for the year. The dairy herd is not as large as it should be, owing to the fact that the school farm will not give pasture and forage for a larger herd. The school farm contains about 300 acres. This includes campus, barnyards, orchard, garden, pasture, and farm land. We can not raise calves or colts. With more land we could raise the calves from the dairy, raise some colts, and teach the pupils how to care for these animals. The dairy herd could be doubled, and would furnish not only milk but sufficient butter for the school. The dairying industry is a very important one, and is rapidly growing here and in the entire region from which our pupils come. While our pupils are getting a good deal of dairying, we can not make the teaching complete with this small farm.

The farm is in a better shape to give good results than it has been heretofore. Drain tile has been put in to reclaim land that had become too wet in the last few years to produce anything. This, with the open ditching done, will add considerably to the fertility of the farm.

Red clover is being raised both for forage for cows and to increase the fertility. It is proving a great success. Red clover and alfalfa are proving very valuable crops.

The work in schoolrooms has supplemented agricultural and other industrial work. The gospel of independence gained by hard work has been steadily taught.

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

CHILOCCO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, OKLA., August 3, 1905.

The present condition of the school plant is excellent. During the year just closed several improvements of importance have been made, which add greatly to the comfort, convenience, and efficacy of the institution. The water supply has been increased, so that now for the first time in many years there is sufficient for domestic purposes. When the present supply furnished by wells and springs is reinforced by a large reservoir that is in contemplation and that we hope soon to construct, this school will be amply supplied with water for all purposes.

Leupp Hall, the name given to the large, handsome building just completed, and which is to be used for purposes of domestic economy, adds greatly to the appearance and efficiency of the domestic side of the school.

Many repairs and improvements to the buildings have been made, new walks have been laid, lawns extended and improved, new ground added to the cultivated portion of the farm, hundreds of fine fruit trees set out in the orchards, etc., until Chilocco is now a splendidly equipped institution.

Enrollment.—The highest enrollment during the year was 848. The average attendance for the year was 720. Many applications for admittance have been turned down for the reason that we were not prepared to take them in this year. The student body came from almost every western and northern tribe, but principally from States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Mississippi River. With the improvements made and the buildings added during the year we have a capacity now for 800 or more students.

Heating and lighting.—This entire plant is heated and lighted from a central plant equipped with powerful boilers and dynamos. Small motors are placed in the shops, laundry, and barns for use in turning machinery, grinding feed, etc. This plant is so well equipped with necessary machinery that any student who takes the full course in engineering can go forth supplied with knowledge of how to operate any steam or electric plant of reasonable capacity and to make general repairs thereto.

Additional improvements.—There should be a few additional improvements made to this plant to make it complete, the most important being an auditorium of sufficient size to accommodate the student body and the numerous visitors. The largest hall at Chilocco is in the school building, and has a capacity of only 500. The new auditorium should seat 1,000.

There should be an addition built to the present girls' home, adding dormitory space for 150 girls. This in order that all girls might be located in one building. At present we have the large girls in one home, boys in two homes, and boys and girls in one home. It is very inconvenient and not wise to keep both boys and girls in one building.

The plant needs a larger, more modern dairy barn. This we hope to have within another year. With the addition of an auditorium, the enlargement of the girls' home, dairy barn, and corrals, there will be no need for further improvements in the way of buildings to make the Chilocco plant complete in every respect for the proper accommodation of 800 students.

Results.—The year has been fruitful and satisfying. The members of the faculty have labored together harmoniously and effectively. It has been little trouble to secure all the students we could take care of, and the children who have come in have been of higher grade.

Interest and activity along agricultural lines have increased in gratifying measure. Our students no longer dread the farm and farm work. It is made too interesting to be tedious or monotonous. Each farm boy has his team which he must care for himself and is made to feel a pride in the showing he makes of it, his tools, crop, etc. Some 2,000 acres of the school farm are now under cultivation, and the school's crops of corn, kaffir, maize, cane, cowpeas, beans, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., are the equal of those produced by any of our neighbors. The boys as well as the faculty are proud of the present condition of the plant, crops, and stock, and deserve the many congratulations they receive.

In order to make farming more interesting and attractive, we adopted the plan in the spring of allotting to each boy belonging to the senior class in agriculture, one acre of ground upon which to demonstrate his ideas and abilities. During the cold months of the year the teacher of agriculture gives regular class instruction from the best books. On these allotments the boys put into practice the plans formulated in the class room. These allotments were located along one of the main roads leading to the school, so that they would be viewed by a large number of people. A large sign board was set about midway of these allotments, upon which was painted the following: "Chilocco experimental demonstration and seed tracts—agricultural class allotments"—and the names of the allottees are printed on nice boards set at the head of each allotment. Each boy exercises freedom in the manner of preparing soil, fertilization, selection, and cultivation of his crop. All matters pertaining to the work, however, are discussed in the class room, the teacher of agriculture presiding.

The plan has been a great success from every point of view. Individuality and independence in thought and action developed. Pride was aroused and ambition evolved. If weeds appeared in any plot there were plenty of critics, and if a crop failed of its best the search for causes and reasons of failure brought into play the analytical mind. The plan has proven so satisfactory that we have adopted it as a permanent feature of our work and shall increase

the number of allotments by adding the juniors, and gradually increase the scope of the work by adding experimental and development work to demonstration.

The dairy department has done most excellent work throughout the year. Our boys milk from 70 to 100 cows, care for the milk product in the creamery—separating, sterilizing, testing, making butter and cheese. Students in this department are taught not merely how to milk, but everything necessary to enable them to make dairying profitable. As dairying represents the highest type of intensive farming, it becomes necessary to instill into the boys correct ideas of the proper selection of the dairy cow in the first place, and then how to feed and care for the animal and her products so as to make her the most profitable. This we are striving to do, and, I think, with gratifying success.

The school maintains pure-bred registered stock of the four prominent breeds of hogs, i. e., Poland China, Berkshire, Chester White, and Duroc Jersey; several of the finest breeds of fowls, such as Barred Plymouth Rock, White Plymouth Rock, White and Brown Leghorn, Light Brahma, Indian Game, Silver-laced Wyandotte, Black Spanish, etc.; also turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, and pigeons. The poultry yards are merry with the sounds emanating from 3,000 feathered throats, and the children's hearts made glad by the addition to the daily menus of eggs and poultry. Poultry raising is a very valuable feature of instruction at Chilocco, especially among the girls. If Indians are taught to rely on their cows and poultry for a living, they will of necessity stop their nomadic habits.

One of our best and most cherished industries is that of printing. This department, in charge of Mr. E. K. Miller, does all the work in connection with the publication of the Indian School Journal, a monthly publication in magazine form representing the entire service and giving a large amount of important and authentic Indian news. Besides the monthly Journal, we issue a small weekly news letter which goes to the parents having children in the Chilocco school, and an enormous amount of job work for our own and other schools and agencies. A boy graduating from the Chilocco print shop need never be out of work at good wages.

While the farm, dairy, garden, and orchard claim first place in Chilocco's course of study for the boys, the instruction given in the various trades, i. e., carpentry in all its branches, blacksmithing and wagon making, shoe and harness making, painting, masonry, and baking is of the very best and most thorough.

Lectures, simple and thorough, form an important feature of school instruction. During three months of the winter four evenings per week are devoted to lectures or talks carefully prepared and delivered by members of the faculty.

For the girls, Chilocco offers as fine, practical, and thorough training in the arts that count as anyone could wish for his own daughter. Presiding over the cooking or domestic science department is a graduate of Minnesota Agricultural College, thoroughly competent—a strong, forceful, elevating character. This department gives perfect training in all branches of housekeeping, from the simplest and most menial to plain and scientific cooking and rules of conduct for the home, on the street, in society.

In the sewing or domestic art department all branches pertaining to the manufacture of clothing are taught thoroughly by a corps of very competent teachers. When a girl graduates from Chilocco she is fully equipped to grace the home and charm society.

The literary or academic part of the school course has brought forth satisfying results. The corps of teachers, under the able management of Principal Birch, has labored conscientiously for the students' advancement. By constant study, reading of educational journals, attendance on institutes, summer schools, and weekly meetings, they keep themselves up to date in methods and correct teaching spirit.

A new plan for teaching language has been put into practice the past year that will bear more than passing notice. It is, I think, entirely new and original. The teacher of language and her class are constituted the staff—editors and reporters—on the weekly journal. They gather the news all about the school and bring it to the class room, where it is itemized and paragraphed. Criticisms are made. The paragraphs are boiled down to make them concise and simple. Words are carefully chosen to express the proper shade of meaning. The dictionary is thus brought into play. The best items are then sent to the print shop, where they are set up in type and then returned to the class for corrections. This practice develops observation, originality, wit, humor, practice in writing, composition, and spelling.

Much outside work has been accomplished during the year by various classes in surveying fields, estimating capacities of bins, mows, stacks, etc., in judging stock and seeds for points, in selection of seed, classification, cultivation of classroom gardens, study of roots, development, soils, fertilization, etc.

Another feature of our work that is new should be mentioned, I think. Instead of the ordinary study hour in vogue in all Indian schools and which is too familiar to most people who will read this to need explanation, we have established the custom of individual and independent study by students in their own rooms. Students from the fourth grade and up leave school with their books under their arms (most pleasing spectacle), which they study in their own rooms for an hour from 7.30 to 8.30. Teachers are detailed to each home and grade whose duty it is to pass from room to room to assist and coach. This practice develops independent thinking and self-help, two things sadly lacking in Indian nature.

The school maintains a library of about 2,000 volumes, especially selected as helps in the kind of instruction most favored here.

Religious instruction, while entirely nonsectarian, is not in any manner neglected. Every Sabbath day ushers in its Sunday school work and simple talk. In the afternoons musical concerts, lectures, or sermons are given; in the evening Bible study and song service. Pastors of all denominations are welcomed and have cooperated in our religious work, the Catholic and Episcopalian churches being most active.

A strong band of 30 pieces is maintained and trained to a high standard. It affords faculty, students, and visitors much pleasure and is an excellent assistant to the disciplinarian in keeping order, shaping conduct, and keeping down the list of runaways. "He who hath no music in his soul," etc., is extremely applicable to primitive people, and many a dull student has been awakened to strenuous endeavor through his musical sensibilities. The band has a two months' engagement at the first-class parks and State fairs this summer, which it is now filling most satisfactorily to management and public. In addition to the band a very fine orchestra is supported and enjoyed. Choirs, choruses, and glee clubs are given special attention. The energy expended at most schools in professional athletics is devoted at Chilocco toward striving to develop talent and love of good music.

Athletics are not despised, however. Baseball, football, tennis, basket ball, field and indoor gymnastics are encouraged, but not to the neglect of literary or industrial work, and never into professionalism. During the year we have finished a splendid stadium, centrally located, and large enough for games of all sorts. Outdoor gymnastic appliances are supplied abundantly. This stadium—together with the lagoon, wherein both boys and girls swim, fish, and boat during the summer months and skate during winter—give the student body healthful sport and recreation.

S. M. McCOWAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG.

CHEMAWA, OREG., *September 1, 1905.*

A history of the institution has been given in former reports and is so well known that I need not repeat it at this time.

When I took charge, October 1, 1904, a great many of the pupils were at home in vacation. Consequently the enrollment for the earlier part of the year was very low. Arrangements were made as soon as possible for large classes from various points, including Yakima and Klamath; but just at the time these were to be transferred an epidemic of measles broke out, making it impossible to receive new pupils during the months of December, January, and February. Consequently the enrollment could not be increased as desired until spring. As soon as it was safe to bring pupils to the school I proceeded to do so, and during the remainder of the fiscal year a large number were enrolled. Aside from the measles the health of the school has been good.

In the past special attention has been given to adding new buildings to the school plant. Bids will be opened in a few days for a new hospital, horse and dairy barns, and employees' dwelling. When these are erected, the school plant will be complete and one of the best equipped in the Indian school service.

Repairs.—I have this year submitted plans for remodeling the dining room

and kitchen, which work is now under way. The lavatory of the middle-sized boys' building has been entirely remodeled, so that it is now first-class in every particular. I have sufficient repair fund to complete remodeling the main part of the middle-sized boys' building, the lavatory of the small girls' building, and the old hospital, which latter will be used for the domestic science classes.

An appropriation is needed the coming year to repair the main part of the small girls' building and provide better facilities for baking. I had hoped to do this with the funds available this year, but find the improvements required more money in order to make them first-class than was at first anticipated.

Industrial.—The school has been favored with good crops on the farm and in the garden and orchard. The prune crop is unusually large, and the dry house is taxed to its utmost to care for it.

The shop work has been kept at its high standard, and the pupils have made very satisfactory progress.

Class rooms.—During the year the teachers combined the literary and industrial work as much as possible. The industrial feature was developed fully during the spring and summer, through the school gardens, which were excellent and furnished valuable instruction to the pupils.

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *August 24, 1905.*

The average attendance for the year was 904.

The schoolroom work was satisfactory and teachers and pupils did conscientious work. Four literary societies—two of boys and two of girls—held weekly meetings, and the work done was instructive and interesting, and the annual public debate between chosen representatives of the boys' societies compared favorably in all its aspects with similar contests of the smaller colleges.

Industrial work along fourteen lines, under the immediate direction of Superintendent of Industries Thompson, was pursued regularly and energetically, with satisfactory results, considering the condition; but there was lacking equipment in some of the shops necessary to the attainment of desired results. However, the deficiencies are provided for and another year the courses in carpentry, blacksmithing, and wagon making will be much improved and additional work given in construction.

Class work and individual instruction were given in sewing, cooking, and laundry. The plan of assigning a number of girls to special duty in the kitchen for individual instruction was pursued with great success. Each girl was assigned a table which she was obliged to take care of and for which she prepared and cooked food for ten, discretion being allowed somewhat as to variety and method of preparation, which induced friendly rivalry. Credit is reflected upon the girls' work by the fact that their tables were so much desired that it was found necessary to assign new tables weekly, to the end that all could in turn have the benefit of them.

In the sewing room and laundry older and well-instructed girls were put in charge of classes, thus giving responsibility, which increased and confirmed their knowledge.

The two large farms were conducted as in the past, and while good results were obtained, there is much room for improvement in methods of instruction and resulting products, in both of which better success is expected the coming year.

The dairy produced milk and butter to an extent that added much to the children's food supply, but a contemplated increase in the herd and new dairy facilities will materially increase the output and enable better instruction to be given a greater number of pupils.

The sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds was excellent and the average health of pupils good. A new hospital is a necessity and, if erected, the old hospital would give the additional dormitory space which is needed.

Improvements during the year consist of the completion of a double set of employees' quarters, a greenhouse, and a small lumber storehouse, the old one being altered for the use of the school fire department.

The boys were organized as a regiment of two squadrons of four troops each,

and although all have been dismantled, cavalry tactics are used and the red trimming on the uniform was changed to cavalry yellow, new cap cords and devices adopted, the command armed with the Springfield carbine, and waist belts and cartridge boxes supplied by the Ordnance Department of the Army. The organization was similar to that of the Regular Army, the drills were regularly and successfully conducted, a small hospital corps and signal detachment were added and partially equipped, and with our fine band of 48 pieces the regiment, numbering about 400, with beautiful national and school colors flying, field and staff officers—the latter including a surgeon and chaplain—mounted, and the regiment accompanied, in the capacity of aids to the commander, by the six noted chiefs, Geronimo, American Horse, Hollow Horn Bear, Quannah Parker, Little Plume, and Buckskin Charley, proceeded by special train to Washington and participated in the inaugural parade. The appearance and conduct of the regiment brought praise from the President and compliments from all sides, but the fine appearance of our boys on this occasion can best be made known to the public by the reproduction here of the complimentary letters from the Secretary of the Interior and yourself:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1905.

Capt. WILLIAM A. MERCER,
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me very great pleasure to congratulate you, and through you the Carlisle boys, whose fine appearance, soldierly bearing, and excellent performance while participating in the inaugural procession here on Saturday last elicited great applause, especially from the President, the members of the Cabinet, and others who had the pleasure of witnessing them as they passed by the President's stand, and, I am informed, also all along the route of the procession that day.

Please thank your boys for me for this demonstration of their appreciation, in part, of the efforts the Government is making in behalf of their education.

Yours, very truly,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 13, 1905.

Capt. W. A. MERCER,
Superintendent Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN MERCER: I wish you would say to the boys who took part in the inaugural parade that I was more than gratified—I was positively astonished—at their fine marching and soldierly appearance. Wherever I have gone in Washington since that day people have been talking about the Carlisle cadets; and I have been very proud of having them under my jurisdiction. I hope to be able to say something of this face to face when we meet at commencement.

Sincerely, yours,

F. E. LEUPP, *Commissioner.*

Much attention was given to systematic physical exercises for both boys and girls, the good results of which are noticeable in the finely set up appearance of both, the increased average good health, and apparent expressions of content and happiness. In athletics our track team won noted victories over large colleges and made excellent records; in baseball we did well, and our football eleven was most successful. As the students engaged in athletics, even the members of our teams, are required to keep up the schoolroom and industrial work, there are no bad results, but much that is of benefit to the individual and to the school in the pleasant diversion it lends to the regular work and most desirable and beneficial break in the monotony of school life which it provides, and all at no expense to the Government. In fact, the money received from two or three of the important games of football has maintained the athletics of the school, prepared field, built training cages, bought equipments, paid coaches, provided funds for the special instruction at summer schools and for the higher education of individuals which would otherwise have been impossible, and made it possible to meet without serious handicap in tests of strength, skill, and endurance their white brethren of the colleges with great credit and much benefit to themselves. For the first time Haskell and Carlisle met on the gridiron and in a most interesting game at the St. Louis Exposition. Carlisle was decidedly victorious.

The outing system as carried on for a number of years past was continued successfully. It is productive of the very best results and is one of the most valuable aids to the practical education and general uplifting of the Indian youth, and is made possible to the great extent in which it is conducted here only by the splendid Christian and industrial environment of the school.

In general, the school did good work the past year, and apparently there is a good prospect of better work and improved conditions for the present year.

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In connection with the foregoing, I embody herein brief tabular statements of enrollments and attendance and earnings, etc., of pupils:

Enrollments, attendance, etc., for year ending June 30, 1905.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrollment July 1, 1904	467	394	861
Enrollment during year	162	69	231
Discharged during year	166	111	277
Died during year	1	4	5
Remaining on rolls June 30, 1905	466	334	810
Highest number on rolls at one time	537	411	948
Average attendance	506	398	904
Graduated March 16, 1905	15	31	46

^a Three Alaskans.

Summary of outings during year ending June 30, 1905.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total out during year	406	373	779
Out through winter (average)	146	158	304
Out during vacation only (average)	313	290	603
Earned during year	\$15,096.06	\$9,680.50	\$24,776.56
Expended while out	\$5,396.16	\$3,182.41	\$8,578.57
Amount saved	\$9,720.46	\$6,512.80	\$16,233.26

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the conscientious and efficient work of the assistant superintendent, Mr. J. R. Wise, and of the other employees.

W. A. MERCER,
Major, Eleventh Cavalry, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., *September 14, 1905.*

The enrollment during the past year was 184. The average attendance for the year was 169. The enrollment and attendance were not satisfactory. Circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from increasing the attendance to 200. I am hopeful this year of filling the school to its capacity.

The general health of the pupils has been good during the year. We had no epidemics nor deaths. A few pupils were returned to their homes who showed symptoms of tuberculosis. The good health of the pupils was largely due to good, well-cooked food, cleanliness, and the faithful service of the school physician.

Our new hospital is under construction. When it is completed we will be in better shape than ever before to care for our pupils.

The school plant consists of 3 large brick buildings and 15 minor frame buildings. All of these buildings are in reasonably good repair. Three new buildings, a brick hospital, frame superintendent's cottage, and a frame workshop, are under construction. The girls dormitory has a capacity for 100 girls. One hundred and twenty girls could be put in this building without overcrowding. The boys' dormitory, however, is not large enough to accommodate 100 boys. While it was intended for 100 boys according to the plans, in reality it is overcrowded with 80. There is not sufficient room in the building to permit of properly caring for 100 boys. I have in a separate communication recommended an appropriation for erecting an addition to this building.

Our water supply is good. We use Missouri River water for all domestic purposes and artesian-well water for power and fire protection.

The school is illuminated with acetylene gas. This is satisfactory as far as the quality of the light is concerned. Our gas plant at present is entirely

too small, but we hope to receive authority soon to put in an additional gas machine and double the capacity of the plant.

When the new buildings under construction are completed there will be six separate steam heating plants to care for. I am of the opinion that a central heating plant would be more economical and more satisfactory. I recommended a central plant two or three years ago, but failed to get the necessary appropriation. I think it advisable to put in a central heating plant in the near future.

The industrial work on the farm and in the shops was not satisfactory to me during the year. This was due largely to changes in employees, incompetency on the part of some of the employees, and lack of material. Some needed changes in a few of the departments have been made, and I hope a better class of employees has been secured for these places for this year. One change remains to be made yet, and when this is done I will have more assurance of more successful work this year.

The work in the sewing room and laundry was done well, and the girls were instructed in these two branches of industry. The girls received instruction in general housework and cooking. Last January our cook, who had been here seven years, had to resign. We lost a splendid employee when Miss Mashek left. The work and instruction in the kitchen has not been up to the high standard that it had reached under her supervision.

It would be a pleasure if I could get a matron for the boys' building who could and would manage the work as well as our girls' matron manages her department. We had too many changes in the position of boys' matron last year, and with all the changes we have not succeeded in getting a competent employee in this position.

Our corps of teachers did good work. The teachers and pupils worked harmoniously. The results were satisfactory and pleasing to me. The course of study was followed as closely as practicable. Five pupils were graduated from the eighth year at the end of the term.

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

PIERRE, S. DAK., *September 1, 1905.*

This school is located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pierre, S. Dak., and comprises 19 buildings, some of which are in fair condition; others need considerable repairs.

During the past year an extensive new steam heating plant was installed, also 12,000 square feet of cement sidewalk have been placed, which have made it possible to plant part of the grounds to new lawns. Fifteen thousand dollars is now available for the construction of a new school building, which will increase the school's capacity to 200 pupils. A farm of 282 acres of Missouri bottom land was purchased and 30 acres planted to corn and garden.

During the capital campaign of the State this school was visited by about 30,000 people.

The general health of the school has been excellent, there having been no serious illness and no deaths. The enrollment was 174, with an average attendance of 149.

Good progress was made in schoolroom work. Reading rooms for the older girls and boys have been successfully maintained, as well as an excellent band.

The workshops have been partially equipped for carpentering, blacksmithing, and harnessmaking, in which departments pupils have made good progress. The school has done considerable in gardening, and prospects are that all the products will mature.

Recommendations.—A new artesian well should be put down, and receivers for natural gas constructed. The gas should be utilized for heating, lighting purposes, and motive power. A pumping station fitted with centrifugal pumps for irrigating purposes, as well as to supply water for the school, should be installed. New fences should be placed about the school plant and farm.

J. C. LEVENGOOD, *Superintendent*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK., *October 9, 1905.*

This school is situated two miles northwest of the Rapid City depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Three new lines of railroad are now being built here, which when completed will make the school easily accessible from all directions.

The location of the school is excellent, being on a plateau of about 40 feet above the valley of Rapid Creek, a swift and never failing stream which passes near the school. It is at the gateway of the southern hills country, and to the west and north are the forest-covered mountains of the Black Hills range. The climate is one of the most healthful of all the west. Perhaps in no other place is there less sickness due to climatic conditions.

The school was established in 1897, and at that time comprised one large main building, in which were the dormitories and nearly all the departments of the school, the capacity being 100 pupils. In 1903 a dormitory building for girls, capacity 100 pupils; a school building and assembly hall, steam laundry, employees' building, and superintendent's cottage were constructed, and the capacity of the school increased to 250 pupils. All the main buildings are of brick, steam heated, and lighted by acetylene gas. Other new buildings, viz, workshop, hospital, and a barn have been provided for by appropriation by Congress, and when same are completed will add much to the efficiency of the school.

The enrollment for year ending June 30, 1905, was 261, with an average attendance of 228. In matter of attendance this school is most favorably located. It is the only school near to the west of Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne River reservations, and is also not far south and east of the Shoshoni Reservation of Wyoming, and the Crow and Tongue River reservations of Montana. It is estimated that the Indian population surrounding the school is 30,000. The attendance is a question of how many can be accommodated and also one of not interfering with the attendance at the reservation schools. The policy of the school has been to act in harmony in this matter with the authorities on the reservations, and much kindly assistance has been shown by agents and superintendents in making transfers to the school.

The Black Hills country will ever be an attractive place to the Indians of South Dakota and Montana. It is their old hunting grounds. As the railroads and mining interests afford employment to all who want to work, there is usually a considerable Indian population at or near Rapid City. Common laborers are paid from \$2 to \$2.50 per day, and as the Indians in many instances find this better than they can do on the reservations, they come here to take up the question of self-support along the lines of the white man.

The general work of the school for the year was quite satisfactory. The literary work was one of the strongest departments, due largely to our limited facilities for industrial instruction. The laundry, sewing, and other domestic departments were satisfactory and efficient.

The chief industrial training for boys was afforded by the farm and stock interests. The school farm comprises 370 acres, a large part of which is valley land and under irrigation. The season just past, however, was such as to render irrigation unnecessary. About 15 acres are in orchard of apple and cherry trees and small fruit. The crop this year was almost a failure, there being only about 100 bushels of apples and very little small fruit. This was due to the unusually late frost, when trees were in bloom. Alfalfa and hay crops were good, about 200 tons having been cut. The oats crop gave promise of an excellent yield, but heavy rain and wind storms caused it to fall before harvest and made it difficult to save; 909 bushels were thrashed and 4 or 5 tons cut and put up as hay. The potato crop is estimated at 1,000 bushels. Other crops, such as vegetables, etc., will be sufficient for use of the school. Corn is a fair crop, but not much was planted as the season is rather short for growing same.

The valleys in this section of the country are quite productive and there was great demand for work hands during the harvest and thrashing seasons. The large boys of the school found abundant opportunity to work at good wages, and the experiences with farm machinery and steam thrashers were interesting and beneficial to them.

The employees, with very few exceptions, have been interested and faithful in their work, and general harmony and unity of purpose have prevailed.

J. F. HOUSE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK.

SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK., August 23, 1905.

The enrollment during the year of nine months was as follows: Yankton, 39; Santee, 24, and Ponca, 11 pupils; total, 74. During June, by order of the Indian Office, the pupils were sent to their homes and all but two of the employees were furloughed. The average age of pupils was 10 years.

I have found that the disposition on the part of Indian parents to interfere with the regular attendance of the children at school is growing as they begin to realize that they have all of a citizen's rights over them. I have insisted that if they wish their children to enjoy the benefits of the school they must be willing to allow them to remain here during the year unless a really valid reason exists for their temporary removal; otherwise I refuse to readmit pupils temporarily withdrawn. The benefits conferred in our boarding schools are such as many white people are paying considerable sums yearly to enable their children to enjoy. Regular attendance on the part of Indian pupils is a very small price to pay for these benefits.

The health of the school during the year has been particularly good, and our medical bill correspondingly small. Particular care was taken at the beginning of the year to exclude unsound children, and in no case were we compelled to send a pupil home on account of poor health. We were fortunate enough to escape all contagious and infectious diseases except three cases of eye trouble, which we were able to keep from spreading to other pupils. Measles, scarlet fever, and smallpox visited our neighborhood, but did not gain entrance to the school, though to escape them we were quarantined for several months.

Our sanitary condition has been good. The water plant has continued to furnish an abundance of excellent water, the best to be found in this city. The ventilating and heating plants have also been satisfactory. During very severe weather we found it economical to help out the heating plant by using several hard-coal stoves in less favored parts of the building. The winter was an unusually severe one in this part of the country.

The literary work of the school has conformed as closely as circumstances allowed to the course of study, and pupils have done faithful work. Miss Hilton, in charge of this work, is an earnest and conscientious worker, and her many years' experience make her efficient. In addition to her other work she has given a number of the older pupils weekly lessons on the parlor organ, not allowing this work to interfere with the prescribed work of the school. Special talks have been given weekly to the pupils by the superintendent on important sanitary and hygienic matters, especially with reference to conditions to be met in the pupils' homes. The danger of tubercular infection, and methods of avoiding it have been pointed out particularly.

Domestic work has been carried on with a view to giving every pupil in the school training in every department of housework. No girl is allowed to be retained in one department for a long period in order to make the work of that department less onerous to an employee at the expense of the pupil's efficiency in other departments. Our domestic work is nearly all done by simple methods which must be followed in the pupils' homes. We have nothing in the way of machinery except such inexpensive hand-power washers and wringers as most people have in their homes to-day.

The pupils' kitchen gardens have also had the usual attention, each girl having a small garden under her own care, and also helping to care for the general school garden.

There has been a marked and gratifying improvement during the year in the characters of the pupils generally, and noticeably so in some cases that have given us no little trouble in the past.

I can not close my report without a reference to the great loss we have sustained as a school, and personally, in the decease of Supervisor A. O. Wright, who was ever a source of inspiration and encouragement to all, and whose real nobility of character was always seen in his readiness to acknowledge good in whatever form it manifested itself.

WALTER J. WICKS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT HAYWARD, WISCONSIN.

HAYWARD, Wis., August 25, 1905.

The school is located $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Hayward, county seat of Sawyer County, Wis. This city is located on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, running between St. Paul, Minn., and Ashland, Wis. The school is provided with telephone service to the city. The school buildings are located on a slight elevation north of a beautiful lake of about 30 acres. The buildings are surrounded by a natural grove of pine trees. The soil of the school site is a gravelly clay which never becomes muddy from rain. The drainage is excellent, and while the undergrowth, rocks, and stumps which cover the soil have been difficult to remove, it is a most excellent site for an institution of this kind.

Buildings.—The school plant comprises eight buildings, seven of which are brick and one frame. The buildings are all in a good state of repair; are steam heated, lighted with gasoline gas, supplied with water and sewer lines, and are modern in every respect.

Capacity, enrollment, and attendance.—The addition of the frame building increases our capacity to about 200 children. Our enrollment for the year was 212. The average attendance was 188. The school has met with considerable opposition in the enrollment of children from the mission authorities and from Government employees of the agency, but notwithstanding this opposition has been filled to its capacity and will be so filled again. This opposition is not pleasant, however, and I am glad to say that the opposition on the part of agency employees has been removed.

Health.—The general health of the children and employees has been good. We have had several cases of serious sickness, two of which the doctor was not able to diagnose. The usual number of cases of skin eruptions, sore eyes, and bad colds have arisen, but considering the large number of pupils, the general health has been good.

Academic work.—Work in the schoolroom has advanced. The school has been graded much the same as last year, and the course of study is similar to the one followed a year ago. The course of study prepared by the superintendent of Indian schools is the basis of our gradation and work. The advanced and intermediate departments show much progress. The primary department is too much crowded for good work to be accomplished. The work of the Indian children compares favorably with that of the white children in Hayward, and has received the commendation of visiting teachers and school officers. Vocal music has received considerable attention, and the children have shown much ability and interest in this branch. It is proposed to reorganize the academic work for next year with a view to securing even more advancement than has been made.

Industrial work.—The school is provided with a blacksmith and a carpenter, and these employees instruct a detail of boys in their departments. These boys have done well and show interest in their work and a desire to learn a trade. They will be kept in these departments until they become reasonably proficient. We consider our farm and garden as the best and greatest source of instruction for the children of this school. The boys are instructed in the most modern methods of removing stumps, brush, stone, etc., and preparing the rough land of this country for cultivation. They are taught when and how to plant the seeds of vegetables and grains, how to cultivate thoroughly and tend the crops, and how to harvest and store the same.

This instruction is worth the cost of operating the school, and upon the knowledge thus gained the Indian child of this section must depend for his support. This is inevitable. The forests are gone; logging has ceased; the passing of the lumbering industry takes the Indian's former occupation with it. He has been a woodsman, a logger in the logging camps, and a driver on the rivers, but these industries are gone forever and he must return to the land for his support. The children who are taught agriculture in the Government schools are well equipped to take up the new life, but it is doubtful if the older Indian can be induced to acquire a new occupation since his old one is gone. He will probably hunt and fish and gather wild rice, and in this way eke out an existence; but the young Indian agriculturist has a means for self-support, the use of which will insure a competency. It is the aim of the school to increase its facilities for agricultural training and give better training each year of its existence.

Girls are given instruction in all the branches of household economy. Industrial employees in charge of the different departments strive to prepare them for the care of homes. Our facilities for this training may be much improved by the establishment of a domestic-science building where girls may be given individual instruction in sewing, mending, cooking, baking, laundering, etc. We are proud of the achievements of our girls, but we have not yet been able to prepare them as thoroughly for real home makers as we would like. We expect to improve each year and shall finally accomplish our object.

Crops.—The area of the school farm is limited, and our efforts in agriculture are confined to the production of hay for the subsistence of stock and to the production of vegetables for the subsistence of children. We have cut and cured 23 tons of timothy and clover hay from the cultivated meadow, and as much more hay from the wild meadow in the marsh. The school farm and garden has produced well, and the children are living almost exclusively on vegetables. All crops are about mature, and may be safely estimated to produce as follows: 40 bushels beets; 20 bushels beans; 4,000 heads cabbage; 25 bushels carrots; 18 barrels cucumbers; 200 bushels onions; 25 bushels peas, green; 1,200 bushels potatoes; 150 bushels rutabagas; 150 bushels turnips.

Twenty schoolboys were each given an individual garden. They planted potatoes, rutabagas, turnips, peas, beans, beets, carrots, and cabbages. The total area cultivated by the 20 boys is a little in excess of 1 acre. Their work has been thorough and the garden has produced marvelously. A large number of the boys are away from the school on leave, and much of the produce will go to waste. A number of the boys have sold small quantities of produce from their gardens, but the market is very limited and the most of the reward received for labor expended in producing the garden is the satisfaction of having applied their knowledge to the successful production of a crop which is their own. This work will be kept up from year to year and a market found for the produce and every encouragement given to individual effort.

Stock.—We have two teams of good horses and one team of aged and inferior animals. They should be replaced with a good team. The dairy herd numbers 15 cows; 13 calves were produced this year. We have 40 head of hogs and pigs, most of which will be slaughtered for subsistence of children. Stock growing is unprofitable in this climate. Forage is high in price and the feeding season is too long for profitable stock growing. For this reason the calves and hogs raised on the school farm are slaughtered for subsistence of school children before they are mature.

Improvements made.—A large frame building of sixteen rooms, formerly the property of Sawyer County and acquired by the Government when the school reservation was ceded by the county for school purposes, was moved a distance of 170 rods and placed in proximity to the school buildings. It has been renovated and repaired, supplied with water line, and attached to the sewer system, and will be used as employees' quarters and dormitory for boys. It will accommodate 30 boys, and will increase our capacity to 215 children. Much of the labor used in remodeling this building was performed by employees and pupils.

One-half mile of road has been cleared and graded, 100 rods of fence built, 2 acres of land have been cleared, 800 feet of sidewalk has been built, and many repairs to buildings have been made. With the exception of moving the house this work has all been done by school employees and pupils, and the latter have received much valuable instruction.

In the blacksmith shop a fine new spring wagon has been manufactured, and work has begun on a buggy. Two boys have done excellent work in this department, and will remain until the trade is completed.

Four boys have assisted the carpenter in making repairs and improvements for the school.

Improvements necessary.—An addition with basement to the warehouse has been authorized, but work on it has not yet begun. We are much in need of this improvement, and sincerely hope that it may be completed this fall. Without it I do not know where we shall store much merchandise now being received, or the large quantity of vegetables that has been produced in the school garden.

The school is still without a shop building and the carpenter and blacksmith are instructing their boys in an old building that was formerly used as a wood shed, which is without a single modern convenience, is dilapidated and unattractive. Its appearance depresses effort rather than inspires it on the part of instructors and pupils who must work therein. A hog house and implement

shed are necessary, for reasons already made known to your Office. An appropriation for improvements is now available, and it is hoped that my recommendations for the erection of these improvements already before your Office may be approved in time for the completion of the buildings before the extreme cold weather of our northern winter begins.

Religion, morals, etc.—Weekly services are held in the school by the missionary priest of this district, and the children attend services of their respective denominations in Hayward. Sunday observance and right living, honesty, and proper conduct are inculcated by precept and example. Exercises are held regularly every Sunday by the school employees for such children as do not attend other services.

Runaways have been reduced very materially the past year by making the school an attractive place; by promptly returning and, when necessary, by punishing offenders for repeated offenses; by withholding the privilege of a visit home during the summer vacation from those who desert. By these means we hope to break up entirely the habit of running away from school.

The homes of a number of the Indian children are homes in name only. Drunkenness, immorality, and vice prevail in many of them. Most of this degradation is the result of the Indian's association with dishonorable white men. Liquor selling to Indians has not increased, notwithstanding the Heff decision. A change made a year ago in officials on the reservation has produced good results along this line. If regular marriages were enforced among these people and illegal cohabitation punished, the moral condition of the Indian would be greatly improved thereby.

While your Office has defined the school as a reservation boarding school for the Indians of the Lac Courte Orille Reservation, it is in fact a nonreservation school and is practically without relation to the reservation. We are compelled to seek children for attendance where we may find them, while large numbers of the children on the reservation are not in attendance at any school. The mission influence is against sending these children to any Government school. The Government farmer on the reservation uses his influence to secure the attendance of the children, but the Indians are advised by those opposed to the school that they are not compelled to send their children to the school, and they do not do so.

A large number of Indians live in northern Wisconsin, north of a parallel drawn through Chippewa Falls, who are practically without school privileges. A few of them are enrolled in the district schools of the State, but their attendance is uniformly very irregular, and instead of being encouraged by the whites to attend school they are made to understand that their attendance at school is not desired.

At several places these Indians live in small villages located upon land owned by the railroad company or by private individuals. These villages have been so located for many years, and the Indians do not understand why they are not entitled to hold possession of the land. It will be but a few years until they are forced to leave their homes, and it is impossible to tell where they may find a place to settle. The country is rapidly filling up with settlers. All Government lands have been taken up and a number of the Indians will be thrown out of the homes they now occupy on lands they have held for many years to wander up and down the streams and live upon the cold charity of those who have appropriated their homes. Steps should be taken at once by the Government to secure the sites of these villages for the Indians before they are heartlessly driven from the homes they have so long occupied.

WILLIAM A. LIGHT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, WIS., *September 16, 1905.*

The attendance has been up to that of previous years, there having been an average of 235. We depend upon having quite a number of Winnebago pupils, and they reduce the average attendance, as it has been impossible to get them to enter school until late in the fall. All of these Indians pick cranberries and they keep their children out of school until this crop is harvested. I believe that

It is advisable to have vacation here during August and September on that account.

The industrial work the past year has been improved with the opening of the dairy building, and will be still further improved when the industrial building is erected. We have a splendid farm of 340 acres, almost all of which can be cultivated. This will require the services of an experienced farmer. No amount of technical knowledge in an employee will suffice in this position unless he has a practical knowledge of the actual work. This is a department that should yield considerable revenue, and will if it is properly managed, besides affording a most excellent opportunity for instruction to the boys.

The industrial work for the girls has been kept up systematically throughout the year, and they have made great improvement. Regular classes have been maintained all year.

The literary work has been well done, and I feel that the pupils have made as great improvement as if they had been in the public schools. A class of five girls finished our literary work, and I think that they are well fitted to enter the high schools of this State. One of them is attending high school now and two of them have entered Hampton.

The buildings and plant are in good condition. All of the buildings are practically new and are fitted with the usual modern conveniences. We have splendid water and a good sewerage system. The health of the school has been good. The hospital was enlarged last year and now is large enough to meet the demands made on it.

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF HAMPTON (VA.) NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

HAMPTON, VA., *June 30, 1905.*

There have been in attendance during the past year at the Hampton school 111 Indians, 50 of whom are girls and the remainder boys. Three of these have been at the North during the winter: one has been taking a course in nurse training; one has been going to a public school and working on a farm for his board; the third has been doing general housework. The tribes represented are as follows: Absentee Shawnee, Arapaho, Apache, Clallam, Cherokee, Chipewewa, Cayuga, Crow, Klamath, Little Lake, Navaho, Omaha, Onondaga, Oneida, Pawnee, Peoria, Pima, Pueblo, Potawatomi, Sioux, Shoshoni, Seneca, Tuscarora, Winnebago, Wichita, Yuki, Yuma.

Thirteen girls and 22 boys have entered the school since July 1, 1904. They were classified as follows: Junior middle, 4; junior, 19; preparatory, 7; junior middle, night school, 2; junior, night school, 2; preparatory, night school, 1. Two of these are boys who returned for further training after a year at home, and one a girl who came back after four years. The new students, nearly all of whom came through the influence of former Hampton students, entered higher classes than ever before and are very promising in every way. This is probably the effect of the wider use of application papers. The Indians now in school are classified as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.
Postgraduate class.....	0	1
Day school:		
Senior class.....	0	1
Senior middle class.....	1	4
Junior middle class.....	10	9
Junior class.....	27	21
Preparatory class.....	8	13
Night school:		
Senior middle class.....	0	1
Junior middle class.....	0	7
Junior class.....	1	3
Preparatory class.....	1	0
At the North.....	2	1
Total.....	50	61

Returned students.—In regard to returned Indians we quote from the report of Miss Cora M. Folsom, who is in charge of their correspondence:

Our returned Indian students now number 692 living; 88 are graduates of the academic department and 22 are postgraduates in some branch of work.

The records of returned students, including all the pupils ever entered as Hampton students, varies very little from the former figures: Excellent, 164; good, 338; fair, 140; poor, 41; bad, 9. Excluding all those who were returned to their homes before the expiration of one year, the figures make a much better showing and are more just to the average Hampton student. They read: Excellent, 159; good, 287; fair, 114; poor, 28; bad, 7. Of those who have actually graduated the rating is still higher, while of those who have been in earnest enough to take a postgraduate course there is but one unfortunate (a boy) to record.

This year I sent out with my annual letter a blank asking many questions in regard to the domestic, industrial, and social life of each student. To my surprise about 200 of these blanks have been filled out and returned to me and about 130 letters have been received. Many of these have supplied me with information sought, but most of the blanks are so misleading that they are of little value. The majority of our Indians are too ignorant to make this method of research profitable.

To the best of our knowledge our returned students are occupied as follows:

Pupils in higher schools-----	4
Pupils in other schools-----	26
Instructors (industrial, 31; camp, 7; academic, 5; district, 1)-----	44
Mission workers (Episcopal, 14; A. M. A., 5)-----	19
Agency employes (interpreters, 8; clerks and stenographers, 10; farmers, 2; police, 12; hospital, 1; carpenters and blacksmiths, 24; miscellaneous, 8)-----	65
United States employes (field matrons, 2; Army and Navy, 5)-----	7
Independent—(Merchants, 8; clerks, 7; professions, 7; laborers, 16; carpenters and blacksmiths, 8; machinists and engineers, 9; servants, 7; loggers, 5; miscellaneous, 26)-----	93
Stock raising, over 100 head-----	28
Making a living by farming-----	172
Girls married, and in good homes of their own-----	132
Girls working in their parents' homes-----	37

Nineteen students have been returned since July 1, 1904. Seven were graduates or post-graduates, one was returned on request of parents, three because of death or severe illness in the family, one because of immoral conduct, four because of expiration of time, one because of ill health. One went without permission, and Ellen Wilson, of Norman, Snohomish County, Wash., received special permission to marry and return with a graduate. The ceremony was performed by Doctor Frissell, in Cleveland Hall chapel, after prayers and in the presence of the school. Luke Lowdog left on March 20. He has taken the carpenter's trade here, and has gone to accept a position at the boarding school at Cheyenne River, South Dakota.

Charles Doxson, a graduate of the class of 1889, came to Hampton in January to recover from the effects of an injury, and has stayed on and lived with the Indian boys in their building. Ever since graduation he has been steadily employed at the machinist's trade. He has taken courses with the Scranton Correspondence School, and studied by himself until he has become one of the eight highest paid machinists in the shop.

Arizona Swayney, a graduate in the class of 1899, who for several years has been teaching "Native industries" at Hampton, has gone to Pinehurst, Summerville, S. C., to start classes in the same subjects in the schools for colored and white children, which are under the direction of Mr. Charles U. Shepard, who owns the famous tea plantation. She expects to be there three months, and to return to Hampton next fall at the opening of school.

H. B. FRISSELL, *Principal.*

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND AND THIRD SESSIONS OF
THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. ^a

CHAP. 22. An Act To authorize the sale and disposition of surplus or unallotted lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington. [Vol. 33, p. 595.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, as hereinafter provided, to sell or dispose of unallotted lands embraced in the Yakima Indian Reservation proper, in the State of Washington, set aside and established by treaty with the Yakima Nation of Indians, dated June eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided,* That the claim of said Indians to the tract of land adjoining their present reservation on the west, excluded by erroneous boundary survey and containing approximately two hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven acres, according to the findings, after examination, of Mr. E. C. Barnard, topographer of the Geological Survey, approved by the Secretary of the Interior April seventh, nineteen hundred, is hereby recognized, and the said tract shall be regarded as a part of the Yakima Indian Reservation for the purposes of this Act: *Provided further,* That where valid rights have been acquired prior to March fifth, nineteen hundred and four, to lands within said tract by bona fide settlers or purchasers under the public-land laws, such rights shall not be abridged, and any claim of said Indians to these lands is hereby declared to be fully compensated for by the expenditure of money heretofore made for their benefit and in the construction of irrigation works on the Yakima Indian Reservation.

SEC. 2. That allotments of land shall be made, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to any Indians entitled thereto, including children now living born since the completion of the existing allotments who have not heretofore received such allotments. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to reserve such lands as he may deem necessary or desirable in connection with the construction of contemplated irrigation systems, or lands crossed by existing irrigation ditches; also lands necessary for agency, school, and religious purposes; also such tract or tracts of grazing and timber lands as may be deemed expedient for the use and benefit of the Indians of said reservation in common: *Provided,* That such reserved lands, or any portion thereof, may be classified, appraised, and disposed of from time to time under the terms and provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That the residue of the lands of said reservation—that is, the lands not allotted and not reserved—shall be classified under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as irrigable lands, grazing lands, timber lands, mineral lands, or arid lands, and shall be appraised under their appropriate classes by legal subdivisions, with the exception of the mineral lands, which need not be appraised, and the timber on the lands classified as timber lands shall be appraised separately from the land. The basis for the appraisal of the timber shall be the amount of standing merchantable timber thereon, which shall be ascertained and reported.

Upon completion of the classification and appraisements the irrigable, grazing, and arid lands, and the timbered lands upon the completion of the classification, appraisal, and the sale and removal of the timber therefrom, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry at not less than their appraised value by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands shall be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof, and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in such proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry: *Provided,* That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and Spanish wars and the Philippine insurrection, as defined and described in sections

^aThis does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged: *Provided further*, That the price of said lands when entered shall be that fixed by the appraisal or by the President, as herein provided for, which shall be paid in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the following terms: One-fifth of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of entry, and the balance in five equal annual installments, to be paid in one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from and after the date of entry. In case any entryman fails to make the annual payments, or any of them, promptly when due, all rights in and to the land covered by his entry shall cease, and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry canceled, and the lands shall be reoffered for sale and entry: *And provided further*, That the lands embraced within such canceled entry shall, after the cancellation of such entry, be subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law, at the appraised value until otherwise directed by the President, as herein provided.

When the entryman shall have complied with all the requirements and terms of the homestead laws as to settlement and residence and shall have made all the required payments aforesaid, he shall be entitled to a patent for the lands entered: *Provided*, That the entryman shall make his final proofs in accordance with the homestead laws within six years; and that aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may become such entrymen, but before making final proof and receiving patent they must have received their full naturalization papers: *Provided further*, That the fees and commissions to be paid in connection with such entries and final proofs shall be the same as those now provided by law where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, limit the quantity of irrigable land that may be taken by any entryman to eighty acres, but not to less than that quantity: *And provided further*, That when, in the judgment of the President, no more of the said land can be disposed of at the appraised price, he may, by proclamation, to be repeated at his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining lands subject to the provisions of the homestead law, or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous, at such price or prices, in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such terms as he may deem best for all the interests concerned.

The timber on lands classified as timber lands shall be sold at not less than its appraised value, under sealed proposals in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The lands classified as mineral lands shall be subject to location and disposal under the mineral-land laws of the United States: *Provided*, That lands not classified as mineral may also be located and entered as mineral lands, subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior and conditioned upon the payment, within one year from the date when located, of the appraised value of the lands per acre fixed prior to the date of such location, but at not less than the price fixed by existing law for mineral lands: *Provided further*, That no such mineral locations shall be permitted on any lands allotted to Indians in severalty or reserved for any purpose as herein authorized.

SEC. 4. That the proceeds arising from the sale and disposition of the lands aforesaid, including the sums paid for mineral lands, exclusive of the customary fees and commissions, shall, after deducting the expenses incurred from time to time in connection with the appraisements and sales, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians belonging and having tribal rights on the Yakima Reservation, and shall be expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the construction, completion, and maintenance of irrigation ditches, purchase of wagons, horses, farm implements, material for houses, and other necessary and useful articles, as may be deemed best to promote their welfare and aid them in the adoption of civilized pursuits and in improving and building homes for themselves on their allotments: *Provided*, That a portion of the proceeds may be paid to the Indians in cash per capita, share and share alike, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior such payments will further tend to improve the condition and advance the progress of said Indians, but not otherwise.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in the cases of entrymen and purchasers of lands now irrigated or that may be hereafter irrigated from systems constructed for the benefit of the Indians, to require such annual proportionate payments to be made as may be just and equitable for the maintenance of said systems: *Provided*, That in appraising the value of irrigable lands, such sum per acre as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper, to be determined as nearly as may be by the total cost of the irrigation system or systems, shall be added as the proportionate share of the cost of placing water on said lands, and when the entryman or purchaser shall have paid in full the appraised value of the land, including the cost of providing water therefor, the Secretary of the Interior shall give to him such evidence of title in writing to a perpetual water right as may be deemed suitable: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to determine and direct when the management and operation of such irrigation works shall pass to the owners

of the lands irrigated thereby, to be maintained at their expense, under such forms of organization and under such rules and regulations as may be acceptable to him: *Provided also*, That the title to and the management and operation of the reservoirs, and the works necessary for their protection and operation, shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby vested with full power and authority to make all needful rules and regulations as to manner of sale, notice of same, and other matters incident to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, and with authority to reappraise and reclassify said lands if deemed necessary from time to time, and to continue making sales of the same, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, until all of the lands shall have been disposed of.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to bind the United States to find purchasers for any of said lands, it being the purpose of this Act merely to have the United States to act as trustee for said Indians in the disposition and sales of said lands and to expend or pay over to them the proceeds derived from the sales as herein provided.

SEC. 8. That to enable the Secretary of the Interior to classify and appraise the aforesaid lands as in this Act provided, and to conduct the sales thereof, and to define and mark the boundaries of the western portion of said reservation, including the adjoining tract of two hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven acres, to which the claim of the Indians is, by this Act, recognized, as above set out, and to complete the surveys thereof, the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of the aforesaid lands: *Provided*, That when funds shall have been procured from the first sales of the land the Secretary of the Interior may use such portion thereof as may be actually necessary in conducting future sales and otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, December 21, 1904.

CHAP. 545. An Act To provide for the extension of time within which homestead settlers may establish their residence upon certain lands which were heretofore a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation within the limits of Gregory County, South Dakota, and upon certain lands which were heretofore a part of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of North Dakota. [Vol. 33, p. 700.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the homestead settlers on the lands which were heretofore a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation within the limits of Gregory County, South Dakota, opened under an Act entitled "An Act to ratify and amend an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect," approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four, and the homestead settlers on the lands which were heretofore a part of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota, opened under an Act entitled "An Act to modify and amend an agreement with the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, to accept and ratify the same as amended, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect," approved April twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and four, be, and they are hereby, granted an extension of time in which to establish their residence upon the lands so opened and filed upon until the first day of May, anno Domini nineteen hundred and five: *Provided, however*, That this Act shall in no manner affect the regularity or validity of such filings, or any of them, so made by the said settlers on the lands aforesaid; and it is only intended hereby to extend the time for the establishment of such residence as herein provided, and the provisions of said Acts are in no other manner to be affected or modified.

Approved, February 7, 1905.

CHAP. 553. An Act To open to homestead settlement and entry the relinquished and undisposed of portions of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes [Vol. 33, p. 706.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all lands relinquished from the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, which have not heretofore been disposed of; shall be surveyed in accordance with the Government surveys and shall also be reappraised exclusive of improvements by a commission of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the President, or by a trusted inspector or special agent of the Department of the Interior, as the President in his discretion may direct. The said lands when surveyed and appraised shall be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of

the homestead laws of the United States; and all actual and bona fide settlers upon said lands on January first, nineteen hundred and four, shall have a preference right to enter and hold the lands actually occupied by them, respectively, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and they shall be credited with the time they have actually occupied the same on the time required by law to perfect title as homestead settlers. Each entryman of any of said lands shall pay for the same at the appraised price, payments to be made in five equal annual payments with interest on all deferred payments, at the rate of five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prevent homestead settlers from commuting their entries under section twenty-three hundred and one, Revised Statutes, by paying for the land entered the appraised price, receiving credit for payments previously made. In addition to the price to be paid for the land the entryman shall pay the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry, as now provided by law, where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may become purchasers under this Act, but before proving up and acquiring title must take out their full naturalization papers: *And provided further*, That all lands open to settlement under this Act remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the taking effect of this Act may be sold and disposed of for cash, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. That the funds arising from the sale of said lands shall be disposed of as provided in section four of the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing for the disposal of the Round Valley Indian Reservation.

Approved, February 8, 1905.

CHAP. 556. An Act To allow the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Railway Company to acquire certain lands in the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota. [Vol. 33, p. 708.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, owning and operating, as successor of the Red Lake Transportation Company, a line of railroad in the State of Minnesota, having its northern terminus at a point on the shore of Lower Red Lake, Minnesota, in section nineteen, township one hundred and fifty-one north, range thirty-three west, in the Red Lake Indian Reservation, as more particularly shown upon a map of definite location approved by the Secretary of the Interior February eighteenth, nineteen hundred and three, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An Act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes" (Thirtieth Statutes, nine hundred and ninety), the right to select and take from the lands of the Red Lake Indian Reservation grounds adjacent to its northern terminus, conforming to legal subdivisions and not to exceed in extent three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 2. That before title to said lands shall vest in the said railway company, and before said company shall occupy or use said lands, compensation therefor shall be made to the tribes of Indians residing upon the said reservation and to any individual occupant of any of said lands. The amount of compensation for said lands shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct and be subject to his final approval.

SEC. 3. That said company shall file maps, in duplicate, showing the definite location of the grounds so selected and taken, which said maps shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the grounds herein authorized to be selected and taken until the maps showing the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and until compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid.

SEC. 4. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the maps showing the grounds authorized to be taken, as herein provided, shall be filed and compensation aforesaid made within one year after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 5. The laws of the United States now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, prohibiting the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby granted, until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States, and for that purpose said tract shall be held to be and to remain a part of the diminished Red Lake Indian Reservation.

SEC. 6. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act or any part thereof.

Approved, February 8, 1905.

CHAP. 592. An Act To authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same. [Vol. 33, p. 724.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a description of the trade-mark itself, and a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

SEC. 2. That the application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

SEC. 3. That every applicant for registration of a trade-mark, or for renewal of registration of a trade-mark, who is not domiciled within the the United States, shall, before the issuance of the certificate of registration, as hereinafter provided for, designate, by a notice in writing, filed in the Patent Office, some person residing within the United States on whom process or notice of proceedings affecting the right of ownership of the trade-mark of which such applicant may claim to be the owner, brought under the provisions of this Act or under other laws of the United States, may be served, with the same force and effect as if served upon the applicant or registrant in person. For the purposes of this Act it shall be deemed sufficient to serve such notice upon such applicant, registrant, or representative by leaving a copy of such process or notice addressed to him at the last address of which the Commissioner of Patents has been notified.

SEC. 4. That an application for registration of a trade-mark filed in this country by any person who has previously regularly filed in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States an application for registration of the same trade-mark shall be accorded the same force and effect as would be accorded to the same application if filed in this country on the date on which application for registration of the same trade-mark was first filed in such foreign country: *Provided,* That such application is filed in this country within four months from the date on which the application was first filed in such foreign country: *And provided,* That certificate of registration shall not be issued for any mark for registration of which application has been filed by an applicant located in a foreign country until such mark has been actually registered by the applicant in the country in which he is located.

SEC. 5. That no mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished

from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration as a trade-mark on account of the nature of such mark unless such mark—

(a) Consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter;

(b) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation: *Provided*, That trade-marks which are identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resemble a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers, shall not be registered: *Provided*, That no mark which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term, shall be registered under the terms of this Act: *Provided further*, That no portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual, evidenced by an instrument in writing: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the registration of any mark used by the applicant or his predecessors, or by those from whom title to the mark is derived, in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, which was in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant or his predecessors from whom he derived title for ten years next preceding the passage of this Act.

Sec. 6. That on the filing of an application for registration of a trade-mark which complies with the requirements of this Act, and the payment of the fees herein provided for, the Commissioner of Patents shall cause an examination thereof to be made; and if on such examination it shall appear that the applicant is entitled to have his trade-mark registered under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner shall cause the mark to be published at least once in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark may oppose the same by filing notice of opposition, stating the grounds therefor, in the Patent Office within thirty days after the publication of the mark sought to be registered, which said notice of opposition shall be verified by the person filing the same before one of the officers mentioned in section two of this Act. If no notice of opposition is filed within said time the Commissioner shall issue a certificate of registration therefor, as hereinafter provided for. If on examination an application is refused, the Commissioner shall notify the applicant, giving him his reasons therefor.

Sec. 7. That in all cases where notice of opposition has been filed the Commissioner of Patents shall notify the applicant thereof and the grounds therefor.

Whenever application is made for the registration of a trade-mark which is substantially identical with a trade-mark appropriated to goods of the same descriptive properties, for which a certificate of registration has been previously issued to another, or for registration of which another has previously made application, or which so nearly resembles such trade-mark, or a known trade-mark owned and used by another, as, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to be likely to be mistaken therefor by the public, he may declare that an interference exists as to such trade-mark, and in every case of interference or opposition to registration he shall direct the examiner in charge of interferences to determine the question of the right of registration to such trade-mark, and of the sufficiency of objections to registration, in such manner and upon such notice to those interested as the Commissioner may by rules prescribe.

The Commissioner may refuse to register the mark against the registration of which objection is filed, or may refuse to register both of two interfering marks, or may register the mark, as a trade-mark, for the person first to adopt and use the mark, if otherwise entitled to register the same, unless an appeal is taken, as hereinafter provided for, from his decision, by a party interested in the proceeding, within such time (not less than twenty days) as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Sec. 8. That every applicant for the registration of a trade-mark, or for the renewal of the registration of a trade-mark, which application is refused, or a party to an interference against whom a decision has been rendered, or a party who has filed a notice of opposition as to a trade-mark, may appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of trade-marks, or the examiner in charge of interferences, as the case may be, to the Commissioner in person, having once paid the fee for such appeal.

Sec. 9. That if an applicant for registration of a trade-mark, or a party to an interference as to a trade-mark, or a party who has filed opposition to the registration of a trade-mark, or party to an application for the cancellation of the registration of a trade-mark, is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, he may appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, on complying with the conditions required in case of an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner by an applicant for patent, or a party to an interfer-

ence as to an invention, and the same rules of practice and procedure shall govern in every stage of such proceedings, as far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 10. That every registered trade-mark, and every mark for the registration of which application has been made, together with the application for registration of the same, shall be assignable in connection with the good will of the business in which the mark is used. Such assignment must be by an instrument in writing and duly acknowledged according to the laws of the country or State in which the same is executed; any such assignment shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, unless it is recorded in the Patent Office within three months from date thereof. The Commissioner shall keep a record of such assignments.

SEC. 11. That certificates of registration of trade-marks shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Patent Office, and shall be signed by the Commissioner of Patents, and a record thereof, together with printed copies of the drawing and statement of the applicant, shall be kept in books for that purpose. The certificate shall state the date on which the application for registration was received in the Patent Office. Certificates of registration of trade-marks may be issued to the assignee of the applicant, but the assignment must first be entered of record in the Patent Office.

Written or printed copies of any records, books, papers, or drawings relating to trade-marks belonging to the Patent Office, and of certificates of registration, authenticated by the seal of the Patent Office and certified by the Commissioner thereof, shall be evidence in all cases wherein the originals could be evidence; and any person making application therefor and paying the fee required by law shall have certified copies thereof.

SEC. 12. That a certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payment of the renewal fees required by this Act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this Act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this Act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this Act.

SEC. 13. That whenever any person shall deem himself injured by the registration of a trade-mark in the Patent Office he may at any time apply to the Commissioner of Patents to cancel the registration thereof. The Commissioner shall refer such application to the examiner in charge of interferences, who is empowered to hear and determine this question and who shall give notice thereof to the registrant. If it appear after a hearing before the examiner that the registrant was not entitled to the use of the mark at the date of his application for registration thereof, or that the mark is not used by the registrant, or has been abandoned, and the examiner shall so decide, the Commissioner shall cancel the registration. Appeal may be taken to the Commissioner in person from the decision of examiner of interferences.

SEC. 14. That the following shall be the rates for trade-mark fees:

On filing each original application for registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars: *Provided*, That an application for registration of a trade-mark pending at the date of the passage of this Act, and on which certificate of registration shall not have issued at such date, may, at the option of the applicant, be proceeded with and registered under the provisions of this Act without the payment of further fee.

On filing each application for renewal of the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

On filing notice of opposition to the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

On an appeal from the examiner in charge of trade-marks to the Commissioner of Patents, fifteen dollars.

On an appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of interferences, awarding ownership of a trade-mark or canceling the registration of a trade-mark, to the Commissioner of Patents, fifteen dollars.

For certified and uncertified copies of certificates of registration and other papers, and for recording transfers and other papers, the same fees as required by law for such copies of patents and for recording assignments and other papers relating to patents.

SEC. 15. That sections forty-nine hundred and thirty-five and forty-nine hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes, relating to the payment of patent fees and to the repayment of fees paid by mistake, are hereby made applicable to trade-mark fees.

SEC. 16. That the registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this Act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and

affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs.

SEC. 17. That the circuit and territorial courts of the United States and the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall have original jurisdiction, and the circuit courts of appeal of the United States and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia shall have appellate jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity respecting trade-marks registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, arising under the present Act, without regard to the amount in controversy.

SEC. 18. That writs of certiorari may be granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of cases arising under this Act in the same manner as provided for patent cases by the Act creating the circuit court of appeals.

SEC. 19. That the several courts vested with the jurisdiction of cases arising under the present Act shall have power to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of equity, to prevent the violation of any right of the owner of a trade-mark registered under this Act, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable; and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for wrongful use of a trade-mark the complainant shall be entitled to recover, in addition to the profits to be accounted for by the defendant, the damages the complainant has sustained thereby, and the court shall assess the same or cause the same to be assessed under its direction. The court shall have the same power to increase such damages, in its discretion, as is given by section sixteen of this Act for increasing damages found by verdict in actions of law; and in assessing profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove defendant's sales only; defendant must prove all elements of cost which are claimed.

SEC. 20. That in any case involving the right to a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which the verdict has been found for the plaintiff, or an injunction issued, the court may order that all labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles in the possession of the defendant, bearing the trade-mark of the plaintiff or complainant, or any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation thereof, shall be delivered up and destroyed. Any injunction that may be granted upon hearing, after notice to the defendant, to prevent the violation of any right of the owner of a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by any circuit court of the United States, or by a judge thereof, may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States where they may be found, and shall be operative, and may be enforced by proceedings to punish for contempt, or otherwise, by the court by which such injunction was granted, or by any other circuit court, or judge thereof, in the United States, or by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or a judge thereof. The said courts, or judges thereof, shall have jurisdiction to enforce said injunction, as herein provided, as fully as if the injunction had been granted by the circuit court in which it is sought to be enforced. The clerk of the court or judge granting the injunction shall, when required to do so by the court before which application to enforce said injunction is made, transfer without delay to said court a certified copy of all the papers on which the said injunction was granted that are on file in his office.

SEC. 21. That no action or suit shall be maintained under the provisions of this Act in any case when the trade-mark is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which mark has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or has been abandoned, or upon any certificate of registration fraudulently obtained.

SEC. 22. That whenever there are interfering registered trade-marks, any person interested in any one of them may have relief against the interfering registrant, and all persons interested under him, by suit in equity against the said registrant; and the court, on notice to adverse parties and other due proceedings had according to the course of equity, may adjudge and declare either of the registrations void in whole or in part according to the interest of the parties in the trade-mark, and may order the certificate of registration to be delivered up to the Commissioner of Patents for cancellation.

SEC. 23. That nothing in this Act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any wrongful use of any trade-mark might have had if the provisions of this Act had not been passed.

SEC. 24. That all applications for registration pending in the office of the Commissioner of Patents at the time of the passage of this Act may be amended with a view to bringing

them, and the certificate issued upon such applications, under its provisions, and the prosecution of such applications may be proceeded with under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 25. That any persons who shall procure registration of a trade-mark, or entry thereof, in the office of the Commissioner of Patents by a false or fraudulent declaration or representation, oral or in writing, or by any false means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence thereof to the injured party, to be recovered by an action on the case.

SEC. 26. That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the conduct of proceedings in reference to the registration of trade-marks provided for by this Act.

SEC. 27. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name of any domestic manufacture, or manufacturer or trader, or of any manufacturer or trader located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, or which shall copy or simulate a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or shall bear a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, or that it is manufactured in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it is in fact manufactured, shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States; and, in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer or trader, and any foreign manufacturer or trader, who is entitled under the provisions of a treaty, convention, declaration, or agreement between the United States and any foreign country to the advantages afforded by law to citizens of the United States in respect to trade-marks and commercial names, may require his name and residence, and the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, and a copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark, issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to be recorded in books which shall be kept for this purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of his name, the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, or of his registered trade-mark; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of customs.

SEC. 28. That it shall be the duty of the registrant to give notice to the public that a trade-mark is registered, either by affixing thereon the words "Registered in U. S. Patent Office," or abbreviated thus, "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.," or when, from the character or size of the trade-mark, or from its manner of attachment to the article to which it is appropriated, this can not be done, then by affixing a label containing a like notice to the package or receptacle wherein the article or articles are inclosed; and in any suit for infringement by a party failing so to give notice of registration no damages shall be recovered, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of infringement, and continued the same after such notice.

SEC. 29. That in construing this Act the following rules must be observed, except where the contrary intent is plainly apparent from the context thereof: The United States includes and embraces all territory which is under the jurisdiction and control of the United States. The word "States" includes and embraces the District of Columbia, the Territories of the United States, and such other territory as shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the United States. The terms "person" and "owner," and any other word or term used to designate the applicant or other entitled to a benefit or privilege or rendered liable under the provisions of this Act, include a firm, corporation, or association as well as a natural person. The term "applicant" and "registrant" embrace the successors and assigns of such applicant or registrant. The term "trade-mark" includes any mark which is entitled to registration under the terms of this Act and whether registered or not and a trade-mark shall be deemed to be "affixed" to an article when it is placed in any manner in or upon either the article itself or the receptacle or package or upon the envelope or other thing in, by, or with which the goods are packed or inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or distribution.

SEC. 30. That this Act shall be in force and take effect April first, nineteen hundred and five. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed except so far as the same may apply to certificates of registration issued under the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same," or under the Act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An Act relating to the registration of trade-marks."

Approved, February 20, 1905.

CHAP. 777. An Act For the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims, and for other purposes. [Vol. 33, p. 743.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to claimants in this Act named the several sums appropriated herein, the same being in full for and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final release and discharge of their respective claims, namely:

* * * * * * *

To Edmund McKenna, administrator of Jackson Foster, deceased, of Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Arkansas, two thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars. [Vol. 33, p. 749.]

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To the legal representatives of A. G. Boone, of Laveta, Colorado, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, in full satisfaction for his services and expenses as United States commissioner in negotiating the Indian treaty concluded February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. [Vol. 33, p. 800.]

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To the persons hereinafter named, or their heirs or legal representatives, whose claims were presented to and allowed by the State board of examiners of Nevada, or tried by the Court of Claims, the several sums, respectively, set opposite their names, in full satisfaction for services rendered, moneys expended, indebtedness incurred, and supplies and necessities furnished in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian outbreaks and hostilities within the Territorial limits of the present State of Nevada, namely:

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NEVADA.

Alexander Ash, seven hundred and eighty dollars.
 Erastus Bond, three hundred and eighty dollars.
 Solomon L. Blackwell, two hundred and eighty-one dollars.
 H. H. Bence, three hundred dollars.
 Henry Bush, one hundred dollars.
 Isaac S. Burson, one hundred and sixty dollars.
 William C. Bradley, three hundred and seventy-two dollars.
 John C. Daniels, two hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents.
 Anthony Ethier, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.
 W. W. Eichelroth, six hundred and twenty dollars.
 Greely French, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.
 Richard Gray, three hundred and twenty-two dollars.
 George F. Gray, three hundred and twenty-two dollars.
 James J. Hutchinson, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
 Benjamin Hutchinson, two hundred and ten dollars.
 N. B. Isaman, three hundred and ninety-five dollars.
 James Jones, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.
 Joseph Kenville, four hundred and forty dollars.
 Charles D. Moore, three hundred dollars.
 Newton C. Miller, four hundred and ninety-five dollars.
 R. H. McDonald, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 Patrick B. McCourt, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.
 Richard Martin, four hundred dollars.
 Edward Muller, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.
 James Morgan, nine thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.
 Michael Nichter, three hundred and eight dollars.
 S. A. Nevers, one hundred and forty-five dollars.
 John Noyes, two hundred and fifty dollars.
 Thornton A. Reed, one hundred and forty-two dollars.
 John Rickelton, one thousand and fifty dollars.
 William Scott, three hundred and twenty-two dollars.
 Volney B. Sabin, four hundred and eighty-five dollars.
 Matthew Smith, one hundred and eighty dollars.
 Matthew Shusterech, four hundred dollars.
 James D. Sears and James Thompson, six hundred dollars.
 Charles W. Turner, one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.
 Gean Von Schmittburg, three hundred and twenty-two dollars.
 J. A. Waddell, three hundred and fifty-five dollars.
 John D. Winters, nine hundred and forty-nine dollars.

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED BY COURT OF CLAIMS.

(RESIDENTS OF CRIPPLE CREEK, TELLER COUNTY, COLORADO.)

Daniel E. Kimball, ninety dollars.
 Daniel E. Kimball and John H. Alphin, two thousand and sixty-six dollars.
 John H. Alphin, ninety dollars.

FOR INVESTIGATION AND REPORT.

That the Auditor for the State and other Departments be, and he is hereby, authorized to examine all claims which may be presented in proper form by Gila County in Arizona Territory, and to ascertain the amount due said county on account of legal costs and expenses incurred from March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, in the prosecution of Indians under the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five (Twenty-third Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-five), for which the United States is liable under Act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page one thousand and four), and which have been paid by said county; and the amount so found shall be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for a deficiency appropriation. [Vol. 33, p. 804.]

* * * * *

FOR REFERENCE TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

That the claim of the legal representatives of Eli Ayres, deceased, for the value and proceeds of certain parcels and sections of land situated in the State of Mississippi, and to which the said Eli Ayres claims to have held the legal or equitable title at the time of his death, which title as claimed was acquired and derived by him by purchase and deeds from certain Chickasaw Indians in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, the said Chickasaw Indians as grantors in said deeds having derived and acquired their respective title or titles to the said parcels or sections of land by grant and treaty stipulations in accordance with the provisions contained in the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chickasaw Nation of Indians on May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, amendatory of the treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and which said parcels or sections of land and the proceeds thereof, in whole or in part, it is alleged, have been, without right or title thereto, and without authority, either in law or in equity, appropriated by the United States Government and held and disposed of by said Government as its own property, or otherwise, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims of the United States, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on said Court of Claims to proceed, according to the principles and rules of both law and equity, to find the facts as to the purchase of said parcels or sections of land from said Chickasaw Indians by said Ayres and as to the deeds received by him from the said Indians, and the amounts paid by said Ayres to said Indians per acre for said parcels or sections of land, and as to the title of said Ayres to the same; and also to find the facts as to the alleged appropriation by the United States Government of the said parcels or sections of land alleged to have been so purchased by said Ayres from the said Indians, and what disposition, if any, has been made of the same by the United States, whether the same has been disposed of by the United States under the public land laws, and all the material facts in connection therewith, embracing the amount that should be paid to the legal representatives of said Eli Ayres, deceased, by reason of the loss occasioned to him, if any, by the appropriation by the Government of the said parcels or sections of land purchased from said Indians as herein claimed; and what amount of the proceeds of the sales of said land, if any, is held by the Government in trust for the said Chickasaw Indians; and also whether any of the said parcels or sections of land are still held and not disposed of by the United States; and the court is authorized to find any other fact or facts of importance to the parties which may arise in this claim; and when the court has found the facts under the provisions of this Act, it is hereby authorized and directed to report the same to Congress; and in considering the merits of the claim in the finding of the facts, affidavits of persons now dead, reports of officers of the United States Government, reports of committees of both Houses of Congress, and the several deeds from the said Chickasaw Indians conveying said parcels or sections of land to Eli Ayres, deceased, and all papers now on file with the claim in Congress or with the committees of either House relating to such claim, shall be considered by the court, and such weight given thereto as may be deemed by the court to be right and proper. [Vol. 33, p. 803.]

* * * * *

LIMITATION.

In case of the death of any claimant, or death or discharge of any executor or administrator of any claimant herein named, then payment of such claim as herein provided shall be made to the legal representatives: *Provided*, That where a claimant is dead the administrator, executor, or legal representative shall file a certified copy of his bond, which bond

must be at least equal in amount to the sum hereby appropriated: *And provided further*, That in all cases where the original claimants were adjudicated bankrupts the payments shall be made to the next of kin instead of to assignees in bankruptcy; but these provisions shall not apply to payments in the cases of the French spoliation claims, which shall be made as heretofore prescribed in this Act: *And provided further*, That wherever under this bill it is provided that a payment be made to an executor or an administrator, whether original or ancillary or de bonis non, and such executor or administrator is dead or no longer holds his office, the payment shall be made to the successor therein, his title to hold such office being established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and whenever under this bill it is provided that a payment shall be made to a corporation and such corporation has been merged in or consolidated with another corporation, payment shall be made to the corporation with which the consolidation or merger has been made. [Vol. 33, p. 811.]

Approved, February 24, 1905.

CHAP. 1159. An Act Confirming the title of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company to certain lands in the State of Montana, and for other purposes. [Vol. 33, p. 816.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several selections of the south half of the southeast quarter of section five and north half of northeast quarter of section eight, township thirty-two north, range eleven east; lot six of section five, township thirty-two north, range sixteen east; the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section five, township thirty-two north, range seventeen east; the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section thirty-five, township thirty-three north, range nineteen east; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section thirty-two, township thirty-two north, range thirty-three east, Montana principal meridian, in the State of Montana, containing in all three hundred and fifty-six and eleven one-hundredths acres, made by the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company in the United States land office at Helena, Montana, between the years eighteen hundred and ninety-three and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, under the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the relief of settlers on certain lands in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the patents of the United States thereafter issued under said Act conveying said lands to said railway company be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed, and the said lands granted to said railway company.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to approve the selection of one hundred and twenty acres of unsurveyed land situated in township thirty-two north, range fourteen east, Montana principal meridian, made by the said The Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, under the Act of Congress aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, in the United States land office at Helena, Montana, whenever said land shall have been duly surveyed, and to thereafter patent and convey said land to said railway company, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section three of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians in Montana, and for other purposes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eighth: *Provided*, That said land was in all other respects subject to selection by said railway company under said Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the said railway company has complied and shall hereafter comply with the requirements of said Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Approved, February 27, 1905.

CHAP. 1298. An Act Legalizing a certain ordinance of the city of Purcell, Indian Territory. [Vol. 33, p. 821.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That ordinance numbered one hundred and twenty of the city of Purcell, Indian Territory, the same being an ordinance providing for the assessment, equalization, levy, and collection annually of a tax upon all property subject to taxation within the corporate limits of the city of Purcell, Indian Territory, passed and approved on the sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and three, by the council of the said city of Purcell, Indian Territory, be, and the same is hereby, legalized and made valid: *Provided*, That this Act shall not be construed so as to affect any litigation now pending or arising out of any illegality in said ordinance prior to the date hereof: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to the nontaxable property of Indians.

Approved, March 1, 1905.

CHAP. 1423. An Act Granting to the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company the power to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all the railway property, rights, franchises, and privileges of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, and for other purposes. [Vol. 33, p. 991.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all the railway property, rights, franchises, and privileges of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, maintain, and operate the railway heretofore constructed or now owned by the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, subject, however, to all the conditions and limitations contained in the several Acts of Congress authorizing the organization of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company and the construction of its lines in the Indian Territory: *Provided, however,* That before any such sale and conveyance shall be made the terms thereof shall be approved by a majority of the directors of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company: *Provided,* That said purchasing company shall, by said purchase, be and become liable and assume the payment of all existing liabilities of said selling company, and all suits now pending against said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company shall proceed to final judgment the same as if said sale had not been made.

SEC. 2. That all the provisions of any Act of Congress inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

CHAP. 1439. An Act Extending the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States to homestead settlers on lands in the State of Minnesota ceded under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. [Vol. 33, p. 1005.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and one, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same are hereby, extended to all homestead settlers who have made or shall hereafter make homestead entries under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteen, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

CHAP. 1440. An Act Providing for the acquirement of water rights in the Spokane River along the southern boundary of the Spokane Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, for the acquirement of lands on said reservation for sites for power purposes and the beneficial use of said water, and for other purposes. [Vol. 33, p. 1006.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right to the use of the waters of the Spokane River where the said river forms the southern boundary of the Spokane Indian Reservation may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, be acquired by any citizen, association, or corporation of the United States by appropriation under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Washington.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to grant such appropriator or appropriators land on said reservation, whether the same has been allotted in severalty to any individual Indians, but which has not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, or whether the same remains unallotted, on the north bank of the said Spokane River, such as shall be necessary and requisite for overflow rights and for the erection of suitable water, electrical, or power plants, dams, wing walls, flumes, or other needful structures required for the development of power or for the beneficial use of said water: *Provided,* That no lands shall be granted under this Act until after the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the person, association, or company applying has made said application in good faith and with intent and ability to use said lands for the purposes above specified and that it requires the quantity of land applied for in such use, and in case objection to the grant of said land shall be made the said Secretary shall afford the parties so objecting a full opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 3. That the compensation to be paid for said land by said applicants shall be determined in the manner prescribed in section three of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An Act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes."

SEC. 4. That if the land allotted in severalty to any individual Indian which has not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation be granted to any such appropriator, the

Secretary of the Interior is empowered to use the moneys received for such land so allotted in the purchase of other suitable lands for such allottee.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith for the proper execution and carrying into effect of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

CHAP. 1452. An Act To ratify and amend an agreement with the Indians residing on the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation in the State of Wyoming and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect. [Vol. 33, p. 1016.]

Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, did on the twenty-first day of April, nineteen hundred and four, make and conclude an agreement with the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians belonging on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in the State of Wyoming, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows:

This agreement made and entered into on the twenty-first day of April, nineteen hundred and four, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians belonging on the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, in the State of Wyoming, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I. That said Indians belonging on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, grant, and relinquish to the United States, all right, title, and interest which they may have to all the lands embraced within the said reservation, except the lands within and bounded by the following described lines: Beginning in the midchannel of the Big Wind River at a point where said stream crosses the western boundary of the said reservation; thence in a southeasterly direction following the midchannel of the Big Wind River to its conjunction with the Little Wind or Big Popo-Agie River, near the northeast corner of township one south, range four east; thence up the midchannel of the said Big Popo-Agie River in a southwesterly direction to the mouth of the North Fork of the said Big Popo-Agie River; thence up the midchannel of said North Fork of the Big Popo-Agie River to its intersection with the southern boundary of the said reservation, near the southwest corner of section twenty-one, township two south, range one west; thence due west along the said southern boundary of the said reservation to the southwest corner of the same; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That any individual Indian, a member of the Shoshone or Arapahoe tribes, who has, under existing laws or treaty stipulations, selected a tract of land within the portion of said reservation hereby ceded, shall be entitled to have the same allotted and confirmed to him or her, and any Indian who has made or received an allotment of land within the ceded territory shall have the right to surrender such allotment and select other lands within the diminished reserve in lieu thereof at any time before the lands hereby ceded shall be opened for entry.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the lands ceded, granted, relinquished, and conveyed by Article I of this agreement, the United States stipulates and agrees to dispose of the same as hereinafter provided under the provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws, or by sale for cash as hereinafter provided at the following prices per acre: All lands entered under the homestead law within two years after the same shall be opened for entry shall be paid for at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per acre; after the expiration of this period, two years, all lands entered under the homestead law, within three years therefrom, shall be paid for at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; that all homestead entrymen who shall make entry of the lands herein ceded, within two years after the opening of the same to entry, shall pay one dollar and fifty cents per acre for the land embraced in their entry, and for all of the said lands thereafter entered under the homestead law, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre shall be paid; payment in all cases to be made as follows: Fifty cents per acre at the time of making entry and twenty-five cents per acre each year thereafter until the price per acre hereinbefore provided shall have been fully paid; that lands entered under the town-site, coal and mineral land laws shall be paid for in an amount and manner as provided by said laws; and in case any entryman fails to make the payments herein provided for or any of them, within the time stated, all rights of the said entryman to the lands covered by his or her entry shall at once cease and any payments therebefore made shall be forfeited, and the entry shall be forfeited and canceled, unless the Secretary of the Interior shall in his discretion, and for good cause, excuse for not exceeding six months, the said failure, application for which must be made by the settler on or before the date of the payment which would bring him or her in default, and all lands except mineral and coal lands herein ceded, remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the opening of said lands to entry, shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash at not less than one dollar per acre under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any lands remaining unsold eight years after the said lands shall have been opened to entry may be sold to the highest bidder for cash without regard to the above minimum limit of price; that lands disposed of under the town-site, coal, and mineral land laws

shall be paid for at the prices provided for by law, and the United States agrees to pay the said Indians the proceeds derived from the sales of said lands, and also to pay the said Indians the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections in each township of the ceded lands, the amounts so realized to paid to and expended for said Indians in the manner hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III. It is further agreed that of the amount to be derived from the sale of said lands, as stipulated in article II of this agreement, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars shall be devoted to making a per capita payment to the said Indians of fifty dollars each in cash within sixty days after the opening of the ceded lands to settlement, or as soon thereafter as such sum shall be available, which per capita payment shall be from the proceeds of the sale of sections sixteen and thirty-six or an equivalent of two sections in each township within the ceded territory, and which sections are to be paid for by the United States at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That upon the completion of the said fifty dollars per capita payment, any balance remaining in the said fund of eighty-five thousand dollars, shall at once become available and shall be devoted to surveying, platting, making of maps, payment of the fees, and the performance of such acts as are required by the statutes of the State of Wyoming in securing water rights from said State for the irrigation of such lands as shall remain the property of said Indians, whether located within the territory intended to be ceded by this agreement or within the diminished reserve.

ARTICLE IV. It is further agreed that of the moneys derived from the sale of said lands the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the construction and extension of an irrigation system within the diminished reservation for the irrigation of the lands of the said Indians: *Provided*, That in the employment of persons for the construction, enlargement, repair and management of such irrigation system, members of the said Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes shall be employed wherever practicable.

ARTICLE V. It is agreed that at least fifty thousand dollars of the moneys derived from the sale of the ceded lands shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of live stock for issue to said Indians, to be distributed as equally as possible among the men, women and children of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation.

ARTICLE VI. It is further agreed that the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the moneys derived from the sales of said ceded lands shall be set aside as a school fund, the principal and interest on which at four per centum per annum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the erection of school buildings and maintenance of schools on the diminished reservation, which schools shall be under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE VII. It is further agreed that all the moneys received in payment for the lands hereby ceded and relinquished, not set aside as required for the various specific purposes and uses herein provided for, shall constitute a general welfare and improvement fund, the interest on which at four per centum per annum shall be annually expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the said Indians; the same to be expended for such purposes and in the purchase of such articles as the Indians in council may decide upon and the Secretary of the Interior approve: *Provided, however*, That a reasonable amount of the principal of said fund may also be expended each year for the erection, repair and maintenance of bridges needed on the reservation, in the subsistence of indigent and infirm persons belonging on the reservation, or for such other purposes for the comfort, benefit, improvement, or education of said Indians as the Indians in council may direct and the Secretary of the Interior approve. And it is further agreed that an accounting shall be made to said Indians in the month of July in each year until the lands are fully paid for, and the funds hereinbefore referred to shall, for the period of ten years after the opening of the lands herein ceded to settlement, be used in the manner and for the purposes herein provided, and the future disposition of the balance of said funds remaining on hand shall then be the subject of further agreement between the United States and the said Indians.

ARTICLE VIII. It is further agreed that the proceeds received from the sales of said lands, in conformity with the provisions of this agreement, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and paid to the Indians belonging on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, or expended on their account only as provided in this agreement.

ARTICLE IX. It is understood that nothing in this agreement contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described, except sections sixteen and thirty-six or the equivalent in each township or to dispose of said land except as provided herein, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said land or any portion thereof, it being the understanding that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend for said Indians and pay over to them the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received, as herein provided.

ARTICLE X. It is further understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing treaties or agreements, not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE XI. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by U. S. Indian Inspector James McLaughlin and by a majority of the male adult Indians parties hereto, and when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof, the said James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the male adult Indians belonging on the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the Shoshone Agency Wyoming, this twenty-first day of April, A. D. Nineteen hundred and four.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Inspector.

No.	Name.	Age.	Mark.	Tribe.
1	George Terry.....	48	.....	Shoshone (Seal).
2	Myron Hunt..... (And 280 more Indian signatures.)	48	X	“ (Seal).

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained by us in open council to the Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; that it was fully understood by them before signing, and that the agreement was duly executed and signed by 282 of said Indians.

CHARLES LAHOE,
Shoshone Interpreter.
MICHAEL MANSON,
Arapahoe Interpreter.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,
April 22, 1904.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we witnessed the signatures of James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, and of the two hundred and eighty-two (282) Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, to the foregoing agreement.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal
Church on the Reservation.
JOHN S. CHURCHWARD,
Assistant Clerk, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,
April 22nd, 1904.

I hereby certify that the total number of male adult Indians, over eighteen (18) years of age, belonging on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, is four hundred and eighty-four (484), of whom two hundred and eighty-two (282) have signed the foregoing agreement.

H. E. WADSWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,
April 22nd, 1904.

Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, except as to Articles II, III, and IX, which are amended and modified as follows, and as amended and modified are accepted, ratified, and confirmed:

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the lands ceded, granted, relinquished, and conveyed by Article I of this agreement, the United States stipulates and agrees to dispose of the same, as hereinafter provided, under the provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal and mineral land laws, or by sale for cash, as hereinafter provided, at the following prices per acre: All lands entered under the homestead law within two years after the same shall be opened for entry shall be paid for at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per acre; after the expiration of this period, two years, all lands entered under the homestead law within three years therefrom shall be paid for at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; that all homestead entrymen who shall make entry of the lands herein ceded within two years after

the opening of the same to entry shall pay one dollar and fifty cents per acre for the land embraced in their entry, and for all of the said lands thereafter entered under the homestead law the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre shall be paid; payment in all cases to be made as follows: Fifty cents per acre at the time of making entry and twenty-five cents per acre each year thereafter until the price per acre hereinbefore provided shall have been fully paid; that lands entered under the town-site, coal and mineral land laws shall be paid for in an amount and manner as provided by said laws; and in case any entryman fails to make the payments herein provided for, or any of them, within the time stated, all rights of the said entryman to the lands covered by his or her entry shall at once cease and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry shall be held for cancellation and canceled, and all lands, except mineral and coal lands herein ceded, remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the opening of said lands to entry shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than one dollar per acre, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights under the lease to Asmus Boysen, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; but said lessee shall have for thirty days from the date of the approval of the surveys of said land a preferential right to locate, following the Government surveys, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in the form of a square, of mineral or coal lands in said reservation; that said Boysen at the time of entry of such lands shall pay cash therefor at the rate of ten dollars per acre and surrender said lease and the same shall be canceled: *Provided further*, That any lands remaining unsold eight years after the said lands shall have been opened to entry may be sold to the highest bidder for cash without regard to the above minimum limit of price; that lands disposed of under the town-site, coal and mineral land laws shall be paid for at the prices provided for by law, and the United States agrees to pay the said Indians the proceeds derived from the sales of said lands, the amount so realized to be paid to and expended for said Indians in the manner hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III. It is further agreed that of the amount to be derived from the sale of said lands, as stipulated in Article II of this agreement, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars shall be devoted to making a per capita payment to the said Indians of fifty dollars each in cash within sixty days after the opening of the ceded lands to settlement, or as soon thereafter as such sum shall be available: *And provided further*, That upon the completion of the said fifty dollars per capita payment any balance remaining in the said fund of eighty-five thousand dollars shall at once become available and shall be devoted to surveying, platting, making of maps, payment of the fees, and the performance of such acts as are required by the statutes of the State of Wyoming in securing water rights from said State for the irrigation of such lands as shall remain the property of said Indians, whether located within the territory intended to be ceded by this agreement or within the diminished reserve.

ARTICLE IX. It is understood that nothing in this agreement contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the lands herein described or to dispose of said lands except as provided herein, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, it being the understanding that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend for said Indians and pay over to them the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received, as herein provided.

SEC. 2. That the lands ceded to the United States under the said agreement shall be disposed of under the provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal and mineral land laws of the United States and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President of the United States on June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof, and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, and enter said lands except as prescribed in said proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry, and the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and of the Spanish wars, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged.

All homestead entrymen who shall make entry of the lands herein ceded within two years after the opening of the same to entry shall pay one dollar and fifty cents per acre for the land embraced in their entry, and for all of the said lands thereafter entered under the homestead law the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre shall be paid, payment in all cases to be made as follows: Fifty cents per acre at the time of making entry and twenty-five cents per acre each year thereafter until the price per acre hereinbefore provided shall have been fully paid. Upon all entries the usual fees and commissions shall be paid as provided for in homestead entries on lands the price of which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Lands entered under the town-site, coal, and mineral land laws shall be paid for in amount and manner as provided by said laws. Notice of location of all mineral entries shall be filed in the local land office of the district in which the lands covered by the location

are situated, and unless entry and payment shall be made within three years from the date of location all rights thereunder shall cease; and in case any entryman fails to make the payments herein provided for, or any of them, within the time stated, all rights of the said entryman to the lands covered by his or her entry shall cease, and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited, and the entry shall be held for cancellation and canceled; that nothing in this Act shall prevent homestead settlers from commuting their entries under section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States by paying for the land entered the price fixed herein; that all lands, except mineral and coal lands, herein ceded remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the opening of said lands to entry shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash at not less than one dollar per acre under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any lands remaining unsold eight years after the said lands shall have been opened to entry may be sold to the highest bidder for cash without regard to the above minimum limit of price.

Sec. 3. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars to make the per capita payment provided in article three of the agreement herein ratified, the same to be reimbursed from the first money received from the sale of the lands herein ceded and relinquished. And the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the same to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of said lands, for the survey and field and office examination of the unsurveyed portion of the ceded lands, and the survey and marking of the outboundaries of the diminished reservation, where the same is not a natural water boundary; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the same to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of said lands, to be used in the construction and extension of an irrigation system on the diminished reserve, as provided in article four of the agreement.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

CHAP. 1460. An Act To aid in quieting title to certain lands within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon. [Vol. 33, p. 1033.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate and ascertain the reasonable value of the lands heretofore conveyed by the United States to the State of Oregon as a part of the grant of lands made to said State by the Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of said State," and embraced within the boundaries of the original survey of the Klamath Indian Reservation in said State, and being the lands involved in the suit of the United States versus the California and Oregon Land Company, decided in favor of said company by the Supreme Court of the United States at the October term, nineteen hundred and three (volume one hundred and ninety-two, page three hundred and fifty-five, of the United States Reports), what part of said lands have been allotted to Indians and the value of the improvements thereon, and also for what price the said California and Oregon Land Company will convey the said lands to the United States, or on what terms the said company will exchange such lands for other lands, not allotted to Indians, within the original boundaries of said reservation. And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make a full and specific report to Congress, on or before the first day of the next session, in pursuance of the jurisdiction and duties imposed on him by this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

CHAP. 1479. An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for other purposes. [Vol. 33, p. 1048.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are specially provided for herein, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Vol. 33, p. 1059.]

For clerical and incidental expenses of the United States inspector's office, Indian Territory, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven 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," ten thousand dollars.

For pay of confidential clerk in office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per month, one thousand eight hundred dollars, to be immediately available.

To pay all expenses incident to completion of the survey, platting, and appraisement of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee Nations, Indian Territory, under the provisions of an Act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, ten thousand dollars, the same to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the several town site commissions in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee Nations shall, upon the completion of the appraisement of the town lots in their respective nations, be abolished by the Secretary of the Interior at such time as in his judgment it is considered proper; and all unfinished work of such commissions, the sale of town lots at public auctions, disposition of contests, the determination of the rights of claimants, and the closing up of all other minor matters appertaining thereto shall be performed by the Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all unsold lots, the disposition of which is required by public auction, shall be offered for sale and disposed of from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior for the best obtainable price as will in his judgment best subserve the interests of the several tribes; and the various provisions of law in conflict herewith are modified accordingly.

Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes: For the purpose of removing intruders and placing allottees in unrestricted possession of their allotments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

For clerical work and labor connected with the sale and leasing of Creek and the leasing of Cherokee lands, fifteen thousand dollars.

For special clerical force in the office of the United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, and miscellaneous expenses in connection with entering of remittances received on account of payments of town lots and issuance of patents, and conveying same, six thousand dollars.

For the completion of the work heretofore required by law to be done by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the provisions for investigations herein contained two hundred thousand dollars. Said appropriation to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the work of completing the unfinished business, if any, of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall devolve upon the Secretary of the Interior, and that all the powers heretofore granted to the said Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes are hereby conferred upon the said Secretary on and after the first of July, nineteen hundred and five.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to investigate, or cause to be investigated, any lease of allotted land in the Indian Territory which he has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud, or in violation of the terms of existing agreements with any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and he shall in any such case where in his opinion the evidence warrants it refer the matter to the Attorney-General for suit in the proper United States court to cancel the same, and in all cases where it may appear to the court that any lease was obtained by fraud, or in violation of such agreements, judgment shall be rendered canceling the same upon such terms and conditions as equity may prescribe, and it shall be allowable in cases where all parties in interest consent thereto to modify any lease and to continue the same as modified: *Provided*, No lease made by any administrator, executor, guardian or curator which has been investigated by and has received the approval of the United States court having jurisdiction of the proceeding shall be subject to suit or proceeding by the Secretary of the Interior or Attorney-General: *Provided further*, No lease made by any administrator, executor, guardian, or curator shall be valid or enforceable without the approval of the court having jurisdiction of the proceeding.

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[Vol. 33, p. 1061.]

And the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to allot the lands of any tribes of Indians to the individual members thereof whenever, in his judgment, it is advantageous for such Indians that such allotments be made: *Provided*, That any allotments which may be made of the Osage Reservation in Oklahoma Territory shall be made subject to the terms and conditions of the lease herein authorized, the same being a renewal as to a part of the premises covered by a certain lease dated March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, given by the Osage Nation of Indians to Edwin B. Foster and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and now owned by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company under assignments approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which said lease and all subleases thereof duly

executed on or before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four, or executed after that date based upon contracts made prior thereto, and which have been or shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to the extent of six hundred and eighty thousand acres in the aggregate, are hereby extended for the period of ten years from the sixteenth day of March nineteen hundred and six, with all the conditions of said original lease except that from and after the sixteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and six, the royalty to be paid on gas shall be one hundred dollars per annum on each gas well, instead of fifty dollars as now provided in said lease, and except that the President of the United States shall determine the amount of royalty to be paid for oil. Said determination shall be evidenced by filing with the Secretary of the Interior on or before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and five, such determination; and the Secretary of the Interior shall immediately mail to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company and each sublessee a copy thereof.

That there shall be created an Osage Townsite Commission consisting of three members, one of whom shall be the United States Indian Agent at the Osage Agency, one to be appointed by the Chief Executive of the Osage tribe and one by the Secretary of the Interior who shall receive such compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the lots sold under this Act.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve from selection and allotment the south half of section four and the north half of section nine, township twenty-five north, range nine east, of the Indian meridian, including the town of Pawhuska, which, except the land occupied by the Indian school buildings, the agency reservoir, the Agent's office, the Council building and the residences of agency employees, and a twenty acre tract of land including the Pawhuska cemetery, shall be surveyed, appraised and laid off into lots, blocks, streets and alleys by said Townsite Commission, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, business lots to be twenty-five feet wide and residence lots fifty feet wide, and sold at public auction, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder by said Townsite Commission, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of the Osage tribe of Indians: *Provided*, That said lots shall be appraised at their real value exclusive of improvements thereon or adjacent thereto, and the improvements appraised separately: *And provided further*, That any person, church, school or other association in possession of any of said lots and having permanent improvements thereon, shall have a preference right to purchase the same at the appraised value, but in case the owner of the improvements refuses or neglects to purchase the same, then such lots shall be sold at public auction at not less than the appraised value, the purchaser at such sale to have the right to take possession of the same upon paying the occupant the appraised value of the improvements. There shall in like manner be reserved from selection and allotment one hundred and sixty acres of land, to conform to the public surveys, including the buildings now used by the licensed traders and others, for a town site at the town of Hominy; and the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section seven, township twenty-four north, range six east, for a townsite at the town of Fairfax, and the northeast corner, section thirteen, township twenty-four, range five east, consisting of ten acres, to be used for cemetery purposes; and two town sites of one hundred and sixty acres each on the line of the Midland Valley Railroad Company adjacent to stations on said line, not less than ten miles from Pawhuska. And the town lots at said towns of Fairfax and Hominy and at said town sites on line of the Midland Valley Railroad shall be surveyed, appraised and sold the same as provided for town lots in the town of Pawhuska.

That the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay out of the unexpended balances of the appropriations for "Salaries and Expenses, Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court," such expenses as were incurred by the bailiff, reporter, and stenographers of the said court for subsistence while in the performance of their duties at the headquarters of the said court, and which remain unpaid by reason of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, whether such expenses were actually paid by the disbursing clerk and disallowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury or payment refused by the disbursing clerk in the first instance.

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[Vol. 33, p. 1062.]

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to place to the credit of Howell P. Myton the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and fourteen cents, being the amount charged against him as money paid to unlawfully enrolled members of said tribes while Indian agent, Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, during his term of service ending March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three.

For the resurvey and subdivision of a portion of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, seventeen thousand dollars.

For payment of certain squatters on the Turtle Mountain Reservation for their improvements, namely, Francois Le Forte, five hundred and ten dollars; Corbet Bercier, six hundred and thirty dollars; William Bercier, three hundred and fifty-eight dollars; and Joseph Ber-

cier, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; in all, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three dollars: *Provided*, That they shall upon payment relinquish all claim to the lands they are occupying and remove from the reservation at such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

To pay Albert M. Anderson, formerly agent at the Colville Agency, State of Washington, for expenses incurred in bringing a delegation of Colville Indians from the Colville Agency to Washington and return in January, nineteen hundred, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, six hundred and two dollars and fifty cents. * * *

[Vol. 33, p. 1063.]

For payment to J. Hale Sypher, out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Choctaw Nation, five thousand dollars, being in full settlement of the claim of the said Sypher against the said Choctaw Nation growing out of legal services performed by him under and by virtue of a certain agreement made and entered into between the legally authorized commissioners of said nation and said Sypher on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in accordance with the findings of the Court of Claims made in pursuance of the reference of the claim of the said J. Hale Sypher to the said Court of Claims for adjudication, under the Act of Congress of April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, being "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes," which said sum the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to immediately pay to the said J. Hale Sypher upon execution by him of a receipt in full for all claims against the said Choctaw Nation for legal and professional services rendered by him to said nation under the agreement aforesaid.

That all actions against Indians or their property in the Territory of Oklahoma, whose affairs are under the supervision of Indian agents or bonded superintendents, shall be brought in the district court of the county in which the Indian resides.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse, as heretofore approved by him, to Axel Jacobson, the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars actually expended by him in feeding, clothing, and caring for twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wittemberg, Wisconsin, from July first to August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

The President is hereby authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Ira M. Jones, an Ottawa allottee, for a part of the land heretofore allotted to him in the Indian Territory, to wit: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty, township twenty-eight north, range twenty-three east, of the Indian meridian, and all restrictions as to the sale, encumbrance, or taxation of said land are hereby removed.

That Joseph E. Milot, citizen Pottawatomie allottee numbered one hundred and forty-four, to whom a trust patent has been issued containing restrictions upon the alienation, may sell and convey the unsold portion of his allotment, but such conveyance shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey full title to the purchaser the same as if a final patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottee.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee simple to W. E. Hardy, Amelia Clavier, Melinda Harris, William Hardy, W. F. S. Hardy, and members of the Kansas tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, for the land heretofore allotted to her in the Territory of Oklahoma and described as follows: Lot six of section seven, and the north half of the southwest one-quarter of section eight, all in township twenty-seven, range four, containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, and the west half of the southwest one-quarter and the northwest one-quarter of section twenty-one, township twenty-eight, range five, containing two hundred and forty acres, all on the Kansas Reservation in Oklahoma Territory.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee to Okemah and his wife Thithequa, Wahnahkethehah, Noten, Tahpahthea, Shuck-eah, and Neconopit, members of the Kickapoo tribe heretofore allotted in the Territory of Oklahoma for lands so allotted to them, in said Territory, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to W. T. Whittaker for the land heretofore allotted to him in the Cherokee Nation, as follows: The west one-half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section seventeen, township twenty-one, north, range nineteen east, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section seventeen, township twenty-one north, range nineteen east, containing thirty acres.

That the following-named allottees of lands in the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, are authorized upon approval of the Secretary of Interior, to alienate certain portions of their allotments therein described, as follows: Henry Hicks, lot numbered three, containing three acres, more or less, and Philip R. Dawson, lot numbered four, containing twenty-eight acres, all in section thirty, township twenty-seven north of range twenty-four east.

That all restrictions on lands of adopted full blood adult white allottees in the Quapaw Agency are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to set apart a tract of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty acres in extent, immediately adjacent to the lands now owned by the Keller and Indiana Consolidated Smelting Company, in the south half of the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, suitable in its location for a townsite, and that he cause the same to be conveyed to such person as may be designated by said company to receive title thereto, upon payment by said company of such price as may be fixed by him, and that the money received therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Colville Indians.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a fee-simple patent to Henry Guitar, an Omaha Indian, for lands heretofore allotted to him in Nebraska, to wit: the north east quarter of the southwest quarter, and lot four, section fifteen, township twenty-five north, range six east, of the sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Susan E. Hines, a member of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribe of Indians, for the land heretofore allotted to her in Roberts County, in the State of South Dakota, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land is hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Long Jim for the lands heretofore allotted to him by the Secretary of the Interior on April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, as modified and changed by Department order of April twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, under and by virtue of the agreement concluded July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by and between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations, commonly known as the "Moses agreement," accepted, ratified, and confirmed by the Act of Congress approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (Twenty-third Statutes, pages seventy-nine and eighty), and under the decision of the General Land Office of July ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, affirmed by the Department of the Interior January sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to wit: the northeast quarter, northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and lot one of section eleven, the northwest quarter and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twelve, lot one of section fourteen, and lots one and two of section thirteen, township twenty-seven north, range twenty-two east, Willamette meridian, Washington, free of all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation.

That Cornelius Doxtater, Oneida allottee numbered three hundred and ninety, to whom trust patent has been issued containing restrictions upon alienation, may sell and convey any portion of his allotment, but such conveyance shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey a full title to the purchaser of the same as if a final patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottee.

That Paith-tite, Kiowa allottee numbered twenty-six hundred and eighty-seven, to whom a trust patent has been issued containing restrictions upon alienation, may sell and convey not exceeding ten acres of his allotment, and that Otto Wells, Comanche allottee numbered one hundred and two, to whom a similar patent has been issued, may sell and convey not exceeding eighty acres of his allotment, but that such conveyances shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey full title to the purchasers the same as if a final patent, without restrictions, had been issued to the respective allottees.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee simple to William Lyons, a Chippewa Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to him on the Fond du Lac Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, to wit: the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, township forty-nine north, range seventeen west of the fourth principal meridian, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Theresa Anderson, allottee, of allotment of the lands of the Ponca Indian Reservation in Boyd County, Nebraska, numbered twelve, being the southeast quarter and the north one-half of the southwest quarter, and the south one-half of the northwest quarter of section eight, in township thirty-three north of range eleven west of the sixth principal meridian, in the county of Boyd, in the State of Nebraska; and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the president be, and he hereby is, authorized to issue a patent in fee to Jennie M. Brown, a member of the Sisseton and Wahpeton band of Sioux Indians, for lands heretofore allotted to her in the State of South Dakota, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That Louisa Morgan and Mrs. Mandan (Wanyagwankewin), Yankton Sioux allottees, to whom trust patents have been issued containing restrictions upon alienation, may sell and convey all, or any part of their allotments, but that such conveyance shall be subject to

the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved, shall convey full title to the purchaser, the same as if final patent, without restrictions, had been issued to said allottees.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee simple to Abraham Elm, an Oneida Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to him in the State of Wisconsin, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to issue a patent in fee simple to Simon Antone, an Oneida Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to him in the State of Wisconsin, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That William T. Selwyn, a Yankton Sioux Indian, may purchase, upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, a tract of not exceeding thirty-eight and sixty-one one-hundredths acres from the lands reserved for the Yankton Agency, South Dakota, including the land upon which the improvements of the said Selwyn are located, described as follows: Northeast quarter (lot five) of southwest quarter of section twenty-seven, township ninety-four, of range sixty-four, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey said tract to the said Selwyn by patent in fee.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to issue a patent in fee to Frank Meecham, a Yakima Indian, whose allotment is numbered eleven hundred and thirty-four, for the east half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, township eleven north, range nineteen east, of the Willamette meridian, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrances, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to issue patents in fee simple to the following-named persons for the following tracts of land, respectively, the same being allottees on the Sisseton Indian Reservation of South Dakota, to wit: To Samuel J. Brown, junior, lot five, section twenty-four, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range fifty west, fifth principal meridian; the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-two, township one hundred and twenty-six north, range fifty west. To Phoebe S. Lowe, formerly Phoebe S. Brown, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range fifty west; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township one hundred and twenty-six north, range fifty west. To Lillian S. Clay, formerly Lillian S. Brown, lot one, section twenty-five, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range fifty west; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township one hundred and twenty-six north, range fifty west. And all provisions restricting or limiting the issue of patent or alienation of said lands by said allottees are hereby repealed so far as they conflict with this Act.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized at his discretion to issue patents in fee to Henry Meagher, a Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to him in the Territory of Oklahoma, to wit: The southwest quarter of section thirty-two, township eleven north, of range seven west, of the Indian meridian; and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrances, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee to Jennet Jackson, formerly Jennie Meagher, a Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to her in the Territory of Oklahoma, to wit: The northeast quarter of section thirty-one, township eleven north, of range seven west, of the Indian meridian; and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrances, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee to Maggie Meagher, a Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to her in the Territory of Oklahoma, to wit: The southeast quarter of section thirty-one, township eleven north, of range seven west, of the Indian meridian; and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrances, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee simple to Jefferson Goulette, for the lands heretofore allotted to him in the State of South Dakota, to wit: The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, or lots numbered three, four, and five of section thirty-one, township ninety-seven north, range sixty-four west, of the fifth principal meridian, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That Josephine Lillie is hereby given and granted the absolute, unqualified fee-simple title to the west half of the northwest quarter of section ten, in township ten north, range twenty east, of the Willamette meridian, in the Yakima Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, under patent heretofore issued to her by the United States of America, bearing

date July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, which patent is recorded in volume fifty-two, page two hundred and thirty-five, in the records of the General Land Office, free and clear from any trust or reservation, and with full power in her to sell and convey the same, free from any trust or reservation, and that a patent in due form of law shall be issued to her, her heirs and assigns, by the United States of America, giving, granting, and conveying to her the absolute fee-simple title thereto, free and clear from any trusts or reservations, and with full power in her to dispose of the same without restriction. And the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes, page three hundred and eighty-eight), as amended by the Act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (Twenty-sixth Statutes, page seven hundred and ninety-four), shall not hereafter apply to or affect the said real property, and the patent hereto issued to her, bearing date July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and recorded in volume fifty-two, page two hundred and thirty-five, in the records of the General Land Office, be, and the same is hereby, canceled and held for naught.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Kiva C. Lewis, Rosebud allottee numbered thirty-nine hundred and eighty-six, for the lands heretofore allotted to her, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of the lands heretofore allotted or that may hereafter be allotted to Mrs. Jennie O. Morton, of Ramona, Indian Territory, or to Fred. A. Kerr, of Hereford, Indian Territory, both citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and duly enrolled as such, be, and the same hereby are, removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a patent to Henry A. Quinn for the east half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range fifty west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to issue a patent in fee to Benjamin McBride, Yankton Sioux allottee, for the lands heretofore allotted him in South Dakota, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Louisa Quinn Miller, a member of the Sisseton and Wahpeton band of Sioux Indians, for lands heretofore allotted to her in the State of South Dakota, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to set apart a tract of land not exceeding twenty acres in extent on the land reserved for agency purposes on the Yankton Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, for the perpetual use of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians for a park and site for a monument or monuments to the memory of deceased Yankton Sioux chiefs and eminent members of their said tribe whose memory they may desire to perpetuate.

That the resolutions of the Seminole council, passed and approved on April eighteenth, nineteen hundred, accepting and ratifying the contract and sale made by the Seminole town-site commissioners to John F. Brown, of the unsold lots in the town of Sewoka, Indian Territory, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and also providing for the distribution of the said money among the Seminole people per capita, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell and convey a [by] patent to the diocese of Duluth for one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Chippewa Reservation of Minnesota, within the county of Cass, in said State, to be used as a site for a mission church to be established and maintained by said diocese of Duluth, said land to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That such sale does not conflict with any prior claim to such land. Such land to be sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the timber, if any, on said land to be sold at such price as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds of said land and timber to be placed to the credit of the Chippewas of Mississippi.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue patents in fee to Rosa Rice and Thomas Quinn, Sisseton allottees, for the lands heretofore allotted to them in South Dakota, and that he be authorized, in his discretion, to issue a patent in fee to Alice Powless, an Oneida allottee, to lands heretofore allotted to her in Wisconsin, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, and taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to issue fee simple patents to Antoine Cabney and Carroll Farley, Omaha Indians, for lands heretofore allotted them in Nebraska, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That Runs Bowing or William Elk, Ponca allottee numbered eighty-four, to whom a trust patent has been issued for lands heretofore allotted to him in Nebraska containing

restrictions upon alienation, may sell and convey a tract of land lying on both sides of the right of way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, not exceeding five acres, but that such conveyance shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey full title to the purchaser the same as if a final patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottee.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to issue a patent in fee to John Thompson, a Santee Sioux Indian, in lieu of the trust patent heretofore issued to him for the lands in Nebraska, and all restrictions as to sale, encumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, for the use and benefit of the Mille Lac Indians, lot numbered four in section twenty-eight, township forty-three north, of range twenty-seven west of the fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, reserved by joint resolution of Congress of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as a perpetual burial place for the Mille Lac Indians, five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the person or persons holding the legal title to said lot to deed the same by warranty deed to the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Mille Lac Indians.

That the lands now held by the various villages or pueblos of Pueblo Indians, or by individual members thereof, within Pueblo reservations or lands, in the Territory of New Mexico, and all personal property furnished said Indians by the United States, or used in cultivating said lands, and any cattle and sheep now possessed or that may hereafter be acquired by said Indians shall be free and exempt from taxation of any sort whatsoever, including taxes heretofore levied, if any, until Congress shall otherwise provide.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to return to the several purchasers of the pine timber from the lands of the ceded Chippewa Indian reservations, in the State of Minnesota, all or such parts of the moneys heretofore or hereafter severally deposited with their sealed bids, being twenty per centum of the amount of such bids, at sales held, or to be held, under the Act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, as amended by Act of June twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine such purchasers entitled to after the completion of their contracts of purchase.

That so much of the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, as provides that the grazing lands to be set apart for the use of the Uintah, White River Utes, and other Indians on the Uintah Reservation, as provided by public resolution numbered thirty-one, of June nineteenth, nineteen hundred and two, shall be confined to the lands south of the Strawberry River, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

That the time for opening to public entry the unallotted lands on the Uintah Reservation in Utah having been fixed by law as the tenth day of March, nineteen hundred and five; it is hereby provided that the time for opening said reservation shall be extended to the first of September, nineteen hundred and five, unless the President shall determine that the same may be opened at an earlier date and that the manner of opening such lands for settlement and entry, and for disposing of the same, shall be as follows: That the said unallotted lands, excepting such tracts as may have been set aside as national forest reserve, and such mineral lands as were disposed of by the Act of Congress of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof; and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in said proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are thereby opened to settlement and entry: *Provided*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and the Spanish war or Philippine insurrection, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of March first, nineteen and one, shall not be abridged: *And provided further*, That all lands opened to settlement and entry under this Act remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the taking effect of this Act shall be sold and disposed of for cash, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not more than six hundred and forty acres to any one person. The proceeds of the sale of such lands shall be applied as provided in the Act of Congress of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

That before the opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation the President is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve as an addition to the Uintah Forest Reserve, subject to the laws, rules, and regulations governing forest reserves, and subject to the mineral rights granted by the Act of Congress of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, such portion of the lands within the Uintah Indian Reservation as he considers necessary, and

he may also set apart and reserve any reservoir site or other lands necessary to conserve and protect the water supply for the Indians or for general agricultural development, and may confirm such rights to water thereon as have already accrued: *Provided*, That the proceeds from any timber on such addition as may with safety be sold prior to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, shall be paid to said Indians in accordance with the provisions of the Act opening the reservation.

That the Raven Mining Company shall, within sixty days from the passage of this Act, file for record, in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which its claims are located, a proper certificate of each location; and it shall also, within the same time, file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, in the city of Washington, said description and a map showing the locations made by it on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, under the Act of Congress of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two (Statutes at Large, volume thirty-two, page two hundred and sixty-three); and thereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall forthwith cause said locations to be inspected and report made, and if found to contain the character of mineral to which said company is entitled by the Act of Congress aforesaid and that each of said claims does not exceed the size of a regular mining claim, to wit, six hundred by fifteen hundred feet, he shall issue a patent in fee to the Raven Mining Company for each of said claims: *Provided further*, That the Florence Mining Company entitled under the Act of Congress approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, to the preferential right to locate not to exceed six hundred and forty acres of contiguous mineral land in the Uintah Reservation, Utah, shall within sixty days from the passage of this Act file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which its location is made a proper description of its claim, and it shall within the same time file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior said description and a map showing the location made by it on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, and thereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall forthwith cause said location to be inspected and report thereon made, and if found not to exceed six hundred and forty acres he shall issue a patent in fee to said Company for the said land: *And provided further*, That the extension of time for opening the unallotted lands to public entry herein granted shall not extend the time to make locations to any person or company heretofore given a preferential right, but the Raven Mining Company and the Florence Mining Company pending the time for opening to public entry the Uintah Reservation shall have the right of ingress and egress to and from their respective properties over and through said reservation.

That in the case entitled "In the matter of enrollment of persons claiming rights in the Cherokee Nation by intermarriage against The United States, Departmental, Numbered Seventy-six," now pending in the Court of Claims, the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to render final judgment in said case, and either party feeling itself aggrieved by said judgment shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States within thirty days from the filing of said judgment in the Court of Claims. And the said Supreme Court of the United States shall advance said case on its calendar for early hearing.

That Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or were in rightful possession of such improvements upon lands in the Cherokee Nation on April twenty-first, nineteen and four to which there is no valid adverse claim, shall have the right within six months from the date of the approval of this Act to dispose of such improvements to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose and the amount for which said improvements are disposed of, if sold according to the provisions of this Act, shall be a lien upon the rents and profits of the land until paid, and such lien may be enforced by the vendor in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That the right of any Delaware-Cherokee citizen to dispose of such improvements shall, before the valuation at which the improvements may be sold, be determined under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is hereby authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this Act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this Act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this Act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this Act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this Act to receive and consider applications for enrollments of children born subsequent to May twenty-five, nineteen hundred and one, and prior to March fourth,

nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this Act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for ninety days after the date of the approval of this Act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and to enroll and make allotments to such children giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated from the trust or invested funds of the Chickasaw tribe now in the Treasury of the United States belonging to said tribe, for the immediate payment of all the outstanding school warrants of said tribe, legally issued for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of said tribe, such payment to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of said three hundred thousand dollars shall be held by the Secretary of the Interior and be by him added to the interests of the Chickasaw tribe in the coal and asphaltum royalty fund, and used for the maintenance of public schools of said tribe during the existence of the tribal government: *And provided further*, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars of the money in the Treasury belonging to the Creek Nation, derived from the sale of lots in town sites, is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for the payment, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of the outstanding indebtedness of said Nation.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any available funds of the Creek Nation of Indians in the Treasury of the United States, to the Turner Hardware Company, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, the sum of one thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and five cents, in full payment of accounts for certain school supplies purchased by the superintendents for the use of various Creek boarding schools in the years eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and nineteen hundred, which accounts are approved by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory.

To reimburse Delos K. Lonewolf, a Kiowa Indian, for the value of the improvements owned by him and surrendered to the United States on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the acceptance of said sum by said Lonewolf shall be a complete and absolute bar to any and all claims against the United States for said improvements.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George Walker, a Pottawatomie Indian, of Michigan, whose name was omitted from Schedule A of the findings of the Court of Claims, his proportionate share of the sum of seventy-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents appropriated for certain Pottawatomes of Michigan by the Act approved April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, amounting to two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents.

That the provision in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the reisdue of the lands of the Creek Nation not taken as allotments is hereby repealed and the provision of the Creek agreement, Article III, approved March one, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby restored and reenacted.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall make an investigation and definitely ascertain what amount of land, if any, belonging to the Creek Nation, has been taken and allotted to the members of the Seminole tribe and arrange payment to the Creek Nation for such land if there be anything due by the Seminole Nation.

That the improvements of Seminole citizens upon Creek lands and the improvements of Creek citizens upon Seminole lands that are unpaid for by said allottees shall be investigated by the Secretary of the Interior and paid for by said nations, respectively.

That all persons who have heretofore purchased any of the lands of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and have made full and final payment thereof in conformity with the Acts of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and of July first, nineteen hundred and two, respecting the sale of such lands, shall be entitled to receive patent therefor upon submitting satisfactory proof to the Secretary of the Interior that the untimbered lands so purchased are not susceptible of cultivation or residence and are exclusively grazing lands, incapable of any profitable use other than for grazing purposes.

That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the number of Clatsop Indians of Oregon and Washington, Tillamook Indians of Oregon, Lower Band of Chinook Indians of Washington and Kathlamet Band of Chinook Indians of the State of Oregon, or their heirs, who can be identified as belonging to said tribes at the time of executing certain agreements dated August fifth, August seventh and August ninth, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and report his findings to Congress at its next session.

trustees of the Port Madison Indian Church, as listed in schedule of appraisement of said improvements upon lands ceded by Article I of this agreement, a copy of which schedule of appraisement is hereunto attached. And it is further agreed that the disposition of the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four dollars, the appraisement of the Government school-house and farmer's dwelling, and two hundred dollars for cable anchorages of two telegraph companies, as per attached schedule, is discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior, and may be expended, in his discretion, in the erection of a day school building upon the remaining thirty-six acres unallotted subdivision of the Port Madison Indian Reservation, described as lot three, section twenty-one, township twenty-six north, range two east, Willamette meridian, which unallotted subdivision adjoins lot four of the tract ceded by Article I of this agreement.

ARTICLE III. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of the Port Madison Indian Reservation of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing treaties or agreements not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE IV. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin and by a majority of the male adult Indian parties hereto, and when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the said James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the male adult Indians belonging on the Port Madison Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the Port Madison Subagency, Kitsap County, Washington, this twenty-eighth day of May, anno Domini nineteen hundred and four.

That Claf-wha George, Indian allottee numbered ten, of the Port Madison Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, to whom a trust patent was issued on November fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for lot one, in section twenty-eight, township twenty-six north, range two east, of the Willamette meridian, together with other lands, is hereby authorized to sell and convey to the United States of America the said lot one, including improvements thereon.

That Qu-dis-kid Big John, Indian allottee numbered eleven, of the Port Madison Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, to whom a trust patent was issued on November fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for lot two, in section twenty-eight, township twenty-six north, range two east, of the Willamette meridian, together with other lands, is hereby authorized to sell and convey to the United States of America the said lot two, including improvements thereon.

SEC. 7. For payment to the Kansas or Kaw Indians in settlement of their claims against the United States, as established by the award of the Kaw Commission, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two (Thirty-second Statutes at Large, page six hundred and thirty-six), one hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated is accepted by the said Kansas or Kaw Indians in full settlement for all claims of whatever nature which they may have or claim to have against the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of the above amount to Samuel J. Crawford, attorney for said Indians, an amount equal to ten per cent of said sum of one hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, in full for services and expenses incident to the prosecution of the claims of said Indians: *Provided, however*, That no part of said sum shall be paid until said Indians, in general council lawfully convened for that purpose, shall execute and deliver to the United States a general release of all claims and demands of every name and nature against the United States: *Provided further*, That out of the amount of one hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, for payment of the claim of the Kaw or Kansas Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay the accounts of the twenty-two newspapers, aggregating the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-six cents, set out in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, printed in House of Representatives Executive Document Numbered Sixty, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, at not exceeding the commercial rates at the time the service was rendered, for advertising under previous authority of the Department of the Interior the sale of Kansas trust and diminished reserve Indian lands in eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make an investigation as to the practicability of providing a water supply for irrigation purposes to be used on a portion of the reservation of the Southern Utes in Colorado, and he is authorized to contract for and to expend from the funds of said Southern Utes in the purchase of perpetual water rights sufficient to irrigate not exceeding ten thousand acres on the western part of the Southern Ute Reservation and for annual charges for maintenance of such water thereon such amount and upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just and reasonable, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purchase of such perpetual water rights and

not exceeding a maximum of fifty cents per acre per annum for the maintenance of water upon the land to be irrigated: *Provided*, That after such an investigation he shall find all the essential conditions relative to the water supply and to the perpetuity of its availability for use upon said lands as will justify a contract for its perpetual use the contract for such water shall be for a specific number of inches: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, upon making all such contracts, shall require from the company, person, or persons entering into such contract a bond of indemnity, to be approved by him, for the faithful and continuous execution of such contract as provided therein.

Sec. 9. That section twelve, chapter fourteen hundred and ninety-five, Statutes of the United States of America, entitled "An Act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. That the President may reserve and except from said lands, not to exceed one thousand two hundred and eighty acres, for Catholic mission schools, church, and hospital and such other eleemosynary institutions as may now be maintained by the Catholic Church on said reservation, which lands are hereby granted to those religious organizations of the Catholic Church now occupying the same, known as the Society of Jesus, the Sisters of Charity of Providence, and the Ursuline Nuns, the said lands to be granted in the following amounts, namely: To the Society of Jesus, six hundred and forty acres; to the Sisters of Charity of Providence, three hundred and twenty acres, and to the Ursuline Nuns, three hundred and twenty acres, such lands to be reserved and granted for the uses indicated only so long as the same are maintained, used, and occupied by said organizations for the purposes indicated, except that forty acres of the six hundred and forty acres hereinbefore mentioned as granted to the Society of Jesus are hereby granted in fee simple to said Society of Jesus, its successors and assigns: *And be it further provided*, That the President shall further reserve and except from said lands for the use of the University of Montana for biological station purposes one hundred and sixty acres, which land is hereby granted to the State of Montana for the use of the University of Montana. The governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to locate said last-mentioned lands.

"The President is also authorized to reserve lands upon the same conditions and for similar purposes for any other missionary or religious societies that may make application therefor within one year after the passage of this Act in such quantity as he may deem proper. The President may also reserve such of said lands as may be convenient or necessary for the occupation and maintenance of any and all agency buildings, substations, mills, and other governmental institutions now in use on said reservation, or which may be used or occupied by the Government of the United States."

The President is also hereby authorized to reserve not to exceed five thousand acres of timber lands for the use of said Indians as a fuel supply, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 10. For the construction of an irrigation system necessary for developing and furnishing a water supply for the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton on the Gila River Indian reservation the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the total cost of the entire construction and installation of said irrigating system shall not exceed five hundred and forty thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That when said irrigation system is in successful operation and the Indians have become self-supporting the cost of operating the said system shall be equitably apportioned upon the lands irrigated and to the annual charge shall be added an amount sufficient to pay back into the Treasury the cost of the work within thirty years, suitable deduction being made for the amounts received from disposal of lands which now form a part of the said reservation.

Sec. 11. That townships twenty-two north of ranges one and two east of the Indian meridian, all in the Oto and Missouri Indian Reservation, shall be attached to and become a part of Noble County, Oklahoma Territory.

Sec. 12. That hereafter all appeals and writs of error shall be taken from the United States courts in the Indian Territory to the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory, and from the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory to the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit in the same manner as is now provided for in cases taken by appeal or writ of error from the circuit courts of the United States to the circuit court of appeals of the United States for the eighth circuit.

Sec. 13. That the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of the State of Michigan are hereby authorized, within ninety days from the approval of this Act, to file a petition in the Court of Claims of the United States for the purpose of settling the question as to the ownership of the stocks, Government bonds, or moneys held in trust by the Government at the date of the treaty of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians and the United States (Eleventh Statutes, page six hundred and twenty-four), under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-six (Seventh Statutes, page four hundred

and ninety-nine), which was then deposited in the Treasury of the United States; and for the further purpose of ascertaining the amount, if any, due the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, under a conversion made on March ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, as set forth in the report of the honorable Secretary of the Interior on Senate bill numbered sixty-seven hundred and sixty-six, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, bearing date January seventeenth, nineteen hundred and three, and the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, bearing date January fourteenth, nineteen hundred and three, thereunto attached. That said petition shall name the United States as defendant, and may be verified by attorney. That the Court of Claims is hereby granted jurisdiction in law and in equity to render judgment upon said petition, and to pass upon and find, as a matter of law, whether or not the conversion of said funds was authorized under the third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five above referred to. That the Court of Claims shall advance said cause upon the docket, and, if judgment be rendered for the petitioner, shall award a proper attorney fee for the attorneys of record, to be paid on separate warrants from the amount recovered.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

CHAP. 1484. An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for prior years, and for other purposes. [Vol. 33, p. 1214.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

INDIAN OFFICE: For the following for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, namely: Three copyists, at one thousand dollars each, and for two copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, paid from the tribal funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Act of April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars. [Vol. 33, p. 1233.]

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases, certified to Congress at its present session in House Document Numbered Forty-three and Senate Document Numbered One hundred and eighty, two hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and five dollars; said judgments to be paid after the deductions required to be made under the provisions of section six of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," shall have been ascertained and duly certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, which certification shall be made as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, and such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected; and the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interests of the Indian Service: *Provided*, That no one of said judgments provided in this paragraph shall be paid until the Attorney-General shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that there exists no grounds sufficient, in his opinion, to support a motion for a new trial or an appeal of said cause. [Vol. 33, p. 1250.]

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For payment to estate of Reubin James, deceased, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from him in eighteen hundred and sixty-six by Comanche Indians, one thousand two hundred and thirty dollars. [Vol. 33, p. 1254.]

For payment to estate of James She-wah-ha, deceased, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from him in eighteen hundred and sixty-six by Comanche Indians, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment to estate of Jinney Casey, deceased, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from her in eighteen hundred and sixty-six by Comanche Indians, two hundred and fifty dollars. [Vol. 33, p. 1257.]

Approved, March 3, 1905.

PROCLAMATIONS.

RESTORATION OF CAPITAN GRANDE MISSION LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by Executive order dated December 27, 1875, sections 5 and 6, township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, were with certain other tracts of land withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for the use of the Capitan Grande Band or Village of Mission Indians; and

Whereas, the commission appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California," (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 26, p. 712) selected for the said Capitan Grande band or village of Indians certain tracts of land and intentionally omitted and excluded from such selection the said sections 5 and 6, township 15 south, range 2 east; and

Whereas, the report and recommendations of the said commission were approved by Executive order dated December 29, 1891, which order also directed that "All of the lands mentioned in said report are hereby withdrawn from settlement and entry until patents shall have issued for said selected reservations, and until the recommendations of said commission shall be fully executed, and, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the lands or any part thereof shall be restored to the public domain;" and

Whereas a patent was issued March 10, 1894, to the said Indians for the lands selected by the commission as aforesaid and which patent also excluded the said sections 5 and 6, township 15 south, range 2 east; and

Whereas it appears that on the 10th day of March, 1895, Joseph J. Henderson entered upon the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, section 5, township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, for the purpose of taking the land under the homestead law, and can not make the requisite filings on the land occupied by him until it shall have been formally restored to the public domain, and that no good reason appears to exist for the further reservation of said sections 5 and 6, for the said band of Indians:

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and make known that Executive orders dated December 27, 1875, and December 29, 1891, are so far modified as to except from their provisions sections 5 and 6, of township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the said sections are hereby restored to the public domain.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States the
[SEAL.] one hundred and twenty-ninth.

By the President:

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

T. ROOSEVELT.

OPENING OF UINTAH RESERVATION LANDS IN UTAH.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas it was provided by the act of Congress, approved May 27, A. D., 1902 (32 Stat., 263), among other things, that on October first, 1903, the unallotted lands in the Uintah

Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, "shall be restored to the public domain: *Provided*, That persons entering any of said lands under the homestead laws shall pay therefor at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre".

And, whereas, the time for the opening of said unallotted lands was extended to October 1, 1904, by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 998), and was extended to March 10, 1905, by the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 207), and was again extended to not later than September 1, 1905, by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1069), which last named act provided, among other things:

That the said unallotted lands, excepting such tracts as may have been set aside as national forest reserve, and such mineral lands as were disposed of by the act of Congress of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof; and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in said proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are thereby opened to settlement and entry: *Provided*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and Spanish war or Philippine insurrection, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by said acts of Congress, do hereby declare and make known that all the unallotted lands in said reservation, excepting such as have at that time been reserved for military, forestry and other purposes, and such mineral lands as may have been disposed of under existing laws, will on and after the 28th day of August, 1905, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise, be opened to entry, settlement and disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States; and it is further directed and prescribed that:

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, August 1, 1905, and ending at 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday, August 12, 1905, a registration will be had at Vernal, Price and Provo, State of Utah, and at Grand Junction, State of Colorado, for the purpose of ascertaining what persons desire to enter, settle upon, and acquire title to any of said lands under the homestead law, and of ascertaining their qualifications so to do. To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified, by written application to be made only on a blank form provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws, and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the Government against any attempted impersonation. Registration cannot be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat., 847), may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, having a duly executed power of attorney on a blank form provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name.

Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a nontransferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened hereunder; but the only purpose for which he can go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he may make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the opening herein provided for, and during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by a drawing for the district publicly held at Provo, Utah, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 17, 1905, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawing will be had under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to this drawing the registration officers will, at the time of registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be subsequently sealed in a separate envelope which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show

that it is to go into the drawing. These envelopes will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawing herein provided. When the registration is completed, all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give to each inclosed card a number in the order in which the envelopes containing the same is drawn. The result of the drawing will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon.

Notice of the drawings, stating the name of each applicant and number assigned to him by the drawing, will be posted each day at the place of drawing, and each applicant will be notified of his number, and of the day upon which he must make his entry, by a postal card mailed to him at the address given by him at the time of registration. The result of each day's drawing will also be given to the press to be published as a matter of news. Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants and in the order established by the drawing.

Commencing on Monday, August 28, 1905, at 9 o'clock a. m., the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 50, inclusive, must be presented at the land office in the town of Vernal, Utah, in the land district in which said lands are situated, and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing numbers 51 to 100, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing.

To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry, each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, together with the regular land office fees, but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through his agent, who can represent but one soldier or sailor as in the matter of registration.

Persons who make homestead entry for any of these lands will be required to pay therefor at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre when they make final proof, but no payment, other than the usual fees and commissions will be required at the time the entry is made.

Persons who apply to make entry of these lands prior to October 27, 1905, will not be required to file the usual nonmineral affidavit with their applications to enter, but such affidavit must be filed before final proof is accepted under their entries; but all persons who make entry after that date will be required to file that affidavit with their applications to enter.

The production of the certificate of registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appear that an applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands, his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening.

Any person or persons desiring to found, or to suggest establishing, a townsite upon any of the said lands, at any point, may, at any time before the opening herein provided for, file in the land office a written application to that effect, describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the Commissioner of the General Land Office with their recommendation in the premises. Such Commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will, if the Secretary of the Interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement and directing that the same be held for the time being for disposal under the townsite laws of the United States in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct; and, if at any time after such withdrawal has been made it is determined that the lands so withdrawn are not needed for townsite purposes they may be released from such withdrawal and then disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws in the manner prescribed herein.

All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the

expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, as hereinbefore prescribed, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied, and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy, and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into full effect the opening herein provided for.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th July, in the year of our Lord 1905, and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

UINTAH FOREST RESERVE, UTAH. (SECOND PROCLAMATION.)

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, the Uintah Forest Reserve, in the State of Utah, was established by proclamation dated February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, under and by virtue of section twenty-four of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes", which provides, "That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof";

And whereas, it is provided by the act of Congress, approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for other purposes", that "before the opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation the President is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve as an addition to the Uintah Forest Reserve, subject to the laws, rules, and regulations governing forest reserves, and subject to the mineral rights granted by the act of Congress of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, such portion of the lands within the Uintah Indian Reservation as he considers necessary";

And whereas, it is considered necessary for the public good that certain lands in the Uintah Indian Reservation be set apart and reserved as an addition to the Uintah Forest Reserve;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, do hereby make known and proclaim that certain lands in the said Uintah Indian Reservation are hereby added to and made a part of the Uintah Forest Reserve, and that the boundary lines of the said forest reserve are, accordingly, so changed and extended as to read as follows:

Beginning at the north-west corner of Township one (1) South, Range seven (7) East, Salt Lake Meridian, Utah; thence easterly along the Base Line to the south-west corner of Township one (1) North, Range nine (9) East; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said township; thence easterly to the south-west corner of Township two (2) North, Range fourteen (14) East; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said township; thence easterly to the middle of the channel of the Green River; thence in a general south-easterly direction along the middle of the channel of said river to the range line between Ranges twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) East; thence southerly along the range line, allowing for the proper offset on the Base Line, to the south-east corner of Township two (2) South, Range twenty-two (22) East; thence westerly to the north-west corner of Township three (3) South, Range nineteen (19) East; thence southerly to the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation; thence north-westerly along said Indian reservation boundary to the section line between Sections twenty-one (21) and twenty-eight (28), Township two (2) North, Range one (1) East, Uintah Meridian; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section nineteen (19), Township two (2) North, Range one (1) West; thence northerly to the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13), Township two (2) North, Range two (2) West; thence

westerly to the south-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-west corner of Section twelve (12), said township; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section four (4), said township; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence westerly to the north-east corner of Section four (4), Township two (2) North, Range three (3) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section thirty-three (33), said township; thence westerly to the north-east corner of Township one (1) North, Range six (6) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13), said township; thence westerly to the south-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section eleven (11), said township; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence westerly to the north-east corner of Section eight (8), said township; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section seventeen (17), said township; thence westerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-one (21), Township one (1) North, Range nine (9) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of said section; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section nineteen (19), said township; thence southerly along the range line, allowing for the proper offset on the Base Line, to the north-west corner of Section eighteen (18), Township one (1), South, Range nine (9) West; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Section sixteen (16), Township one (1) South, Range eight (8) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section thirty-three (33), said township; thence westerly to the north-east corner of Section four (4), Township two (2) South, Range ten (10) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section sixteen (16), said township; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section eighteen (18), said township; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Township two (2) South, Range eleven (11) West; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section thirty-three (33), said township; thence northerly to the south-east corner of Section twenty (20), said township; thence westerly to the south-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the south-east corner of Section seven (7), said township; thence westerly to the south-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said township; thence westerly to the north-east corner of fractional Section four (4), Township two (2) South, Range twelve (12) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section thirty-three (33), said township; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Section three (3), Township three (3) South, Range twelve (12) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of said section; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Section eleven (11), said township; thence southerly to the south-east corner of said section; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Section thirteen (13), said township; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Township four (4) South, Range twelve (12) West; thence easterly to the south-west corner of Section thirty-three (33), Township four (4) South, Range eleven (11) West; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence easterly to the south-west corner of Section twenty-five (25), said township; thence northerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Section thirty (30), Township four (4) South, Range ten (10) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section thirty-one (31), said township; thence easterly to the south-west corner of Township four (4) South, Range nine (9) West; thence northerly to the north-west corner of Section thirty (30), said township; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-five (25), said township; thence southerly to the south-east corner of said township; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Section five (5), Township five (5) South, Range eight (8) West; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section seventeen (17), said township; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section eighteen (18), said township; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section twenty-four (24), Township five (5) South, Range nine (9) West; thence westerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-eight (28), said township; thence southerly to the south-east corner of said section; thence westerly to the south-west corner of Section twenty-nine (29), said township; thence southerly to the north-west corner of Section twenty-nine (29), Township six (6) South, Range nine (9) West; thence easterly to the south-west corner of Section twenty-one (21), Township six (6) South, Range eight (8) West; thence northerly to the north-west corner of Section four (4), said township; thence easterly to the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation; thence in a general south-westerly and north-westerly direction along said Indian reservation boundary to the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, Salt Lake Meridian; thence northerly to the north-west corner of Township one (1) South, Range seven (7) East, the place of beginning; such of the above-named corners as have not been established by the official surveys being intended to be located at the points where such corners would fall in projecting the surveys in the directions indicated without allowing for any irregularities which may occur in actually extending the surveys;

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been, prior to the date hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired: *Provided*, that this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular

tract of land unless the entryman, settler or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing or settlement was made.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to make settlement upon the lands reserved by this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States the one [SEAL.] hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

NAVAHO RESERVATION, UTAH.

WHITE HOUSE, *March 10, 1905.*

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands situated in the State of Utah, be and the same are hereby, withheld from sale and settlement and set apart for Indian purposes, as an addition to the Navaho Indian reservation, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Montezuma Creek (in Utah); running thence due east to the Colorado State line; thence south along the Colorado State line to the San Juan River; thence down the San Juan River to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That any tract or tracts within the region of country described as aforesaid, which are settled upon or occupied, or to which valid rights have attached under existing laws of the United States prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CANCELLATION OF LANDS SET APART IN UTAH.

WHITE HOUSE, *May 15, 1905.*

The Executive order of March 10, 1905, setting apart certain lands in Utah as an addition to the Navaho Indian Reservation, is hereby cancelled, and in lieu thereof, it is hereby ordered that the following-described lands situated in said State be, and the same are hereby withheld from sale and entry and set apart for Indian purposes, as an addition to the said Indian reservation, viz: Beginning at the corner to sections 25 and 30, 31 and 36, on the range line between ranges 23 and 24 east, in township 40 south, running east on the north boundary of sections 31 to 36 inclusive, in townships 40 south, ranges 24 and 25 east, and sections 31 to 34 inclusive, township 40 south, range 26 east, to the Colorado State line; thence south along the Colorado State line to the San Juan River; thence down the San Juan River to the meander corner to fractional sections 31 and 36, on the range line between ranges 23 and 24 east; thence north on said range line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That any tract or tracts within the region of country described as aforesaid, which are settled upon or occupied, or to which valid rights have attached under existing laws of the United States prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation.

T. ROOSEVELT.

FORT SHAW SCHOOL RESERVATION, MONTANA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1905.

The PRESIDENT:

The military reservation of Fort Shaw, Mont., declared by Executive order of January 11, 1870, and embracing an area of about 29,843 acres, has become useless for military purposes. By order of the Secretary of War, dated April 25, 1892 (G. O., No. 30, Hdqrs. of the Army, 1892), the military post of Fort Shaw, Mont., including the entire reservation, were, under authority of the act of Congress, approved July 31, 1882 (22 Stats., 181), set aside for Indian school purposes and turned over to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior "so long as it may not be required for military occupation."

By order of the Interior Department, dated July 6, 1893, 4,999.50 acres of the land embraced within the military reservation, were reserved for the use of the Fort Shaw Indian school; and by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 6, 1905, there has been added from such lands to the school reserve, as made by said order of July 6, 1893, a tract situated immediately west of the school reserve containing 4,364 acres, as described

in letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 28, 1905, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. It appears, therefore, that a portion only (9,363.5 acres) of the military reserve is needed for Indian school purposes—the remainder of the reserve (20,479.5 acres) being useless for either military or Indian school purposes.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, I have the honor to recommend that the entire reservation, except the portion (9,363.5 acres) which has been set aside for the Fort Shaw Indian school, as set forth above, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, under authority of the act of Congress, approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103), for disposition as provided therein or as may be otherwise provided by law.

Inasmuch as the entire reservation has become useless for military purposes, it is further recommended that the portion of the military reserve which has been set aside for the Fort Shaw Indian school be also placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, the same, however, to be held in reserve for Indian school purposes.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

WHITE HOUSE, July 22, 1905.

The recommendations made within by the Acting Secretary of War are approved.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause this action to be noted on the records of the General Land Office.

T. ROOSEVELT.

SANTA CLARA PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO.

WHITE HOUSE, July 29, 1905.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the public domain in the Territory of New Mexico, embracing the following sections and fractional sections, viz: South half of section 1, all of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and north half of sections 17, 18, 23, and 24, of township 20 north, range 7 east; all of section 31, and south half of section 32, of township 21 north, range 7 east; all of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, and north half of sections 13, 19, and 20, of township 20 north, range 6 east; all of sections 33, 34, 35, 36, and south half of sections 25, 26, 27, and 32, of township 21 north, range 6 east; all of sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and north half of sections 23, and 24, and that east part of sections 3, 10, and 15, not included in the land grant, Baca location No. 1, on the west, of township 20 north, range 5 east; and so much of the south half of section 6, and the north half of section 19, and of sections 7, and 18, of township 20 north, range 8 east, as may be required to connect the proposed reservation with the west boundary of the Pueblo grant of Santa Clara; be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico belonging to the Pueblo of Santa Clara: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts to which valid existing rights have attached, under the laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created: *And provided further,* That if at any time the lands covered by any valid claim shall be relinquished to the United States or the claim lapse, or the entry be cancelled for any cause whatever, such lands shall be added to and become a part of the reservation for the Pueblo of Santa Clara, as herein provided for.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TAXATION OF INDIAN LANDS IN IOWA.

The subject of the taxation of lands purchased by Indians in Iowa was presented by the following letter from the school superintendent in charge of the Sac and Fox Indians:

SAC AND FOX SCHOOL, IOWA,
Toledo, August 12, 1905.

SIR: A new phase in the "Indian problem" developed at this agency a few days ago, when one of the rival chiefs, Ta-ta-pa-she, by name, with his counselors of state appeared before me in my office, and delivered his order through Jim Peters, the spokesman for the nonprogressive element and issued his orders to the effect, that I should pay no more taxes on their land. This follows the action of the district court of Tama County, Iowa, which recently rendered a decision, that the State of Iowa had no jurisdiction over these Indians, and that they could not sue, or be sued in the said State court. I am of the opinion, that this movement has for its motive power, the same influence that has instigated all the trouble with this faction of the Sac and Fox Indians for the past six years. I am also of the opinion that if I pay these taxes which fall due this fall, that suit will be instituted against me for its recovery.

I certainly will pay these taxes, if not otherwise advised by the Indian Office, because, these lands being taxable before the Indians purchased them, the mere act of purchase by the Indians would certainly not alienate these lands, and take them from the power of the State to tax them and otherwise exercise jurisdiction, as retained by the act of the general assembly of the State of Iowa of February 20, 1896.

In view of possible complications which may arise, pending the settlement of the status of these Indians and their lands, I very respectfully request instructions regarding this question of the right of the State to collect taxes from these Indians on their lands, as specified in the act referred to above. I will lay this matter before the governor of the State of Iowa in the immediate future, for information, and instruction relative thereto.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. MALIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The law passed by the legislature of Iowa tendering to the United States jurisdiction over Indians in that State and the act of Congress accepting jurisdiction over them are as follows:

CHAPTER 110.—An act tendering to the United States jurisdiction over certain Indians residing in Iowa, and over their lands, and the privilege of purchasing land in Tama County, for Indian School purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That, except as hereinafter provided, exclusive jurisdiction of the Sac and Fox Indians residing in Iowa, and retaining their tribal relation, and of all other Indians dwelling with them, and of all lands now or hereafter owned by or held in trust for them as a tribe, be and the same is hereby tendered to the United States, and that, as soon as the United States shall accept and assume such jurisdiction, all such jurisdiction on the part of the State of Iowa shall cease.

SEC. 2. Consent is hereby given to the United States to purchase any land in Tama County to be used for and in connection with any school or schools to be established and managed by Federal authority for the education of said Indians.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent on any of the lands referred to in this act the service of any judicial process issued by or returnable to any court of this State or judge thereof, or to prevent such courts from exercising jurisdiction of crimes against the laws of Iowa committed thereon either by said Indians or others, or of such crimes committed by said Indians in any part of this State, or to prevent the establishment and maintenance of highways and the exercise of the right of eminent domain under the laws of this State over lands now or hereafter owned by or held in trust for said Indians, or to prevent the taxation of said lands for State, county, bridge, county road, and district road purposes, and such other purposes as the general assembly may from time to time by special statute provide.

SEC. 4. This act being of immediate importance shall take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register, and the Des Moines Leader, newspapers printed and published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved Feb. 14, 1896.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Iowa State Register, February 20, and Des Moines Leader, February 19, 1896.

Signed, W. M. McFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 10, 1896. (29 Stat. L., p. 331.)

That the United States hereby accepts and assumes jurisdiction over the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama County, in the State of Iowa, and of their lands in said State, as tendered to the United States by the act of the legislature of said State passed on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, subject to the limitations therein contained; and the United States Indian agent of the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, and the governor of the State of Iowa, respectively, are hereby authorized to transfer by deed of conveyance, for the use and benefit of said Indians, the legal title held by them in trust, respectively, and the trusteeship of the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama County, Iowa, to the Secretary of the Interior and his successors in office.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IOWA ON THE RIGHT OF IOWA TO TAX INDIAN LANDS.

STATE OF IOWA, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Des Moines, August 9, 1905.

HON. WM. G. MALIN,
Agent Sac and Fox Indians, Toledo, Iowa.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 7th instant, and thank you for the information therein contained.

In relation to the right of the State to tax the land of these Indians, I perhaps ought not to express an opinion unless the question should be referred to me by one of the departments of the State, but I may suggest that the act of February 20, 1896, specifically declares the right of the State to tax these lands, and that the act of Congress of the same year in accepting the grant of jurisdiction of the Indian lands accepted such grant subject to the declaration on the part of the State of its right to tax such lands for State, county, bridge, county road, and district road purposes, and for such other purposes as the general assembly may from time to time by special statute provide.

Under this grant and reservation upon the part of the State, and the acceptance of such grant subject to the condition therein contained by the United States Government under the act of Congress, I am unable to see how any question can arise as to the right of the State to tax these lands.

I am, yours, very truly,

CHAS. W. MULLAN.

JUDGE BURNHAM'S LETTER TO THE AGENT IN REGARD TO HIS DECISION.

VINTON, IOWA, *September 18, 1905.*

HON. W. G. MALIN, *Toledo, Iowa.*

MY DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of 14th instant, in regard to the decision referred to, I have to say: The principal grounds of the decision and question involved was stated in a newspaper account, a clipping from which I inclose.

The question of the power of the State to tax the Indian lands was not directly involved, though the act of 26 general assembly of Iowa, chapter 110, had considerable weight with me in reaching the conclusion I did. By that act the State of Iowa expressly reserves to itself the right to tax the Indian lands for State, county, bridge, county road, and district road purposes, so that in surrendering its jurisdiction over the Indians and their lands to the General Government did not take away the right of the State of Iowa to tax their lands.

I believe this answers your inquiry.

Very truly,

G. W. BURNHAM.

[Inclosure to Judge Burnham's letter.]

The right of an Indian, living in tribal relation, to sue in his own name in the State courts was determined by the district court, Judge Burnham presiding, in Tama County last week, so far as that court is concerned. It is understood that the case will be appealed, so that the judgment of the court of last resort may be had in the question, as it is an important one and affects many tradesmen as well as the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians living in Tama County.

The question was presented upon an agreed statement of facts, the salient point in which was that the Indian who brought suit was a Sac and Fox Indian living in tribal relation with some 346 other Indians upon their lands in Tama County, the title of which is held in trust for their use and benefit. The cause of action was the killing of a pony on the right of way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company belonging to plaintiff.

It was conceded that the State had never exercised jurisdiction over the personal property of the Indians, and that this pony had never been assessed or listed for taxation, and no

taxes had ever been paid thereon. The defendant alleged want of jurisdiction in the State courts and want of capacity to sue.

The difficulty presented in the case arises from the manner in which the Federal Government deals with Indians living in tribal relation. By numerous treaties with these Indians they have on their part surrendered to the Government their claim to valuable lands, and the Government on its part has promised its protection and care.

The Government will not permit these Indians, though they bought their lands from annuities received from the Government, to in any way sell, encumber, or transfer their interest in their lands only with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The courts have uniformly held that Indians living in tribal relations are in a state of pupilage and are wards of the Federal Government. In addition to these holdings of the court and the treatment of the Indians by the Federal Government, in 1896 the legislature of Iowa by a special act tendered to the Federal Government the exclusive jurisdiction over the Indians and their lands, with certain reservations [one of which was the right to tax their lands] therein, and by such act so soon as the Federal Government accepted said tender the jurisdiction of the State therein should cease. In July following the Federal Government by a special act of Congress accepted the jurisdiction so tendered absolutely, and in view of such action on the part of the legislature and Congress the court held that the State courts had no right to hear and determine any question involving the civil rights or wrongs of these Indians. On the question of the capacity to sue, the court held that inasmuch as these Indians must be considered as wards of the Government they were under a legal disability, the same as an insane person or a minor and the like, and suit should be brought in the name of the Indian agent or superintendent representing the Federal Government and whose duty it is to care for and look after the interests of these Indians.

After a full and exhaustive presentation of the whole subject and a consideration of the authorities cited, which were irreconcilably in conflict, the court sustained the defendant's motion to dismiss the case upon both grounds urged in the motion.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ended October 31, 1905.

A.—FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE GOVERNMENT IN LIEU OF INVESTMENT.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Stats. at Large.		Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	\$1,500,650.00	\$75,032.50
	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062		
Blackfeet Reservation 4-per-cent fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	354	273,909.50	10,956.38
	July 1, 1898				
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	51,334.47	2,566.72
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do.	21	70	344,158.27	17,207.91
Cherokee national fund.....	do.	21	70	656,926.36	32,846.31
Cherokee school fund.....	do.	21	70	544,509.01	27,225.45
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund.....	do.	21	70	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund.....	do.	21	70	744,199.66	37,209.98
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	\$2,962,471.32	148,123.56
	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17		
	June 27, 1902	32	400		
Choctaw.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	239	390,257.92	19,512.89
Choctaw orphan fund.....	June 22, 1855	11	614		
Choctaw school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	39,710.69	1,985.53
do.....	do.	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
Creek general fund.....	do.	21	70		
	May 27, 1902	32	249	2,472,930.95	123,646.54
Crow fund ^b	Aug. 27, 1902			37,466.40	1,873.32
Crow Creek 4-per-cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	881	89,971.33	4,498.56
Fort Hall Reservation 4-per-cent fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	672	198,138.22	7,925.53
Iowa.....	May 17, 1854	10	1071	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	7	132,716.33	6,635.81
Kickapoo.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	65,203.11	3,260.15
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	7	90,044.03	4,502.20
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	328	c 33,443.82	1,672.19
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menominee fund.....	do.	21	70	153,039.38	7,651.96
Menominee log fund.....	June 12, 1890	26	146	1,771,648.90	88,582.44
Nez Percé of Idaho fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	3,957.25	197.86
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	376,381.37	18,819.07
Osage.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	69,120.00	3,456.00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Osage fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	36		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	8,366,656.45	418,332.82
	June 16, 1880	21	291		
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344		
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	119,911.53	5,995.57
Otee and Missouri fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	690,001.74	34,500.08
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	400,001.15	20,000.00
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	70,000.00	3,500.00
Potawatomie.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	230,064.20	11,503.21
	June 17, 1846				
Potawatomie education fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	76,993.93	3,849.70
Potawatomie general fund.....	do.	21	70	89,618.57	4,480.92
Potawatomie mill fund.....	do.	21	70	17,482.07	874.10
Puyallup 4-per-cent school fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	23	633	152,761.11	6,110.44
Round Valley general fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	2,312.04	
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	12,164.96	608.24
do.....	do.	21	70	251,392.37	12,569.62
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	331	38,603.93	1,930.20
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	157,400.00	7,870.00
Seminole general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminole.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	500,000.00	25,000.00
	Mar. 21, 1866	14	757	70,000.00	3,500.00
Seneca of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	3,541.83	177.09
Siletz general fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	c 27,945.34	1,397.27
Sioux fund.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	2,972,000.00	148,600.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	785,454.62	39,272.73

^a Not available for tribal purposes.

^c Belongs to individuals.

^b Annual Report 1892, p. 748.

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A.—FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE GOVERNMENT IN LIEU OF INVESTMENT—continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Stats. at Large.		Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.		
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1881	16	405	\$75,988.60	\$3,799.43
Tonkawa fund ^a	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	13,645.80	682.29
Umatilla general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	268,843.51	13,442.17
Umatilla school fund.....	do.....	21	70	36,740.27	1,837.01
Ute 5-per-cent fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4-per-cent fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uintah and White River Ute band.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	7,888.12	394.40
Winnabago.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	804,909.17	40,245.45
Yankton Sioux fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	355	78,340.41	3,917.02
	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	480,008.00	24,000.00
Total.....				35,385,050.71	1,725,377.25

^a See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session 52d Congress.

Changes in the statement of funds held by the Government in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

DECREASED BY—		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....		\$100.00
Cherokee asylum fund.....		29.28
Cherokee national fund.....		977.82
Cherokee school fund.....		21,680.21
Chickasaw national fund.....		462,496.00
Choctaw general fund.....		346,364.74
Crow.....		20,014.33
Crow-Creek 4 per cent fund.....		344.40
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....		19,312.86
Iowa fund.....		1,733.72
Kickapoo (Kansas).....		337.83
Kickapoo general fund.....		464.19
Menominee log fund.....		19,694.53
Nez Percé, of Idaho, fund.....		1,179.76
Omaha fund.....		51,690.19
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....		427.30
Siletz general fund.....		1,010.84
Sioux fund.....		28,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....		100,390.01
Tonkawa fund.....		12,079.20
Total decrease.....		1,088,327.21
INCREASED BY—		
Chippewa, in Minnesota, fund.....		\$745,950.73
Osage fund.....		9,470.59
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....		22,530.67
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....		115.00
Umatilla general fund.....		11,061.75
Uintah and White River Ute fund.....		3,370.72
Total increase.....		792,499.46
Total amount of decrease.....		1,088,327.21
Total amount of increase.....		792,499.46
Net decrease.....		295,827.75
Amount reported in statement November 1, 1904.....		35,690,878.46
Amount reported in this statement.....		35,395,050.71
Agreeing with net decrease.....		295,827.75

B.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INDIAN LANDS SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1904.

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand Nov. 1, 1904.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand Nov. 1, 1905.
Proceeds of—					
Absentee Shawnee school lands.	Act Mar., 1903.....	\$10,680.00			\$10,680.00
Colville Reservation, Wash.	Acts July 1, 1892, and July 1, 1898.	82,231.79	\$21,160.30		103,392.09
Crow ceded lands.....	Act Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stats., 352).	90,000.00		\$313.50	89,686.50
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	do.....	52,000.00	72,671.63	54,768.00	69,903.63
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	Act Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302).	100,000.00			100,000.00

B.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INDIAN LANDS SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1904—
continued.

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand Nov. 1, 1904.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand Nov. 1, 1905.
Proceeds of—					
Grande Ronde Reserva- tion, Oreg.	Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stats., 569)		\$66,196.83		\$66,196.83
Klamath River Reserva- tion.	Act June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., 52-53)	\$24,882.52			24,882.52
Rosebud Reservation, N. Dak.	Act Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 258)	232,960.51	173,212.68	\$101,700.00	304,473.19
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Act Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stats., 50)	117,823.44	204,246.13	77,763.52	244,306.05
Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Da- kota.	Act Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats., 819)	13,559.02	183.49	455.20	13,287.31
Southern Ute Reserva- tion.	Act Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stats., 678)	46,191.26	23,392.20		69,583.46
Sulphur Spring Reserva- tion—					
Choctaw Nation...	Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 655)	19,190.55			19,190.55
Chickasaw Nation...		6,396.85			6,396.85
Uintah and White River Ute Reservation.	Act May 24, 1888 (25 Stats., 157-158)	4,737.40	3,350.72		8,088.12
Wichita ceded lands...	Act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 894)	132,931.41	59,712.91	75,036.54	117,607.78
Fulfilling treaties with—					
Omaha, proceeds of land	Act July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	428,071.56	3,309.81		431,381.37
Osage, proceeds of land.	Art. 2, treaty Sept. 29, 1865; sec. 2, act July 15, 1870.	8,357,185.86	9,790.57	319.98	8,366,656.45
Winnebago, proceeds of land.	Act Feb. 2, 1863.....	18,294.61			18,294.61
Otoe and Missouriia, proceeds of land.	Act Aug. 15, 1876.....	690,001.74			690,001.74
Pawnee, proceeds of land.	Act Apr. 10, 1876.....	400,001.15			400,001.15
Umatilla, proceeds of land.	Act Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stats., 177).	294,522.03	11,061.75		305,583.78
Chippewa, Turtle Moun- tain Band, proceeds of land.	Act Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 194).	1,000,000.00		107,250.00	892,750.00
Total.....		12,121,661.70	648,289.02	417,606.74	12,352,343.98

Incomes of the various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Tribes.	Interest on trust fund. ^a	Treaty and agreement obliga- tions. ^b	Gratui- ties. ^c	Indian mon- eys, pro- ceeds of la- bor and mis- cellaneous. ^d	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated bands.....			\$25,000.00	\$137,069.95	\$162,069.95
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	\$75,517.06			75,517.06	150,034.02
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	50,000.00		40,000.00	331.00	90,331.00
Cheyenne River Sioux.....				119,707.75	119,707.75
Cherokee.....	82,038.24			f 124,664.15	206,702.39
Chippewa of the Mississippi.....		\$4,000.00		26,207.48	30,207.48
Chippewa of Minnesota.....	95,038.07	240,000.00		74,158.14	409,196.21
Chickasaw.....	60,334.78			f 226,269.04	286,603.82

^a Interest on uninvested funds held in trust by the Government under the provisions of the act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat., 70), and other acts of Congress. Paid in cash, as provided by law, to the various Indian tribes, as treaties require, or expended under the supervision of the Department for the support, education, and civilization of the respective Indian tribes.

^b Appropriated by Congress annually, under treaty stipulations, subject to changes by limitation of treaties. Expended under the supervision of the Department for the support, etc., of the Indians, or paid in cash, as provided in treaty.

^c Donated by Congress for the necessary support of Indians having no treaties, or those whose treaties have expired or whose funds arising from existing treaties are inadequate. Expended under the supervision of the Department.

^d Proceeds of leasing of tribal lands for grazing and farming purposes, and results of Indian labor. Moneys collected through Indian agents and expended under the direction of the Department for the benefit of the Indians, or paid to them in cash per capita. In addition to this, individual Indians derive an additional income, the aggregate of which it is impossible to give, but it must be very large, from sales of beef cattle and various products to the Government, the freighting of Indian supplies, the sales of products to private persons, the leasing or working on shares of allotted lands, and from payment for labor in lieu of rations.

^e Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche only.

^f Consolidated proceeds from sale of town lots, stone, timber, right of way, asphalt, etc.

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Incomes of the various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian monies, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			\$7,000.00	\$1,592.77	\$8,592.77
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain band.....		\$1,000,000.00	13,000.00		1,013,000.00
Choctaw.....	\$21,828.28	30,032.29		a 775,353.21	827,213.78
Cœur d'Alène.....		11,000.00		2,012.00	13,012.00
Colville.....				1,713.00	1,713.00
Creek.....	123,646.54			116,354.60	240,001.14
Crow Creek Sioux.....	3,620.11			854.55	4,474.66
Crow.....	3,181.15	30,000.00	15,000.00	42,205.62	90,386.77
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Fort Hall Indians.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	20,000.00	228.50	36,228.50
Hualapai.....				1,166.00	1,166.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.....			225,000.00	18,889.68	243,889.68
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.....	10,956.38	150,000.00		11,523.92	172,480.30
Indians of Flathead Agency.....			10,000.00	13,290.75	23,290.75
Indians of Fort Apache Agency.....				5,546.16	5,546.16
Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation.....	228.77			11,946.50	12,175.27
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....			30,000.00	6,349.70	36,349.70
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....			55,000.00	14,838.65	69,838.65
Indians of Klamath Agency.....			5,000.00	450.00	5,450.00
Indians of Lemhi Agency.....			13,000.00		13,000.00
Indians in Nevada.....			8,000.00	375.00	8,375.00
Iowa.....	6,766.56	2,875.00			9,641.56
Kansas.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Kickapoo (Kansas).....	4,539.26	2,839.21			7,378.47
Kickapoo (Oklahoma).....	1,672.18		2,000.00		3,672.18
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa.....	1,000.00				1,000.00
Makah.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Menominee.....	93,605.13				93,605.13
Moleis.....		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Percé (Idaho).....				412.00	412.00
Nez Percé, Joseph's band.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....		99,000.00		1,247.90	100,247.90
Omaha.....	21,302.22			26.00	21,328.22
Osage.....	423,698.15	3,456.00		263,658.97	690,813.12
Otoe and Missouri.....	34,853.51			11,813.93	46,667.44
Pawnee.....	20,000.00	41,700.00			61,700.00
Pima.....			40,000.00		40,000.00
Pine Ridge Sioux.....				2,794.45	2,794.45
Ponca.....	35,000.00		10,000.00	7,034.85	52,034.85
Pottawatomie (Kansas).....	9,204.72	19,532.12			28,736.84
Quapaw.....		1,500.00			1,500.00
Quinalt and Quileute.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Rosebud Sioux.....				18,292.86	18,292.86
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	12,592.88	51,000.00			63,592.88
Sac and Fox of Mississippi in Iowa.....	1,930.20				1,930.20
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	406.10	8,070.00			8,476.10
Seminole (Indian Territory).....	75,000.00	28,000.00			103,000.00
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	4,347.50				4,347.50
Seneca, New York.....		11,902.50		8,120.19	20,022.69
Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming.....				7,709.48	7,709.48
Shoshones and Bannocks.....	170.63	11,000.00			11,170.63
Shoshones in Wyoming.....		6,000.00	20,000.00		26,000.00
Sioux of Standing Rock.....				26,726.50	26,726.50
Sioux, Yankton.....	24,000.00	45,000.00			69,000.00
Sioux of Devils Lake.....			10,000.00	103.35	10,103.35
Sioux of different tribes.....	150,000.00	1,172,000.00			1,322,000.00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	44,293.75				44,293.75
Six Nations of New York.....		4,500.00			4,500.00
Spokane.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Stockbridge.....	3,799.42				3,799.42
Tongue River Indians.....				3,495.82	3,495.82
Tonkawa.....	1,286.24				1,286.24
Tule River.....				1,150.00	1,150.00
Ute, confederated bands of.....	75,000.00	53,740.00			128,740.00
Uintah.....	226.56			19,105.00	19,331.56
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla ^b	13,069.32		3,000.00		16,069.32
Western Shoshone Indians (Nevada).....			8,000.00	901.00	8,901.00
Winnebago.....		44,162.47		244.60	44,407.07
Yakima, and other tribes.....			3,000.00	1,120.00	4,120.00
Total.....	1,594,152.71	3,082,309.59	578,000.00	2,107,055.02	7,361,517.32

^a Consolidated proceeds from sale of town lots, stone, timber right of way, asphalt, etc.

^b Umatilla only.

Statement showing present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes at Large.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations indefinite as to time. ^a	Aggregate of future appropriations required. ^b	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States at 5 per cent. ^c
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Article 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; article 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; article 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99; vol. 11, p. 614; vol. 7, p. 213; vol. 7, p. 235.			\$39,600.00	
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Article 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; article 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212; vol. 7, p. 236; vol. 7, p. 614.			920.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614.			19,512.89	\$390,257.92
Coeur d'Alène.....	Fifteen installments of \$8,000 each, under sixth article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	One installment of \$8,000, unappropriated.	26 Stats., 1028.		\$8,000.00		
Do.....	Employees as per eleventh article of said agreement.			\$3,500.00			
Crow.....	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	One installment of \$30,000, due.	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.		30,000.00		
Iowa.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071.			2,875.00	57,500.00
Iowa in Oklahoma.....	Five annual installments of \$1,800; five annual installments of \$1,200, to be paid per capita.	Ten installments mentioned in first column. ^d	Vol. 26, p. 756.		15,000.00		
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.	Nine installments to be disposed of as provided in article 2 of agreement, act of June 10, 1896.	One installment of \$150,000, due.	Vol. 29, p. 354.		150,000.00		
Indians of Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of \$6,000.....	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; 3 installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.		18,000.00		
Kickapoo.....	Interest on \$65,203.11, at 5 per cent.....		Vol. 10, p. 1079.			3,260.15	65,203.11
Mole.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 982.	3,000.00			
Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated.....	Vol. 19, p. 256.	90,000.00			
Do.....	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 658.	9,000.00			
Osage.....	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan. 19, 1838, to treaty of Jan. 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242.			3,456.00	69,120.00
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729.			30,000.00	

^aThese amounts are now allowed, but are liable to be discontinued.

^bThese will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.

^cThis covers both amounts held in trust at 5 per cent and amounts which, if invested at 5 per cent, would produce permanent annuities.

^dFirst appropriation for fourth series to be made in 1906.

Statement showing present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes at Large.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations indefinite as to time.	Aggregate of future appropriations required.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States at 5 per cent.
Pawnee.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729....	\$10,000.00			
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of 2 blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gunsmith, and compensation of 2 strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.do.....	500.00			
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 12, p. 730....	1,200.00			
Pottawatomie.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	Aug. 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51.....		\$357.80	\$7,156.00	
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114.....		178.90	3,578.00
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 185.....		894.50	17,890.00
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1828.....	Vol. 7, p. 317.....		715.60	14,312.00
Do.....	Permanent annuities.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 330.....		5,724.77	114,495.40	
Do.....	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 318; vol. 7, p. 321.		1,008.99	20,179.80	
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 320.....		50.00	1,000.00	
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318; vol. 9, p. 855.		107.34	2,146.80	
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 855.....		11,503.21	230,064.20	
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425.....	1,500.00			
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85.....		1,000.00	20,000.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 541.....		10,000.00	200,000.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842.....	Vol. 7, p. 596.....		40,000.00	800,000.00	
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 543.....		7,870.00	157,400.00	
Do.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172....	200.00			
Seminole.....	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity.....	Vol. 11, p. 702.....		25,000.00	500,000.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.....	Support of schools, etc.....	Vol. 14, p. 747.....		3,500.00	70,000.00	
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Feb. 19, 1831.....	Vol. 4, p. 442.....		6,000.00	120,000.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.....	Act of June 27, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 35.....		3,750.00	75,000.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	.....do.....	.....do.....		2,152.50	43,050.00
Shoshones and Bannocks:							
Shoshoni.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676....	5,000.00			
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,000.00		
Bannock.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	.....do.....	.....do.....	5,000.00		
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.....	Vol. 7, p. 46.....		4,500.00	90,000.00	
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638....	1,600.00			
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10,400.00		
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	.....do.....	Vol. 19, p. 256....	700,000.00		
Do.....	Interest on \$3,000,000, at 5 per cent, section 17, act Mar. 2, 1889.	.....do.....	Vol. 25, p. 895....		150,000.00	3,000,000.00
Tabeguache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 627....	220.00			
Do.....	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622....	8,520.00		
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	.....do.....	.....do.....	30,000.00		
Winnebago.....	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum....	Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546; vol. 12, p. 628.		40,245.45	804,909.17	
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870.....	Vol. 16, p. 335....		3,917.02	78,340.41	
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Three installments of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744....		\$45,000.00		
				880,640.00	266,000.00	388,100.02	6,951,602.81

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Colorado River ^a (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Ka-wia, Cocopa, ^d Mohave.	<i>A cres.</i> <i>b c</i> 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno and Mogollon, Apache.	<i>b</i> 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	<i>c</i> 22,391	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	357,120	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	<i>b</i> 38,400	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui).	2,472,320	Executive order Dec. 16, 1882.
Navaho ^e (Under Navaho, Western Navaho, and San Juan schools and farmer on Extension.) Tribe: Navaho.	9,503,763	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, 1905, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation.
Papago..... (Under Papago farmer.) Tribe: Papago.	<i>c</i> 27,566	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site; the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	<i>f</i> 46,720	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	<i>c</i> 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31 p. 932.)
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Canyon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,880	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Total.....	16,917,560	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	330	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted.
Hupa Valley..... (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sernalton, and Tshtanatan.	<i>b f</i> 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation.) Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.

^a Partly in California.
^b Out boundaries surveyed.
^c Surveyed.

^d Not on reservation.
^e Partly in New Mexico.
^f Partly surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 491

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Pala and San Jacinto schools.) Tribes: Diogenes, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos and Temecula.	<i>A cres.</i> 184,216	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, 25, Sept. 27, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See Authority 7971, also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Misc. Record book No. 5, p. 193.)
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	a 32,282	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.) (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.)
Tule River..... (Under San Jacinto School.) Tribes: Kawia, ^c Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ^c	b 48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribes: Yuma-Apache.	a 45,889	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25 Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Total	410,319	
COLORADO.		
Ute ^d (Under Southern Ute School.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	483,750	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
Total	483,750	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alène..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alène, Kutenai, ^e Pend d'Oreille, ^b and Spokane.	b e 404,480	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	b e 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,060 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see L. B. 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902. (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153.

a Surveyed.
b Outboundaries surveyed.
c Not on reservation.

d Partly in New Mexico.
e Partly surveyed.

492 REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.		
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.	<i>A</i> cres. <i>a</i> 32,020	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.)
Lemhi..... (Under Lemhi School.) Tribes: Bannock, Sheep-eater, and Shoshoni.	<i>b</i> 64,000	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687.
Total.....	948,440	
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Cherokee..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	<i>a</i> 877,229	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Lands now in process of allotment.
Chickasaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	<i>a</i> 1,690,964	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Lands now in process of allotment.
Choctaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	<i>c</i> 3,505,766	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.
Creek..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	626,044	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Annual Report, 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. —, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Annual Report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Beuf.	<i>a</i> 1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.

a Surveyed.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

c The reestablishment of the true meridian, by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will increase the area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands by 55,765.65 acres, or 87 square miles.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 493

Schedule of the names of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd.		
Seminole..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	<i>A</i> cres. <i>a</i> 21,374	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, Annual Report, 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265). Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 23, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Annual Report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	<i>a</i> 535	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total.....	6,723,499	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	<i>b</i> 2,965	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Annual Reports, 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.)
Total.....	2,965	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees, balance sold. (See ninth section.) Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92.
Iowa ^b (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes (letter book 266, p. 86).
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	<i>c</i> 21,684	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted (letter book 304, p. 480). Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi.	<i>c</i> 9,918	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 67,439.27 acres allotted to 703 Indians; residue unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301, and 685, p. 202). Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Sauk and Fox ^b (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	<i>c</i> 985	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; the residue, 985.25 acres, unallotted (letter books 233, p. 361, and 383, p. 37).
Total.....	12,587	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ^d (Under special agent.) Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,934 Indians.

^a Outboundaries surveyed.
^b In Kansas and Nebraska.

^c Surveyed.
^d Agency abolished June 30, 1899

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Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MICHIGAN—continued.		
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Désert bands of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.	Acres. a 1,029	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 51,453 acres allotted; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted.
Total.....	3,402	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chip- pewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians, and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, 382); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chip- pewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). ^b (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake. ^b (Under Leech Lake Agen- cy.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pil- lager, and Lake Wini- bigoshish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)
Mdewakanton..... Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.	1,101	By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1834; Mar. 3, 1885; May 15, 1886; June 29, 1888; Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres ceded to Indians; 1,100.99 acres held in trust by the United States for Indians. (See Annual Report, 1891, pp. 111 and 179.)
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth Agen- cy.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewa.	b 61,014	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 27, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake..... (Under Leech Lake Agen- cy.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Rwy. Co.
Vermilion Lake..... (Under La Pointe Agen- cy.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chip- pewa.	c 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth Agen- cy.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi; Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewa.	342,029	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719. Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 539. 362,593.15 acres allotted to 4,272 In- dians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes.

^a Surveyed.

^b These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxxviii and xliii of Annual Report, 1890.

^c Outboundaries surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 495

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnibogishish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibogishish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibogishish Reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total.....	947,672	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	959,644	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.)
Crow..... (Under Crow Agency.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	a 2,293,920	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Annual Report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899.
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Jocko..... (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	a 1,433,600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975; act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 302.
Northern Cheyenne..... (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	b 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	7,450,264	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Mar. 20, 1867, and July 13, 1869, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885; 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.

^a Outboundaries surveyed

^b Partly surveyed.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Omaha..... (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha.	<i>A</i> 15, 097	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 129,470 acres allotted; the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Ponca..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago.	<i>a</i> 2, 191	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	17, 928	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley ^b (Under Western Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	<i>c</i> 312, 320	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa farmer.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawpuit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	<i>c</i> 1, 000	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875. Executive order of July 31, 1903
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	<i>d</i> 322, 000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.)
Walker River..... (Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute.	<i>d</i> 318, 815	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874. Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	954, 135	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	<i>b</i> 286, 400	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 335, p. 323). The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted.
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	<i>b</i> 474, 240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—		
Jemez.....	<i>d</i> 17, 510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo.
Acoma.....	<i>d</i> 95, 792	
San Juan.....	<i>d</i> 17, 545	
Picuris.....	<i>d</i> 17, 461	
San Felipe.....	<i>d</i> 34, 767	
Pecos.....	<i>d</i> 18, 763	
Cochiti.....	<i>d</i> 24, 256	
Santo Domingo.....	<i>d</i> 74, 743	
Taos.....	<i>d</i> 17, 361	
Santa Clara.....	<i>d</i> 49, 369	
Tesuque.....	<i>d</i> 17, 471	
St. Ildefonso.....	<i>d</i> 17, 293	
Pojoaque.....	<i>d</i> 13, 520	
Sia.....	<i>d</i> 17, 515	
Sandia.....	<i>d</i> 24, 187	
Isleta.....	<i>d</i> 110, 080	
Nambe.....	<i>d</i> 13, 586	
Laguna.....	<i>d</i> 125, 225	
Santa Ana.....	<i>d</i> 17, 361	

^a Surveyed.

^b Partly in Idaho.

^c Partly surveyed.

^d Outboundaries surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 497

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Zuni (Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.	<i>Acres.</i> ^a 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885 (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total.....	1,699,485	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.	^a 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842 vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	^a 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7 p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	^b 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1883, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	^b 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.	^a 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	^a 50,000 ^a 15,211 ^a 33,000	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	98,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	92,144	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 135,824.33 acres allotted to 1,193 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	884,780	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted.

^a Outboundaries surveyed.

^b Partly surveyed.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonal Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i> a 2,672,640	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11–Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi.	a 46,080	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194.
Total.....	3,695,644	
OKLAHOMA.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply military reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894, see G. L. O. report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno military reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317.
Iowa..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See annual report, 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa..... (Under Kaw School.) Tribes: Kansa or Kaw.	b 260	Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated.
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001.
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.	b c 480,000	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 443,338 acres have been allotted to 2,759 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamations of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see annual report 1893, p. 524.)
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Osage..... (Under Osage Agency.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.)	b 1,470,058	

a Partly surveyed.

b Surveyed.

c The reestablishment of the true meridian by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will decrease the area of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation by 31,333.25 acres, or 49 square miles.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 499

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Oto..... (Under Oto School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.	A cres. 63,419	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) 64,935.50 acres allotted to 440 Indians, 720 acres reserved for Government uses. (See letter book 423, p. 190.) The residue, 63,418.50 acres, unallotted. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5). Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 526.)
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	8,166	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres (letter book 302, p. 311). Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,991 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
.....	a 1,511,576	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total	3,533,479	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Grande Ronde School.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	440	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pito River, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	b 872,186	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.62 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted. Act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 260; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033.

a Surveyed.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

500 REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
Siletz (Under Siletz School.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siu-slaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.	<i>Acres.</i>	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085.
Umatilla (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	a 79,820	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report, 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	a 322,108	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted (letter book 334, p. 295.)
Total.....	1,274,554	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	a 112,031	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; annual report, 1885, p. L); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There has been allotted to 840 Indians 172,413.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 112,031 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347).
Lake Traverse (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 503; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River (Under Cheyenne River Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340.
Lower Brulé (Under Lower Brulé Agency.) Tribes: Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	b c 200,694	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 151,856 acres allotted to 555 Indians. (See letter book 498, p. 336.)

a Surveyed

c Outboundaries surveyed.

e Partly surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 501

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i> a 63,155,200	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Executive orders of Jan. 25, 1904, restoring lands in Nebraska to public domain, and Feb. 20, 1904, restoring one section for school purposes.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern, Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe Sioux.	a 1,616,407	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, pp. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,195,751.90 acres allotted to 4,658 Sioux Indians on Rosebud Reservation (letter books 392, 450, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396). 416,000 acres opened to settlement; 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. (The residue, 1,537,015.61 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	7,952,172	
UTAH.		
Uinta Valley..... (Under Uinta and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	a b 282,460	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; June 18, 1878, vol. 20, p. 165, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1883, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 282,460 acres, unallotted.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uinta and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabeguache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) Acres reserved for 83 allottees, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	282,460	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.	c 471	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry.
Columbia..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Chief Moses and his people.	c 24,220	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886. Executive order of Mar. 9, 1884; Department orders of Apr. 11, 1884, and Apr. 20, 1884, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895.

a Outboundaries surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

c Surveyed.

502 REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kallispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sampoil, and Spokane.	<i>A cres.</i> 1,300,000	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79; Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896 vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). The residue, 1,300,000 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803.
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	^a 1,884	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted to 72 Indians.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	^b 23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	169	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqualli..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Osette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Osette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1,375	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,269.48 acres allotted to 35 Indians; the residue, 2,015 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	^b 599	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians; the residue, 599 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.)
Quileute..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	^b 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	^b 224,000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	^a 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish and Twana.	^a 276	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. 4,714 acres allotted to 46 Indians; residue, 276 acres, unallotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	^a 8,930	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokane..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	153,600	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see annual report 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.

^a Surveyed.^b Outboundaries surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 503

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Squaxon Island (Klahche-min). (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	<i>A</i> acres.	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	<i>a</i> 1,079	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. 5,460 acres allotted to 55 Indians; the residue, 1,710 acres, unallotted.
Yakima. (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klkikat, Palcos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	<i>b</i> 880,847	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 211,972.48 acres allotted to 2,417 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419, and 416, p. 263.) The residue, 587,009.68 acres, held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904, recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional and, vol. 33, p. 595.
Total.....	2,622,242	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribes: Lac Court Oreille band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	<i>a</i> 11,390	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribes: Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26,356	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,558 acres allotted; the residue, 33,665.85 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribes: La Pointe band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	47,689	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 76,256.92 acres allotted; the residue, 47,493.58 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.)
Red Cliff..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribes: La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See Executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Green Bay School.) Tribe: Menominee.	<i>d</i> 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Green Bay School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.	<i>a</i> 11,803	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....	328,918	

a Surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

c Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency.

d Outboundaries surveyed.

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Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshoni Agency.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	Acres. a 1,754,960	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See 29026-97 and letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. See vol. 33, p. 1016.
Total.....	1,754,960	
Grand total.....	58,202,323	

a Partly surveyed.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.				Enroll-ment.		Average attend-ance.		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of sub-sistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
ARIZONA:															
Colorado River Reservation, Colorado River boarding.	Government	100	5	6	1	10	122	118	11	\$15,232.12	\$151.50				
Fort Mohave training	do.	200	11	11	3	19	228	210	12	28,626.81	1,629.84				
Moqui Reservation—															
Moqui (Hopi) boarding	do.	200	12	8	4	16	183	170	9	28,757.23	202.00				
Orabi day	do.	160	2	5	3	4	155	148	9	7,135.43					
Polacco day	do.	50	1	1	2	2	54	46	9	1,764.65					
Second Mesa day	do.	100	1	4	5	5	79	77	9	3,762.26					
Western Navaho Reservation—															
Western Navaho boarding	do.	80	5	11	1	15	42	22	9	14,510.11	807.56				
Moencopi day	do.	28	1	1	1	1	30	25	5	660.00					
Walapai (Hualapai) Reservation—															
Truxton Canon boarding	do.	150	5	9	1	13	139	128	10	18,542.77	135.55				
Havasupai boarding	do.	50	1	2	3	3	35	31	10	4,881.21	105.50				
Navaho Reservation—															
Navaho boarding	do.	180	8	15	5	18	247	227	9	28,831.45	457.90				
Little Water boarding	do.	125	4	9	2	11	155	146	9	16,254.58					
St. Michael's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	80	3	12	1	14	84	75	10			\$11,342.13			
Phoenix training	Government	700	32	28	10	50	781	717	10	110,064.88	3,584.35				
Camp McDowell day	do.	25	1	1	1	1	16	12	9	361.36					
Pima Reservation—															
Pima boarding	do.	250	14	14	11	17	321	262	9	41,804.45	3,623.86				
Black Water day	do.	40	1	1	2	2	36	31	9	1,067.74					
Casa Blanca day	do.	40	1	1	2	2	38	31	9	1,067.74					
Gila Crossing day	do.	40	1	1	2	2	45	33	9	1,067.74					
Lehi day	do.	40	1	1	2	2	26	24	9	1,067.74					
Maricopa day	do.	40	1	1	2	2	39	31	9	1,067.74					
Salt River day	do.	40	1	1	2	2	29	25	9	1,047.34					
San Xavier Mission day	Catholic Church	125	1	3	1	3	118	94	9			1,000.00			
St. John's Mission day	do.	175	1	4	5	5	165	145	9			687.78			
Tucson Mission boarding	Presbyterian Church	150	5	11	2	14	152	144	9			20,000.00			
San Carlos boarding	Government	100	5	8	4	9	116	103	9	14,842.93	31.60				
Rice Station boarding	do.	200	9	13	7	15	215	205	9	27,464.17	2,379.70				
Fort Apache Reservation—															
Fort Apache boarding	do.	150	6	8	1	13	157	153	9	18,950.81	882.98				

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.				Enroll-ment.		Average attend-ance.		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of sub-sistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
ARIZONA—Continued.															
Fort Apache Reservation—Continued.															
Cibicue day	Government		45	1	1		2		45		44	3	\$387.65		
Fort Apache Mission day (Lutheran)	Voluntary contributions		30			1	1		31		19	10			\$900.00
CALIFORNIA:															
Fort Yuma Reservation, Fort Yuma boarding	Government		180	8	9	8	9	113		104		9	17,829.95	\$334.02	
Hoopa Valley Reservation, Hoopa Valley boarding	do.		160	5	8	4	9	163		141		9	17,467.92	1,205.36	
Round Valley Reservation, Round Valley boarding	do.		120	4	7	2	9	104		89		10	14,210.03	2,692.22	
Greenville training	do.		90	3	6	2	7	94		75		10	10,562.85	190.82	
Fort Bidwell training	do.		100	3	6	2	7	79		62		10	10,069.50	574.95	
Riverside training	do.		400	19	26	10	35	722		492		10	69,227.61	3,742.82	
Pala—															
Agua Caliente day	do.		28		2	1	1		29		22	9	1,167.20		
Capitan Grande day	do.		30		2				14		12	9	1,012.50		
La Jolla day	do.		30	1	1				24		15	9	1,125.64		
Mesa Grande day	do.		24	1	1				31		17	9	1,137.06		
Pechanga day	do.		32		2				16		12	9	1,057.98		
Rincon day	do.		25	1	1				26		15	9	1,117.86		
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) day	do.		24		2				25		19	9	1,023.20		
Superintendent for these schools	do.			1			1						1,400.00		
San Jacinto—															
Cahuilla day	do.		24		2	1	1		19		12	8	895.67		
Martinez day	do.		28	1	1		2		27		19	9	1,097.07		
Potrero day	do.		28		2	1	1		23		12	9	1,084.94		
Sabobo day	do.		32	1	1				20		17	9	1,175.64		
Tule River day	do.		32	1	1		2		30		12	9	1,100.25		
Superintendent for these schools	do.			1			1						1,400.00		
Big Pine day															
Bishop day	do.		50		1		1		28		22	9	730.88		
Independence day	do.		28		1		1		16		12	9	703.79		
Manchester day	do.		40		1		1		20		12	10	600.00		
Ukiah day	do.		24		1		1		16		8	9	540.00		
Upper Lake day	do.		30		1		1		19		11	9	620.74		
San Diego Mission boarding	Catholic Church		150		6	4	2	8	62		59	10			6,696.00
Banning, St. Boniface's Mission boarding	do.		150		3	7	1	9	118		110	10			11,500.00
Kelseyville, St. Turibius Mission day	do.		15	1			1	7		5	7				700.00

COLORADO:																
Grand Junction training	Government		200		8	11	4	15	216		192		12	33,119.02	3,066.13	
Fort Lewis training	do.		300		13	8	6	15	198		180		12	31,714.10	2,086.03	
Southern Ute Reservation, Southern Ute boarding	do.		70		3	6		9	62		59		8	8,977.09		
IDAHO:																
Fort Hall Reservation, Fort Hall boarding	do.		150		9	9	4	14	194		174		9	22,752.13	882.95	
Lemhi Reservation, Lemhi boarding	do.		70		4	5		9	99		95		9	11,377.99	465.64	
Fort Lapwai boarding	do.		150		8	7	1	14	118		88		9	16,919.72	1,753.95	
Slickpoo, St. Joseph's Mission boarding	Catholic Church		100		7	14		21	58		31		10			2,688.00
INDIAN TERRITORY:																
Quapaw Reservation—																
Seneca boarding	Government		120		6	11	7	10	157		128		9	15,491.62	1,080.29	
St. Mary's Mission boarding	Catholic Church and Government contract.		25			3		3	23		17		10	500.00		1,500.00
IOWA:																
Sauk and Fox Reservation, Sauk and Fox boarding	Government		75		3	7		10	75		66		12	11,010.43	449.28	
KANSAS:																
Potawatomi Reservation: Potawatomi boarding	do.		80		5	7	3	9	103		96		9	14,894.34	305.00	
Kickapoo Reservation—																
Kickapoo boarding	do.		60		5	7	2	10	76		68		10	10,346.30	223.00	
Great Nemaha day	do.				30	1		1		44		9	798.48			
Sauk and Fox day	do.				33	1		1		33		9	769.00			
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	do.		700		36	34	15	55	1,127		781		10	125,285.34	9,221.39	
MICHIGAN:																
Mount Pleasant training	do.		300		14	19	12	21	361		324		10	49,638.70	4,153.85	
Bay Mills day	do.				32	1		2		36		21	9	1,275.33		
Baraga: Chippewa Mission boarding	Catholic Church		140			10		10	19		17		10			6,000.00
Harbor Springs Mission boarding	do.		200		4	10		14	102		92		10			7,075.00
MINNESOTA:																
Morris training	Government		160		6	13	8	11	174		165		10	25,799.06	1,836.21	
Pipestone training	do.		200		8	8	3	13	181		162		10	30,589.07	2,742.62	
Birch Cooley day	do.				40	1		2		26		16	10	1,078.85	7.75	
White Earth Agency—																
White Earth boarding	do.		135		9	9	7	11	183		163		10	22,938.74	715.00	
White Earth day	do.				40	1		1		43		26	10	654.50		
Pine Point boarding	do.		75		3	7	6	4	106		82		10	9,309.73	239.30	
Wild Rice River boarding	do.		65		2	8	6	4	91		78		10	11,511.36	60.50	
Pembina day	do.				30	1		2		43		18	10	1,684.16	13.00	
Porterville day	do.				24	1		2		28		21	10	1,375.57	26.30	
St. Benedict's Orphan Mission boarding	Catholic Church		150		3	4	1	6	100		95		10			7,009.00
Leech Lake Agency—																
Bena boarding	Government		65		2	4	5	1	65		56		10	6,728.88	271.08	
Cass Lake boarding	do.		40		2	4	6		48		41		10	5,448.98	482.76	
Cross Lake boarding	do.		50		2	5	7		63		56		10	7,369.31	270.15	
Leech Lake boarding	do.		60		3	7	4	6	101	15	89	10	10	15,777.04	351.78	
Red Lake boarding	do.		100		3	7	3	7	95		87		10	11,678.49	267.94	
Clerk for these schools	do.				1			1						600.00		
Field service	do.					2	1	1						800.00		
St. Mary's Mission boarding, Red Lake Reser- vation.	Catholic Church		80		3	5		8	81		65		10			4,325.00
Vermillion Lake boarding	Government		150		4	5	1	8	49		38		10	11,353.67	842.52	

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.				Enroll-ment.		Average attend-ance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of sub-sistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
MONTANA:															
Fort Shaw training	Government	300		19	14	12	21	329		286		10	\$48,099.65	\$5,101.94	
Blackfeet Agency—															
Blackfeet boarding	do	60		2	5	1	6	64		61		10	8,579.40	656.48	
Holy Family Mission boarding	Catholic Church	150		6	8		14	109		93		10			\$14,000.00
Crow Agency—															
Crow boarding	Government	150		6	14	8	12	203		170		9	23,447.51	643.78	
Pryor Creek boarding	do	50		2	5	1	6	56		55		9	8,427.34	496.27	
St. Xavier's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	150		6	5		11	77		68		10			5,400.00
Lodge Grass Mission day	Baptist Home Mission-ary Society		50		1		1		31		26	9			500.00
Flathead Agency—															
Flathead boarding	Government	45		2	3	2	3	53		46		9	5,320.99	281.60	
St. Ignatius Mission boarding	Catholic Church	450		11	16		27	186		154		10			21,000.00
Fort Belknap Reservation—															
Fort Belknap boarding	Government	130		5	7	1	11	126		120		9	17,190.53	754.24	
St. Paul's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	250		11	7	2	16	74		73		12			11,500.00
Fort Peck Reservation—															
Fort Peck boarding	Government	200		11	15	7	19	180		165		9	30,164.06	945.69	
Fort Peck day	do		30	1	1	1	1		30		23	9	1,473.62	23.20	
Wolf Point Mission boarding and day	Presbyterian Church	30		1	3		4	30	5	24	3	9			3,000.00
Tongue River Reservation—															
Tongue River boarding	Government	75		5	7	2	10	100		81		10	13,466.26	12.50	
Tongue River day	do		32		2		2		20		12	10	927.88		
St. Labre's Mission boarding	Catholic Church and Government contract	65		1	6	1	6	95		67		10	6,480.00		2,520.00
NEBRASKA:															
Omaha Reservation boarding	Government	75		7	5	4	8	80		71		10	14,340.11	613.43	
Winnebago Reservation boarding	do	90		4	6	4	6	103		91		9	12,942.01	408.23	
Santee Reservation—															
Santee boarding	do	80		5	5	2	8	84		68		10	10,774.23	649.94	
Santee Normal Training Mission	Congregational Church	125		6	14	1	19	116	19	99	12	9			10,600.00
Springfield boarding ^a	Government	75		2	6	2	6	70		56		10	7,154.23	362.75	
Genoa training	do	300		15	16	6	25	391		302		10	50,841.00	3,938.75	
Thurston County—															
Public day, district No. 14	Contract								12		7+	9	201.50		
Public day, district No. 17	do								22		14—	9	407.00		
Public day, district No. 22	do								4		3—	6	54.34		
Knox County—															
Public day, district No. 36	do								20		13—	9	396.58		
Public day, district No. 69	do								12		4+	6	94.66		
NEVADA:															
Nevada training	Government	60		3	6	4	5	65		58		9	10,592.20	680.74	
Carson training	do	250		13	12	5	20	307		272		10	36,200.00	1,461.05	
Walker River Reservation day	do	32		1	1		2	33		23		9	1,453.39		
Western Shoshone Reservation—															
Western Shoshone boarding	do	60		3	6	1	8	79		75		9	10,642.03	799.38	
Moapa River day	do		30	1	1		2	17		11		9	1,182.93		
NEW MEXICO:															
Albuquerque training	do	300		13	17	7	23	369		344		10	44,012.37	1,058.00	
Mescalero Reservation boarding	do	110		4	9	2	11	128		124		9	16,883.89	93.56	
Pueblo schools under Albuquerque superintendent—															
Acomita day	do	35		2		2		40		29		9	1,323.92		
Isleta day	do	50		2	1	1		66		45		9	1,228.06		
Laguna day	do	36		2	1	1		42		33		9	1,144.62		
McCarty's day	do	25		1		1		22		16		7	731.18		
Misaeta day	do	25		2	1	1		19		18		9	1,128.96		
Pahuate day	do	30		2	1	1		46		34		9	1,288.24		
Paraje day	do	20		2	1	1		27		21		9	1,136.67		
San Felipe day	do	45		1	2	1	2	48		31		9	1,308.00		
Seama day	do	40		2	1	1		24		21		9	1,249.04		
Zufi boarding	do	50		4	5	2	7	111		63		9	12,283.80		
Pueblo schools under Santa Fe superintendent—															
Cochiti day	do	30		2	1	1		19		13		9	1,173.01		
Jemez day	do	35		2	1	1		38		31		9	1,453.67		
Nambe day	do	28		1	1	2		22		11		9	1,050.82		
Picuris day	do	16		2	1	1		16		13		9	928.91		
Santa Clara day	do	30		2	2	2		37		29		9	1,251.14		
San Ildefonso day	do	21		2	2	2		34		26		9	1,143.95		
San Juan day	do	32		1	1	2		54		40		8	1,079.34		
Sia day	do	30		2	1	1		27		25		9	1,120.86		
Taos day	do	32		1	1	1		54		34		9	1,369.93		
Clerk for these schools	do												800.00		
Santa Fe training	do	300		15	18	12	21	376		321		10	50,857.77	2,182.09	
Jicarilla boarding	do	130		8	6	1	13	144		130		9	17,933.42	130.90	
Bernalillo Mission boarding	Catholic Church	125			8		8	76		74		10			8,000.00
Santa Fe: St. Catharine's Mission boarding	do	160		3	8	1	10	167		153		10			15,000.00
Jewett: Navaho Mission boarding	Presbyterian Church	20		1	3		4	13		12		9			2,700.00
NORTH CAROLINA:															
Eastern Cherokee Reservation: Cherokee boarding	Government	150		10	8	8	10	133		108		10	15,926.57	339.94	
NORTH DAKOTA:															
Devils Lake Reservation—															
Fort Totten boarding	do	350		14	23	6	31	373		307		10	47,552.45	3,123.82	
Fort Totten No. 2 day	do		40	1	1		2		73		28	9	1,205.29		
Fort Totten No. 3 day	do		40	1	1	1	1		49		23	9	1,285.21		
Waanatan day	do		32	1	1	2			26		16	9	946.63		
Turtle Mountain Mission boarding	Catholic Church	140		1	16	3	14	129		107		10			11,000.00

^a Located at Springfield, S. Dak.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.				Enroll-ment.		Average attend-ance.		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of sub-sistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.															
Fort Berthold Reservation—															
Fort Berthold boarding.....	Government.....	90		5	7	2	10	125		118	9	\$16,026.63	\$711.12		
No. 1 day.....	do.....	40		1	1		2		28	21	10	1,343.50	24.00		
No. 2 day.....	do.....	40		1	1		2		30	25	10	1,325.28	34.00		
No. 3 day.....	do.....	40		1	1	1	1		32	30	10	1,459.75	15.00		
Standing Rock Agency—															
Standing Rock boarding.....	do.....	135		7	12	6	13	173		150	10	24,641.34	1,439.31		
Agricultural boarding.....	do.....	100		5	12	9	8	135		129	10	19,533.10	3,018.20		
Grand River boarding.....	do.....	140		7	10	5	12	138		125	10	23,818.01	1,055.98		
Cannon Ball day.....	do.....	40		1	3	3	1		46	36	10	2,463.02			
Bullhead day.....	do.....	30		1	1		2		28	24	10	1,602.63			
Porcupine day.....	do.....	40		1	1	1	1		25	20	10	1,530.08			
No. 1 day.....	do.....	30		2	1	1	2		21	19	10	1,689.72			
No. 2 day.....	do.....	30		2	1	1	2		23	17	10	1,640.89	19.40		
Field service for these schools.....	do.....			1	4	3	2					3,400.00			
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding.....	Episcopal Church.....	62		1	6	1	6	70		56	10			\$5,400.00	
OKLAHOMA:															
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation—															
Arapaho boarding.....	Government.....	150		6	10	4	12	118		110	9	17,976.70	1,147.69		
Cheyenne boarding.....	do.....	140		7	11	6	12	135		133	9	17,893.55	1,748.92		
Superintendent for the schools.....	do.....			1			1					1,500.00			
Cantonment boarding.....	do.....	80		4	8	2	10	93		78	9	10,324.69	459.50		
Seger boarding.....	do.....	150		5	9	3	11	119		105	9	14,015.04	2,340.80		
Red Moon boarding.....	do.....	75		3	4	3	4	45		39	9	5,148.42	1,126.28		
Chilocco training.....	do.....	600		44	28	31	41	866		741	12	107,137.33	4,812.77		
Kiowa Agency—															
Fort Sill boarding.....	do.....	150		8	10	6	12	188		141	9	19,087.54	117.50		
Rainy Mountain boarding.....	do.....	100		3	9	4	8	124		80	9	14,217.85	906.80		
Riverside boarding.....	do.....	150		9	9	8	10	150		140	9	21,641.43	600.00		
Carpenter for these schools.....	do.....			1			1								
Cache Creek Mission boarding.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	50		5	8		13	55		48	8			1,356.12	
Mary Gregory Mission boarding.....	Presbyterian Church.....	60		1	6		7	29		20	8			2,800.08	
Methvin Mission boarding.....	Methodist Church.....	60		3	7		10	72		54	9			4,500.00	
St. Patrick's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	125			5		5	71		62	9			5,198.16	
OSAGE AGENCY—															
Osage boarding.....	Government.....	180		10	15	7	18	157		142	10	27,838.05	284.06		
St. John's boarding.....	Catholic Church and Government contract.....	150		2	8		10	48		44+	10	5,511.52			
St. Louis boarding.....	do.....	125		3	9		12	71		66	9	8,242.34			
Kaw Reservation boarding.....	Government.....	44		2	4	1	5	42		34	9	6,364.72	1,245.40		
Ponca Reservation boarding.....	do.....	100		5	8	1	12	110		102	9	13,933.92	2,337.75		
Pawnee Reservation boarding.....	do.....	120		7	2	12	123		116	9	15,321.06	1,273.55			
Oto Reservation boarding.....	do.....	80		4	7	1	10	75		71	10	10,464.78	356.05		
Sauk and Fox Reservation—															
Sauk and Fox boarding.....	do.....	100		5	7	2	10	99		87	10	12,838.91	863.43		
St. Mary's Academy (mission).....	Catholic Church.....	60		2	9	1	10	54		50	10			4,320.00	
St. Benedict's Academy.....	do.....	50		18	7	12	13	44		36	9			5,000.00	
Shawnee Reservation boarding.....	Government.....	80		6	7	3	10	114		99	9	19,219.44	810.60		
Etna: Whirlwind Mission day.....	Episcopal Church.....			22	1		1		12	11	10			350.00	
OREGON:															
Grande Ronde Reservation: Grande Ronde boarding.....	Government.....	90		3	6	2	7	65		48	9	6,369.57	180.78		
Klamath Reservation—															
Klamath boarding.....	do.....	110		6	7	4	9	103		89	9	12,636.59	1,840.73		
Yainax boarding.....	do.....	90		5	7	4	8	82		73	9	12,522.57	1,806.35		
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....			1			1					1,233.50			
Clerk for these schools.....	do.....			1			1					720.00			
Siletz Reservation: Siletz boarding.....	do.....	100		3	5	3	5	61		58	9	8,748.91	423.23		
Umatilla Reservation—															
Umatilla boarding.....	do.....	100		5	6	4	7	107		80	10	17,376.88	420.99		
Kate Drexel Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	150		7	7		14	67		55	10			6,000.00	
Warm Springs Reservation: Warm Springs boarding.....	Government.....	150		7	6	4	9	106		94	9	14,251.70	913.93		
Chemawa: Salem training.....	do.....	550		24	28	10	42	566		435	12	81,135.63	8,894.99		
PENNSYLVANIA:															
Carlisle: Training.....	do.....	1,000		36	54	14	76	948		898	12	139,624.22	10,027.77		
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution.....	Voluntary contribution.....	50		9	3		12	45		43	12			8,600.00	
SOUTH DAKOTA:															
Crow Creek Agency—															
Crow Creek boarding.....	Government.....	140		2	8	2	8	109		100	9	16,855.86	1,522.96		
Hospital service.....	do.....			2			2					1,000.00			
Field service.....	do.....			1	1							600.00			
Immaculate Conception Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and Government contract.....	75		5	9	1	13	72		71	10	7,020.00		1,264.23	
Cheyenne River Agency—															
Cheyenne River boarding.....	Government.....	125		7	11	6	12	150		139	10	25,527.07	1,142.40		
No. 1 day.....	do.....			20	2	2		17			15	4	384.75		
No. 5 day.....	do.....			25	1		2	23			15	10	1,213.14		
No. 7 day.....	do.....			25	2		2	22			19	10	1,274.10		
No. 8 day.....	do.....			25	1		2	29			25	10	1,364.84		
Field service and physician for these schools.....	do.....			1	2		3					1,913.87			
Lower Brule Agency—															
Lower Brule boarding.....	do.....	140		4	7	2	9	72		68	10	15,288.15	459.12		
Field service.....	do.....			1			1					600.00			
Pine Ridge Agency:															
Pine Ridge boarding.....	do.....	210		11	14	10	15	227		207	10	34,100.23	2,095.60		
Holy Rosary Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and Government contract.....	200		11	18		29	217		207	10	20,817.00		1,683.00	

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.				Enroll-ment.		Average attend-ance.		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of sub-sistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.															
Pine Ridge Agency—Continued.															
No. 2 day	Government		35	1	1	2		26		17	10	\$1,297.88			
No. 3 day	do.		35	1	1	2		21		18	10	1,279.24			
No. 4 day	do.		35	1	1	2		27		22	10	1,462.25			
No. 5 day	do.		35	1	1	2		38		29	10	1,476.50			
No. 6 day	do.		35	1	1	2		26		22	10	1,360.34			
No. 7 day	do.		35	1	1	1		40		35	10	1,506.58			
No. 8 day	do.		35	1	1	1		18		14	10	1,377.80			
No. 9 day	do.		35	1	1	2		48		32	10	1,641.27			
No. 10 day	do.		35	1	1	2		34		28	10	1,503.10			
No. 11 day	do.		35	1	1	1		18		14	10	1,157.35			
No. 12 day	do.		35	1	1	2		15		13	10	1,310.74			
No. 13 day	do.		35	1	1	2		18		13	10	1,327.16			
No. 14 day	do.		35	1	1	2		19		14	10	1,331.18			
No. 15 day	do.		35	1	1	2		23		19	10	1,247.68			
No. 16 day	do.		35	1	1	2		34		23	10	1,615.97			
No. 17 day	do.		35	1	1	2		16		14	10	1,265.05			
No. 18 day	do.		35	1	1	2		21		18	10	1,294.80			
No. 19 day	do.		35	1	1	2		20		16	10	1,293.53			
No. 20 day	do.		35	1	1	2		29		24	10	1,319.78			
No. 21 day	do.		35	1	1	2		28		20	10	1,336.01			
No. 22 day	do.		35	1	1	2		22		14	10	1,245.00			
No. 23 day	do.		35	1	1	2		24		18	10	1,310.47			
No. 24 day	do.		35	1	1	2		27		19	10	1,251.94			
No. 25 day	do.		35	1	1	2		33		28	10	1,537.09			
No. 26 day	do.		35	1	1	2		25		23	10	1,304.41			
No. 27 day	do.		35	1	1	2		29		25	10	1,385.19			
No. 28 day	do.		35	1	1	2		22		21	10	1,337.36			
No. 29 day	do.		35	1	1	2		18		15	10	1,176.66			
No. 31 day	do.		35	1	1	2		20		14	10	1,355.90			
Field service for these schools	do.			3			3					2,687.71			
Rosebud Agency:															
Rosebud boarding	do.	200		10	12	3	19	157		145	10	32,141.83	\$550.00		
St. Francis Mission boarding	Catholic Church and Government contract.	250		10	18		28	267		251	10	26,891.10		\$7,716.95	
INDIAN SCHOOLS—Continued.															
St. Mary's Mission boarding	Episcopal Church	50		1	5		6	47		43	10			8,500.00	
Black Pipe day	Government	25		1	1		2	22		19	10	1,184.49			
Big White River day	do.	30		1	1		2	23		19	10	1,180.93			
Bull Creek day	do.	30		1	1		2	27		24	10	1,211.20			
Butte Creek day	do.	29		1	1		2	24		21	10	1,191.12			
Corn Creek day	do.	30		1	1		2	29		25	10	1,175.36			
Cut Meat Creek day	do.	30		1	1		2	34		29	10	1,257.87			
He Dog's Camp day	do.	30		1	1		2	28		24	10	1,216.10			
Ironwood Creek day	do.	30		1	1		2	22		20	10	1,193.95			
Little Crow's Camp day	do.	28		1	1		2	17		15	10	1,106.74			
Little White River day	do.	23		1	1		2	21		18	10	1,186.99			
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do.	28		1	1		2	16		15	10	1,139.84			
Milk's Camp day	do.	30		1	1		2	26		20	10	1,358.62			
Oak Creek day	do.	30		1	1		2	20		18	10	1,198.22			
Pine Creek day	do.	25		1	1		2	20		19	10	1,192.37			
Red Leaf's Camp day	do.	23		1	1		2	23		21	10	1,185.09			
Ring Thunder Camp day	do.	25		1	1		2	16		14	10	1,145.22			
Spring Creek day	do.	29		1	1		2	23		18	10	1,200.29			
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	do.	28		1	1		2	30		24	10	1,238.02			
White Thunder Creek day	do.	27		1	1		2	22		17	10	1,171.62			
Whirlwind Soldiers' Camp day	do.	30		1	1	2		20		17	10	1,183.60			
Field service for these schools	do.			3	5	2	6					5,412.98			
Sisseton Agency—															
Sisseton boarding	do.	100		5	6	1	10	121		101	10	17,734.21	740.03		
God Will Mission boarding	Presbyterian Church	90		5	8	1	12	57		54	10			10,710.00	
Yankton Reservation: Yankton boarding	Government	150		6	11	3	14	122		108	9	18,137.02	1,691.01		
Flandreau: Riggs Institute	do.	350		14	22	11	25	435		401	12	63,150.17	2,046.84		
Pierre: Training	do.	150		6	10	1	15	163		146	10	25,174.23	1,593.45		
Chamberlain: Training	do.	200		8	11	5	14	184		169	10	22,356.78	1,228.80		
Rapid City: Training	do.	250		10	14	5	19	259		230	10	33,199.45	2,296.05		
Stanley County: Public day, independent district	Contract								14		9	313.34			
UTAH															
Uintah and Ouray Agency—															
Uintah boarding	Government	80		4	6	1	9	93		81	9	11,662.14			
Ouray boarding	do.	85		2	5		7	52		44	9	9,231.54	135.08		
St. George Southern Utah boarding	do.	30		1	4	1	4	42		38	12	4,328.96	1,031.23		
VIRGINIA															
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	Contract	150		10	14	1	23	125		102	12	16,976.47			
WASHINGTON															
Colville Agency—															
Colville boarding (Fort Spokane)	Government	200		7	14	1	20	164		137	9	23,118.99	2,434.63		
Colville Mission boarding	Catholic Church	200		6	8		14	71		59	10			8,000.00	
Coeur d'Alene Reservation: De Smet Mission boarding	do.	150		10	11		21	110		75	10			10,500.00	
Neah Bay Reservation—															
Neah Bay day	Government	50		3	2	2	3	62		46	9	2,635.50			
Quillehute day	do.	42		2		1	1	59		31	9	770.20			
Puyallup Reservation—															
Puyallup boarding	do.	175		5	9	3	11	182		140	9	21,369.81	834.94		
Chehalis day	do.	40		1			1	24		17	9	778.10	27.00		

a Estimated.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.				Enroll-ment.		Average attend-ance.		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of sub-sistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
WASHINGTON—Continued.															
Puyallup Reservation—Continued.															
Jamestown day	Government	24	1	1	1	1	18	17	10	9	9	\$694.40			
Port Gamble day	do.	26	1	1	1	1	27	17	9	9	9	707.10			
Quinalt day	do.	30	1	1	1	2	22	13	9	9	9	976.95			
S'Kokomish day	do.	40	1	1	1	1	36	16	9	9	9	731.85			
St. George's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	90	5	7	12	83	83	66	10	10	10			\$6,708.83	
Tulalip Reservation—															
Tulalip boarding															
Lummi day	Government	80	6	5	4	7	105	102	6	6	6	7,828.31	\$117.02		
Swinomish day	do.	32	1	1	2	29	29	16	7	7	7	1,036.22	2.57		
Port Madison day	do.	50	2	1	3	44	44	37	9	9	9	1,499.41	20.38		
Yakima Reservation: Yakima boarding	do.	30	1	1	2	41	41	28	9	9	9	1,221.41	9.00		
WISCONSIN:															
Green Bay Reservation—															
Green Bay boarding (Menominee) ^a															
Stockbridge day	do.	140	40	1	1	2	58	30	10	10	10	10,549.08	1,813.39		
St. Joseph's Mission boarding	Catholic Church and Government contract.	180	8	9	17	192	170	170	10	10	10	1,185.49			
Lutheran Mission boarding and day	Lutheran Church	20	20	2	1	2	22	9	6	6	6	360.90		2,294.64	
Zoar Mission boarding	Lutheran Church and Government contract.	40	1	2	1	2	12	4	10	10	10			1,967.36	
Wittenberg: Bethany Mission boarding	Evangelical Lutheran Church.	60	2	3	5	27	22	8	8	8	8			3,800.00	
Oneida Reservation: Oneida boarding	Government	200	7	14	8	13	207	196	9	9	9	22,473.83	907.99		
La Pointe Agency—															
Lac du Flambeau boarding															
Lac Courte Oreille day	do.	150	63	2	2	11	70	45	9	9	9	22,901.35	3,760.52		
Fond du Lac day	do.	30	1	1	1	36	25	9	9	9	9	1,225.56			
Grand Portage day	do.	30	1	1	1	16	10	9	9	9	9	1,016.24			
Odanah day	do.	125	2	2	2	105	87	9	9	9	9	974.34			
Red Cliff day	do.	50	2	2	2	34	24	9	9	9	9	1,458.01			
Clerk for these schools	do.		7	1	1	7	67	44	10	10	10	1,038.68		840.00	
Bayfield Mission boarding	Catholic Church	140	2	15	17	89	87	12	12	12	12			6,000.00	
St. Mary's Mission boarding	do.	125	7	8	15	115	104	12	12	12	12	30,728.17	1,380.16	13,118.76	
Hayward: Boarding	Government	200	11	10	7	14	196	179	9	9	9	15,505.92	621.20		
Wittenberg: Training	do.	100	4	9	3	10	118	106	9	9	9				
Tomah: training	do.	250	10	15	7	18	264	225	10	10	10	35,587.56	2,445.15		
WYOMING:															
Shoshone Reservation—															
Shoshone boarding															
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	180	10	8	18	189	181	10	10	10	10	25,436.58	2,443.50		
Shoshone Mission boarding	Episcopal Church	90	7	8	15	115	104	12	12	12	12			14,960.00	
		20	3	3	2	4	18	15	8	8	8			3,130.69	

^a Conducted as a day school from February 9 to June 30, 1905. Per capita cost estimated for boarding and day pupils.

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Num-ber.	Capa-city.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Number of em-ployees.	Cost to Gov-ernment.	Kind of school.	Num-ber.	Capa-city.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Number of em-ployees.	Cost to Gov-ernment.
Government:							Contract:						
Nonreservation boarding	25	8,250	9,736	8,236	822	\$1,277,579.02	Boarding	9	1,110	997	897	123	\$92,367.09
Reservation boarding	93	11,039	11,402	10,030	1,274	1,526,110.13	Hampton	1	150	125	102	^b 24	16,976.47
Day	139	4,874	4,399	3,271	279	173,021.24	Public	6		84	51		1,467.42
Field service					34	25,508.06	Aggregate	^c 312	30,372	30,106	25,455	3,038	3,113,029.43
Total	257	24,163	25,537	21,537	^a 2,409	3,002,218.45							
Mission:													
Boarding	39	4,502	2,966	2,547	468								
Day	6	447	397	321	14								
Total	45	4,949	3,363	2,868	482								

^a Not including 7 supervisors. Including employees receiving \$100 and more per annum.

^b Estimated.

^c Not including 6 public schools.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	25,051	Enrollment of boarding schools	25,226
Capacity of day schools	5,321	Enrollment of day schools	4,880
Number of employees in Government schools	^a 2,409	Average attendance of boarding schools	21,812
Male	1,030	Average attendance of day schools	3,643
Female	1,379	Cost of maintaining schools:	
Indian	602	To Government	\$3,113,029.43
White	1,807	To other parties	\$330,512.73
Number of employees in mission and in contract mission schools	629	Value of subsistence raised by schools	\$164,670.82
Male	224		
Female	405		
Indian	38		
White	591		

^a Not including 7 supervisors.

Population statistics.

Name of agency or tribe.	Population.	Name of agency or tribe.	Population.
ARIZONA:		IDAHO:	
Colorado River School—		Fort Hall School—	
Mohave on reserve.....	508	Bannock and Shoshoni.....	1,332
Chemehuvi in Chemehuvi Valley.....	a 133	Not under an agent.....	d 200
Fort Mohave School—		Fort Lapwai School—	
Mohave, near Fort Mohave.....	b 856	Nez Percé.....	1,562
Chemehuvi, near Fort Mohave.....	81	Lemhi School—	
Fort Apache School—		Bannock.....	81
White Mountain Apache.....	2,090	Sheepeater.....	97
Havasupai School—		Shoshone.....	288
Havasupai.....	174		
Hopi School—		INDIAN TERRITORY:	
Hopi (Moqui).....	2,000	Seneca School—	
Navaho.....	2,000	Eastern Shawnee.....	101
Navaho School—		Miami.....	124
Navaho.....	12,000	Modoc.....	56
Under Farmer on Navaho Extension—		Ottawa.....	192
Navaho.....	390	Peoria.....	195
Phoenix School—		Quapaw.....	284
Mohave, Yuma, White Mountain,		Seneca.....	366
and Tonto Apache at Camp		Wyandot.....	378
McDowell.....	200	Union Agency—	
Pima School—		Cherokee by blood.....	32,604
Maricopa.....	350	Cherokee freedmen.....	3,982
Pima.....	3,900	Cherokee Delaware (registered Del-	
Papago.....	2,304	aware).....	196
Under Farmer at San Xavier ^a —		Chickasaw by blood.....	5,474
Papago on reserve (allottees).....	514	Chickasaw by intermarriage.....	598
Papago near Tucson.....	355	Chickasaw freedmen.....	4,695
Papago in Fresnal Valley.....	670	Choctaw by blood.....	17,160
Papago, nomadic in Pima County.....	980	Choctaw by intermarriage.....	1,467
San Carlos Agency—		Choctaw freedmen.....	5,254
San Carlos Apache.....	1,053	Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,235
Coyotero Apache.....	530	Creeks by blood.....	10,185
Mohave Apache.....	50	Creek freedmen.....	5,738
Tonto Apache.....	565	Seminole by blood.....	2,099
Yuma Apache.....	2	Seminole freedmen.....	950
Truxton Canyon School—			
Walapai.....	520	IOWA:	
Western Navaho School—		Sac and Fox School—	
Hopi (Moqui).....	150	Sauk and Fox of Mississippi.....	342
Navaho.....	6,000		
Paiute.....	350	KANSAS:	
		Kickapoo School—	
CALIFORNIA:		Iowa.....	225
Under Farmer—		Kickapoo.....	185
Digger.....	36	Sauk and Fox of Missouri.....	79
Fort Bidwell School—		Potawatomi School—	
Paiute.....	200	Prairie Band Potawatomi.....	601
Pit River.....	500	Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa.....	e 92
Fort Yuma School—		MICHIGAN:	
Yuma.....	675	Under physician—	
Yuma in Arizona.....	60	L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa.....	f 668
Hupa Valley School—		Not under an agent—	
Hupa.....	412	Scattered Chippewa and Ottawa.....	c 5,587
Lower Klamath.....	745	Potawatomi of Huron.....	g 78
Pala School—		MINNESOTA:	
Mission (Cahuilla).....	1,654	Leach Lake Agency—	
Round Valley School—		Leach Lake Agency.....	
Concow.....	171	Chippewa of Red Lake.....	1,353
Little Lake and Redwood.....	114	Mississippi Chippewa—	
Nomelaki and Pit River.....	80	Mille Lac.....	11
Yuki and Walaki.....	250	White Oak Point.....	563
San Jacinto School—		Pillager Chippewa.....	
Mission.....	1,097	Cass and Winibigoshish.....	463
Tule River.....	154	Leach Lake.....	860
Not under an agent—		White Earth Agency—	
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and		Fond du Lac Chippewa (removal)...	107
others.....	e 9,371	Mississippi Chippewa—	
		Gull Lake (removals).....	342
COLORADO:		Mille Lac (removals).....	615
Fort Lewis School—		Mille Lac (nonremovals).....	634
Unallotted Utes.....	502	White Oak Point (removals).....	136
Southern Ute School—		White Earth.....	1,735
Capote and Moache Ute.....	385	Pembina Chippewa.....	324
		Pillager Chippewa—	
FLORIDA:		Cass and Winibigoshish (removals).....	57
Not under an agent—		Leach Lake (removals).....	293
Seminole.....	e 358	Otter Tail.....	742

^a From report 1904.

^b Decrease due to more careful enumeration.

^c From United States Census, 1900.

^g Pay roll of 1888.

^d From report 1902.

^e From report of 1900.

^f From report 1903.

Population statistics—Continued.

Name of agency or tribe.	Population.	Name of agency or tribe.	Population.
MINNESOTA—Continued.		NEW YORK—Continued.	
Not under an agent—		New York Agency—Continued.	
Mdewakanton Sioux—		Oneida Reserve—	
Birch Cooley.....	a 150	Oneida.....	150
Elsewhere.....	b 779	Onondaga Reserve—	
MONTANA:		Onondaga.....	120
Blackfeet Agency—		Onondaga.....	393
Piegan.....	2,063	St. Regis Reserve.....	1,208
Crow Agency—		Tonawanda Reserve—	
Crow.....	1,794	Cayuga.....	22
Flathead Agency—		Tonawanda Seneca.....	490
Kalispel.....	197	Tuscarora Reserve—	
Kootenai.....	554	Onondaga.....	46
Flathead.....	557	Tuscarora.....	364
Spokan.....	135	NORTH CAROLINA:	
Upper Pend d'Oreille.....	640	Eastern Cherokee School—	
Other tribes who have rights.....	48	Eastern Cherokee.....	1,455
Fort Belknap School—		NORTH DAKOTA:	
Assiniboin.....	684	Fort Berthold School—	
Gros Ventre.....	551	Arickara.....	379
Fort Peck School—		Gros Ventre.....	471
Assiniboin.....	573	Mandan.....	249
Yankton Sioux.....	1,116	Fort Totten School—	
Tongue River School—		Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Pabaksa	
Northern Cheyenne.....	1,412	Sioux.....	1,006
NEBRASKA:		Turtle Mountain Chippewa c—	
Omaha School—		Full bloods.....	211
Omaha.....	1,221	Mixed bloods.....	1,996
Santee School—		Standing Rock Agency—	
Ponca.....	249	Sioux.....	3,429
Santee Sioux.....	1,095	OKLAHOMA:	
Winnebago School—		Cantonment School—	
Winnebago.....	1,074	Arapaho.....	241
NEVADA:		Cheyenne.....	522
Carson School—		Cheyenne and Arapaho School—	
Paiute of Walker River Reserve.....	502	Arapaho.....	515
Under industrial teacher—		Cheyenne.....	771
Paiute of Moapa Reserve.....	136	Seeger School—	
Nevada School—		Arapaho.....	134
Paiute of Pyramid Lake Reserve.....	582	Cheyenne.....	594
Western Shoshoni School—		Kaw School—	
Paiute.....	275	Kansa (Kaw).....	209
Shoshoni.....	241	Kiowa Agency—	
Not under an agent.....	c 3,701	Apache.....	155
NEW MEXICO:		Caddo.....	547
Albuquerque School—		Comanche.....	1,401
Pueblo at—		Kiowa.....	1,195
Acoma.....	739	Wichita.....	432
Isleta.....	989	Under War Département—	
Laguna.....	1,384	Apache at Fort Sill.....	c 298
San Dia.....	74	Osage Agency—	
San Felipe.....	475	Osage.....	1,937
Santa Ana.....	226	Oto School—	
Platero band Navaho at Canon		Oto.....	368
Cito Cojo.....	154	Pawnee School—	
Jicarilla School—		Pawnee.....	646
Jicarilla Apache.....	795	Ponca School—	
Mescalero School—		Ponca.....	564
Mescalero Apache.....	460	Tonkawa.....	54
San Juan School—		Sac and Fox School—	
Navaho.....	8,000	Iowa.....	89
Santa Fe School—		Sauk and Fox.....	503
Pueblo.....	3,319	Shawnee School—	
Zuni School—		Absentee Shawnee.....	460
Pueblo at Zuni.....	1,514	Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,680
NEW YORK:		Mexican Kickapoo.....	247
New York Agency d—		OREGON:	
Allegany Reserve—		Grande Ronde School—	
Onondaga.....	79	Clackamas.....	59
Seneca.....	962	Cow Creek.....	23
Cattaraugus Reserve—		Lakmiut.....	28
Cayuga.....	152	Marys River.....	40
Onondaga.....	32	Rogue River.....	50
Seneca.....	1,272	Santiam.....	22
		Umpqua.....	78
		Wapato.....	16
		Yamhill.....	24

a From report 1901.
 b From report 1899.
 c From report 1898.

d From report of 1904.
 e Reduction due to revision of roll.

Population statistics—Continued.

Name of agency or tribe.	Popu- lation.	Name of agency or tribe.	Popu- lation.
OREGON—Continued.		WASHINGTON—Continued.	
Klamath School—		Colville Agency—Continued. ^a	
Klamath.....	755	Spokan on Cœur d'Alène Reserve.....	91
Modoc.....	223	Wenatchi.....	93
Paiute.....	112	Neah Bay School—	
Pit River.....	59	Hoh.....	62
Siletz School—		Makah.....	399
Siletz (confederated).....	437	Ozette.....	36
Umatilla School—		Quileute.....	231
Cayuse.....	403	Puyallup School—	
Umatilla.....	203	Chehalis.....	155
Walla Walla.....	587	Georgetown.....	115
Warm Springs School—		Humptulip.....	21
Warm Springs (confederated).....	794	Quaitso.....	61
		Quinaieit.....	142
SOUTH DAKOTA:		Nisqualli.....	146
Cheyenne River Agency—		Puyallup.....	498
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2, 526	Skallam at Dungeness (Jamestown)	266
Crow Creek Agency—		Skallam at Port Gamble.....	101
Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	1, 009	Skokomish.....	204
Riggs Institute—		Squaxon.....	98
Flandreau Sioux.....	278	Tulalip School—	
Lower Brulé Agency—		Lummi.....	412
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	466	Muckleshoot.....	155
Pine Ridge Agency—		Suquamish or Port Madison.....	165
Oglala Sioux.....	6, 703	Swinomish.....	281
Rosebud Agency—		Tulalip (Dwamish and allied tribes)	460
Brulé, Loafer, Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, and Wazhazhe Sioux.....	4, 989	Yakima School—	
Sisseton Agency—		Yakima (confederated tribes).....	2, 300
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1, 932	Not under an agent—	
Yankton Agency—		Nooksack.....	b 200
Yankton Sioux.....	1, 698		
		WISCONSIN:	
UTAH:		Green Bay School—	
Panguitch School—		Menominee.....	1, 370
Shivivits band of Paiute.....	154	Stockbridge and Munsee.....	553
Not under an agent—		La Pointe Agency—	
Kaibab.....	109	Chippewa at—	
Paiute.....	370	Bad River.....	1, 163
Uintah and Ouray Agency—		Boise Forte, Minn.....	762
Uinta Ute.....	450	Fond du Lac.....	886
Uncompahgre Ute.....	538	Grand Portage.....	362
White River Ute.....	332	Lac Courte Oreille.....	1, 214
		Lac du Flambeau.....	801
WASHINGTON:		Red Cliff.....	447
Colville Agency ^a —		Oneida School—	
Cœur d'Alène.....	494	Oneida.....	2, 087
Columbia (Moses band).....	279	Wittenberg School—	
Colville.....	330	Winnebago.....	1, 312
Kalispel.....	98		
Lake.....	305	WYOMING:	
Nez Perce (Joseph's band).....	89	Shoshoni Agency—	
Okinagan on north half reserve.....	548	Arapaho.....	878
Okinagan on south half reserve.....	144	Shoshoni.....	816
Nespelem.....	41		
San Poil.....	324	MISCELLANEOUS:	
Upper and Middle Spokan.....	177	Miami in Indiana.....	c 243
Lower Spokan.....	277	Oldtown Indians in Maine.....	d 410
		Catawba in South Carolina.....	e 60
		Alabama, Muskogee, Cushatta in Texas.....	c 470

^a These are census figures. Previously they were estimates.^b From report 1903.^c From United States Census 1900.^d From report 1898.^e Live near Columbia and are intermarried with Cherokee.

Summary.

Population of Five Civilized Tribes, including Freedmen and intermarried whites.....	91,637
Population exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	*192,442
Total Indian population (exclusive of Alaska).....	284,079

* Increase over last year's population is due mainly to increase in estimate of Navaho under San Juan school.

*List of employes under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and
March 1, 1899.*

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JULY 1, 1905.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Under act of February 3, 1905.</i>		
Francis E. Leupp.....	Commissioner.....	\$5,000
Chas. F. Larrabee.....	Assistant Commissioner.....	3,000
Robert G. Valentine.....	Confidential clerk.....	p. m. 150
Samuel E. Slater.....	Financial clerk.....	2,000
Jas. F. Allen.....	Chief of division.....	2,000
Josiah H. Dortch.....	do.....	2,000
Winfield S. Olive.....	do.....	1,800
Lewis Y. Ellis.....	do.....	1,800
Walter W. McComihe.....	In charge division.....	1,800
Jno. R. Hinton.....	Principal bookkeeper.....	1,800
Orlando M. McPherson.....	Clerk, class 4.....	1,800
Wm. B. Shaw, jr.....	do.....	1,800
Robert F. Thompson.....	do.....	1,800
Jos. L. Dodge.....	Clerk, class 3.....	1,600
Alvin Barbour.....	do.....	1,600
Jas. H. Bradford.....	do.....	1,600
Milton I. Brittain.....	do.....	1,600
Harmon M. Brush.....	do.....	1,600
Chas. F. Calhoun.....	do.....	1,600
Hamilton Dimick.....	do.....	1,600
Jas. S. Dougall.....	do.....	1,600
Martin L. Bundy.....	do.....	1,600
Mark Goode.....	do.....	1,600
Frank Govern.....	do.....	1,600
Chas. F. Hauke.....	do.....	1,600
Chas. E. Postley.....	do.....	1,600
Geo. A. Ward.....	do.....	1,600
Henry B. Mattox.....	do.....	1,600
Walter M. Wooster.....	do.....	1,600
Chas. T. Coggeshall.....	do.....	1,600
Edgar B. Henderson.....	do.....	1,600
Ernest W. Jermark.....	do.....	1,600
Wm. H. Getman.....	do.....	1,400
Chas. E. Behle.....	Clerk, class 2.....	1,400
Samuel D. Caldwell.....	do.....	1,400
Frances La Fleseche.....	do.....	1,400
Wm. H. Gibbs.....	do.....	1,400
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell.....	do.....	1,400
Wayne F. Cowan.....	do.....	1,400
Morton L. Venable.....	do.....	1,400
Simon F. Flester.....	do.....	1,400
Trezevant Williams.....	do.....	1,400
Thos. B. Wilson.....	do.....	1,400
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins.....	do.....	1,400
Wm. A. Marschalk, jr.....	do.....	1,400
Wm. Musser.....	do.....	1,400
Hugh Pitzer.....	do.....	1,400
Jos. J. Printup.....	do.....	1,400
Miss Mary L. Robinson.....	do.....	1,400
Chas. H. Schooley.....	do.....	1,400
Harry W. Shipe.....	do.....	1,400
Miss Susan A. Summy.....	do.....	1,400
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop.....	Clerk, class 1.....	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Brown.....	do.....	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Butler.....	do.....	1,200
Robt. P. Capps.....	do.....	1,200
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappell.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Virginia Coolidge.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Bessie H. Cummins.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Elizabeth L. Gaither.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Harriette T. Galpin.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Mary E. Gennet.....	do.....	1,200
Leo Crane.....	do.....	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings.....	do.....	1,200

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JULY 1, 1905—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Under act of February 3, 1905—Continued.</i>		
Miss Mary Hadger.....	Clerk, class 1.....	\$1,200
Walter B. Fry.....	do.....	1,200
Mrs. Laura B. Holderby.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Susan P. Keech.....	do.....	1,200
Thos. K. Kinnard.....	do.....	1,200
Mrs. C. G. Hindmarsh.....	do.....	1,200
David S. Morse.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry.....	do.....	1,200
W. Sidney Easter.....	do.....	1,200
Mrs. Mary L. McDannel.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Lizzie McLain.....	do.....	1,200
Arthur W. Brown.....	do.....	1,200
Chas. G. Porterfield.....	do.....	1,200
Jas. E. Rohrer.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Adele V. Smith.....	do.....	1,200
Wm. R. Houtz.....	do.....	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead.....	do.....	1,200
Wm. A. Posey.....	do.....	1,200
Homer Smith.....	do.....	1,200
Mrs. Marie L. Baldwin.....	Clerk.....	1,000
Alfred W. Cummings.....	do.....	1,000
Miss Fannie Cadel.....	do.....	1,000
Luster K. Deller.....	do.....	1,000
Miss Mary Desha.....	do.....	1,000
Harrison Dingman.....	do.....	1,000
Chas. M. Earl.....	do.....	1,000
Auguste Allaire.....	do.....	1,000
Robert C. Gully.....	do.....	1,000
John R. Venning.....	do.....	1,000
Miss Eunice K. Warner.....	do.....	1,000
Jas. R. Jensen.....	do.....	1,000
John McK. Syphax.....	do.....	1,000
David T. Gochenour.....	do.....	1,000
Ralph M. Hattersley.....	do.....	1,000
Miss Mary V. Kane.....	do.....	1,000
Miss Barbara E. Lambdin.....	do.....	1,000
Miss Edna Scott Smith.....	do.....	1,000
Jno. T. Mallia.....	do.....	1,000
Lee Morris.....	do.....	1,000
Geo. M. Bettis.....	Copyist.....	900
Miss Helen V. Bridge.....	do.....	900
Miss Mabel W. Collins.....	do.....	900
Frank W. Dahn.....	do.....	900
Miss Edith A. Fries.....	do.....	900
Miss Fannie I. Peter.....	do.....	900
Jas. W. Plake.....	do.....	900
Richard M. Strobridge.....	do.....	900
Wm. D. Weekley.....	do.....	900
Ernest D. Everett.....	do.....	900
J. Frank Young.....	do.....	900
Miss E. V. Blandy.....	do.....	900
Clyde F. Clark.....	do.....	900
Miss M. S. Cook.....	Stenographer.....	1,600
Rufus F. Putnam.....	do.....	1,400
Gustav Friebus.....	Draftsman.....	1,600
Stanwood H. Cosmey.....	do.....	1,500
Arthur E. Middleton.....	Architect.....	1,500
Benj. S. Garber.....	Clerk to superintendent Indian schools.....	1,400
Mrs. Lillie McCoy.....	do.....	1,000
George B. Edwards.....	Stenographer to superintendent Indian schools.....	1,000
Willis J. Smith.....	Messenger.....	840
Jno. M. Butler.....	Assistant messenger.....	720
Eugene B. Daly.....	do.....	720
George N. Hull.....	do.....	720
Asbury Neal.....	do.....	720
Freeborn G. Sudler.....	Laborer.....	660
Jas. A. Payne.....	do.....	660
Henry M. Smith.....	do.....	660
Floyd I. V. Barnard.....	Messenger boy.....	360
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.....	Charwoman.....	240
Miss Savilla Dorsey.....	do.....	240
Mrs. Susan Dyer.....	do.....	240
Miss Anna Schofield.....	do.....	240

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JULY 1, 1905—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Under act of May 27, 1902.</i>		
New York Indian fund:		
Mrs. L. A. Bland.....	Temporary assistant.....	p.m. \$60
Mrs. Annie Wright.....	do.....	p.m. 50
Mrs. M. J. Beckwith.....	do.....	p.m. 50
<i>Under act of March 3, 1905.</i>		
Tribal funds of Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:		
James M. Bunton.....	Copyist.....	1,000
Miss Annie L. Kenny.....	do.....	1,000
Harry J. Schermerhorn.....	do.....	1,000
Miss Marion B. McCord.....	do.....	900
Harry Senior.....	do.....	900
Allotment roll:		
Walter C. Strong.....	Class 2.....	1,400

522 REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Alaska, Territory of.</i>			<i>Blackfeet, Mont.—Con.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
William H. Lewis.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10	Swims Under.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10
Thomas Snuck.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Middle Rider.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Seward King.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Medicine Owl.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Son i hat.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Lazy Boy.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Koo tuk teek.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Stabs Down.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Kla tee do.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Shoots Another.....	do.....	p.m. 10
William Jackson.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Mike Day Rider.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Talth hook.....	do.....	p.m. 10	<i>Cheyenne and Araraho,</i>		
John Reese.....	do.....	p.m. 10	<i>Okla.</i>		
William Pitgu.....	do.....	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
William Dickinson.....	do.....	p.m. 10	William D. Leonard.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Kat le an.....	do.....	p.m. 10	George R. Westfall.....	Physician.....	1,200
Charles Gunnok.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Jesse T. Witcher.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
Henry Knuevae.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles W. Ruckman.....	do.....	p.m. 60
Edwin Scott.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Philip W. Putt.....	Storekeeper.....	900
David Kinninook.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Mary McCormick.....	Field matron.....	720
Augustus Bean.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	John P. Logan.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 65
George Hall.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Alexis Richteroff.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Casper Edson.....	Teamster.....	360
Silas Dalton.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Waldo Reed.....	Carpenter.....	300
<i>Albuquerque, N. Mex.</i>			Robert Burns.....	Leasing clerk.....	900
WHITES.			Charley Bent.....	Janitor.....	240
Eduard J. Hoare.....	Assistant clerk.....	840	Robert C. Block.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
Edwin L. Jones.....	Physician.....	1,000	L. S. Bonnin.....	Asst. clerk.....	900
Josephine H. Babbitt.....	Field matron.....	720	John W. Block.....	Clerk.....	720
Mary A. Coady.....	do.....	720	Thomas Otterby.....	Asst. farmer.....	300
Mary E. Dissette.....	do.....	720	Irving P. Long.....	Blacksmith.....	300
Robert W. Cassidy.....	Farmer.....	900	Fieldy Sweezy.....	Asst. farmer.....	240
Augustus D. Allen.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60	Lewis H. Miller.....	Laborer.....	240
INDIANS.			Victor Bushy.....	Blacksmith.....	300
José K. Platero.....	Laborer.....	720	Henry D. North.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 50
Pablo Abeita.....	do.....	720	George Curtis.....	Laborer.....	240
INDIAN POLICE.			Raymond B. Meat.....	Asst. farmer.....	240
Guadalupe Troncoso.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	John Allen.....	Blacksmith.....	600
Lazaro Adeita.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Elmer Sweezy.....	Laborer.....	240
Gaylord Steel.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Ben Clark, jr.....	do.....	240
George Edwards.....	do.....	p.m. 10	William Goodsell.....	Asst. farmer.....	240
Antonio.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Frank Hill.....	do.....	240
<i>Blackfeet, Mont. a</i>			Joseph Thunder.....	do.....	240
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE.		
J. Z. Dare.....	Agent.....	1,800	Henry S. Bull.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Fielder D. Farr.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200	Two Lances.....	do.....	p.m. 10
George S. Martin.....	Physician.....	1,200	High Chief.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Henry R. Wheeler.....	do.....	1,000	Blow Away.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Clarence H. Jordan.....	Issue clerk.....	900	Milton Strong.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Charles E. Farrell.....	Carpenter.....	720	Short Man.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James T. Hockersmith.....	Farmer.....	720	<i>Cheyenne River,</i>		
Emma Walters.....	Matron.....	600	<i>S. Dak. b</i>		
William A. McDaniel.....	Blacksmith.....	720	WHITE.		
INDIANS.			Ira A. Hatch.....	Agent.....	1,800
Joe Brown.....	Butcher.....	480	Robert E. Murphy.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Hunter Powell.....	Asst. farmer.....	600	Charles W. Driesbach.....	Physician.....	1,200
Frank Vielle.....	Herder.....	500	Andrew J. Geer.....	Engineer.....	720
Wolf Tail.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7	Elizabeth Judge.....	Hospital nurse.....	600
Owl Child.....	do.....	p.m. 7	Frank M. Wright.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
White Grass.....	do.....	p.m. 7	Albert F. Haycock.....	Farmer.....	720
Joe Trombley.....	Asst. herder.....	480	Charles E. Simmons.....	Gen'l mechanic.....	720
Baptiste Rondin.....	do.....	480	Fred H. Seelye.....	Stableman.....	480
Percy Bull Child.....	Asst. mechanic.....	360	George W. Wilkinson.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200
James Spotted Eagle.....	Stableman.....	500	INDIANS.		
Richard Sanderville.....	Asst. farmer.....	360	Barney Traversie.....	Farmer.....	500
Eli Guardipee.....	do.....	500	John Garreau.....	Harness maker.....	480
John Morgan.....	Laborer.....	360	Elizabeth Sheppard.....	Assistant hos- pital nurse.....	240
Under Bear.....	do.....	360	Joseph Du Bray.....	Supt. of work and acting in- terpreter.....	540
Dan Lone Chief.....	do.....	360	George Nicholas.....	Blacksmith.....	600
William Goss.....	do.....	360			
Richard Rondin.....	Asst. mechanic.....	360			
Joseph Evans.....	Stableman.....	500			

^aAlso agreement of May 1, 1888.

^bAlso treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Chyenne River, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Colville, Wash.—Con.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIANS.		
Abraham No Heart	Judge	p.m. \$7	Barnaby	Judge	p.m. \$7
His Horse Looking	do	p.m. 7	William Three Mountain	do	p.m. 7
Giles Tapetala	Asst. farmer	180	Oliver Lot	do	p.m. 7
David Lee	Laborer	240	Thomas Fleet	Laborer	600
Amelia Itches	do	120	INDIAN POLICE.		
Alfred One Feather	Physician's apprentice.	180	Donald Sherwood	Private	p.m. 10
Charles Moccasin	Blacksmith	360	Ta ma ne	do	p.m. 10
Willie Swan	Asst. blacksmith	300	Joseph Levi	do	p.m. 10
Felix Benoist	Butcher	500	Albert White	do	p.m. 10
Sidney Johnson	Asst. carpenter	180	Thomas Sherwood	do	p.m. 10
Charles Kensler	do	250	Moses Lot	do	p.m. 10
Susie E. Hines	Issue clerk	820	Jim Wau e jee	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Louie James	do	p.m. 10
Moses Spotted Eagle	Private	p.m. 10	Robert Covington	do	p.m. 10
George Eagle	do	p.m. 10	Willie Galler	do	p.m. 10
Little Bear	do	p.m. 10	Jim Billey	do	p.m. 10
James White Eyes	do	p.m. 10	Joe. Louie	do	p.m. 10
Ray Eagle Chasing	do	p.m. 10	<i>Crow, Mont.^b</i>		
Joseph High Hawk	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Turtle Necklace	do	p.m. 10	Samuel G. Reynolds	Agent	1,800
Moses Straight Head	do	p.m. 10	Fred E. Miller	Clerk	1,200
John Makes it Long	do	p.m. 10	Louis Ballou	Carpenter	720
Charles White Horse	do	p.m. 10	James P. Van Hoose	Farmer	800
Baptiste Spotted Rabbit.	do	p.m. 10	Michael Piper	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 60
Blue Coat	do	p.m. 10	T. J. Burbank	do	p.m. 60
James Hale	do	p.m. 10	Ed. Schroeder	do	p.m. 60
James Drops at a Distance.	do	p.m. 10	Clarence F. Brown	do	p.m. 60
Joseph Cuts Half	do	p.m. 10	T. J. Connelly	do	p.m. 60
James Loves the War	do	p.m. 10	Harry Scott	do	p.m. 60
In the Woods	do	p.m. 10	Frank Biggers	do	p.m. 60
Charles Corn	do	p.m. 10	John Small	Miller	800
Charles Little Crow	do	p.m. 10	Janette Woodruff	Field matron	720
Adam Swift Horse	do	p.m. 10	S. T. Connelly	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 60
Eugene Red Eagle	do	p.m. 10	John Lewis	Irrig'n engineer.	1,200
<i>Colorado River, Ariz.</i>			INDIANS.		
WHITES.			Mint	Harnessmaker.	300
Frank Coddington	Clerk	1,000	Smokey	Laborer	240
Toler R. White	Physician	1,000	J. Woodtick	Blacksmith	720
Louis W. Sinclair	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Frank S. Shively	Assistant clerk	900
INDIANS.			George Hill	Laborer	240
Manitoba	Add'l farmer	p.m. 25	Anthier White	do	240
Charley Nelse	Butcher	160	Medicine Crow	Judge	p.m. 7
Eddie Harris	Interpreter	120	Two Leggins	do	p.m. 7
Nopa	Engineer	240	Harry Throssell	Property clerk.	1,000
Capt. Charley	Herder	180	Henry Ketosh	Engineer	900
Jay Scott	Teamster	120	John Wallace	Laborer	240
INDIAN POLICE.			No Horse	Blacksmith	500
Moses	Private	p.m. 10	M. Two Belly	do	500
John Crook	do	p.m. 10	Long Tail	Judge	p.m. 7
Jack Mellen	do	p.m. 10	Holder White Wing	Apprentice.	180
<i>Colville, Wash.^a</i>			Young Swallow	do	180
WHITES.			Bear in a Cloud	do	180
John McA. Webster (capt. U. S. Army, retired).	Agent	1,500	Richard A. Throssell	Assistant clerk.	720
Oscar H. Keller	Clerk	1,200	David Dawes	Asst. farmer.	200
Edward H. Latham	Physician	1,000	Thunder Iron	do	200
Charles M. Hinman	Blacksmith	720	Elmer Takes Wrinkle.	do	200
John S. Mires	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	Thomas Long Tail	do	200
Thomas McCrosson	do	p.m. 60	Ralph Saco	do	200
William H. Kunse	do	p.m. 60	Old Crane	Laborer	240
Alvah D. Keller	do	p.m. 60	Shot Twice	do	240
Arthur E. Parsons	Sawyer and miller.	720	T. Lafarge	Supt. of work	480
Emma J. Peterson	Financial clerk.	600	Strikes his Enemy Pretty.	Apprentice	180
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Scolds the Bear	Private	p.m. 10
			Plain Feather	do	p.m. 10
			Turns Back Plenty	do	p.m. 10
			Sharp Nose	do	p.m. 10
			Mountain Sheep	do	p.m. 10
			Josh Buffalo	do	p.m. 10

^aAlso agreement of July 4, 1884.

^b Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Crow, Mont.—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Cantonment, Okla.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.			INDIANS.		
Big Medicine	Private	p.m. \$10	Ebenezer Kingsley	Leasing clerk	\$720
Fire Bear	do	p.m. 10	Chase Harrington	Asst. farmer	240
Bear Claw	do	p.m. 10	William Wettenhall	Assistant clerk	600
<i>Coeur d'Alène, Idaho.</i>			Isaac Seneca	Blacksmith	720
WHITES.			Joseph Flying	Laborer	p.m. 25
Guy G. Bally	Physician	720	Joseph Pawnee	Asst. carpenter	p.m. 20
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
John Hilburn	Asst. engineer	720	Big Head	Private	p.m. 10
Basil La Fleur	Sawyer and miller	720	Sore Thumb	do	p.m. 10
<i>Cherokee, N. C.</i>			<i>Devils Lake, N. Dak.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			WHITES.		
David Owl	Private	p.m. 10	Stephen James	Clerk	1,200
<i>Crow Creek, S. Dak.^a</i>			Otis O. Benson	Physician	1,200
WHITES.			George H. Bandy	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
H. D. Chamberlain	Agent	1,600	James B. Church	do	p.m. 65
Henry J. Schoenthal	Clerk	1,200	Percy S. Crewe	do	p.m. 65
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,200	William P. Schwab	do	p.m. 60
John Van Patter	Farmer	720	John W. McCabe	do	p.m. 60
Peter C. Burns	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Edward E. Jones	do	p.m. 75
William Fuller	Carpenter	840	H. M. Gunderson, temporary	do	720
Everett L. Jackson	Blacksmith	720	INDIANS.		
Albert B. Douglas	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Martin Young	Teamster	360
M. O'Shea	do	p.m. 50	Roger St. Pierre	Interpreter	120
Fred. M. Kenobbie	Stableman	540	St. Matthew Jerome	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
INDIANS.			Tryowaste	Judge	p.m. 7
Wood Piler	Asst. butcher	120	Tawacinhomini	do	p.m. 7
Tongue	do	120	Kakewash	do	p.m. 7
Arthur W. Pratt	Issue clerk	800	Michael Davis	do	p.m. 7
Levi Big Eagle	Butcher	360	Antoine Wilkie	do	p.m. 7
Louls Fire Tail	Asst. carpenter	360	Ignatius Court	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Sam Boy	Asst. butcher	120	Gilbert Belgarde	do	p.m. 30
Wizi	Judge	p.m. 7	Martin J. Rolette	do	p.m. 30
Shoots Enemy	do	p.m. 7	Katie A. Veix	Assistant clerk	720
Two Heart	do	p.m. 7	Tunkanwayagmani	Judge	p.m. 7
John A. Barry	Asst. blacksmith	360	Peter Little	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Rufus Day	Miller	360	George Daniels	Teamster	360
Joseph Short Bear	Laborer	240	INDIAN POLICE.		
John Round Head	do	360	Alex Gourneau	Private	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Metahakikta	do	p.m. 10
Comes Flying	Private	p.m. 10	James D. Conteau	do	p.m. 10
Horn Dog	do	p.m. 10	Antoine Wilkie, jr	do	p.m. 10
James Black	do	p.m. 10	Rupert Dunn	do	p.m. 10
Little Elk	do	p.m. 10	Tatankapa	do	p.m. 10
Whipper	do	p.m. 10	<i>Flathead, Mont.</i>		
Ocobo	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Louie Buck	do	p.m. 10	Samuel Bellew	Agent	1,500
Arrow	do	p.m. 10	John L. Sloane	Financial clerk	1,200
<i>Carson, Nev.</i>			John H. Heidelberg	Physician	1,200
WHITES.			Archie McLeod	Carpenter	720
G. I. Leavitt	Physician	1,000	Robert Watson	Sawyer and miller	1,000
Mary E. Hughes	Field matron	720	Frederick E. Hilton	Engineer	720
Robert A. Lovegrove	Farmer	900	D. D. Huil	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
Minnie C. Barrows	Field matron	720	Robert L. Reick	do	p.m. 65
INDIAN POLICE.			George Bellew (temporary)	Asst. clerk	1,080
John Dock	Captain	p.m. 15	INDIANS.		
Richard Cowell	Private	p.m. 10	Dan McLeod	Blacksmith	600
Boliver John	do	p.m. 10	Michael Revais	Interpreter	120
<i>Cantonment, Okla.</i>			William Courtios	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
WHITES.			Louison	Judge	p.m. 7
Watson C. Randolph	Clerk	1,000	Joseph Standing Bear	do	p.m. 7
E. E. Hart	Physician	600	Baptiste Kakashee	do	p.m. 7
Charles W. Edmister	Farmer	720	Gus White	Teamster	420
Edwin H. Templeton	Carpenter	600	INDIAN POLICE.		
J. G. Kurtz	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	Philip Cui loo yah	Private	p.m. 10
			Zephire Lumprey	do	p.m. 10

^aAlso treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Flathead, Mont.—Con.</i>			<i>Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIANS—continued.		
Adolph Barnaby	Private	p.m. \$10	Bracelet	Laborer	\$360
Baptiste Joseph	do	p.m. 10	Peter Wing	Herder	360
Yousta	do	p.m. 10	Rufus Warrior	Stockman	p.m. 55
David Conture	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Big Snow	Laborer	360
Moses Athight	Lieutenant	p.m. 15	Edward Capture	Herder	360
<i>Fort Apache, Ariz.</i>			George Rock	Laborer	300
WHITES.			Augustus Moccasin	Asst. butcher	300
L. Wesley Aschemeier	Clerk	1,000	Thomas Ball	Stockman	p.m. 55
Charles J. Logan	Physician	1,100	INDIAN POLICE.		
William H. Grayard	Wheelwright	720	Arthur Chester	Private	p.m. 10
Rachel McGhie	Field matron	720	Twice Killed	do	p.m. 10
William H. Kay	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Frank Buck	do	p.m. 10
Isaiah H. Osborne	do	p.m. 60	Captured Again	do	p.m. 10
Samuel D. Woolsey	do	p.m. 60	William Berry	do	p.m. 10
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	800	First Chief	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak.^b</i>		
Walter H. Shawnee	Issue clerk	800	WHITES.		
Chili	Judge	p.m. 7	John B. Woods	Clerk	1,200
Nan delch Kay	do	p.m. 7	Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,200
Bal ah tisch	do	p.m. 7	Burr M. Sloone	Carpenter	720
Charles Naz ha	Logger	360	Frank B. Steimetz	Blacksmith	720
Charles Enzhaha	Asst. carpenter	300	Henry C. Goodale	Farmer	780
John Bourke	Blacksmith	300	Adeline P. Beauchamp	Field matron	300
Thomas De Leon	Teamster	300	Sophia I. Thomas	Financial clerk	600
Thomas Williams	Laborer	300	INDIANS.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Anna D. Wilds	Field matron	600
James Ames	Private	p.m. 10	Thomas Enemy	Harness maker	360
Peter Sanchez	do	p.m. 10	White Wolf	Laborer	240
May is to Nay	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Packineau	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
John Tashenday	do	p.m. 10	Sitting Bear	Judge	p.m. 7
Gray Oliver	do	p.m. 10	Black Eagle	do	p.m. 7
Zah ga tah	do	p.m. 10	Good Bear	do	p.m. 7
Joe Nay tay hay	do	p.m. 10	Lewis Baker	Asst. farmer	p.m. 25
Charley Loco	do	p.m. 10	Reuben Duckett	Apprentice	240
Na Chu	do	p.m. 10	Strieby Horns	Add'l farmer	p.m. 45
<i>Fort Mojave, Ariz.</i>			George Grinnell	Blacksmith's apprentice	240
WHITES.			David J. Ripley (temporary)	Asst. farmer	600
Charles C. Van Kirk	Physician	1,000	INDIAN POLICE.		
Walter E. Atwood	Blacksmith	720	Blue Stone	Private	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			William Little Owl	do	p.m. 10
Sherman	Private	p.m. 10	Lone Fight	do	p.m. 10
Lute Wilson	do	p.m. 10	Isaac Fox	do	p.m. 10
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont.^a</i>			Bad Brave	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Young Snake	do	p.m. 10
Charles M. Ziebach	Clerk	1,200	<i>Fort Hall, Idaho.^c</i>		
Charles L. Woods	Physician	1,200	WHITES.		
John Kelly	Harness maker	720	W. F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200
John E. Willard	Carpenter and wheelwright	720	Frank H. Poole	Physician	1,200
Harman A. Miller	Issue clerk	800	H. W. Evans	Farmer	720
David A. Ring	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Isaac S. Brashears	Carpenter	720
Louis J. Bolster	do	p.m. 60	INDIANS.		
William H. Granger	Engineer, sawyer, and general mechanic	1,200	Edward Lovatta	Farmer	720
James Morgan	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	William H. Blakeslee	Issue clerk	720
Carl M. Martin	Blacksmith	720	Joseph Rainey	Butcher	720
John W. Hams	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Hubert Tetoby	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.			Harry Hutchinson	Farmer	720
Standing Bear	Teamster	480	Thomas B. Lesieur	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
Enemy Boy	Laborer	360	Billy George	Judge	p.m. 7
George Blue Breath	do	360	Pat L. Tyhee	do	p.m. 7
Many Coos	Judge	p.m. 7	Jake Meeks	do	p.m. 7
Skunk	do	p.m. 7	Thomas Modzeweyn	Apprentice	360
George Rustler	do	p.m. 7	Albert Kennedy	Laborer	180
			Jim Eagle Boy	do	180

^a Also agreement of May 1, 1898.

^b Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.

^c Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Fort Hall, Idaho—</i> Continued.			<i>Grande Ronde, Oreg.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
Tom Edmo.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10	Joseph Michelle.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. \$30
Jack Edmo.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John E. Jeffries.....	Sawyer.....	500
Jimmy Beaver.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Abraham Holmes.....	Sawyer apprentice.	130
Mozagan Edmo.....	do.....	p.m. 10	<i>Green Bay, Wis.</i>		
Joe John.....	do.....	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
<i>Fort Peck, Mont. b</i>			William A. Eaheart.....	Clerk.....	800
WHITES.			Albert J. Nelson.....	Physician.....	1,200
Arthur O. Davis.....	Clerk.....	1,000	Augusta Weber.....	Blacksmith.....	720
J. L. Atkinson.....	Physician.....	1,200	Otis F. Badger.....	Miller and sawyer.	1,000
Joseph Pipal.....	Blacksmith.....	720	John F. Lane.....	Farmer.....	720
Louis W. Nelson.....	Engineer.....	720	Theodore Eul.....	do.....	720
John K. Chase.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 50	Charles N. Freeman.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200
Mansfield A. Daniels.....	Assistant clerk.....	800	Catherine Cullen.....	Nurse.....	400
D H. Boyer.....	Gen'l mechanic.....	900	Mary Meagher.....	Hosp'l matron.....	450
James F. Smith.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 50	William H. Farr.....	Supt. of logging.....	1,500
Edgar B. Ray.....	Blacksmith.....	720	INDIANS.		
Eustace J. Caldwell.....	Farmer.....	720	Lucy Danforth.....	Cook.....	300
INDIANS.			Charles Wicheesit.....	Engineer.....	500
James Melbourn.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Augustus C. Grignon.....	Teamster.....	400
Quincy Adams.....	Farmer.....	600	Michell Dick.....	Blacksmith.....	450
Dan Mitchell.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7	Frank Redclou.....	Wagonmaker.....	500
Medicine Bear Track.....	do.....	p.m. 7	James H. Tourtillot.....	Issue clerk.....	1,000
Harvey Hamilton.....	Asst. farmer.....	180	Neopet.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7
Black Dog.....	Blacksmith apprentice.	120	John Perate.....	do.....	p.m. 7
James Garfield.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7	Steve Askenet.....	do.....	p.m. 7
Paul Hayne.....	Stableman.....	480	James Keenote.....	Laborer.....	360
Alex Brown.....	Asst. farmer.....	180	Melotte Gabe.....	Fireman.....	200
Spotted Dog.....	Laborer.....	180	Alex Kaquatosh.....	Wagonmaker.....	450
Jos. Culbertson, jr.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Charles A. Tourtillot.....	Laborer.....	400
Frank Redstone.....	Laborer.....	400	INDIAN POLICE.		
Muskkrat.....	Asst. herder.....	300	Peter Pamonicutt.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Claude Bow.....	Interpreter.....	120	John Satterlee.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Philp Sharp.....	Asst. farmer.....	180	Petewyascur.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Albert Mulligan.....	Asst. herder.....	300	<i>Hoopa Valley, Cal.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			WHITES.		
Circle Eagle.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	John M. Johnson.....	Clerk.....	1,000
William Derby.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John S. Lindley.....	Physician.....	1,000
Red Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	William A. Wedrig.....	Sawyer and logger.	720
Walks on ground.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Edwin A. Palmer.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
George Biuetalk.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Isaac A. Rich.....	Carpenter.....	720
Crazy Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John J. Beale.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Old Rock.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Rufus Ricker.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Socktish.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7
Dog.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Spencer.....	do.....	p.m. 7
<i>Flandreau (Riggs Institute), S. Dak.</i>			Berryman Lock.....	do.....	p.m. 7
INDIAN.			Sam Brown.....	Laborer.....	240
Joseph Carrow.....	Overseer.....	300	Edward Pratt.....	do.....	240
<i>Fort Yuma, Cal.</i>			INDIAN POLICE.		
WHITE.			Richard Hayden.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Grace F. Lea.....	Field matron.....	300	Albert Montgomery.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Havasupai, Ariz.</i>		
Charley Escalanti.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	WHITE.		
George Escalanti.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles Allen.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
Joe Mohave.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
James Jaeger.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Vesnor.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
<i>Fort Lewis, Colo.</i>			<i>Jicarilla, N. Mex.</i>		
WHITE.			WHITES.		
William H. Tritz.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 65	E. G. Commons.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200
INDIAN POLICE.			Wm. C. Dieckman.....	Physician.....	1,200
John Armstrong.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Ralph Arpaas.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 75
John Adams.....	do.....	p.m. 10	W. H. Fergusson.....	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720
John Lyon.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Asa House (Akowitz).....	Captain.....	p.m. 15			

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Jicarilla, N. Mex.—Continued.</i>			<i>Kiowa, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>		
WHITES—continued.			INDIANS—continued.		
William M. Speir	Add'l farmer	p.m. \$65	George Washington	Asst. blacksmith	\$360
Porter T. Gibbs	Asst. farmer	720	Moses Tso Kane	Asst. farmer	240
INDIANS.			Joseph Weller	do.	240
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	120	Stanley Edge	Asst. blacksmith	240
De Jesus Campo	Teamster	360	Linn Ware	Asst. carpenter	180
Button Thomas	Herder	200	Thompson Alford	Assistant clerk	600
Christine Vicenti	Apprentice	240	(temporary).		
Antonio Gomez	Herder	200	INDIAN POLICE.		
Mason Vicenti	Apprentice	240	Corose Martinez	Private	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Frank Everett	do.	p.m. 10
Manwall Sanchez	Private	p.m. 10	Kan ye dan ty	do.	p.m. 10
Pedro Phone	do.	p.m. 10	Tuo yu ah	do.	p.m. 10
Guerito Cassedor	do.	p.m. 10	E-o-nah	do.	p.m. 10
Tex. Koteen	do.	p.m. 10	Ko-as se cho ny	do.	p.m. 10
George Stockwell	do.	p.m. 10	Pe wo	do.	p.m. 10
John Copra	do.	p.m. 10	Ye ah quo	do.	p.m. 10
Victor Vicenti	do.	p.m. 10	Sam Williams	do.	p.m. 10
<i>Kaw, Okla.</i>			Reubentabby to sav it.	do.	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Marcus Poco	do.	p.m. 10
Jessie R. Slater	Stenographer	600	Bert Gei Kaum Mah	do.	p.m. 10
Charles M. Compton	Physician	600	<i>Klamath, Oreg.</i>		
INDIAN.			WHITES.		
James Pappan	Laborer	360	Stacy Hemenway	Physician	1,000
INDIAN POLICE.			Owen C. Kimbrough	Sawyer	720
James Pepper	Private	p.m. 10	Wm. I. Barclay	Stockman	p.m. 60
<i>Kiowa, Okla.</i>			Marion F. Loosley	Sawyer	900
WHITES.			Jasper B. C. Taylor	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Col. James F. Randlett	Agent	1,800	Charlotte Schulz	Field matron	720
(U. S. Army, retired)			Ida M. Wilson (tem-	do.	720
John P. Blackmon	Clerk	1,200	porary).		
Henry R. Herndon	do.	1,200	Hans Nylander	Blacksmith	720
Robert L. Russell	Physician	1,200	INDIANS.		
J. A. G. Tonge	do.	720	Frank John	Judge	p.m. 7
Lauretta E. Bellew	Field matron	720	William Crawford	do.	p.m. 7
Homer W. Dunbar	Issue clerk	800	Levi Walker	do.	p.m. 7
Porter H. Sisney	Farmer	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	720	George Devall	Private	p.m. 10
Hiram P. Pruner	Carpenter	720	Jim Twice	do.	p.m. 10
James H. Dunlop	do.	720	James George	do.	p.m. 10
Walter D. Silcott	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Abraham Charley	Captain	p.m. 15
Anna M. Deyo	Asst. fi'd matron	300	David Cheskoat	Private	p.m. 10
Mary A. Clouse	do.	300	Allie Tecumseh	do.	p.m. 10
James A. Simmons	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	Robin Hood	do.	p.m. 10
Spencer Hilton	Financial clerk	900	Johnny Stokes	do.	p.m. 10
Edward J. Burke	Asst. clerk	840	Bright Jim	do.	p.m. 10
Thomas J. Pritchett	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Thomas Barkley	do.	p.m. 10
Ella M. Carthers	Asst. fi'd matron	300	Charley Stokes	do.	p.m. 10
Edward Clark	Stableman	420	Finley Wilson	do.	p.m. 10
Magdalena Becker	Asst. fi'd matron	300	Elmer Hill	do.	p.m. 10
Reuben R. Hickox	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	John Lu Ball	do.	p.m. 10
Henry D. Turner (tem-	Assistant clerk	600	James Dowase	do.	p.m. 10
porary).			<i>Kickapoo, Kans.</i>		
Frank B. Farwell	Farmer	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIANS.			Skup gon Kote	Private	p.m. 10
Laura D. Pedrick	Field matron	720	Arthur Whitewater	do.	p.m. 10
Harry Ware	Butcher	360	<i>La Pointe, Wis.</i>		
Jacob Jones	Asst. blacksmith	360	WHITES.		
Otto Wells	Farmer	600	S. W. Campbell	Agent	1,800
Boone Chandler	Asst. farmer	240	Roland G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	1,200
Mark Penoi	Assistant clerk	600	William J. Griffin	Physician	1,500
George Hicks	Blacksmith	720	Harry H. Beaser	Assistant clerk	720
Willie Ah dosy	Asst. farmer	240	John W. Morgan	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Robert Thomas	Harnessmaker	360	John McKay	do.	p.m. 60
Allan F. Morrison	Stenogr apher and typewriter	900	Susan A. Doe	Financial clerk	720
Quannah Parker	Add'l farmer	p.m. 20	Frank V. Holston	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Francis Corbett	Blacksmith	360	William J. Egbert	do.	p.m. 75
Luther Salmount	Herder	300	David E. Jacobs	do.	p.m. 60
			Delore King	Blacksmith	720
			William S. Wright	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65

*Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

528 REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>La Pointe, Wis.—Con.</i>			<i>Leech Lake, Minn.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE—con.		
Stephen Gheen.....	Add'l farmer....	p.m. \$60	Way me tig oshe.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10
Norbert Sero.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Ah Zhou e ge shig.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John Martin.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Frank La Due.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	John Lyons.....	do.....	p.m. 10
William Isham.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Mosoma.....	do.....	p.m. 10
J. G. Montferrand.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Thomas Smith.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Mais quah wah ke shig.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Sam. Mills.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Simon Merrin.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Nin de bay we ne nee.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Sam P. Marksman.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Songe ge Shig.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John Marksman.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Kah tah way we dung.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Charles Ponpart.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Pe dway way ah nah quod.....	do.....	p.m. 10
<i>Leech Lake, Minn.</i>			Charley Ben.....	do.....	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Kah ge way aush.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Maj. Geo. L. Scott.....	Acting agent.....	(a)	Way zon e gwon abe.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John F. Giegoldt.....	Clerk.....	1,200	John Raish.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Thomas F. Rodwell.....	Physician.....	1,200	Clem Bellanger.....	do.....	p.m. 10
J. R. Collard.....	do.....	1,200	Joe Bellanger.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James B. Noble.....	Carpenter.....	720	William Jourdain.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Henry Bitzing.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Henry Hanks.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Robert E. L. Daniel.....	Assistant clerk.....	900	<i>Lands withdrawn by Executive order of Nov. 14, 1901.</i>		
Charles M. Tandy.....	Blacksmith.....	700	INDIAN.		
Elvin G. Hill.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60	Jake C. Morgan.....	Financial clerk..	600
Henry P. Federspiel.....	Assistant clerk.....	900	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIANS.			Begona be ga.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Paul Bonga.....	Farmer.....	720	Bego etten Bego.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John P. Bonga.....	do.....	540	<i>Lemhi, Idaho.</i>		
Alex Gurneau.....	Blacksmith.....	720	WHITES.		
Alex D. McDougal.....	Assistant clerk.....	900	George D. C. Hibbs.....	Clerk.....	900
Philip Blakely.....	Laborer.....	360	Ansie E. Murphy.....	Physician.....	1,000
Ching gwan ah quad.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7	Walter Gill.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
Flatmouth.....	do.....	p.m. 7	Michael H. Brown.....	Blacksmith and carpenter.	840
George Brunette.....	do.....	p.m. 7	INDIANS.		
Peter Graves.....	Teamster.....	320	Henry Yellowstone.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7
Joe Asscar.....	Engineer.....	900	Andrew Johnson.....	do.....	p.m. 7
Alexander Jourdain.....	Interpreter.....	120	Robert Woodayo.....	do.....	p.m. 7
Joseph P. Soldier.....	Supt. of logging.....	900	Charles Evening.....	Laborer and acting interpreter.	300
William Knickerbocker.....	Blacksmith.....	600	INDIAN POLICE.		
Lawrence Roberts.....	do.....	600	Harry Grouse.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Fred Summers.....	Teamster.....	320	Thomas Mabe.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Edward H. Johnson.....	Laborer.....	360	<i>Lower Brulé, S. Dak. b</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			WHITES.		
David Kirk.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Robert H. Somers.....	Agent.....	1,400
Kay zhe aush.....	do.....	p.m. 10	George E. Conrick.....	Financial clerk..	1,000
Bah go nay ke zhigh oonce.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Simeon L. Carson.....	Physician.....	1,000
May gnom e waun gay.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Edwin L. Babcock.....	Farmer.....	720
William Losh.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Clifford M. Somers.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
Peter Jourdain.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Lewis L. Burton.....	do.....	p.m. 60
Jim Shears.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Thomas W. Flannery..	Blacksmith.....	720
Jack Smith.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Pay baum e ke zhigh way skung.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Alex Reconntre.....	Interpreter.....	120
Obe zaun i ke zhigh.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Nobbin La Roche.....	Herder.....	360
Mah je aun ah quabe.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Big Mane.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7
I ah bance.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John B. Partisan.....	do.....	p.m. 7
Kay bay gah bow.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Zack D. Hank.....	do.....	p.m. 7
Me she doonce.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Tom Bon.....	Fence rider.....	p.m. 40
Lewis Jourdain.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles F. Butte.....	do.....	p.m. 40
Pay She Kezhig.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Jesse S. Horn.....	Laborer.....	240
Joe Bellanger.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Henry Talor.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
George Smith.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Joe Mason.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Nay gah ud jeence.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Wallace Weaver.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Joe Weaver.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Ah Wish to yah.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Grant Jackson.....	do.....	p.m. 10			

^a Pay of rank in Army.

^b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Lower Brule, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Navaho, N. Mex.—Con.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS—continued.		
Boy Elk	Private	p.m. \$10	Dinet Dell	Judge	p.m. \$7
Spotted Horse	do.	p.m. 10	Charles Shortz	Laborer	300
John F. Cloud	do.	p.m. 10	Many Horses	Judge	p.m. 7
Two Eagle	do.	p.m. 10	Harry Curly	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Herbert Flute	do.	p.m. 10	Becenti Bagay	Judge	p.m. 7
<i>Mescalero, N. Mex.</i>			Hudson Bainbridge	Laborer and interpreter	180
WHITES.			Ira Nesvold	Asst. blacksmith	480
Clarence R. Jeffries	Clerk	1,200	Chee Plummer	Laborer	300
Samuel F. Miller	Sawyer and miller	900	Billie	do.	300
Edward Stickel	Blacksmith and wheelwright	720	William Tracey	Watchman	180
Ted E. Blackford	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	INDIAN POLICE.		
Harry E. Cain	Engineer	720	Belone	Private	p.m. 10
Albert E. Thomas	Laborer	720	Klah	do.	p.m. 10
Garnett G. Loeffler	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	Whonaghue Nez	do.	p.m. 10
Earl Alexander	Laborer	720	Nelson Wilson	do.	p.m. 10
Robert I. McNeil	Physician	1,200	Petonne Nez	do.	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Betain Bigay	do.	p.m. 10
Howard Botella	Asst. engineer	180	Hosteen Suez	do.	p.m. 10
Peso	Judge	p.m. 7	Sam Scott	do.	p.m. 10
Magoosh	do.	p.m. 7	<i>Neah Bay, Wash.</i>		
Sans Puer	do.	p.m. 7	WHITE.		
Henry Treas	Asst. carpenter	240	Charles F. Maxwell	Physician	900
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
Seth Plata	Private	p.m. 10	Frank Smith	Farmer	460
<i>Moqui, Ariz.</i>			Jesse Allabush	Judge	p.m. 7
WHITES.			Jeff. Davis	do.	p.m. 7
Charles W. Parsells	Physician	1,100	Carl Black	do.	p.m. 7
Jacob Breid	do.	1,200	INDIAN POLICE.		
Peleg G. Kinney	Blacksmith	720	Schuyler Colfax	Private	p.m. 10
Sarah E. Abbott	Field matron	720	Peter Brown	do.	p.m. 10
Milona M. Kieth	do.	720	Jerry Jones	do.	p.m. 10
Mary E. Kelly	do.	720	<i>Nevada, Nev.</i>		
Peter Stauffer	Gen'l mechanic	900	WHITE.		
INDIANS.			L. A. M. B. Mayhew	Field matron	720
Caliqui	Judge	p.m. 7	INDIANS.		
Quoingmana	do.	p.m. 7	David Man Wee	Judge	p.m. 7
Honani	do.	p.m. 7	Mack Winnemucca	do.	p.m. 7
Edwin F. Carl	Interpreter	200	Henry Clay	do.	p.m. 7
INDIAN POLICE.			James A. Robb	Clerk	900
Haska ye ge	Captain	p.m. 15	Edward H. Wood	Carpenter	720
Atah hin dili	Private	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Charlie Airo	do.	p.m. 10	William O. Day	Private	p.m. 10
<i>Navaho, N. Mex.</i>			Joseph Mandel	do.	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Jack Warwick	do.	p.m. 10
Jesse E. Flanders	Financial clerk	1,200	Johnny Smith	do.	p.m. 10
Albert M. Wigglesworth	Physician	1,200	Jacob Armsby	do.	p.m. 10
Rolla S. Carter	Assistant clerk	840	Joe Green	do.	p.m. 10
John Stewart	Blacksmith	720	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>		
Sumner B. Taft	Carpenter and wheelwright	720	WHITE.		
Peter A. Johnson	Engineer and sawyer	800	B. B. Weber	Agent	1,000
Joanna R. Speer	Field matron	720	<i>Nez Percé, Idaho.^a</i>		
E. E. Rogers	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	WHITES.		
James D. Merrill (temporary)	Farmer	720	Charles M. Bartlett	Sawyer	720
INDIANS.			Lewis G. Phillips	Engineer	720
Hosteen Ba Hi	Laborer	300	INDIAN.		
Nelson Gorman	Stableman	400	Edward Raboin	Interpreter	200
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Frank	Captain	p.m. 15

^aAlso treaty of June 9, 1863.

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Osage, Okla. a</i>			<i>Pawnee, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIANS.		
Frank Frantz	Agent	\$1,800	James Bowman	Asst. mechanic	\$480
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,400	<i>Pima, Ariz.</i>		
William H. Todd	Physician	1,200	WHITES.		
John W. Way	do.	600	John L. Snyder	Clerk	1,200
Healy M. Loomer	Assistant clerk	1,000	Augustus E. Marden	Physician	1,200
Warren Bennett	Chief of police	1,200	C. H. Ellis	do.	600
Wiley G. Haines	Constable	720	F. H. Richards	do.	600
John F. Plummer, jr	do.	720	Katherine D. Orr	Field matron	720
George D. Sears	do.	720	Oliver C. May	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
William B. Jackson	do.	720	Sarah N. Alexander	Financial clerk	1,000
Victor H. Ellis	do.	720	Floyd A. Burmeister	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Henry Majors	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Felix G. Haynes	do.	p.m. 65
INDIANS.			Charles Fickel	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720
Louis Baptiste	Stableman	600	INDIANS.		
Wm. M. Plake	Assistant clerk	900	John Mano	Judge	p.m. 7
Tom King	Laborer	240	Charles Porter	do.	p.m. 7
Frank Corndropper	do.	720	Ben John	do.	p.m. 7
George H. Beaulieu	Stenographer and typewriter.	900	Ralph Blackwater (temporary)	Miller	720
Harry Calvert	Messenger	300	George Pratt	Engineer	480
Fred Labadie	Asst. engineer	240	Solon Jones	Clerk and acting interpreter.	360
<i>Omaha, Nebr.</i>			INDIAN POLICE.		
WHITES.			Winfred Scott	Private	p.m. 10
Russell Ratliff	Clerk	1,000	Charley Redbird	do.	p.m. 10
Horace H. Lewis	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Juan Thomas	do.	p.m. 10
Helen G. Mathewson	Financial clerk	900	Charlie Washington	do.	p.m. 10
INDIAN.			Frank Nolan	do.	p.m. 10
Carey La Flesche	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Peter Jones	do.	p.m. 10
Daniel Merrick	Laborer	p.m. 10	Joseph Kisto	do.	p.m. 10
Hycent St. Cyr	do.	p.m. 25	Coover	Captain	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.</i>		
Uriah Merrick	Private	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Noah Lovejoy	do.	p.m. 10	John R. Brennan	Agent	1,800
Edward Wolf	do.	p.m. 10	Frank E. McIntyre	Clerk	1,200
Bertram Fremont	do.	p.m. 10	Jennie L. Brennan	Financial clerk	720
<i>Oto, Okla.</i>			William H. Ontrich	Stenographer and typewriter.	900
WHITES.			James R. Walker	Physician	1,200
John M. Newman	Financial clerk	720	W. C. Smoot	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
George S. Bennett	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	James Smalley	do.	p.m. 65
James A. Granger	Gen. mechanic	720	John J. Boesel	do.	p.m. 65
INDIANS.			B. J. Gleason	do.	p.m. 65
Richard White Horse	Judge	p.m. 7	George C. Dawson	do.	p.m. 65
Richard Robedaux	do.	p.m. 7	Fred A. Foote	Engineer and sawyer.	720
Josiah Headman	do.	p.m. 7	George W. Cyphers	Carpenter	720
Herman Little Crow	Laborer	280	Melvin Baxter	Issue clerk	840
Mary Antoine	Clerk	720	Patrick Gunn	Wheelwright and blacksmith.	840
William English	Carpenter	240	INDIAN.		
INDIAN POLICE.			William White Bear	Asst. mechanic	300
Charles W. Dailey	Private	p.m. 10	Benjamin Mills	Herder	540
Jess Rulo	do.	p.m. 10	Frank C. Goings	Watchman	600
Fred Big Soldier	do.	p.m. 10	Thomas Spotted Bear	Herder	460
<i>Oneida, Wis.</i>			Ground Morrison	Butcher	120
INDIAN POLICE.			Henry Spotted Eagle	Asst. butcher	60
John Reed	Private	p.m. 10	E. G. Bettelyoun	Assistant clerk	900
<i>Pawnee, Okla.</i>			Thomas Mills	Herder	460
WHITES.			Geo. N. A. O. Pawnee	Butcher	120
William C. Garrett	Clerk	1,000	Alex Mousseau	do.	120
G. H. Phillips	Physician	1,200	Fred Badger	Asst. butcher	60
Fred S. Bever	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Mitch Jarvis	Laborer	360
Allen C. Thorp	do.	p.m. 60	Frank Fast Horse	Judge	p.m. 7
Sarah E. Murray	Field matron	600	John Thunder Bear	do.	p.m. 7
Thomas L. Birchard	Financial clerk	900	Henry S. Soldier	do.	p.m. 7
Jerome C. Bennett	Blacksmith	720	Henry L. F. Horses	do.	p.m. 7
Barries N. Barnes (temporary)	Laborer	480	William C. Girtan	Farmer	460
Vyola Berry (temporary)	Messenger	480	Edgar Fire Thunder	do.	460
			John Mesleth	do.	460
			John Galligo	do.	460

^aAlso treaty of November 1, 1837.

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—</i> Continued.			<i>Ponca, Okla.</i>		
INDIAN—continued.			WHITES.		
Harry K. Cloud	Physician's asst	\$300	John G. Atkins	Blacksmith	\$720
Reuben L. Crow	Asst. butcher	60	Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	720
Thomas Tyon	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	Marcus D. Feathers	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Frank M. Sheep	Laborer	p.m. 25	Jeff Carr	Laborer	300
John Iron Wing	Butcher	120	Charles S. Bush	Farmer	p.m. 60
Thomas L. Bull	do	120	John F. Warner	Stenog. and typewriter.	720
Oliver Tyon	Laborer	460	Effie M. Noble (tem- porary.)	Financial clerk	1,200
Frank Martinus	Stableman	540	Horace G. Jennerson	Clerk	840
Oliver C. Ross	Asst. clerk	720	Wm. O. T. Robertson	Physician	720
Manuel Romero	Laborer	240	INDIANS.		
Red Dog Track	do	p.m. 25	James Williams	Blacksmith	240
Oscar Two Dog	do	180	George Primeaux	Interpreter	120
Joseph Knight	do	460	Herbert Black Cole	Asst. carpenter	240
John Kills Above	Butcher	120	INDIAN POLICE.		
Yellow Boy	Asst. butcher	60	Running Over Water	Private	p.m. 10
George Close	Laborer	240	John Delodge	do	p.m. 10
William Frog	do	240	WHITES (OAKLAND).		
Robert S. Horse	do	180	Garrett C. Brewer	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Horace Brown Ears	do	p.m. 25	<i>Potawatomi, Kans.</i>		
Alfred American Horse	Asst. mechanic	300	WHITES.		
Henry Little Bear	Laborer	180	Edward Brady	Clerk	900
Wallace I. Crow	Asst. butcher	60	F. H. Welty	Physician	1,200
Crandall Stabber	Asst. mechanic	300	Joseph A. Scott	Leasing clerk	720
Wm. Fasthorse	Wheelwright	300	Robt. E. Bradford	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
John Red Feather	Asst. mechanic	300	Noah Sanderson	do	p.m. 60
Max R. E. Horse	Asst. butcher	60	<i>Puyallup, Wash.</i>		
Santa R. Martin	Laborer	240	WHITES.		
Edward Black Bear	Judge	p.m. 7	G. Dowe McQuesten	Clerk	1,100
INDIAN POLICE.			Horace W. Cox	Physician	900
John Sitting Bear	Captain	p.m. 15	INDIANS.		
John Blunt Horn	Private	p.m. 10	W. J. Garfield	Judge	p.m. 7
John Ghost Bear	do	p.m. 10	John Wakatup	do	p.m. 7
Henry Black Elk	do	p.m. 10	Austin Cheplis	do	p.m. 7
John No Ears	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Joe Dog Chief	do	p.m. 10	Peter Hick	Private	p.m. 10
James Clinches	do	p.m. 10	Frederick Pope	do	p.m. 10
Samuel Ladeaux	do	p.m. 10	Kimball Sherwood	do	p.m. 10
Joseph R. A. Edge	do	p.m. 10	<i>Phoenix, Ariz.</i>		
Levi Loud Voice Hawk	do	p.m. 10	WHITE.		
Scott Weasel Bear	do	p.m. 10	Wm. H. Gill	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Charles Tree Leg	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN.		
Charles Dubray	do	p.m. 10	Gilbert David	Clerk	p.m. 10
Oliver Lone Bear	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Alex Y. Wolf	do	p.m. 10	Sam Axe	Private	p.m. 10
Carl Fox Belly	do	p.m. 10	<i>Pala, Cal.</i>		
Charles L. Hoop	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Strong Talk	do	p.m. 10	Mrs. Ida A. Shell	Financial clerk	500
John Sitting up	do	p.m. 10	Mamie Robinson	Field matron	720
Abner W. Calf	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Samuel Little Wolf	do	p.m. 10	Domingo Moro	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
Abner Wooden Gun	do	p.m. 10	Frances M. La Chappa	Field matron	300
Samuel Back	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Stanley Red Feather	do	p.m. 10	Salvador Duro	Private	p.m. 10
Ben. B. C. T. Laydown	do	p.m. 10	Jose Carac	do	p.m. 10
Chas. P. Wolf	do	p.m. 10	Barthol P. Sira	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Crow	do	p.m. 10	Adolpho Chagua	do	p.m. 10
Thomas S. Quiver	do	p.m. 10	Jose Pablo	do	p.m. 10
Jonas S. Bear	do	p.m. 10	Ambrosia Cuero	do	p.m. 10
Edward Porcupine	do	p.m. 10	Jose Gomez	do	p.m. 10
Louis R. Shield	do	p.m. 10			
Edward Crow	do	p.m. 10			
John L. Leader	do	p.m. 10			
Wm. Standing Soldier	do	p.m. 10			
Jos. Good Plume	do	p.m. 10			
John Bird Head	do	p.m. 10			
Ben Plenty Arrows	do	p.m. 10			
Moses One Feather	do	p.m. 10			
Robt. Yellow Dog	do	p.m. 10			
Wm. Brown	do	p.m. 10			
Wallace C. Crow	do	p.m. 10			
Daniel F. Mann	do	p.m. 10			
Frank B. Eyes	do	p.m. 10			
Henry C. O' Holy	do	p.m. 10			
Cleveland H. Bull	do	p.m. 10			
Thomas K. I. Timber	do	p.m. 10			

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Rosebud, S. Dak.</i>			<i>Round Valley, Cal.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Charles E. McChesney	Agent	\$1,800	James W. Wilson	Clerk	\$900
David L. McLane	Financial clerk	1,200	Judson Liftchild	Physician	720
W. H. Harrison	Physician	1,200	INDIANS.		
C. H. Bennett	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Benjamin Neafus	Stableman	480
Frank Robinson	Farmer	720	Wesley Hoxie	Sawyer	p.m. 75
Nat Stephenson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	INDIAN POLICE.		
Robert Emery	do	p.m. 60	Edwin Smith	Private	p.m. 10
Samuel R. Criswell	Assistant clerk	900	Billy Johns	do	p.m. 10
F. K. Bivens	Wheelwright	900	Henry Downs	do	p.m. 10
John Erickson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	<i>Sac and Fox, Iowa.</i>		
Charles F. Zimmerman	Physician	720	WHITE.		
Hattie F. Eaton	Clerk	900	Albert Cory	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
George Stead	Asst. farmer	120	James Pousheik	Private	p.m. 10
Arthur Two Strike	do	120	Joseph Tesson	do	p.m. 10
Alex Desera	Asst. blacksmith	180	<i>Sac and Fox, Okla.</i>		
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	480	WHITES.		
Dominick Bray	Butcher	480	Horace K. Guffin	Financial clerk	1,000
William Bordeaux	Asst. issue clerk	720	Frank H. Wyman	Physician	1,000
William J. Barker	Assistant clerk	720	John O. Arnold	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Oliver Frue	Asst. farmer	120	Harry L. Elmslie	do	p.m. 65
Wm. F. Schmidt	Issue clerk	840	Charles H. Bishop	Laborer	300
Henry Horse Looking	Teamster	360	Charles F. Wells	Stenographer and type- writer	800
Split W. Blanket	Asst. farmer	120	Elbridge G. Crane	Blacksmith	720
M. B. H. Hoey	Laborer	300	INDIANS.		
William Colomb	Stableman	720	Peter Soocy	Constable	300
John Omaha Boy	Teamster	360	John Earle Keokuk	Asst. blacksmith	300
Joseph Bad Man	Laborer	300	<i>San Carlos, Ariz.</i>		
Samuel David	do	300	WHITES.		
Dan Milk	Asst. farmer	120	Luther S. Kelley	Agent	1,800
Harry Flying Horse	Laborer	300	Frederick Rabinovitz	Clerk	1,200
Charles Robideau, jr	Blacksmith	480	Carl B. Boyd	Physician	1,200
Joseph Garneau, jr	Asst. farmer	120	Joseph Kuck	Wheelwright	720
Henry Moore	do	180	Perry McMurren	Farmer	840
Ralph Eagle Feather	Carpenter	600	Willis E. Dunn	do	720
George Fire Thunder	Asst. carpenter	240	John E. Jones	Issue clerk	1,000
John Good Voice	Laborer	240	INDIANS.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Edward Hatyola	Laborer	360
Edward Eagle Man	Private	p.m. 10	Mike Teumma	do	360
Benj. Eagle Deer	do	p.m. 10	Nosie	do	360
James Holy	do	p.m. 10	Tonahsee	do	360
Harry C. Him	do	p.m. 10	Kastahe	do	360
John Shooter	do	p.m. 10	Constant Bread	Assistant clerk	300
John Blue Thunder	do	p.m. 10	Seward Mott	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
Luke Moccasin Face	do	p.m. 10	Modoc Wind	Asst. miller	360
Silas C. H. Horse	do	p.m. 10	Parker W. West	Asst. wheel- wright	360
Walter Bull	do	p.m. 10	Festus Pelone	Harness maker	360
George Pretty Boy	do	p.m. 10	Stephen Smith	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
John R. F. Times	do	p.m. 10	Pete Skiontesay	Judge	p.m. 7
Arnold Iron Shell	do	p.m. 10	John Q. Adams	Laborer	480
Alfred Little Elk	Captain	p.m. 15	Flanaltum	Asst. blacksmith	360
Jared Good Shield	Private	p.m. 10	Robert Roy	Blacksmith	500
Samuel Kills Two	do	p.m. 10	Tom Jage	Judge	p.m. 7
Fred Little Day	do	p.m. 10	J. E. Eskuzah	Laborer	360
John Black Bull	do	p.m. 10	Thomas Dosela	Off. bearer	360
Louis Primeau	do	p.m. 10	Tom Lye	Laborer	360
Marlo Side	do	p.m. 10	Tseeskinny	do	360
George Charging Elk	do	p.m. 10	George Phillips	Off. bearer	360
Levi W. B. Chief	do	p.m. 10	Morgan Toprock	Laborer	360
Oliver Yellow Hair	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Wm. Ute	do	p.m. 10	Sam Kitzso	Private	p.m. 10
Henry Side Hill	do	p.m. 10	Tom Smith	do	p.m. 10
Paul Afraid of Bear	do	p.m. 10	Hugh Capet	do	p.m. 10
George Red Hawk	do	p.m. 10			
John Yellow Elk	do	p.m. 10			
Amos Y. Hank	do	p.m. 10			
Osmund Iron Tail	do	p.m. 10			
Wm. Swimmer	do	p.m. 10			
Peter Bear Cat	do	p.m. 10			
Amos From Above	do	p.m. 10			
John R. Pumpkin	do	p.m. 10			
John Y. Horse	do	p.m. 10			
Joseph Crooked Foot	do	p.m. 10			
George Girreaux	do	p.m. 10			
Wm. Grayhound	do	p.m. 10			

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>San Carlos, Ariz.—Con.</i>			<i>Siletz, Oreg.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con.			WHITES.		
Delgnaimnah	Private	p.m. \$10	Charles W. Rastall	Clerk	\$1,000
John Skeyngi	do	p.m. 10	Thomas Parker (temporary)	Physician	1,000
Wm. Molegla	Captain	p.m. 15	INDIANS.		
Gudulkunga	Private	p.m. 10	William Towner	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Cueije	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Tagizcohe	do	p.m. 10	Robert Felix	Private	p.m. 10
Eskelseltin	do	p.m. 10	Jesse Crook	do	p.m. 10
Tom Polk	do	p.m. 10	<i>Sisseton, S. Dak.</i>		
Jim I. Lutsy	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Makanen	do	p.m. 10	Caleb B. Jackson	Agent	1,500
Aaron Burr	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Eskinse	do	p.m. 10	Louis Marlow	Interpreter	120
<i>Santee, Nebr.</i>			INDIAN POLICE.		
WHITES.			George Campbell	Private	p.m. 10
Howard S. Brooks	Clerk	900	Thomas Hemminger	do	p.m. 10
E. G. Murtaugh	Physician	1,000	<i>Southern Ute, Colo.</i>		
Grattan A. Dennis	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	WHITES.		
James A. Councilor	Assistant clerk	900	John H. Harrison	Clerk	1,000
INDIANS.			Cromwell R. Allen	Blacksmith	720
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720	Albert I. Mills	Carpenter	720
Louis Robinette	Teamster	480	Albert C. Hiatt	Farmer	720
Thomas O. Kunsen	Carpenter	540	A. W. Robbins	Physician	600
Thomas H. Kitto	Laborer	600	INDIANS.		
William Bear	Blacksmith	480	John Taylor	Interpreter	120
Joseph A. Kitto	do	600	Henry Weaver	Teamster	360
Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIAN POLICE.			John Dale	Private	p.m. 10
Antoine Rouillard	Private	p.m. 10	White Frost	do	p.m. 10
B. J. Young	do	p.m. 10	Henry Shoshone	do	p.m. 10
Frank H. Young	do	p.m. 10	Alfonso Kuebler	do	p.m. 10
<i>Shoshoni, Wyo.</i>			Chas. Buck	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.</i>		
George G. Harris	Financial clerk	1,100	WHITES.		
Calvin K. Smith	Physician	1,000	Isaac N. Steen	Agent	1,800
Gabriel Jorgensen	Carpenter	720	Eli J. Bost	Clerk	1,200
William L. Smith	Engineer and blacksmith	900	Henry E. Goodrich	Physician	1,200
John S. Churchward	Assistant clerk	900	Len L. Culp	do	1,000
Albert S. Pattee	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Henry N. Crouse	Issue clerk	1,000
F. G. Burnett	do	p.m. 65	Thomas J. Reedy	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
Mary C. Ramsey	Field matron	720	William M. Gaddis	Farmer	720
George Robinson	do	720	H. H. M. Smee	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
Charles W. Phelps	Blacksmith	720	Joseph W. Bristow	do	p.m. 65
William B. Trospen, jr.	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Don O. Collins	Carpenter	720
Iris Ennis	Issue clerk and stenographer	840	INDIANS.		
INDIANS.			Nick Cadotte	Asst. farmer	300
John Jesus	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	Charles Gayton	Blacksmith	720
William Shakespeare	Herder	600	John Hoksilato	Harness maker	600
Charles H. Kearlear	Carpenter	480	Frank Lafromboise	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Charles Meyers	Herder	360	William Tiger	Asst. blacksmith	300
Fred Leonard	Teamster and laborer	120	Leo. Weasel Bear	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Charles Lahoe	Interpreter	120	August Little Shield	Asst. farmer	300
Michael Manson	do	240	John Grass, sr.	Judge	p.m. 7
John Perry	Fireman	360	Gabriel Gray Eagle	do	p.m. 7
Jacob Shongutsie	Teamster	240	Miles Walker	do	p.m. 7
Cyrus Shongutsie	Carpenter apprentice	240	Charles De Rockbrain	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Jahue Norman	Blacksmith		William Wanokiya	Asst. farmer	300
INDIAN POLICE.			Eugene Bear King	do	300
William Washington	Private	p.m. 10	Alexander Middle	Judge	p.m. 7
Sherman Sage	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Nathanhinape	do	p.m. 7
David D. Hill	do	p.m. 10	Aaron C. Wells	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Adrian Hill	do	p.m. 10			
Mell Mushma	do	p.m. 10			
Bob Washington	do	p.m. 10			
Faustinius W. Antelope	do	p.m. 10			

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIAN.		
Claude Dwarf	Asst. harness-maker	\$240	Victoriano Guachipin	Laborer	p.m. \$30
John Pleets	Butcher	600	<i>Seger, Okla.</i>		
Joseph Pleets	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30	WHITES.		
Louis Winter	Stableman	300	Homer J. Bibb	Clerk	1,000
Albert Walker	Asst. blacksmith	300	Frank Fillmore	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Benedict White	Assistant clerk	720	Robert F. Biesemeier	do.	p.m. 65
John Roach	Janitor	180	Mary C. Gilette	Field matron	300
Charles Redfox	Asst. carpenter	240	INDIANS.		
John Silk	do.	180	Sam Long	Blacksmith and butcher	480
John Tiokasin	do.	360	Edward Williams	Asst. farmer	240
William Smite	do.	300	John Otterby	Blacksmith	480
Stanislaus Paintsbrown	Asst. blacksmith	300	INDIAN POLICE.		
Charles Crownecklace	do.	300	Bear Bow	Private	p.m. 10
Charles T. Plake	Stenographer	720	Ben White Shield	do.	p.m. 10
Richard Trackhider	Asst. farmer	300	<i>Seneca, Ind. T.</i>		
Philip Frosted	Asst. carpenter	300	WHITE.		
Ralph Mountain	do.	300	C. O. Lemon	Blacksmith and wheelwright	700
Paul Bearpaw	Asst. farmer	300	INDIANS.		
Bernard Iron Shield	Janitor	180	B. N. O. Walker	Clerk	1,000
INDIAN POLICE.			Wm. D. Hodgkiss	Assistant clerk	600
David Standing Soldier	Captain	p.m. 15	Silas Armstrong	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
Eli Swifteagle	Private	p.m. 10	Louis Imbeau	Blacksmith	350
David Seventeen	do.	p.m. 10	Thomas King	Laborer	420
Thomas Stone man	do.	p.m. 10	<i>Southern Utah, Utah.</i>		
James Cedar	do.	p.m. 10	WHITE.		
Moses Littleshield	do.	p.m. 10	Sadie McFoster	Field matron	300
Maurice Brushhorns	do.	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Little Warrior	do.	p.m. 10	Joe Paqlmowamk	Private	p.m. 10
Lewis Cross	do.	p.m. 10	<i>Shawnee, Okla.</i>		
White Shield	do.	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
William Good Dog	do.	p.m. 10	George H. Blakeslee	Clerk	900
Paul Middlebull	do.	p.m. 10	Elizabeth Test	Field matron	600
Stephen Two Bears	do.	p.m. 10	Peter P. Ratzlaff	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
Henry Medicine	do.	p.m. 10	Oliver Humbarger	do.	p.m. 65
Albert Windy	do.	p.m. 10	Walter F. Dickens	do.	p.m. 60
William Taken Alive	do.	p.m. 10	Margaret Ironside	Stenographer	720
Anthony White Thunder	do.	p.m. 10	INDIAN.		
Antoine One Feather	do.	p.m. 10	Abraham Welfelt	Blacksmith	720
Martin Pretends Eagle	do.	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Kills at Night	do.	p.m. 10	John B. Pamboga	Private	p.m. 10
Oliver Looking Elk	do.	p.m. 10	Charles R. Alford	do.	p.m. 10
Walks Quietly	do.	p.m. 10	<i>San Juan, N. Mex.</i>		
Carry the Moccasin	do.	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Jacob Crossbear	do.	p.m. 10	Wm. Locke	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Frances Fearless	do.	p.m. 10	James M. Holley	do.	p.m. 75
Yellow Elk	do.	p.m. 10	Sophus Jensen (temporary)	Blacksmith	720
Frank Bullhead	do.	p.m. 10	O. C. Walker	Carpenter	720
Iron Road	do.	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Eugene Bull Bear	do.	p.m. 10	Chaches Chilli ge	Judge	p.m. 7
William Red Bear	do.	p.m. 10	Black Horse	do.	p.m. 7
Eli Younghawk	do.	p.m. 10	Robert B. Martin	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Clement Coldhand	do.	p.m. 10	Edward Slaughter	Teamster	400
<i>San Xavier, Ariz.</i>			Fritz Cook	do.	400
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Carlos Rios	Judge	p.m. 7	Adobe	Private	p.m. 10
José Rios	do.	p.m. 7	Pinto	do.	p.m. 10
Leonardo Rios	do.	p.m. 7	Hosteen Lapaha	do.	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Hosteen Nez	do.	p.m. 10
Santiago	Private	p.m. 10	Doctor John	do.	p.m. 10
Hugh Norris	do.	p.m. 10	<i>Santa Fe, N. Mex.</i>		
Matias Enrinas	do.	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
<i>Santa Fe, N. Mex.</i>			Isaac W. Dwire	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.			Frank E. Coudert	Physician	400
Carlos Rios	Judge	p.m. 7	Martin S. Murphy	do.	400
José Rios	do.	p.m. 7	Thomas P. Martin	do.	300
Leonardo Rios	do.	p.m. 7	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Adobe	Private	p.m. 10
Santiago	Private	p.m. 10	Pinto	do.	p.m. 10
Hugh Norris	do.	p.m. 10	Hosteen Lapaha	do.	p.m. 10
Matias Enrinas	do.	p.m. 10	Hosteen Nez	do.	p.m. 10
<i>Santa Fe, N. Mex.</i>			Doctor John	do.	p.m. 10
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Isaac W. Dwire	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Adobe	Private	p.m. 10
Frank E. Coudert	Physician	400	Pinto	do.	p.m. 10
Martin S. Murphy	do.	400	Hosteen Lapaha	do.	p.m. 10
Thomas P. Martin	do.	300	Hosteen Nez	do.	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Doctor John	do.	p.m. 10

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>San Juan, N. Mex.—Continued.</i>			<i>Tulalip, Wash—Con.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Sandeval.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10	Charles Hillaire.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10
Billie.....	do.....	p.m. 10	William Peter.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Be leen tsa sa.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Thomas James.....	do.....	p.m. 10
<i>San Jacinto, Cal.</i>			William Nason.....	do.....	p.m. 10
WHITES.			August Pierre.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Mary Matthews.....	Clerk.....	900	<i>Truxton Canon, Ariz.</i>		
John Munn.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60	WHITE.		
Norton M. Barnes.....	do.....	p.m. 65	Frank B. Ault.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
James Alto.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Sam Hanson.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Jose A. Lalla.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Sam Sakathut.....	do.....	p.m. 10
<i>Tongue River, Mont.</i>			Suajinname.....	do.....	p.m. 10
WHITES.			<i>Uintah and Ouray, Utah.</i>		
Warren H. Brown.....	Clerk.....	1200	WHITES (UINTAH).		
Ellis P. Townsend.....	Physician.....	1200	Capt. Chalmers G. Hall.....	Agent.....	(a)
August C. Stohr.....	Farmer.....	840	U. S. Army.		
Orin E. Ramsdill.....	Blacksmith.....	720	David S. Miller.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200
Clyde Patton.....	Butcher.....	840	Ermine Freeland (temporary).	Clerk.....	900
Arthur H. Klein.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60	Scott L. Fesler.....	Stenographer.....	1,000
INDIANS.			Henry B. Lloyd.....	Physician.....	1,000
Willis Roland.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Elliott F. Addis.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60
Robert Ridgewalker.....	Herder.....	720	M. H. Nickell.....	do.....	p.m. 60
Young Wolftooth.....	Asst. herder.....	400	Edgar H. Cashell.....	do.....	p.m. 65
Ironhand.....	Add'l farmer.....	400	Andrew D. Anderson.....	do.....	p.m. 60
Charles Scalpance.....	Asst. farmer.....	240	Henry R. Karnstedt.....	Butcher.....	840
INDIAN POLICE.			Lincoln H. Mitchell.....	Farmer.....	900
Arthur Ghostbull.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	John G. Gassmann.....	Blacksmith.....	720
David Littlewhiteman.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John A. Palmer (temporary).	Carpenter.....	720
Frank Lightning.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS (UINTAH).		
Adolph Walksnice.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Edgar Meritats.....	Stableman.....	400
Charles Teeth.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	John Tunip.....	Asst. mechanic.....	120
George Shavedhead.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Ah Wa peach.....	Police matron.....	p.m. 10
John Squinteyes.....	Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15	Isaac Mowachean.....	Asst. mechanic.....	300
Andrew Whitehawk.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Raymond F. Bornnin.....	Property clerk.....	1,000
Charles Sittingman.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joe Arhi.....	Herder.....	400
John Firewolf.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE (UINTAH).		
John Blackwolf.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Ned.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Blindman.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Martin Van.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Abram Yelloweyes.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Bob Ridley.....	do.....	p.m. 10
George Crook.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Moquint.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John Chubby.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Poo wee gup.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Clubfoot.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Jack Ontoine.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Bignose.....	do.....	p.m. 10	WHITES (OURAY).		
John Walking Horse.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Edward P. Ford.....	Physician.....	1,000
Edgar Fighting Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Frank N. Bacon.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Frank Littlewolf.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Hugh Owens.....	Farmer.....	900
<i>Tulalip, Wash.</i>			Wallace Stark.....	Carpenter.....	900
WHITES.			INDIANS (OURAY).		
Perry L. Sargent.....	Financial clerk.....	1,000	Jack Johnson.....	Asst. herder.....	400
George Allen.....	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720	James Capota.....	Asst. mechanic.....	120
Charles A. Reynolds.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 50	Saunock she roo.....	Ferryman.....	300
Edward Bristow.....	do.....	p.m. 50	Henry Reeves.....	Asst. mechanic.....	300
William N. Merrill.....	Carpenter.....	720	James Kanapatch.....	Laborer.....	400
James H. Cumings.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 60	INDIAN POLICE (OURAY).		
Oscar Lomeland (temporary).	Assistant clerk.....	720	Jake Yump.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			John Sullivan.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Tyce George.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7	James Coloron.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Norbert Hillaire.....	do.....	p.m. 7	James Witchits.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Walter James.....	do.....	p.m. 7			
Alexander Morris.....	do.....	p.m. 7			
John Davis.....	do.....	p.m. 7			
Thomas Wyakes.....	Laborer.....	390			
Joseph George.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7			
William C. McClusky.....	Add'l farmer.....	p.m. 40			

^aPay of rank in Army.

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Umatilla, Oreg.</i>			<i>Warm Springs, Oreg.—</i>		
WHITES.			Continued.		
Charles M. Robinson...	Lease clerk.....	\$1,200	INDIAN POLICE—con.		
Mrs. Marion W. De Lass.	Financial clerk..	900	Perry Kuckup.....	Private.....	p.m.\$10
INDIANS.			Suppah.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Long Hair.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7	Calvin Johnson.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Robinson Minthorn.....	do.....	p.m. 7	Ben Holiday.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Meltuna.....	do.....	p.m. 7	<i>Western Shoshoni,</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Wyo.</i>		
Wat e Wat e how lish.	Private.....	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Luke Minthorn.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Francis A. Swayne.....	Clerk.....	900
Wo cat se.....	do.....	p.m. 10	George W. Irons.....	Blacksmith and	720
George Redhawk.....	do.....	p.m. 10	gen. mechanic.		
<i>Union, Ind. T.</i>			Hugh E. Kennedy.....	Add'l farmer...	p.m. 60
WHITES.			INDIANS.		
Dana H. Kelsey.....	Agent.....	3,000	Walter K. Callahan...	Physician.....	1,000
Pearl M. Eddleman.....	Stenographer.....	1,200	Captain Sam.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7
Wilber T. Elliott.....	do.....	1,000	Charlie Hank.....	do.....	p.m. 7
William M. Crawford.....	Clerk.....	1,500	William Ruby.....	do.....	p.m. 7
George H. Mills.....	Bookkeeper.....	1,200	John Teller.....	Laborer.....	360
Chester T. Smythe.....	Assistant clerk..	1,000	INDIAN POLICE.		
Blanche Oppenheimer.	Clerk.....	1,200	Charley Damon.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Alex Coats.....	Janitor.....	540	Jim Thomas.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Benjamin Mossman.....	Financial clerk..	1,800	Charley Smith.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Adelbert Thomas.....	Messenger.....	300	John Dave.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>White Earth, Minn.</i>		
Alfred McCoy.....	Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15	WHITES.		
Wm. H. Cully.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Simon Michelet.....	Agent.....	1,800
Samuel Haynes.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Arnold A. Ledeboer...	Issue clerk.....	900
Peter Maytubby, jr.	do.....	p.m. 10	Simon W. Smith.....	Physician.....	1,200
William M. Sunday.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Lindley A. Parkinson..	do.....	1,000
Lewis Hardage.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Edgar Bates.....	do.....	1,000
John C. West.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	Otto Scherzer (tempo-	Carpenter.....	720
James E. McCauley.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	rary).		
Samuel Edmonds.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
B. J. Spring.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John T. Van Metre...	Clerk.....	1,200
Theodore E. Stidham..	do.....	p.m. 10	Louis Martin.....	Blacksmith.....	720
R. Lee Wvly.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Theodore B. Beaulieu..	Farmer.....	600
Richard F. West.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Frank B. Warren.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7
S. W. Folsom.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Samuel Sloan.....	do.....	p.m. 7
Thomas P. Roach.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Dan McDougall.....	Financial clerk..	900
Joseph Ward.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Sadie Warren.....	Matron.....	600
Zemie McIntosh.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joseph E. Penault.....	Assistant clerk..	900
Alex Robinson.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Allan Morrison.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7
Eugene C. Smith.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Andrew Vanoss.....	Teamster.....	400
Monnie McIntosh.....	do.....	p.m. 10	George A. Berry.....	Blacksmith.....	720
E. M. Wilson.....	do.....	p.m. 10	W. F. Bellecorn.....	Laborer and	360
Wm. L. Byrd, jr.....	do.....	p.m. 10	act. interpreter.		
James C. Collins.....	do.....	p.m. 10	William Thompson...	Carpenter.....	480
Tandy W. Adair.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Lizzie Charette.....	Cook.....	480
Frank West.....	do.....	p.m. 10	La Roque Paul.....	Laborer.....	300
Francis D. Taaffe.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Omer Gravelle (tem-	Assistant clerk..	900
Joseph R. Phillips.....	do.....	p.m. 10	porary).		
Elijah Henderson.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
<i>Warm Springs, Oreg.</i>			Joseph Louzon.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
WHITES.			James Madison.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Samuel Tate.....	Physician.....	900	Star Bad Boy.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John F. Dizney.....	Blacksmith.....	720	John S. Rock.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Isaac J. Powell.....	Add'l farmer...	p.m. 60	Frank Bellicourt.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Clarence S. Thompson..	do.....	p.m. 60	Romain Perrault.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Antoine Perrault.....	do.....	p.m. 19
Thomas Palmer.....	Judge.....	p.m. 7	Scott H. Porter.....	do.....	p.m. 19
Pipesher.....	do.....	p.m. 7	James Bassett.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Tomar Handley.....	do.....	p.m. 7	Ben Brunette.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Jerry Holliquilla.....	Interpreter.....	100	Louis Blue.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John St. Luke.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Abraham.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	<i>Western Navaho, Ariz.</i>		
Henry Stuyver.....	do.....	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
William McBride.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Melvin Huffman.....	Farmer.....	720
			Frederick Garing.....	do.....	720

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE (MISCELLANEOUS). 537

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Western Navaho, Ariz.—Continued.</i>			<i>Yankton, S. Dak.—Con.</i>		
WHITES—continued.			WHITES—continued.		
David M. Wynkoop.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. \$60	Oliver M. Chapman.	Physician.	\$1,200
John Butler (temporary).	Farmer.	720	John A. McKay.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 60
Jacob B. Frey.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 60	W. C. Grant.	do.	p.m. 60
INDIANS.			James Brown.	Farmer.	780
Hosteen Eutas.	Judge.	p.m. 7	Morton D. Colgrove.	Storekeeper.	800
Ja ah to my.	do.	p.m. 7	Richard Newmark.	Leasing clerk.	1,000
Tsinme.	do.	p.m. 7	Milton E. Bennett.	Assistant clerk.	720
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
John Boon.	Private.	p.m. 10	L. Claymore.	Blacksmith.	540
Shoie Johnson.	do.	p.m. 10	Mathew Arnold.	Judge.	p.m. 7
John Darn.	do.	p.m. 10	Luke Red Bird.	do.	p.m. 7
<i>Wittenberg, Wis.</i>			John Joundron.	do.	p.m. 7
WHITES.			Battice Archambeau.	Teamster.	300
Albert P. Jones.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 65	Charles Brugier.	Harnessmaker.	300
Samuel Ellefson.	do.	p.m. 65	George Stricker.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 40
Mary Y. Rodgers.	Field matron.	720	Tom Benton.	Wagonmaker.	360
Ida F. Clayton.	do.	720	David Stricker.	Carpenter.	240
<i>Winnebago, Nebr.</i>			Joseph Dubroy.	Interpreter.	120
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Theodore Sharp.	Clerk.	1,200	Samuel Grayhawk.	Private.	p.m. 10
E. S. Hart.	Physician.	1,000	Hawk Felix.	do.	p.m. 10
Sarah H. Chaplin.	Field matron.	720	Ed. Yellowbird.	do.	p.m. 10
Mels B. Pincomb.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 60	<i>Zuni, N. Mex.</i>		
Arthur D. Walter.	Carpenter.	720	WHITES.		
Clara McFatrige.	Financial clerk.	600	Carlton E. England.	Financial clerk.	900
Julius G. Glashoff.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 65	Jolie A. Palm.	Field matron.	720
INDIANS.			Frederick J. Van Mall.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 60
Levi St. Cyr.	Assistant clerk and acting interpreter.	500	INDIAN.		
Reuben P. Haas.	Lease clerk.	720	Lewis.	Custodian of antiquities.	480
Oliver Lamere.	Laborer.	360	INDIAN POLICE.		
William Harrison.	Teamster.	240	Hornpeki.	Private.	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.</i>		
James Fisher.	Private.	p.m. 10	Tams Bixby.	Commissioner.	5,000
John Bearskin.	do.	p.m. 10	Wm. O. Beall.	Secretary.	2,500
Charles English.	do.	p.m. 10	George Dick Rodgers.	Chief law clerk.	2,000
Abner St. Cyr.	do.	p.m. 10	Hal Belford.	Chief clerk.	1,800
<i>Yakima, Wash.</i>			David Shelby.	Spe. investigator.	1,600
WHITES.			Albert G. McMillan.	Stenographer.	1,380
Charles E. Roblin.	Lease clerk.	1,000	Dennie T. Stubblefield.	do.	1,020
Elza H. Wagner.	Clerk.	900	Cora E. Glendenning.	do.	900
Herman Westphal.	Physician.	1,000	James Cheny.	Messenger.	480
Carroll H. Cushman.	Assistant clerk (temporary).	720	Retta Hinkle.	Clerk.	1,200
James H. Baily.	Add'l farmer.	p.m. 60	Cora Moore.	do.	1,020
Allen S. Reed.	Gen'l mechanic.	1,000	John J. Hines.	do.	1,020
INDIANS.			Warren F. Bickford, jr.	do.	900
Charles Wesley.	Judge.	p.m. 7	Lucile Walrond.	do.	600
George Memnick.	do.	p.m. 7	Lon E. Robertson.	do.	600
Tecumseh Yakatowit.	do.	p.m. 7	Rees Evans.	Spec. dis. agt.	2,000
Angelo Sam.	Teamster.	300	Blanch Ashton.	Stenographer.	900
INDIAN POLICE.			Breese E. Bell.	Clerk.	720
Jacob Ahlonicheseum.	Private.	p.m. 10	John Sharron.	Storekeeper and custodian.	720
Sam Ambrose.	do.	p.m. 10	David Curns.	Teamster.	540
Charles Olney.	do.	p.m. 10	Henry Bohannon.	Janitor.	360
James Wahpat.	do.	p.m. 10	Willie Hawkins.	do.	360
Elias Whitefoot.	do.	p.m. 10	Ernest B. Young.	do.	360
Billy Coosee.	do.	p.m. 10	Kil Love.	do.	360
<i>Yankton, S. Dak.</i>			Bruce C. Jones.	Clerk.	1,800
WHITES.			David C. Lloyd.	Law clerk.	1,500
Rush J. Taylor.	Agent.	1,600	Arthur F. McGarr.	do.	1,500
Philip S. Everest.	Clerk.	1,200	Olle L. Johnson.	do.	1,500
			Frederick P. Branson.	do.	1,500
			Charles E. Bliss.	do.	1,500
			Mabel Maxwell Jones.	Stenographer.	1,200
			Henry M. Vance.	Record clerk.	1,200
			Charles T. Diffendaffer.	Stenographer.	1,200
			Eula J. Branson.	do.	1,020
			W. P. Covington.	do.	900
			Louise Smith.	do.	900

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.</i>			<i>Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.</i>		
Walter A. Rambo	Clerk	\$600	Ira L. Smith	Clerk	\$1,020
Anna Bell	do	1,500	Thos. C. Humphrey, jr.	do	1,020
Arthur R. Taylor	Law clerk	1,500	Wm. A. McBride, jr.	do	1,020
Wirt Franklin	do	1,500	Wm. W. Folsom	do	1,020
Ella Bailey	Stenographer	900	Jefferson D. Ward	Clerk-interpreter	900
Vester Rose	do	900	Richard Shanafelt	Clerk	900
Lola Mann	do	780	A. Lisle Irvine	Stenographer	1,200
Henry G. Hains	Clerk	1,500	Charles Bozarth	do	900
Irwin Donavin	Law clerk	1,500	Jacob Homer	Interpreter	600
Francis R. Lane	Stenographer	1,200	Aleck Boyd	Janitor	480
J. Y. Miller	do	900	Lacey P. Bobo	Surveyor	1,200
Drennan C. Skaggs	do	900	Frederick T. Marr	Chief clerk	1,800
Anna Garrigues	do	900	John H. Carlock	Clerk	1,600
Wyatt S. Hawkins	Clerk	1,500	Harry C. Risteen	do	1,500
Wm. T. Martin	do	1,200	Arthur B. Schaeffer	do	1,200
H. C. F. Hackbush	Draftsman	1,200	Albert H. Collins	Draftsman	1,200
Alex Posey	Clerk-interpreter	1,200	Maurice E. Gilmore	Clerk	1,200
Nona E. Wallar	Stenographer	900	Lewis G. Nichols	do	1,200
Henry C. Fearnside	Location clerk	900	Lee Eddy	do	1,200
Warren P. Chaney	Clerk	1,500	Charles A. Burdine	do	1,200
Henry J. Ward	do	1,200	Clara Mitchell Wood	Stenographer	1,200
Frank M. Crutsinger	Draftsman	1,020	Wm. C. Bunn	do	1,020
Lowa Wray	Clerk	900	Wm. H. Cunningham	do	1,020
James C. Kennedy	do	900	J. C. P. Moore	do	1,020
W. N. Brown	do	900	Paul B. Taylor	Clerk	1,020
Henry McCoy	Draftsman	1,200	Sydney W. Burton	do	900
Goodwin H. Williams	Clerk	1,200	Shimer P. Boyd	do	900
Harry A. Long	do	1,200	Helen C. Miller	Stenographer	900
Edward C. Griessel	do	900	Cinda Yates	do	900
B. E. Sheffield	do	900	Helen A. Smith	do	900
Samuel W. Foster	do	900	R. R. Watkins	Janitor	360
Kate De Bord	Typewriter	900	Roy Roberts	do	360
Susie Vaux	do	900	W. S. D. Moore	Chief clerk	1,800
Lola Spence	do	780	John O. Rosson	Clerk	1,600
Mabelle Cohenour	do	780	Thomas J. Farrar	do	1,600
Monta V. Morgan	do	600	Bert Van Leuven	Law clerk	1,500
Maggie Kennedy	do	600	John L. De Groat	do	1,500
C. S. Dawson	Clerk	1,500	Sterling C. Pitts	Clerk	1,600
James N. Conlin	do	1,200	George W. Irwin	do	1,380
Richard M. Phillips	do	1,200	Oscar C. Rabenneck	do	1,200
Pat E. Trent	do	900	Simon K. Walkingstick	Clk-interpreter	1,200
Edwin G. Robbins	do	900	George W. Walter	Clerk	1,200
John C. Rowland	do	900	Bascom P. Rasmus	do	1,200
Ray R. Massey	do	900	Cain B. Reiney	do	1,200
John Quincy Adams	do	600	Orlando B. Jones	do	1,200
Thomas W. Leahy	do	1,800	Daniel J. Boone	do	1,200
J. B. Campbell	do	1,600	Samuel P. Matthews	do	1,200
Edward Merrick	Law clerk	1,500	Junius Moore	do	1,200
L. G. Disney	do	1,500	Frank Lewis	Draftsman	1,200
Dixson H. Bynum	do	1,500	Natt I. Wagner	Clerk	1,200
J. Carter Cook	do	1,500	Ira S. Niles	Clerk-stenographer	1,200
Frank J. Miller	do	1,500	Edward Curd, jr.	do	1,200
Myron White	do	1,500	May Hudson	Stenographer	1,200
J. T. Hockman	do	1,500	Edgar H. Hale	do	1,200
Gertrude Hanna	Stenographer	1,200	Stuart B. Stone	do	1,200
Josie Davies	do	1,020	Giles A. Penick	do	1,200
Fred W. Kinkade	do	1,200	Veronica Wallwork	do	1,200
Harriett Gray	do	900	Mary B. Risser	do	1,200
Lucy M. Bowman	do	900	John J. Johnson	Draftsman	1,020
Lona Merrick	do	900	Edward C. Funk	Clerk	1,020
Nina Petroff	do	900	George A. Lowell	Clerk-stenographer	1,020
Nina Ellen Coffey	do	900	Stanley S. Wait	Draftsman	1,020
George H. Lessley	do	900	Rufus E. Bateman	Clerk	1,020
Mattie V. Vaughn	do	900	Gilbert W. Fincher	Stenographer	1,020
Charles E. Webster	Clerk	1,200	Carrie M. Bowers	do	900
Wm. T. Martin, jr.	do	1,200	James B. Myers	do	900
Wm. M. Baker	do	900	Philip L. Snyder	Clerk	900
Bertha M. Perry	Stenographer	900	Jos. Chambers	Stenographer	900
Wm. H. Angell	Chief clerk	1,800	Lewis W. Pitts	Clerk	900
Eugene Crosthwait	Clerk	1,600	William P. Drew	Clk-interpreter	780
Arthur O. Archer	do	1,500	Walter W. Chappell	Clerk	600
Walter H. Martin	do	1,500	Henry Pfiel	Custodian	600
Martin J. Mueller	do	1,200	Jack Wafford	Janitor-interpreter	600
Carl Patterson	Surveyor	1,200			
Milo Blair	Clerk	1,200			
Wm. L. Martin	Stenographer	1,200			

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE (MISCELLANEOUS). 539

Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.</i>			<i>Warehouse officials—Continued.</i>		
			OMAHA.		
Tom F. Morris.....	Messenger.....	\$360	Richard C. Jordan.....	Superintendent.	\$1,800
James K. Gibson.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Wm. O. Thomas.....	Clerk.....	1,400
Dave Winbray.....	Surveyor.....	1,200	Vincent D. Lilly.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 60
Robert Mildrow, jr.....	do.....	900	Phil Kelly.....	do.....	p.m. 60
J. Laurence Gary.....	Asst. surveyor.....	900	ST. LOUIS.		
William B. Harris.....	do.....	600	Wm. H. Blake.....	Superintendent.	2,000
John Israel.....	Interpreter and notary.....	600	Almond R. Miller.....	Financial clerk..	1,400
Floyd Hines.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Edward Turner.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 60
James H. Henderson.....	Surveyor.....	1,200	SAN FRANCISCO.		
John E. Tidwell.....	do.....	1,200	Wm. B. Collier.....	Superintendent.	2,000
Ed. M. Fry.....	Asst. surveyor.....	1,200	John F. O'Brien.....	Financial clerk..	1,500
C. N. Kay.....	do.....	600	<i>Miscellaneous officials.</i>		
Andrew J. Gardenhire.....	Surveyor.....	1,200	Joseph R. Farr.....	Gen'l supt. of logging.	3,000
<i>Indian inspectors.</i>			George Butler.....	Gen'l supt. of irrigation.	2,000
Cyrus Beede.....	.....	2,500	J. R. Meskimons.....	do.....	1,500
James McLaughlin.....	.....	2,500	John B. Harper.....	do.....	2,000
J. George Wright.....	.....	2,500	Walter B. Hill.....	do.....	2,000
Charles F. Nesler.....	.....	2,500	Herbert C. Ripley.....	Indian tradesuperintendent	1,800
Arthur M. Tinker.....	.....	2,500	.....	Supervisor for Osage agency.	
James E. Jenkins.....	.....	2,500	Dr. R. S. Buckland.....	Special agent for Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.	800
William H. Code.....	Irrigation eng.....	2,500	George O. Grist.....	Add'l farmer in charge of Digger Indians, charge of Navtlement by Cal.	900
Frank C. Churchill.....	.....	2,500	John M. Berger.....	Add'l farmer in charge of San Xavier Reservation and Indian villages in Pima county, Ariz.	p.m. 75
<i>Special agents.</i>			Jos. E. Maxwell.....	Add'l farmer in charge located on lands in Arizona with drawn from sale and set-Ex. order of Nov. 14, 1901.	p.m. 65
Samuel L. Taggart.....	.....	2,000	Charles E. Dagnett.....	Clerk to obtain employment for Indians.	1,200
Thomas Downs.....	.....	2,000	Joseph F. Swords.....	Superintendent S u l p h u r Springs Reservation in Ind. T.	1,500
William L. Miller.....	.....	2,000	Forest S. Townley.....	Patrolman.....	p.m. 60
Charles S. McNichols.....	.....	2,000	Arthur W. Hefey.....	Town-site commissioner.	p.d. 5
Edgar A. Allen.....	.....	2,000	Dr. F. A. Spafford.....	Special supervisor to assist superintendent of Riggs Institute in payment to Flandreau Indians.	p.m. 150
<i>General supervisor of Indian reservation.</i>			Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Beck, (U. S. Army, retired.)	Special supervisor.	p.m. 150
Frank Mead.....	.....	2,000			
John R. Eddy.....	Clerk.....	1,000			
<i>Board of Indian Commissioners.</i>					
Darwin R. James.....	President.....	None.			
Merrill E. Gates.....	Secretary.....	2,000			
Eliphalet Whittlesey.....	Member.....	None.			
Albert H. Smiley.....	do.....	None.			
Joseph T. Jacobs.....	do.....	None.			
Philip C. Garrett.....	do.....	None.			
Archbishop Patrick J. Ryan, D. D.....	do.....	None.			
Andrew S. Draper.....	do.....	None.			
William D. Walker.....	do.....	None.			
Chas. J. Bonaparte.....	do.....	None.			
<i>Alloting agents.</i>					
Wm. E. Casson.....	.....	p.d. 8			
George A. Keepers.....	.....	p.d. 8			
John K. Rankin.....	.....	p.d. 8			
Finch R. Archer.....	.....	p.d. 8			
Carl Gunderson.....	.....	p.d. 8			
Charles H. Bates.....	.....	p.d. 8			
H. G. Nickerson.....	.....	p.d. 8			
John H. Knight ^a.....	.....	p.d. 8			
<i>Warehouse officials.</i>					
CHICAGO.					
Roger C. Spooner.....	Superintendent.	3,000			
Frank Sorenson.....	Clerk.....	1,500			
Nelson Barrell.....	Financial clerk..	1,200			
John Matthias.....	Clerk.....	900			
May Satterly.....	do.....	1,000			
Nickolas Smith.....	Laborer.....	900			
NEW YORK.					
Frederick F. Meyer, jr.....	Chief clerk.....	1,600			
Arend Brunjes, jr.....	Clerk.....	p.m. 100			

^aNot on active duty.

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Persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1905, under provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

INDIAN AGENCIES, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Miscellaneous officials—Continued.</i>			<i>Miscellaneous officials—Continued.</i>		
J. Hamp Willis.....	Coal and asphalt mine trustee for Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.	(a)	Cyrus J. Fuhrman.....	Asst. clerk in office of acting agent, Leech Lake.	p.m. \$75
Charles O. Shepard.....	Special agent to assist in placing allottees on their allotments.	\$2,100	George L. Cott.....	Inspector of timber under acting agent, Leech Lake.	p.m. 100
<i>Hampton Tucker.....</i>			<i>Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.</i>		
Hampton Tucker.....	Coal and asphalt mine trustee for Choctaw Nation.	(b)	Oscar S. Gifford.....	Superintendent.	2,500
Edward P. Champlin.....	Clerk.....	1,200	John F. Turner.....	Physician and asst. supt.	1,300
John B. Kelsey.....	District inspector Choctaw tribal cattle tax.	p.m. 75	Hans Loe.....	Laborer.....	480
Patrick Kennedy.....	Inspector lumber on Chippewa lands in Minnesota.	p.m. 100	Lizzie W. Sealy.....	Matron.....	600
Harry P. Marshall.....	Clerk in connection with timber scaling on Chippewa lands in Minnesota.	p.m. 75	Anna C. Turner.....	Seamstress.....	500
			Mary J. Smith.....	Attendant.....	420
			Hannah Mickelson.....	Cook.....	480
			Julia Johnson.....	Dining-room girl.	360
			Clifford I. Lane.....	Night watch.....	480
			Silas F. Keith.....	Attendant.....	480
			George Luther.....	Janitor and engineer.	720
			Gena Twedt.....	Female laborer.	360
			Berney Christopher.....	Laborer.....	480

^a Compensation fixed and paid by Chickasaw Nation.
^b Compensation fixed and paid by Choctaw Nation.

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Albuquerque School, N. Mex.</i>					
James K. Allen	Superintendent	\$1,800	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886
Wm. J. Oliver	Assistant superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1897
Dudley G. Dwire	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901
Geo. McLandress	Physician	1,100	M.	W.	Mar. 19, 1905
Edwin Schanandore	Disciplinarian	800	M.	I.	June 15, 1894
Mary C. Williams	Teacher	960	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1891
Alma J. Ames	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1904
Sue O. Smith	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1891
Alberta C. Crowe	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1902
Lou J. Starrett	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1903
Flora V. West	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1897
Arthur Ellison	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 15, 1905
Etta M. Clinton	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1904
Edith Sampsell	do	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1891
Elizabeth J. Mahaffey	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902
Lida Bartholow	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894
Etta T. West	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1904
Mattie Williams	Assistant seamstress	500	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1901
Mary B. McKee	do	480	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1903
Annie K. Abner	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1898
Candelario Roybal	Baker	480	M.	I.	Sept. 10, 1902
Mellie Hollingsworth	Cook	600	F.	W.	June 14, 1904
Baron De K. Sampsell	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900
Robert Bilsborough	Assistant carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 9, 1902
Perry Tsamauwa	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Dec. 10, 1898
Roy G. Wilson	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1904
Randal Calkins	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894
Samuel Lawrence	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897
Joseph Abner	Assistant watchman	480	M.	I.	Sept. 5, 1897
<i>Schools under the jurisdiction of Albuquerque School, N. Mex.</i>					
DAY SCHOOLS.					
<i>Acoma:</i>					
Anna G. Engle	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898
Angie Allen	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1905
<i>Isleta:</i>					
Anna M. Turner	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1900
Francita Jojola	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1904
<i>Laguna:</i>					
Louise H. Pilcher	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895
Alice Sheffield	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1905
<i>McCarty's:</i>					
Hattie C. Allen	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1900
<i>Mesita:</i>					
Ottilia Kessel	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895
Marie S. Marmon	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1904
<i>Pahuate:</i>					
Elizabeth Cracraft	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1902
Daisy Schumann	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Dec. 6, 1903
<i>Paraje:</i>					
Fannie J. Dennis	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1893
Julia B. Dorris	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896
<i>San Felipe:</i>					
Fred E. Roberson	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1902
Rose H. Roberson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1903
<i>Seama:</i>					
Elizabeth Young	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899
Mollie Anallo	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1905
<i>Blackfeet Agency Boarding School, Mont.</i>					
Mary C. Matson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890
George A. Gaymond	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Anna C. Gooder	Matron	540	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1900
Catherine Kennedy	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 10, 1901
Mary A. McHugh Koser	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1903
<i>Cantonment Training School, Okla.</i>					
Byron E. White	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891
Ellen L. Kendall	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1894
Olive B. White	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1892
Dora Gostin	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1905
Mary J. Felling	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1903
Theresa Cathleen Kaufman	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1904

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Cantonment Training School, Okla.—Continued.</i>					
Annie D. Lambe.....	Cook and baker.....	\$500	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1905
Philip Big Dog.....	Night watchman.....	360	M.	I.	July —, 1903
<i>Carlisle School, Pa.</i>					
W. A. Mercer.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1904
John R. Wise.....	Assistant superintendent.....	2,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1904
W. B. Beitzel.....	Clerk.....	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892
Arthur E. Schaal.....	do.....	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1904
Frank Hudson.....	Financial clerk.....	780	M.	I.	July 1, 1899
Nellie V. Robertson.....	Clerk.....	660	F.	I.	July 1, 1896
S. J. Nori.....	do.....	660	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1900
Ida Swallow.....	Assistant clerk.....	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1902
Ferdinand Shoemaker.....	Physician.....	1,200	M.	W.	July 18, 1896
Kate S. Bowersox.....	Principal teacher.....	1,200	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893
Emma A. Cutter.....	Senior teacher.....	900	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1879
Mariette Wood.....	Teacher.....	780	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889
Sadie E. Newcomer.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1889
Fannie G. Paull.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1889
Hattie M. McDowell.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895
Clara L. Smith.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898
Frances R. Scales.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894
Agnes May Robbins.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1900
E. H. Colegrove.....	do.....	720	M.	W.	July 25, 1902
Emma H. Foster.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891
Mary A. Yarnall.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1904
Cora B. Hawk.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1903
Sadie F. Robertson.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902
Margaret Roberts.....	Normal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1898
Luzena E. Tibbetts.....	Teacher.....	420	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1904
Anna Goyitney.....	do.....	420	F.	I.	Do.
Fred W. Canfield.....	Mechanical drawing teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1903
Anna H. Stewart.....	May teacher.....	720	F.	W.	May 22, 1900
A. S. Ely.....	Outing agent.....	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1880
Bessie B. Beach.....	Librarian.....	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1904
Allah E. Saxon.....	Matron.....	800	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1903
Frances A. Veitch.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1900
Edfie Moul.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1901
Florence N. Head.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1904
Margaret O. Eckert.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	July 21, 1902
M. S. Barr.....	Nurse.....	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893
Bertha Canfield.....	Seamstress.....	800	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1892
E. Corbett.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1886
Susan Zeamer.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893
Beckie L. Goodyear.....	do.....	360	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1897
Etta G. Hill.....	Laundry manager.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
Ella Albert.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1897
Etta S. Fortney.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1899
Lizzie James.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896
Sara Pierre.....	Hospital cook.....	360	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1899
Goliath Bigjim.....	Baker.....	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1903
Wm. B. Gray.....	Dairyman.....	480	M.	W.	July 1, 1895
Genus E. Baird.....	Assistant printer.....	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902
Benj. F. Bennett.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890
Norman H. Justus.....	Assistant farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1905
C. M. Stauffer.....	Band leader.....	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 24, 1905
Harry F. Weber.....	Engineer.....	780	M.	W.	July 1, 1893
Geo. L. Gottwerth.....	Fireman.....	420	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1904
Chas. Kennedy.....	do.....	420	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1904
George Foulk.....	Teamster.....	420	M.	N.	Apr. 1, 1882
H. Gardner.....	Instructor in carpentry.....	800	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1887
John A. Herr.....	Assistant carpenter.....	700	M.	W.	July 28, 1903
Wm. Nonnast.....	Instructor in tailoring.....	720	M.	W.	July 16, 1902
M. I. Zeigler.....	Instructor in harness making.....	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900
A. H. Murtoff.....	Instructor in blacksmithing.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1903
W. S. Dysert.....	Instructor in shoemaking.....	660	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902
E. G. Sprow.....	Instructor in tinsmithing.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1904
Chas. H. Carns.....	Instructor in painting.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902
Chas. C. Dillon.....	Assistant blacksmith.....	420	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1905
H. W. Leaman.....	Florist.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 22, 1905
W. Grant Thompson.....	Superintendent of industries.....	1,800	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1893
Stacey Matlack.....	Assistant disciplinarian.....	600	M.	I.	Aug. 5, 1891
August Kensler.....	Quartermaster.....	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892
Mollie V. Gaither.....	Girls field agent.....	840	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1886
Anna F. Bennett.....	Housekeeper.....	180	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890
<i>Carson School, Nev.</i>					
C. H. Asbury.....	Superintendent.....	1,800	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892
John M. Commons.....	Clerk.....	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895
Geo. G. Commons.....	Assistant clerk.....	720	M.	W.	May 25, 1905
Simeon L. Lee.....	Physician.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Carson School, Nev.—Cont'd.</i>					
Joseph D. Oliver	Disciplinarian	\$840	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1903
Sue M. Cullen	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1905
Ella S. Lemmon	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1902
Clara I. Glenn	do	540	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1905
Frances M. Fisher	do	540	F.	W.	May 17, 1905
Minnehaha Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1900
Sidney C. Botkin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1895
Marie L. Purcell	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1899
Cora M. Embree	do	520	F.	W.	July 12, 1903
Marguerita M. Vornholz	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1900
Kate L. Fowler	Laundress	480	F.	W.	May 16, 1903
Alice M. Norton	Baker	480	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1902
Alpha C. Sowers	Cook	540	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1905
Frank M. Norton	Farmer	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902
Thomas J. Draper	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1904
Peter Johnson	Blacksmith	660	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903
Frank Cassell	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 7, 1905
Chas. W. Sowers	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1903
Wm. Brown	Shoemaker	400	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1903
* DAY SCHOOLS.					
<i>Walker River:</i>					
Samuel W. Pugh	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1893
Elizabeth A. Pugh	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
<i>Big Pine:</i>					
Margaret A. Peter	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1893
<i>Independence:</i>					
Grace D. H. Rehbold	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902
<i>Chamberlain School, S. Dak.</i>					
John Flinn	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1894
Annie D. Flinn	Clerk	720	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1894
Luetta Rummel	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896
Florence Horner	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1895
Lulu M. Mann	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1904
Fred W. Atkins	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1904
Etta Knickerbaker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1892
Carrie McBride Dillon	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1904
Ella W. Hendrickson	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1903
Sophie Kruse	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1902
Hattie Lindsay	Baker	300	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1898
Anna M. Caffrey	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 6, 1899
<i>Cherokee School, N. C.</i>					
De Witt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1892
Mary L. Tufts	Clerk	840	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1904
Russell D. Holt	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1900
Rose S. Cameron	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1902
Sylvia A. Kneeland	do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1893
Harry F. Carter	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1905
Lucy A. Luttrell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1901
Allie B. Carter	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1905
Anna E. Tahquette	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1899
Stacy Wahhanuta	Laundress	520	F.	I.	July 20, 1896
John N. Lambert	Baker	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896
Sallie Lambert	Cook	540	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1904
Samuel L. Monteith	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900
James B. Hensley	Shoe and harness maker	500	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1904
George L. Wolfe	Gardener	500	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900
Jacob Smith	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	May 2, 1904
Sampson Owl	Fireman	240	M.	I.	Dec. 5, 1904
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.</i>					
George W. H. Stouch	Supt. of training schools	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1898
<i>Cheyenne School, Okla.</i>					
Thomas M. Jones	Assistant superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1894
Nora Crum	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899
Anna B. Bowman	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1893
Winona Riegel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1903
Archie Crozter	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Apr. 24, 1901
Mary C. Jones	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 2, 1894
Dulcie Garrett	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1895
Jennie Brown	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899
Harriet A. Skinner	Baker	400	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1904
Lucy Keown	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1898
Allen S. Quick	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Cheyenne School, Okla.—Con.</i>					
Rollin Roman Nose.....	Assistant farmer.....	\$240	M.	I.	July 1, 1903
Fred Schiffbauer.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	H.	Apr. 22, 1902
Wm. Wells.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	Mar. 16, 1905
<i>Arapaho School, Okla.</i>					
Geo. W. Myers.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892
Nellie M. Miller.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1898
Amalia Schurle.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1899
Thos. F. McCormick.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1904
Lizzie McCormick.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1898
America J. Seccombe.....	Assistant matron.....	420	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1905
Leanna L. Robinson.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1905
Nora E. Hostetter.....	Baker.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1902
Anna Copeland.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902
Wm. Drummon.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
Sarah Eddy.....	Assistant.....	200	F.	H.	Nov. 20, 1904
<i>Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Eugene D. Mossman.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 4, 1898
U. L. Clardy.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1902
Peter A. Venne.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 20, 1904
Margaret Walsh.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900
Eva M. Dunham.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1904
Nancy V. Talmage.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898
John Green.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	May 12, 1897
Cora B. Dobbs.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1900
Ellen E. Sexton.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1902
Louisa E. Ferguson.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	June 17, 1901
Sadie C. Sisler.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1904
Cecelia High Rock.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1905
Lillian Malaby.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1905
Luke Low Dog.....	Carpenter.....	540	M.	I.	Apr. 5, 1905
Leon L. Poitra.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	400	M.	I.	Dec. 19, 1904
Jacob Raymond.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1905
DAY SCHOOLS.					
No. 5:					
Edmund E. G. Thickstun.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 2, 1901
Belle C. Thickstun.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1903
No. 7:					
Wm. F. Aven.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1905
Bertha Aven.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1905
No. 8:					
John F. Carson.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1891
Bird L. Carson.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895
Green Grass:					
Lillie M. Williams.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Mar. 4, 1905
Olive Williams.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Do.
FIELD SERVICE.					
Edith L. Maddren.....	Physician.....	1,000	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902
Eunice A. Warner.....	Female industrial teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891
Marcia De Vinny.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1891
<i>Chilocco School, Okla.</i>					
S. M. McCowan.....	Superintendent.....	2,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889
O. H. Lipps.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898
W. N. Sickels.....	Clerk.....	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898
Pearl Mayer.....	do.....	840	F.	I.	July, 1900
V. R. Underwood.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894
Clarence R. Beaulieu.....	Assistant clerk.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 2, 1904
J. E. Shields.....	Disciplinarian.....	900	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902
Andres Moya.....	Assistant disciplinarian.....	540	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1903
C. A. Peairs.....	Teacher of agriculture.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1900
E. K. Miller.....	Printer.....	1,000	M.	W.	July 22, 1902
L. E. Potter.....	Dairyman.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902
L. E. Carruthers.....	Engineer.....	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900
C. E. Birch.....	Principal teacher.....	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1899
Abbie W. Scott.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890
Lillian M. Harrison.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1900
Hattie E. Simmons.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1895
C. W. Buntin.....	do.....	660	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1904
Rose Dougherty.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Nov. 3, 1897
Edith Sharp.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901
Florence M. Mitchell.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1905
Mary M. Dodge.....	do.....	540	F.	I.	Sept. 14, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Chilocco School, Okla.—Con.</i>					
Cora F. Peters.....	Domestic-science teacher.....	\$660	F.	W.	July 4, 1903
Geo. W. Updegrove.....	Band leader.....	840	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1905
A. G. Tomillott.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Apr., 1903
Samuel Townsend.....	Assistant industrial teacher.....	300	M.	I.	Apr., 1893
John W. Kelly.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 27, 1904
Emma A. McCowan.....	Matron.....	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1890
Lizzie V. Davis.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894
Margaret L. Phillips.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1900
Alice N. Hanschildt.....	do.....	540	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901
Cora V. Carruthers.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1902
Nellie Oliver.....	Housekeeper.....	500	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1901
Mary Williams.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	N.	Sept. 2, 1904
Minnie Dunlap.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895
Mary Brunette.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Dec. 6, 1904
Lecta M. Sutton.....	do.....	520	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902
Lizzie A. Kelly.....	Laundress.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900
Clinton Merriss.....	Assistant laundryman.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 14, 1905
Cipriano Escudero.....	Assistant baker.....	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1904
Kate Miller.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1904
Stella Hall.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1905
John H. Hanschildt.....	Farmer.....	960	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1901
J. E. Simmons.....	Assistant farmer.....	900	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902
Orson G. Carner.....	Carpenter.....	840	M.	W.	July 27, 1904
A. D. Dodge.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	660	M.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897
James S. Bunch.....	Blacksmith.....	660	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1905
Asa Little Crow.....	Assistant blacksmith.....	180	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1904
B. M. Wade.....	Gardener.....	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1901
Hugh Woodall.....	Night watchman.....	400	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1905
Geo. Running Horse.....	Assistant engineer.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 17, 1905
Peter Collins.....	do.....	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1904
Ray T. Martin.....	do.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1904
A. Z. Hutta.....	Painter.....	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1904
Emelyn W. Tilden.....	Music teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1905
George W. Morton.....	Mason.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 23, 1905
Henry Crofoot.....	Nurseryman.....	660	M.	W.	Nov. 22, 1899
J. B. Stevens.....	Poultryman.....	500	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1904
Virgil Page.....	Assistant.....	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1904
Lizzie Chisholm.....	do.....	180	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1904
Nat White.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1904
Simon Marquez.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1905
Homer Hill.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	Do
James Downs.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	Do
Peter La Flumboise.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1905
Ben White.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	May 27, 1905
Francis Chapman.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1905
<i>Colorado River School, Ariz.</i>					
Enos B. Atkinson.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891
Geo. M. Over.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	May 27, 1904
Sarah M. Atkinson.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1901
Chas. W. Wells.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	May 13, 1905
Euphemia Y. Cook.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1901
Nellie Dunkle.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1903
Bertha McCandless.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	May 13, 1902
Sarah D. Hall.....	Laundress.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1905
Liza A. Sinclair.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901
Chas. M. Moody.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1903
Charley Dickens.....	Engineer.....	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1905
<i>Colville School, Wash.</i>					
Frank F. Avery.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1890
Alonzo D. Snyder.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898
Emma Kane.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895
Elsie C. Bushee.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1890
Laura E. Edmundson.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1901
Lyman H. Tiffany.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1905
Ellen Hill.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1898
Etta T. Doherty.....	Assistant matron.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1902
Ella Aikens.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	July 26, 1904
Harriet Quillian.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1898
Etta White.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1903
Alice C. Luce.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902
Mary J. Phelps.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903
Lizzie Gotwals.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895
John T. Sivear.....	Farmer.....	800	M.	W.	May 23, 1903
Hugh H. Phelps.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1902
Omer Bewley.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1903

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Crow Agency, Mont.</i>					
AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Lorenzo D. Creel.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1902
W. Q. G. Tucker.....	Physician.....	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1899
Lucy C. Palmer.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1889
Mary A. Weber.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903
Maggie Standing.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890
Jennie L. Burton.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899
Ernest Oshkosh.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894
Estella F. Creel.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	June 4, 1904
Rebecca M. Henderson.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1904
Lillie Oshkosh.....	do.....	480	F.	H.	Feb. 17, 1904
Katharine Brown.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902
Mary Barada.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	H.	June 4, 1903
Florence T. Throssell.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1902
Minnie White.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1905
Jennie Kingston.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1904
Sarah J. McAllister.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	May 19, 1905
Mary E. White.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	H.	July 20, 1904
Mark Wolfe.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1900
Robert Burns.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 18, 1904
PRYOR CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.					
H. L. Oberlander.....	Superintendent and physician.....	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893
Bridget C. Quinn.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1903
Jesse White.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Nov. 11, 1903
Celia A. Grimes.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1900
Emily Staiger.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1899
Orvilla D. Carey.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1904
Aurilla O. Warner.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	July 10, 1903
<i>Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Allie B. Busby.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1890
Helen C. Sheahan.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1899
Chas. A. La Croix.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	H.	Sept. 26, 1904
M. E. Blanchard.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1887
Mary E. Kinzie.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1905
Anna L. Kidder.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 28, 1903
Hannah Lonergan.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1883
Josephine H. Jackson.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1904
Charlie Roderick.....	Laborer.....	500	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1904
CROW CREEK HOSPITAL.					
Mary R. Hall.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894
Mary E. Palmer.....	Housekeeper.....	400	F.	W.	May 12, 1905
FIELD SERVICE.					
Jennie La Croix Douglas.....	Female industrial teacher.....	600	F.	H.	Feb. 6, 1903
<i>Flathead Agency, Mont., boarding school.</i>					
William A. Root.....	Superintendent.....	840	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898
Antoinette White.....	Teacher.....	480	F.	I.	Apr. 19, 1902
Chas. P. Teare.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1905
Emma C. Lovewell.....	Matron and seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1904
Ada Rice.....	Cook and laundress.....	540	F.	I.	May 2, 1896
<i>Fort Apache Agency, Ariz., boarding school.</i>					
C. W. Crouse.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	June 4, 1903
Kate Lister.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890
Sadie Thomas.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1904
Winifred L. Barlow.....	Kindergartner.....	660	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1905
William A. Lee.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900
Elizabeth E. Crouse.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1904
Mary E. Keough.....	Assistant matron.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894
Jessie Ranson.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1900
Florence Thomas.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1902
James E. Coberly.....	Baker.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 14, 1904
Lydia H. Sullivan.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904
Ray L. Guthrie.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1903
Goklish.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1904
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont., Training School.</i>					
Wm. R. Logan.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	June 3, 1890
Ella H. Gilmore.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont., Training School—Continued.</i>					
Mary Moores	Teacher	\$540	F.	W.	June 3, 1899
Minnie B. Jacobs	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1903
Elsie E. Brown	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Belle McCue	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Do.
Harriet A. Parker	Cook	520	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1904
John O. Nelson	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1905
Oscar King	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1904
James W. Knott	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903
<i>Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.</i>					
TRAINING SCHOOL.					
Amzi W. Thomas	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Apr. 30, 1904
Horace E. Wilson	Assistant superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1890
Tama M. Wilson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1890
Anna Sheridan	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895
John S. Hagee	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902
Etnola G. Acord	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902
Josephine Janese	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1903
Maggie Farrell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894
Isabella Smith	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903
Agnes A. O'Connor	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 4, 1904
R. Lloyd Hughes	Engineer	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1903
Frederick Huber	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1904
DAY SCHOOLS.					
No. 1:					
Michael F. Minehan	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 25, 1895
Annie Minehan	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
No. 2:					
Clarence A. Shultis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1900
Delia G. Shultis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
No. 3:					
Chas. W. Hoffman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896
Carolette S. Hoffman	Housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	Do.
<i>Fort Bidwell, Cal., Boarding School.</i>					
Chas. D. Rakestraw	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1893
Hattie E. B. Cochrane	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 4, 1903
Rita B. Rakestraw	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1904
Frank P. Lee	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1905
Harriet M. Chapman	Matron	500	F.	H.	Dec. 21, 1897
Mary I. Cole	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1904
Annie Harris	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 3, 1904
Emily C. Shawk	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1905
Wm. L. Shawk	Physician	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1898
<i>Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, Training School.</i>					
A. F. Caldwell	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1900
Clarence A. Churchill	Assistant superintendent	900	M.	W.	May 14, 1892
Mattie E. Head	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1893
Sarah C. Coy	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897
Jennie H. Royer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1903
Drusilla Churchill	Matron	660	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895
Minnie W. Getchell	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1905
Dorcas J. Harvey	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1899
Wm. Donner	Engineer	900	M.	W.	June 22, 1905
Wm. M. Watkins	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1905
Fred La Rose	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1904
<i>Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Training School.</i>					
F. G. Mattoon	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	July 1, 1892
Earl W. Allen	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1900
Louis King	Clerk and stenographer	800	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901
John N. Alley	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1902
Alice B. Preuss	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1901
Fannie A. Quillian	do	540	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902
Salome E. Montgomery	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1903
Florence L. Gordon	do	500	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1905
Alva C. Shinn	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902
James W. Allen	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1903
<i>Fort Lewis, Colo., School.</i>					
W. M. Peterson	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896
Amos B. Iliff	Assistant superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Fort Lewis, Colo., School—Continued.</i>					
Walter B. Randall	Clerk	\$1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1903
Mildred B. Collins	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1890
Florence E. Culver	do.	660	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1902
Edith M. Woodbury	do.	600	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1901
Florence E. Peterson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1903
Elizabeth Powell	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899
Susie Aspaas	Seamstress	520	F.	W.	May 9, 1905
Daisy Bays	Laundress	520	F.	W.	June 6, 1905
Frank R. Robitaille	Baker	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1899
Ella C. Mason	Cook	520	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1902
Wm. C. Bays	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	June 12, 1904
Samuel A. Smith	Blacksmith and engineer	840	M.	W.	May 28, 1903
Wm. Sims	Assistant engineer	300	M.	I.	June 6, 1905
Jay Duncan	Tailor	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901
San Juan Naranjo	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1903
<i>Fort Mohave, Ariz., School,</i>					
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895
Effie Mac Arthur	Financial clerk	900	F.	W.	Aug. 7, 1904
Clarence L. Gates	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903
Everell A. Johnson	Teacher	720	M.	W.	June 26, 1905
Minnie G. Braithwaite	do.	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1901
Belle Dean	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Andrew W. Smith	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 22, 1905
Mattie J. Forrester	Matron	660	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1900
Mary E. Blakesley	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 14, 1904
Freda A. Records	do.	500	F.	W.	May 25, 1905
Mollie S. Baker	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1900
Lou Goenawein	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895
Calvin Emerson	Baker	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1891
Emma C. Beeler	Cook	540	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1904
Clarence W. Jenkins	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1902
Joseph H. Roscoe	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1905
Chas. D. Records	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 8, 1901
Dio Lewis	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1905
Rob Mechakin	Gardener	120	M.	I.	May 19, 1905
<i>Fort Peck Agency, Mont.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
C. B. Lohmiller	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1893
Lewis L. Brink	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Feb. 26, 1903
Mary M. Donica	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896
Mary J. Hand	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894
Mary A. Tillisch	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899
Carl H. Wells	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	May 4, 1902
Harriet A. Spafard	Matron	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892
Mary E. Holsinger	Assistant matron	520	F.	W.	June 8, 1895
Adele M. Daniels	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896
Mary A. Boyer	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1900
Clara O. Blevins	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1904
Anna R. Funk	Cook	540	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1905
John D. Flynn	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902
Mary M. Bear	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 17, 1905
Bessie Heddrich	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1905
Wm. Whitright	Laborer	400	M.	I.	June 1, 1901
Julian Smith	do.	300	M.	I.	May 24, 1900
DAY SCHOOL.					
Lee Moyer	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1903
Lydia Brugnier	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1904
<i>Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.</i>					
F. C. Campbell	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890
Lewis W. Hess	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1903
Ada B. Minesinger	Assistant clerk	300	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1904
George O. Keck	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	June 18, 1901
F. E. St. Jacques	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902
Elizabeth H. Pierce	Teacher	840	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894
Sadie F. Malley	do.	720	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899
Mattie Olsen	do.	660	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1905
Grace Fitzpatrick	do.	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1902
Helen Primeau	do.	540	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1900
Cornelia Stroh	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 9, 1895
Sallie E. St. Jacques	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1902
Lillie B. Crawford	do.	300	F.	W.	Aug. 8, 1898
Rose Glass	Nurse	600	F.	W.	May 3, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.—Continued.</i>					
Emma S. Benn	Seamstress	\$600	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1905
Flora Sansaver	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	May 2, 1905
Belle S. Brown	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1905
John Minesinger	Assistant laundress	300	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902
Harvey Liephart	Baker	560	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1899
Etta De Leeuw	Cook	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897
Mamie Horseman	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1904
Jos. E. Mountford	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895
Elmore Welch	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1904
Frank W. Tahnk	Tailor	660	M.	W.	Sept. 28, 1904
Louis Goings	Shoe and harness maker	660	M.	I.	May 6, 1895
Wm. Pierce	Gardener	660	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902
John Burdick	Engineer	660	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1903
<i>Fort Totten, N. Dak.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Chas. L. Davis	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1892
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890
Geo. W. Bent	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894
Wm. E. Thackrey	Teacher	840	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899
Henry C. Kinzie	do	660	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1897
Georgia A. Chase	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1901
Effe W. Parker	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899
Lydia E. Davis	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894
Laura V. Beashor	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1902
Emma J. Sayers	do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1903
Eleanor E. Stoesser	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1905
Frances F. Paine	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1902
Ethel J. Clark	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899
Alice M. Batticie	Laundress	500	F.	W.	June 1, 1896
Josephine Parker	Baker	500	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1900
Sarah R. Ryder	Cook	540	F.	W.	June 13, 1900
Neal Morgan	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 5, 1905
Harry L. Coleman	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1904
Joseph Lipskey	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 30, 1899
John I. Kregness	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1897
Gustav Rosknecht	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902
Oliver L. Twist	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1900
Fred Laroque	Assistant engineer	300	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1904
Alex. Boucher	Night watchman	420	M.	I.	Mar. 24, 1905
GREY NUNS' DEPARTMENT.					
Margaret J. Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1890
Mary A. Hart	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	Do.
Margaret Cleary	do	480	F.	W.	Do.
Mathilda Thnot	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Hannah P. Coughlan	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1900
Alodia Arseneault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1890
Rosa M. Siebenaler	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1904
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1890
Adele Monnette	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 19, 1903
Irvin Parcels	Laborer	480	M.	W.	June 5, 1905
DAY SCHOOLS.					
No. 2:					
Enoch M. Sherry	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1902
Mabel B. Sherry	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1902
No. 3:					
Wellington Salt	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1890
Edith L. Salt	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Waanatan:					
Robt. P. Higheagle	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1895
Louisa Higheagle	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899
<i>Fort Yuma Boarding School, Cal.</i>					
John S. Spear	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894
Arthur B. Commons	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899
Jerdina Faber	Teacher	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899
Gertrude M. Golden	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901
Joel W. Tyndall	Industrial teacher	720	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1897
Harriet M. Humphreys	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1902
Mystica Amago	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1904
Pearl R. Evans	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1902
Benj. S. Bothwell	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1902
Clarence W. Benner	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1904
Patrick Escalanti	Baker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896
Joseph T. Escalanti	Laborer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1898

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Genoa Boarding School, Nebr.</i>					
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent	\$1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890
Fred W. Parsons	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1898
Geo. Howe	Assistant clerk	300	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1905
Elspeith L. Fisher	Teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1880
Mary A. Reason	do	720	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1892
Nellie Plake	do	600	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1899
Mertis L. Riddle	do	540	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1904
Mary Broad	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1904
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895
Myrtle L. Crocker	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1902
Jennie L. Gaither	do	500	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1905
Josephine R. Walter	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1904
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1893
Bertha I. Canfield	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1894
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1885
John F. Ross	Teacher of agriculture	1,000	F.	W.	May 21, 1904
Philip M. O'Neill	Engineer	1,000	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1895
Frank D. Eager	Farmer	680	M.	W.	May 25, 1904
Homer Davis	Physician	600	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1905
Chas. Lee	Assistant engineer	600	M.	N.	Apr. 1, 1905
John W. Williamson	Dairyman	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1905
Bertha S. Redbird	Baker	400	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1905
Katherine B. Frazier	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1904
Emma L. Parsons	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1902
Simon Redbird	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1894
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893
Benson O. Sherman	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	June 21, 1902
Paul A. Walter	Band leader and tailor	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893
Charles H. Clark	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1905
<i>Grande Ronde Boarding School, Oreg.</i>					
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1884
Cora B. Egeler	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895
Wm. L. Gardner	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1900
Eugenie M. Edwards	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892
Flora A. Gardner	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1898
La Rose Quenel	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896
Helen M. Miller	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1893
Ezra Michelle	Assistant	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1904
<i>Grand Junction Boarding School, Colo.</i>					
Chas. E. Burton	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895
Ella L. Burton	Financial clerk	840	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1896
Knud K. H. Hanson	Physician	500	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1903
Herman C. Haffner	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1903
Mary V. Rice	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898
Elsie A. McLaughlin	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1904
Clara J. Whitehead	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1905
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1894
Willena S. Ezelle	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Mar. 26, 1905
Mabel V. Van Brunt	Nurse	600	F.	W.	May 15, 1905
Mary Ziellian	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1898
Lizzie Erwin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1904
Mary C. Parker	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 15, 1905
Ole Asksen	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902
Martin Hocker	Shoe and harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1898
Oscar B. Wilms	Engineer	840	M.	W.	June 25, 1905
<i>Green Bay Agency, Wis.</i>					
TRAINING SCHOOL.					
Shepard Freeman	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902
Lida B. Clarke	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1902
Johnson F. Adams	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1904
John Moshoquit	Teamster	400	M.	I.	Feb. 15, 1904
Adell Gauthier	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Feb. 13, 1905
DAY SCHOOL, STOCKBRIDGE.					
Chas. H. Koonz	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897
Eva Koonz	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
<i>Greenville Boarding School, Cal.</i>					
Geo. W. Wimberly	Superintendent and physician	1,400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902
Emma H. Paine	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1898
Emma L. Trubody	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Greenville Boarding School, Cal.—Continued.</i>					
Chas. M. Trubody	Industrial teacher	\$600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895
Francis Mansfield	Assistant industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1905
Eurma P. Wimberly	Matron	540	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1902
Amelia F. Quinones	Seamstress and assistant matron	520	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1900
Ardis M. Browne	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1903
Roxy Dexter	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1902
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.</i>					
Hervey B. Peairs	Superintendent	2,500	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1887
John W. Alder	Clerk and treasurer outing system	1,400	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1879
Geo. Shawnee	Assistant clerk	720	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897
Harvey K. Meyer	do	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1905
Rosa Bourassa	Stenographer	600	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1889
Arthur J. Anderson	Physician	720	M.	W.	Mar. 9, 1905
Wm. H. Ross	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Nov. 14, 1900
John Whitwell	Principal teacher	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897
John S. R. Hammitt	Teacher	900	M.	W.	Oct. 31, 1899
Frances C. Wenrich	do	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896
Lovilla L. Mack	do	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890
Eva Wentworth	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898
Emma Loomis	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897
Amelia D. McMichael	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1900
Marion E. Kidder	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899
Hattie R. Quinter	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1905
Mae McCauley	do	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901
Emma C. Hoff	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902
Josephine Rolette	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1904
Ida L. Palmer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1897
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894
Florence Teter	Matron	840	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1895
Annie Triplett	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902
Lillian B. Adams	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 5, 1899
Minnie A. Kennedy	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1892
Fannie S. Wilson	do	480	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1904
Emma Young	do	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1904
Mary La Page	Stewardess	600	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1900
Della E. Goss	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1905
Louise H. Klein	Nurse	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1899
Mittie I. Taylor	Sewing teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1900
Netta Allison	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1901
Margaret M. Mitchell	Assistant seamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903
Jessie Parker	do	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1903
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1886
May Herron	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1898
John E. Oleson	Baker	500	M.	W.	June 9, 1903
Katherine L. Keck	Cooking teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1902
May Murphy	Cook	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1902
Anita Alderete	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	June 13, 1905
Hannah Anderson	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Nov. 9, 1904
Wm. D. Gates	Superintendent of industries	900	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902
Richard O. Hoyt	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892
Hiram Jones	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 9, 1905
Donald MacArthur	Dairyman	720	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1898
Edgar M. Goss	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1902
Horace Randel	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1903
Peter Gokey	Assistant carpenter	600	M.	I.	July 11, 1904
Wm. H. Lowe	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1899
Ludwig A. Manglitz	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	May 20, 1902
David Cocklin	Harness maker	720	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901
Samuel T. Woods	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Aug. 20, 1902
Ed. S. Mears	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900
Chas. B. Wilson	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902
James Oliver	do	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1902
James O. Milligan	Wagonmaker	720	M.	W.	May 8, 1905
John H. McCartney	Mason	720	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1905
Wm. A. Opperman	Painter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894
Helen W. Ball	Printer	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889
Chas. C. Seewir	Assistant printer and librarian	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894
Jesse C. Reese	Laborer	480	M.	W.	May 8, 1905
<i>Hayward Boarding School, Wis.</i>					
Wm. A. Light	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Frank T. Mann	Clerk	840	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1904
Arthur T. Blachly	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 5, 1904
Claude A. Bartholow	Disciplinarian	500	M.	W.	Aug. 4, 1904
Edmund E. Perry	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1902

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Hayward Boarding School, Wis.—Continued.</i>					
Libbie C. Light	Teacher	\$600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Emma P. Perry	do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1902
Frank O. Setter	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1901
Josephine Ayling	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1893
Sophie E. Picard	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Oct. 26, 1898
Mary Gillen	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1903
Sarah I. Sampson	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900
Lucinda G. Davids	Baker and assistant cook	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895
Annie M. Wilson	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 12, 1902
Chas. F. Stetler	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1904
Geo. E. Long	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1904
Clay L. Doyle	Gardener	600	M.	W.	May 4, 1905
Welles F. Buck	Laborer	660	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901
<i>Hoop Valley Agency, Cal., Training School.</i>					
Frank Kyselka	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893
Jean O. Barnd	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1904
Lillian A. Evans	do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1903
Emma R. Hillis	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1898
Robert J. Bauman	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1902
Anna McDermott	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1899
Abbie E. Stoneburner	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1903
Matilda Kruger	Seamstress	540	F.	H.	Sept. 15, 1894
Anna Parmetter	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1898
Mary S. Johnson	Baker	500	F.	W.	Oct. 26, 1901
Jane Spinks	Cook	540	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1893
Wm. Stephens	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	I.	Aug. 3, 1903
Jerry Black	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900
<i>Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., Training School.</i>					
H. H. Johnson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1896
Joseph D. Turner	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1903
Mona L. Johnson	do	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1905
U. E. Gyllenband	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1904
Anna E. Lininger	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901
Josie H. Speir	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1904
Anna M. Walters	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893
Allie M. Ward	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1904
Chas. A. Rios	Baker	300	M.	I.	Sept. 21, 1904
Pauline H. Chrisman	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1904
John W. Shafer	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1901
Charlie D. Barnett	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	May 6, 1905
L. F. Wiecking	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901
C. W. Wiecking	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903
<i>Kaw Agency, Okla., Training School.</i>					
Edson Watson	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	July 21, 1896
Mack Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1889
Carrie H. Watson	Matron and seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902
Ida D. Thomas	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 6, 1903
Harriet J. Henry	Cook	400	F.	W.	June 3, 1901
<i>Kickapoo Training School, Kans.</i>					
O. C. Edwards	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1893
David W. Gilliland	Teacher	540	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903
Mary E. Allison	do	540	F.	W.	May 19, 1904
Annie M. Schaffer	Matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1892
Kate Lewis	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1905
Julia De Cora	Seamstress	360	F.	I.	Aug. 24, 1904
Ida E. Brown	Cook	360	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1905
Vincent Brown	Laborer	480	M.	W.	July 4, 1904
<i>Kiowa Agency, Okla.</i>					
FORT SILL SCHOOL.					
Julian W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1886
Emma D. White	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1903
Mary E. Dawes	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Blanche A. Silcott	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1896
Wm. M. Holland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893
Anna M. Mendenhall	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895
Amanda C. Selders	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1903
Nora M. Holt	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Jan. 22, 1905
Mabel Navadokieh	Laundress	480	F.	I.	June 11, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Con.</i>					
FORT SILL SCHOOL—cont'd.					
Belle Carson.....	Cook.....	\$600	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1875
Annie Fisher.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	July 27, 1904
Wm. H. Jones.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1902
Louis A. Milne.....	Physician.....	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1905
Henry Budd.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Chas. Isteo.....	Assistant.....	240	M.	I.	Feb. 3, 1903
RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.					
Cora M. Dunn.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888
May W. Chambers.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902
Eva Anderson.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1895
Alfred M. Dunn.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888
Bessie K. May.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1902
Pearl Martin.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901
Madeline Jacker.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1901
Annie Weber.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Aug. 9, 1904
Mary V. Fleeman.....	Baker.....	360	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1905
Elizabeth Schleppey.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1902
George B. Perce.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1904
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.					
John A. Buntin.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 3, 1893
Ellen B. Riley.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896
Alexina F. Griffith.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1898
Elizabeth Riley.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896
John R. Porterfield.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1890
Nannie E. Sheddian.....	Matron.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1882
Sarah J. Porterfield.....	Assistant matron.....	500	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1890
Laura Butler.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1904
Eloise R. Penoi.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	I.	July 18, 1901
Homer J. Segar.....	Assistant laundryman.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902
Fannie M. Elkins.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902
Cora Grant.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Dennis B. Grant.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903
Amy Bagnell.....	Assistant.....	300	F.	I.	Feb. 11, 1905
Arlyn C. Levisee.....	Carpenter (for 3 schools).....	600	M.	W.	July 11, 1904
<i>Klamath Agency, Greg.</i>					
Horace G. Wilson.....	Superintendent of training schools.....	1,400	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898
KLAMATH TRAINING SCHOOL.					
Anna C. Egan.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1888
Wm. B. Shriver.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1903
Grace M. Baily.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1905
Joseph A. Garber.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1905
Edith De Priest.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	N.	Oct. 10, 1903
Marysillo Smith.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	Oct. 8, 1904
Snyder D. Freeland.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 29, 1904
Edwin Wilson.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903
Hugh Johnson.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	July 20, 1904
YAINAX TRAINING SCHOOL.					
J. W. Evans.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1898
Geo. S. Fitzpatrick.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1904
Melissa Hicks.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 3, 1902
John F. Brown.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Apr. 4, 1901
Edith May Elliott.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902
Harriet Brown.....	Cook.....	500	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901
J. Russell Elliott.....	Clerk for all schools.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1901
<i>La Pointe Agency, Wis.</i>					
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Henry J. Phillips.....	Superintendent.....	1,300	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1890
Albert H. Gillett.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 19, 1902
Ethelwyn L. Willey.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1904
Chas. D. Parkhurst.....	Industrial teacher.....	480	M.	I.	June 23, 1904
Mary A. Paquette.....	Matron.....	600	F.	I.	Mar. 14, 1896
Louise Halsey.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1892
Eva Greenwood.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	N.	Feb. 25, 1903
Jane Johnson.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1884
Minnie C. King.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1903
Agnes Rummel.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1896
Ether Sprague.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1903
Frederic J. Wilmot.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 24, 1904
Moses E. King.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896
Nelson Metoxen.....	Blacksmith.....	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1904
Arthur D. Van Tassel.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	May 3, 1905

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>La Pointe Agency, Wis.—Continued.</i>					
DAY SCHOOLS.					
Fond du Lac:					
Josephine B. Von Felden	Teacher	p.m. \$60	F.	I.	Sept. 25, 1896
John L. Von Felden	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1901
Red Cliff:					
Sr. Seraphica Reineck	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Aug. 25, 1896
Sr. Victoria Steidl	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896
Odanah:					
Sr. Macaria Murphy	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897
Sr. Clarissima Walsh	Assistant teacher	p.m. 48	F.	W.	Do
Lac Courte Oreilles:					
Sr. Arsenia	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902
Sr. Nepomuka	Assistant teacher	p.m. 45	F.	W.	Do.
Etta Hynes	Clerk of schools	840	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1898
<i>Leech Lake Agency, Minn.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Leonidas M. Hardin	Superintendent and physician	1,500	M.	W.	May 19, 1893
Ada Zimmerman	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1894
Mamie B. Marion	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1899
Carrie E. Wicks	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1901
Jennie E. Uran	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1901
Sarah A. Wyman	Seamstress	500	F.	H.	Sept. 19, 1905
Louis C. Uran	Engineer	720	M.	H.	Jan. 19, 1902
FIELD SERVICE.					
Wm. Bellanger	Clerk	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895
Ida H. Bonga	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1900
Sarah Fairbanks	Cook and laundress	300	F.	I.	Feb. 4, 1905
RED LAKE SCHOOL.					
Harry C. Norman	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899
Lizzie G. Daniel	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893
Cynthia E. Webster	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Aug. 27, 1898
Effie F. Norman	Matron	520	F.	W.	May 11, 1905
Joanna Hope	Seamstress and assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 18, 1905
Addie Perry	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1905
Nellie M. Rogers	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904
Addison C. Goddard	Engineer	840	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1902
Alexander Graves	Laborer	600	M.	I.	Dec. 4, 1903
Albert Greely	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1903
BENA SCHOOL.					
Henry W. Warren	Teacher	720	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1895
Helena B. Warren	Matron and assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894
Alice Spruce	Cook	400	F.	I.	Aug. 18, 1903
James B. Van Wert	Laborer	500	M.	H.	July 21, 1896
CROSS LAKE SCHOOL.					
John Morrison	Teacher	780	M.	H.	Feb. 8, 1896
Edith E. Morrison	Matron	540	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897
Elizabeth M. Morrison	Seamstress	300	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1905
Margaret S. Weber	Laundress	300	F.	H.	Do.
Elsie E. Silas	Cook	300	F.	H.	Nov. 4, 1904
Carrie E. Beers	Teacher	540	F.	W.	May 2, 1905
Frank L. Morrison	Laborer	500	M.	H.	Oct. —, 1901
CASS LAKE SCHOOL.					
Benjamin Caswell	Teacher	720	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1895
Cornelia Cornelius	Matron and assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	June 7, 1905
Jerusha Cornelius	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 26, 1902
Lizzie Bonga	Laundress	300	F.	H.	July 1, 1896
Julius H. Brown	Laborer	500	M.	I.	Oct. 12, 1896
<i>Lemhi Agency, Idaho, Training School.</i>					
Claude C. Covey	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900
James P. Sherman	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1900
Henry M. Virtue	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1900
Mary E. Collins	Matron	520	F.	W.	June 5, 1903
Myrle W. Covey	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1903
Lizzie Moore	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1900
Amelia Andrews	Laundress and assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1904
James M. Dysart	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902
<i>Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Samuel J. Saindon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 5, 1899
Sarah C. Ream	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1897

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL—con.					
Isabel J. MacRoy	Kindergartner	\$600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901
Leon De Shenquette	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1905
Mollie Phillips	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1902
Minnie A. Taylor	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1905
Lucinda L. George	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Nov. 13, 1903
Grace Hill	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1903
Edith E. Cullen	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1904
George Hill	Farmer	480	M.	I.	Nov. 26, 1893
John W. Elshire	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Aug. 23, 1902
FIELD SERVICE.					
Effie J. Cooper	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895
<i>Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., Training school.</i>					
James A. Carroll	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1895
Mary Keeling Jefferies	Clerk	900	F.	W.	July 12, 1904
Eloise A. Carroll	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1900
Elizabeth P. Keown	do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1902
Amelia B. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899
John N. Anderson	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 29, 1905
Louise D. Peake	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1900
Sarah M. Dickens	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1901
Bessie F. Martin	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	June 21, 1903
Olga O. Ault	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1905
Alexander H. Womack	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1900
<i>Moapa River, Nev.</i>					
Wm. C. Sharp	Industrial teacher	1,000	M.	W.	July 15, 1894
Lizzie Sharp	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895
<i>Moqui Training School, Ariz.</i>					
Theodore G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Jan. 23, 1889
James W. Reynolds	Financial clerk	840	M.	W.	May 24, 1900
Philip H. Sayles	Disciplinarian	840	M.	W.	Apr. 29, 1902
Frank S. Thomas	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1903
Minnie H. Linton	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1899
Nannie B. Sayles	do	600	F.	W.	May 5, 1901
Anna Hauck	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1899
Kate Ritcharldson	Matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1887
Winifred D. Gordon	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1887
Elizabeth A. Hall	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1904
John C. Mahkewa	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1903
Daisy Wilson	Baker	540	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1904
Lorenzo D. James	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1901
James Gordon	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	Aug. 6, 1904
Samuel E. Day, jr	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1903
Willie	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1905
	Stableman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1901
DAY SCHOOLS.					
<i>Orabi:</i>					
Andrew H. Viets	Principal teacher	p.m. 84	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1890
Emily J. Viets	Teacher	p.m. 54	F.	W.	Do.
Pasquala Anderson	do	p.m. 54	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900
Ruth	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1903
J. Grace Viets	Cook	p.m. 48	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1903
Lahpoo	Teamster	p.m. 25	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903
<i>Polacca:</i>					
Wm. H. Pfeifer	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	
Virgie Pfeifer	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1904
<i>Second Messa:</i>					
Chas. W. Higham	Principal teacher	p.m. 84	M.	W.	
Ethel E. Whitaker	Teacher	p.m. 54	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900
Julia V. Clarke	do	p.m. 54	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1904
Louise R. Higham	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1888
<i>Morris School, Minn.</i>					
John B. Brown	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	June 17, 1894
Mary E. Brown	Financial clerk	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894
Laura M. Keller	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1900
Barbara S. McHargue	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1902
Maud R. Brackney	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1902
Ida A. Stebbins	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1902
Pamelia L. Palmer	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1903
Lucy Jobin	do	300	F.	I.	Jan. 14, 1902
Sarah J. Banks	Housekeeper	540	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1905
Inez Ball	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	June 1, 1905

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Morris School, Minn.—Con.</i>					
Mattie Boileau	Laundress	\$480	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1904
Jennie M. Hetrick	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1905
Rachael Gardner	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901
Oscar H. Boileau	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902
Carl P. Wolfe	Carpenter and engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1904
Samuel J. Brown	Assistant engineer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1902
Wm. T. Sobey	Bandmaster	300	M.	W.	Aug. 16, 1902
<i>Mount Pleasant School, Mich.</i>					
Robert A. Cochran	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895
James W. Balmer	Clerk	900	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1900
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1897
Helena Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895
Susie McDougall	do	600	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895
Jessie S. Rowen	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1901
Ellen F. Burden	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1901
Samuel Gruett	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 14, 1899
Elsie B. Cochran	Matron	660	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895
Emma E. Ely	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894
Bertha Jamison	do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1904
Agnes C. Norman	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1902
Elizabeth L. Craig	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1895
Mary E. Dennis	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893
Adele Quinney	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	June 24, 1904
Alice C. McNabney	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900
Wm. A. Shackelford	Baker	500	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1905
Mary Erickson	Cook	520	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1903
Mary Fish	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1904
Amos E. Lovett	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 29, 1905
Daniel Bennett	Assistant farmer	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1895
Chas. Slater	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892
Engelbrikt Erickson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1901
Augustus Breuminger	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895
James C. Freeman	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897
Joe Wakefield	Assistant engineer	480	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1900
Stephen Hudnutt	Night watchman	400	M.	W.	Mar. 7, 1905
Manbes Pete	Assistant	150	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1904
<i>BAY MILLS DAY SCHOOL.</i>					
Walter G. West	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	July 1, 1900
Gertrude West	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898
<i>Navaho Agency, N. Mex.</i>					
<i>TRAINING SCHOOL.</i>					
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1894
Peter Paquette	Assistant superintendent	900	M.	I.	July 18, 1895
Francis A. Penland	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1904
Ella Burton	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1891
Mary E. Perry	do	660	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904
Anna I. Brownlee	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1903
Maud M. Wrinck	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1903
Hattie J. Hickson	Matron	660	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895
Emma B. Roberts	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1902
Recie Henderson	do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1903
Mary E. Chiles	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1904
Laura Taylor	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Jan. 29, 1905
Marcia C. White	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1903
Lizzie Devine	Assistant laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1904
John G. Gorman	Baker	500	M.	I.	Mar. 3, 1905
Lizzie W. Hunsberger	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 31, 1904
Lena Hall	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1904
Warren S. McLennan	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 11, 1904
Richard Moss	Shoe and harness maker	420	M.	I.	Nov. 7, 1904
John T. Hickson	Gardener	720	M.	W.	June 9, 1904
Harry A. Shuyler	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1903
Alice Gorman	Weaver	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1903
<i>LITTLE WATER SCHOOL.</i>					
Emma De Vore	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1893
Agnes A. Brownlee	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902
Lizzie Sheets	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1903
Donna J. Gordon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 9, 1903
Pocahontas Howlett	Assistant matron	520	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897
Nellie B. Finger	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1903
Anna Daley	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901
Callie Yoppa	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1904
Wm. B. Morrow	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1905
Hatahle Nez	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Neah Bay Agency, Wash., Training School.</i>					
Edwin Minor.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1897
Lucien M. Lewis.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1903
QUILEUTE DAY SCHOOL.					
Gordon B. Hobucket.....	Assistant.....	p.m. 10	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1904
<i>Nevada Agency, Nev., Training School.</i>					
Fred B. Spriggs.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1896
Joshua R. Bennett.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	N.	Sept. 19, 1903
Ella P. Dennis.....	Matron.....	520	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896
Amanda L. Friend.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1892
Ida Lowry.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899
Roysel H. Darrow.....	Engineer.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1905
<i>Omaha Training School, Nebr.</i>					
John F. Mackey.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895
John H. Wilson.....	Principal teacher.....	800	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1901
Wilda Hancock.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1900
Olive Lambert.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1894
Nellie Barada.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1904
Tacy A. Collett.....	Seamstress.....	420	F.	W.	May 18, 1905
Margery Taylor.....	Laundress.....	420	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1903
Mary G. Whitley.....	Cook.....	420	F.	W.	May 22, 1903
Frank Mott.....	Laborer.....	420	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1905
<i>Oncida Boarding School, Wis.</i>					
Joseph C. Hart.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1893
Ed. H. Krueger.....	Financial clerk.....	840	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1903
Lucy P. Hart.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1887
Alice Cornelius.....	do.....	660	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1898
Inez E. Pope.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901
Carrie Hadden.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902
Nevin S. Burrier.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1904
Bertha A. Macy.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1899
Anna O. Miller.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1902
Nancy Sannooke.....	do.....	400	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901
Mary E. Fallon.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1900
Orra G. Hesse.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 26, 1901
Elizabeth L. Cornelius.....	Assistant seamstress.....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1904
Lavinia Cornelius.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	I.	Do.
Henry W. Smith.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1902
Marie D. Diewall.....	Baker.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Emma F. Smith.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895
Phoebe Stevens.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895
Lemuel B. Cox.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1903
Percy M. Somers.....	Engineer.....	780	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1904
James W. Silas.....	Night watchman.....	360	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1902
<i>Osage Agency, Okla., Boarding School.</i>					
Ross C. Preston.....	Superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1898
Wm. Davies.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1902
Louisa Wallace.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1891
Mary B. Yates.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1893
Blanche T. Thomas.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1896
Thomas E. Walker.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	H.	July 1, 1881
Eva J. Preston.....	Matron.....	660	F.	I.	Mar. 27, 1905
Laura Mahin.....	Assistant matron.....	520	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1896
Luradell Lipsey.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902
Nellie L. Hamilton.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1904
Kate Robinson.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1903
Marietta Hayes.....	Assistant seamstress.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893
Ida Luppy.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892
Mariam V. Krepps.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1902
Etta Martinez.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	June 14, 1905
Munroe Harris.....	Assistant laundryman.....	240	M.	I.	May 23, 1904
Peter C. Martinez.....	Baker.....	360	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1903
Lizzie Orme.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902
Minnie T. Lynch.....	Assistant cook.....	400	F.	W.	May 9, 1903
Julia Wheelock.....	do.....	400	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1905
Byron L. Edgerton.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1904
Jewellyn J. Stratton.....	Carpenter.....	840	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898
Wm. D. Henry, jr.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1904
Chas. D. Wheelock.....	Assistant engineer.....	600	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1899
John Roy.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	I.	May 2, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Oto Training School, Okla.</i>					
Horace W. Newman	Superintendent and physician	\$1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893
Dora N. Newman	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890
Blanche Hickman	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1904
Benj. F. Thompson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 4, 1905
Artie Bailey	Matron	520	F.	W.	June 16, 1899
Jennie M. Caldwell	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1905
Nora Y. Granger	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1901
Anna M. Folks	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1903
Ella Sneed	Cook	400	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1905
Chas. J. Palmer	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Aug. 22, 1904
Joseph Maxwell	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1904
<i>Pala Training School, Cal.</i>					
Chas. E. Shell	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
DAY SCHOOLS.					
<i>Pala:</i>					
Ora M. Salmons	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	July 1, 1886
Salvadora Valenzuelas	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Jan. 18, 1904
<i>La Jolla:</i>					
Leonidas Swaim	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1898
Minnie E. Swaim	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
<i>Mesa Grande:</i>					
Amos R. Frank	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1902
May Frank	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902
<i>Pechanga:</i>					
J. W. Lewis	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	I.	May 6, 1897
Ida Lewis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894
<i>Rincon:</i>					
Wm. J. Davis	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898
M. Blanche Davis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	May 1, 1904
<i>Volcan (Santo Ysabel):</i>					
Thomas M. Games	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1905
Mary F. Games	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
<i>Pawnee Training School, Okla.</i>					
Geo. W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891
Lemuel J. Hancock	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902
Mary H. Baird	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897
Thomas J. Stack	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1902
Bertha L. Quigg	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1893
Ella R. Brinker	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893
Ida E. Rischard	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899
Ruth G. McCormick	Baker	400	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1903
Myrtle Maddox	Cook	400	F.	W.	June 21, 1896
Frank W. Long	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897
Nicholas Rischard	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1898
Albert Long	Laborer	400	M.	I.	May 28, 1904
<i>Phoenix School, Ariz.</i>					
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	2,500	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1893
Frederic Snyder	Assistant superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
Francis J. McCormack	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895
Clarence F. Harvey	Assistant clerk	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1903
Alma I. Oviatt	do.	720	F.	W.	Mar. 23, 1905
Edgar P. Grinstead	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1899
Guy Gilmore	Assistant disciplinarian	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901
Flora E. Harvey	Principal teacher	1,200	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891
Wm. Hackendorf	Teacher	900	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1901
Edward L. Swartzlander	do.	840	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901
Gussie Stocker	do.	800	F.	W.	May 19, 1893
Florence Noland	do.	800	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891
Mary R. Sanderson	do.	720	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1895
Addie Beaver	do.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897
May S. Glase	do.	720	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1900
Anna B. Gould	do.	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1889
Ada C. McCormack	do.	660	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894
Lorena B. Adamson	do.	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1902
Clarence W. Miller	do.	660	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1903
Gladys I. Dunn	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Katherine Earlougher	do.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1899
Charlotte B. Snyder	Matron	840	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1894
Anna H. Ridenour	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897
Emma Monroe	do.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891
Almira M. Fowler	do.	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1902
Regna C. Hendrickson	do.	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1904
Mary E. Cox	do.	540	F.	W.	Do.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Phoenix School, Ariz.—Con.</i>					
Alice Nott.....	Assistant matron.....	\$240	F.	I.	July 1, 1904
Ivah H. Babcock.....	Housekeeper.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1899
Laura K. M. Scirus.....	Nurse.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1905
Ursula Padilla.....	Assistant nurse.....	240	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1903
Eliza Mathews.....	Seamstress.....	660	F.	W.	May 15, 1887
Mary T. Hill.....	Assistant seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903
Bertha Hagen.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902
Mary Secanoingse.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Mar. 6, 1905
Nellie Santeo.....	do.....	240	F.	I.	June 1, 1905
Frederick G. Wolf.....	Baker.....	540	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1905
Annie E. Hoffman.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1902
Thomas F. Percival.....	Carpenter.....	900	M.	W.	July 18, 1900
Salvador Hilanes.....	Assistant carpenter.....	300	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1903
Louis L. Hagen.....	Tailor.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 5, 1899
Edwin C. Santeo.....	Assistant tailor.....	240	M.	I.	May 19, 1905
Chas. E. Orr.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1891
Roland Nechoitewa.....	Asst. shoe and harness maker.....	240	M.	I.	May 1, 1905
Charles Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	720	M.	N.	Nov. 27, 1901
August F. Duclous.....	Superintendent of industries.....	1, 100	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
James E. Armstrong.....	Teacher of agriculture.....	1, 000	M.	W.	Mar. 24, 1905
Allieson F. Donn.....	Gardener.....	840	M.	W.	July 12, 1904
Albert G. Mathews.....	Dairyman.....	720	M.	W.	May 15, 1887
Eugene R. Ferguson.....	Engineer.....	1, 000	M.	W.	June 13, 1903
Elmer G. Gardner.....	Assistant engineer.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1904
Merrill M. Griffith.....	Printer.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902
Alfred W. Skinner.....	Wagon maker.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1900
Frank A. Hamblin.....	Tinner.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 24, 1902
John F. Krebs.....	Painter.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902
C. H. Schaffner.....	Band instructor.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1904
John R. Wright.....	Physician.....	1, 200	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1905
Chas. A. Iekel.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	W.	May 7, 1903
Norman W. Burgher.....	do.....	540	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1905
Daniel F. Greenwood.....	do.....	500	M.	W.	May 4, 1905
<i>Pierre School, S. Dak.</i>					
J. C. Levensgood.....	Superintendent.....	1, 500	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898
Raymond Walter.....	Clerk.....	840	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1899
Anna R. Frey.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895
Leila R. Walter.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1902
Chas. L. Glessner.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1901
Julia M. Geitz.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1904
Hattie B. Roehm.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902
Della Henderson.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1905
Myrtle M. Glessner.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1903
Florence A. Bailey.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1904
Isaac S. Gipe.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1905
Walter K. Hilton.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	500	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1905
Wm. R. Bower.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1899
Joseph P. Lynch.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1904
Chas. B. Green.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1902
<i>Pima Agency, Ariz.</i>					
TRAINING SCHOOL.					
J. B. Alexander.....	Superintendent.....	1, 800	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893
Robt. Larimer.....	Assistant superintendent.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891
Cyrus Sun.....	Disciplinarian.....	660	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902
Emma D. Johnson.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897
Laura B. Norton.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901
Laura H. Williams.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1898
Jessie C. Morago.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901
Cora H. Tyndall.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1904
Amanda M. Chingren.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1903
Leora C. Randall.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1902
Nora Smith.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	May 23, 1905
Phoebe Leaming.....	do.....	520	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899
Anna C. Bullard.....	Housekeeper.....	680	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1901
Orrington Jewett.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1903
Maggie A. Landers.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1900
Adam Gaston.....	Baker.....	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1900
Florida H. Haynes.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	June 4, 1899
Josie Ramon.....	Assistant cook.....	360	F.	I.	Jan. 10, 1905
D. J. Landers.....	Teacher of agriculture.....	1, 100	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893
Arthur Pritchard.....	Carpenter.....	780	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1904
Frank Williams.....	Gardener.....	750	M.	W.	July 8, 1904
Wm. E. Montgomery.....	Engineer.....	1, 000	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1904
Francis Perry.....	Assistant engineer.....	300	M.	I.	Sept. 8, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Pima Agency, Ariz.—Con.</i>					
DAY SCHOOLS.					
Maricopa:					
Howard Peabody.....	Teacher.....	p. m. \$72	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1903
Mamie Peabody.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903
Gila Crossing:					
Richard F. Rhoades.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 26, 1903
Louella Rhoades.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
Salt River:					
Thomas D. Miner.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1905
Nellie M. Miner.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
Lehi:					
Ira C. Deaver.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1902
Serena F. Deaver.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1904
Casa Blanca:					
Louis D. Nelson.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895
Mary J. Nelson.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897
Blackwater:					
Daniel B. Linderman.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1903
Amelia S. Linderman.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1903
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Ralph H. Ross.....	Superintendent and physician.....	1,400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895
Clarence A. Perry.....	Disciplinarian.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1898
Mary Morgan.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1893
M. A. Harrington.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895
Alice M. Roser.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1904
Mary F. Elder.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Julia M. Funk.....	Matron.....	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897
Addie Molzahn.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1897
Mabelle M. Brown.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902
Bessie Oakland.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1901
Cecelia Armstrong.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	H.	July 14, 1902
Emma B. Hubbard.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895
Julia Montileau.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	H.	Oct. 19, 1901
Frankie J. McNeill.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1904
Lizzie A. Farrell.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1905
Lillie Allman.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	H.	Nov. 11, 1904
Fred R. Brown.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1903
David N. McCluer.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 20, 1902
Geo. B. Menz.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	600	M.	H.	Feb. 8, 1905
Henry Obershaw.....	Gardener and dairyman.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1894
Paul H. E. Molzahn.....	Engineer.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1899
Thore O. Tow.....	Assistant engineer.....	540	M.	W.	May 2, 1905
Frank L. Hubbard.....	Assistant.....	600	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899
DAY SCHOOLS.					
James J. Duncan.....	Day school inspector.....	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1894
Wm. Conyngton.....	Day school physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1904
Flavius W. Totten.....	Day school carpenter and painter.....	720	M.	W.	June 19, 1905
No. 2:					
Martin A. Daley.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1905
Carrie I. Daley.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1903
No. 3:					
E. W. Truitt.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893
Mary E. Truitt.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894
No. 4:					
Charles A. Dean.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1895
Maria J. Dean.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897
No. 5:					
Thomas J. Jackson.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May, 1899
Zenna Jackson.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1901
No. 6:					
Finley Long.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	July, 1902
Emma Long.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1903
No. 7:					
C. M. Keith.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1884
Maggie G. Keith.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1891
No. 8:					
Chas. H. Park.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897
Rose Park.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 9:					
Orville J. Green.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894
Evaline D. Green.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899
No. 10:					
Paph Julian.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1900
Felicia H. Julian.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1900

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>					
DAY SCHOOLS—continued.					
No. 11:					
Herbert Tullsen	Teacher	\$600	M.	W.	Dec. 11, 1901
J. H. Tullsen	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1901
No. 12:					
J. H. Holland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898
Frances M. Holland	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 13:					
Chas. J. Goodrich	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1900
Effie J. Goodrich	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900
No. 14:					
Ashworth Heys	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894
Mary E. Heys	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1898
No. 16:					
Wm. E. Freeland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 14, 1900
Minnie E. Freeland	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1903
No. 17:					
August Harman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	June 20, 1903
No. 18:					
Thomas J. Hunt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1889
Nellie F. Hunt	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 5, 1902
No. 20:					
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1891
Martha A. Corbin	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 21:					
Guy R. Morey	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1902
Nellie S. Morey	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 22:					
Harry C. Green	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1901
Lizzie Bassett Green	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 12, 1897
No. 23:					
Emmet L. Rosecrans	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1903
Emma Rosecrans	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 24:					
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	600	M.	H.	Oct. 1, 1884
A. A. Robertson	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	July 1, 1885
No. 25:					
John W. Lydy	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1902
Mary Lydy	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 26:					
Alfred E. Whiteis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902
Chelesta I. Whiteis	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1902
No. 27:					
Clarence Three Stars	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1901
Jennie Three Stars	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	Do.
No. 28:					
Geo. W. Robbins	Teacher	600	M.	W.	June 25, 1901
Mollie H. Robbins	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 29:					
Edward Truman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898
Emma L. Truman	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
No. 31:					
Fred R. Moran	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 31, 1903
Lenna P. Moran	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
<i>Pipestone School, Minn.</i>					
Willard S. Campbell	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1901
Thomas C. Smith	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Mar. 24, 1903
Ruth Clayton	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1897
Clara E. Townsend	do.	600	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1902
Mina Cook Hart	do.	540	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1904
Owen A. Hiatt	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1902
Carrie O. Ellis	Matron	660	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1891
Beatrice Kelly	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1903
Julia Roy	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901
Marie V. Elsenpeter	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1905
Annie P. Eager	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1902
Timothy J. Sullivan	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1901
C. K. Peck	Teacher of agriculture	900	M.	W.	July 15, 1895
Commodore N. Hart	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1905
H. D. Jenckes	Physician	365	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1905
George Jibaway	Fireman	240	M.	I.	July 8, 1903
BIRCH COOLEY DAY SCHOOL.					
Robert H. C. Hinman	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1892
Jessie H. Hinman	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Ponca Agency, Okla., Training School.</i>					
Hugh M. Noble	Superintendent	\$1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1894
J. M. Dankwardt	Teacher	840	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899
Horace G. Jennerson	do	540	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896
Helen M. Colville	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1897
Henry F. Furry	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1897
Jennie Gray	Matron	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892
Belle Furry	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897
Fannie Hageman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1893
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894
Hattie L. Hagar	Baker	400	F.	W.	Jan. 26, 1905
Kate M. Benner	Cook	480	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1904
Geo. W. Haas	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1892
<i>Potawatomi Training School, Kans.</i>					
G. L. Williams	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896
Jesse E. Tyler	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1898
Sarah E. Sample	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899
Madge Townsend	Matron	520	F.	I.	Jan. 12, 1904
Josephine Truckey	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897
Alvena E. Wiemann	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1902
Mable N. Kennedy	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1903
Ella S. Johnson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1904
David L. Maxwell	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 29, 1903
Chas. Kryder	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Mar. 16, 1905
Minerva Mitten	Assistant	300	F.	I.	June 10, 1904
<i>Puyallup Boarding School, Wash.</i>					
Harry F. Liston	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1889
Ida McQuesten	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1898
Annie I. Garber	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900
Nannie A. Cook	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1894
Florence Liston	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894
Alice C. Peairs	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 15, 1899
Ada B. Millican	do	480	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1899
Kate D. Ayres	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901
Emma J. White	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 29, 1903
Maggie G. Smith	Cook	540	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1904
James P. Bales	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902
Frederick Freeman	Tailor	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1896
Thomas H. Smith	Gardener	600	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1898
Joseph Davis	Night watchman	500	M.	W.	June 18, 1903
DAY SCHOOLS.					
Chehalis:					
Norman S. Richards	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1903
Jamestown:					
Karl E. Enteman	do	720	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1903
Port Gamble:					
Walter A. Van Voorhis	do	720	M.	W.	July 21, 1903
Quinalt:					
Johnson Williams	do	720	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900
Maud B. Cox	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901
Skokomish:					
Andrew P. Peterson	Teacher	720	M.	I.	Sept. 8, 1902
<i>Rapid City School, S. Dak.</i>					
Jesse F. House	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1893
Drusilla E. House	Financial clerk	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1904
Wm. H. Balmer	Disciplinarian	800	M.	I.	July 1, 1899
Elsie O. Ewing	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1900
Loson L. Odle	do	660	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1905
Maud E. Chamberlain	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1904
Henrietta R. Freemont	do	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897
Joseph A. Endsley	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	May 22, 1904
E. O. Stillwell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Hattie E. Smith	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1904
Sadie Gidley	do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1901
Ida F. Meyer	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 2, 1904
Flora J. Hoff	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1902
Josie Boyles	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894
Aner E. Voy	Baker	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
Katherine J. Mooney	Cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1905
Chas. W. Cranford	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1904
Wm. G. Peck	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1901
A. P. Hays	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Rice Station Boarding School, Ariz.</i>					
Jas. S. Perkins	Superintendent	\$1,800	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893
Florence Ansley Perkins	Clerk	900	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898
Alice M. Kingcade	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1893
Minnie Schiffbauer	do	660	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896
Pearl McArthur	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 22, 1893
Sallie H. Snow	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899
Charles Picard	Industrial teacher	720	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1901
Nellie Louise White	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1904
Margaret Nessel	Assistant matron	520	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897
Ida V. Dragown	do	500	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1905
Lillian M. Henry	Nurse	600	F.	N.	Oct. 7, 1903
Clara L. Decker	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1904
Dora Roberts	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Feb. 2, 1905
Theresa C. Furlong	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1900
James C. Cashen	Baker	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903
Maggie M. Carroll	Cook	540	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1899
St Lapolla Garcia	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Aug. 30, 1904
James R. McClellan	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1904
Wm. R. Carroll	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897
R. A. Smith	Engineer	800	M.	I.	July 1, 1894
Henry Hopkins	Shoe and harness maker	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903
<i>Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak.</i>					
Chas. F. Peirce	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1887
Wm. A. Harris	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896
Archie Whisnant	Disciplinarian	800	M.	W.	July 8, 1902
Louise Cavalier	Teacher	840	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1882
Ella G. King	do	660	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1901
Mattie Jones	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1893
Dixie W. Barber	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1902
Elena Ranson	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900
Elenora J. Zellers	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1894
Sarah J. Porter	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1901
Roma F. Ewbank	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899
Mary A. Atchison	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1890
Winnie Tyler	do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891
Mary A. Jones	do	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900
Auta Nevitt	Housekeeper	480	F.	I.	Dec. 12, 1901
Julia A. Walter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894
Margaret J. Gutelius	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1893
Helen Johnston	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1905
Elizabeth Traversie	do	240	F.	I.	June 1, 1905
Bebbie Mead	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1893
Alice E. Duxtator	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 14, 1905
Belle Harber	Baker	500	F.	W.	May 29, 1900
Jennie Nugent	Cook	540	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1893
Sarah Green	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1902
Robert A. Voy	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1894
Ole B. Olson	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 8, 1899
Joseph James	Tailor	660	M.	I.	Sept. 22, 1900
Jas. T. Edworthy	Shoe and harness maker	660	M.	W.	Sept. 29, 1902
Geo. H. Tibbetts	Gardener	660	M.	W.	June 16, 1899
Winfield S. Heckendorn	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 27, 1904
John G. Smith	Assistant engineer	600	M.	I.	Aug. 27, 1903
Enoch A. Jones	Assistant	500	M.	I.	Sept. 8, 1903
Chas. S. Burris	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1904
<i>Riverside School, Cal.</i>					
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886
Elmer E. Kightlinger	Clerk	1,100	M.	W.	May 4, 1897
H. E. Mitchell	do	800	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899
Emma I. Hoffer	Assistant clerk	660	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1905
Joseph F. Singleton	Disciplinarian	840	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1900
Jessie W. Cook	Teacher	840	F.	W.	May 1, 1892
Maggie Naff	do	660	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902
Henrietta L. Dessez	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1895
Carrie M. Darnell	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891
Alta L. Handley	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1901
Mary M. Lalor	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1904
Mabel M. McClure	do	540	F.	W.	Do.
Fannie L. Benavidez	do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1903
Joseph Scholder	Assistant industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Oct. 18, 1900
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891
Juliana Amago	Assistant matron	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1897
Anna E. J. Smith	do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1903
Emma J. S. Alexander	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902
Caroline O. McCandless	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Riverside School, Cal.—Con.</i>					
Laura M. Armstrong	Housekeeper	\$500	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899
Mattie L. Higgins	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1904
Eleanor E. Gunston	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902
Olive Ford	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
Agatha Cabrillas	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 21, 1904
Mary L. Meairs	Laundress	540	F.	W.	May 16, 1904
Sylvas Lubo	Assistant laundress	300	M.	I.	Sept. 21, 1904
Lydia Long	Baker	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1886
Maggie T. Thayer	Cook	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1904
Omar Bates	Farmer	900	M.	W.	July 26, 1895
Fred Long	Carpenter	800	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1887
Perry L. Yarger	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1905
James F. Cruickshank	Gardener	900	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1902
Chas. C. Meairs	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1901
Henry Coleman	Assistant cook	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1904
Dan Magee	Assistant gardener	300	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1904
Edward W. Kent	Band instructor	600	M.	W.	May 22, 1905
Ida Marshall	Domestic science teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1904
Alexander Magee	Laborer	500	M.	I.	May 1, 1905
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.,</i>					
BOARDING SCHOOL.					
Chas. F. Werner	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899
Geo. E. Turner	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 22, 1892
Thamar Richey	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892
Walter H. Justint	do	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1905
Anna M. Cathcart	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1903
Sarah J. Werner	Matron	560	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1892
Dylla Kurka	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	June 1, 1904
Ida Turner	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1904
Arrilda Perry	Baker	480	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1901
Anna M. Bartknecht	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 18, 1905
Victor E. Brown	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1903
Robert A. Davis	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1904
Quimby Farris	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Aug. 29, 1904
Charles T. Kronk	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1903
Alfred W. Stedman	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901
Orvill D. Carey	Gardener	600	M.	W.	June 9, 1904
Alex. Boyer	Assistant engineer	540	M.	I.	May 5, 1904
George Howard	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	May 26, 1905
FIELD SERVICE.					
Susan Bettelyoun	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	I.	Feb. 14, 1899
Katie E. Bennett	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Laura M. Peckham	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902
Elnora Robinson	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1904
DAY SCHOOLS.					
Jesse B. Mortsolf	Day school inspector	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1899
Clarence D. Fulkerson	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	May 18, 1905
Wm. H. Hadley	Day school carpenter	600	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1905
Spring Creek:					
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888
Wm. M. Parker	Housekeeper	300	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1891
Ironwood Creek:					
John W. Clendening	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1900
Leota R. Clendening	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
Upper Cut Meat:					
Eugene E. Kidney	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897
Charlotta A. Kidney	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
He Dog's Camp:					
Wm. M. Ege	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900
Loie A. Ege	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1902
Red Leaf Camp:					
John F. Wasmund	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1902
Grace Wasmund	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
Black Pipe:					
Wm. S. Kreigh	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1903
Elizabeth L. Kreigh	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1903
Corn Creek:					
John Crickenberger	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1902
Mary F. Crickenberger	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903
Lower Cut Meat:					
Wm. P. Taber	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 25, 1893
Nettie B. Taber	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1905
Ring Thunder:					
Carey V. Thorn	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1899
E. Belle Thorn	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>					
DAY SCHOOLS—continued.					
Pine Creek:					
Matthew R. Derig.....	Teacher.....	\$600	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898
Eliza B. Derig.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1901
Little White River:					
E. C. Scovel.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894
Mary C. Scovel.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Do.
Butte Creek:					
Edward F. Paddock.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893
H. E. Paddock.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897
Whirlwind Soldier:					
Henry W. Fielder.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Dec. 14, 1900
Clara B. Fielder.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	I.	Do.
Little Crow's Camp:					
Geo. W. Cross.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 30, 1905
Narra Cross.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Do.
Oak Creek:					
Chas. E. Coe.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1903
Effie C. Coe.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Do.
Big White River:					
J. M. Linn.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893
Olive R. Linn.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1894
Bull Creek:					
Geo. G. Davis.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1893
Cora Davis.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896
Milk's Camp:					
Krauth H. Cressman.....	Teacher.....	900	M.	W.	May 29, 1893
Jane E. Cressman.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900
<i>Round Valley School, Cal.</i>					
Horace J. Johnson.....	Superintendent.....	1,300	M.	W.	May 2, 1892
Mary Johnson.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897
Celia H. Bailey.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1904
Wm. F. Bangham.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1905
Belle Liftchild.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	May 16, 1905
Emma Ledger.....	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901
Thenia Tuttle.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903
Lizzie H. Robinson.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	May 3, 1900
John Downs.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	May 8, 1905
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, Training School.</i>					
Wm. G. Malin.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	May 1, 1898
Elizabeth M. Whittemore.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1904
Samuel E. Greer.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1903
M. Myrtle Smith.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1904
Ida M. Humphreys.....	Assistant matron.....	420	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1904
Clara F. Barnhisel.....	Seamstress.....	450	F.	W.	July 18, 1904
Ida Greer.....	Laundress.....	450	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1904
L. Catherine Elrod.....	Cook.....	450	F.	W.	May 23, 1904
Asa E. Bufkin.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1899
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., Boarding School.</i>					
W. C. Kohlenberg.....	Superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	June 6, 1894
Adelbert W. Leech.....	Assistant superintendent.....	840	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1900
Cloy Montgomery.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1905
Robert K. Bell.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	June 2, 1904
Laura Froneberger.....	Matron.....	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900
Jessie H. Bates.....	Laundress.....	420	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1904
Letha Lane.....	Cook.....	420	F.	W.	June 7, 1905
Hattie McDaniel.....	Assistant cook.....	180	F.	I.	Do.
Wm. H. Wisdom.....	Farmer.....	660	M.	W.	Mar. 29, 1905
<i>Salem School, Oreg.</i>					
Edwin L. Chalcraft.....	Superintendent.....	2,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1883
W. P. Campbell.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881
Robert C. Spink.....	Clerk.....	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896
Florence Hutchinson.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1902
Maude R. Franks.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1904
Lucy N. Jones.....	Assistant clerk.....	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896
John Nywening.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	July 24, 1904
Sara C. Cloutier.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894
Nellie J. Campbell.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881
Etta M. Overman.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892
Frances Bowman.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897
Mellie E. Dohse.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Salem School, Oreg.—Con.</i>					
Margaret Miller	Teacher	\$600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898
John McMullen	do.	600	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1904
M. W. Cooper	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1902
Mary E. Theisz	Matron	840	F.	W.	June 1, 1899
Sara O'Here	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894
Ella M. Newcomb	do.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1902
Emma C. Troutman	do.	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901
Mary Hilb	do.	540	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1898
Malvina C. Backofen	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1904
Effie M. Lugenbeel	Seamstress	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1901
Katie L. Brewer	Laundress	540	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1883
Georgina Woods	Assistant laundress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1904
Joseph Teabo	Baker	540	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1901
Arthur H. Williams	Cook	600	M.	W.	Aug. 16, 1901
Dollie Teabo	Hospital cook	480	F.	I.	Jan. 27, 1901
John J. Swartz	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Charles H. Woods	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1901
Anton F. Overman	Tailor	780	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1889
Adolph Farrow	Shoe and harness maker	660	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1901
Harry E. Mann	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1900
John Westley	Gardener	720	M.	W.	May 7, 1902
Andrew J. Batchelor	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1904
James Smith	Assistant engineer	660	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1903
Geo. S. Hilb	Wagonmaker	720	M.	W.	May 13, 1896
Benj. Bohlander	Dairyman	660	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1904
Myrtle H. Cooper	Domestic science teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1903
Wm. Bean	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 4, 1905
<i>San Carlos Agency, Ariz., Boarding School.</i>					
Stephen B. Weeks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899
Lawrence Citaway	Disciplinarian	500	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1904
Margaret A. Bingham	Teacher	660	F.	W.	May 19, 1894
Lena Little	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1903
Geo. D. Scifres	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1904
Ruth A. Gibbs	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1902
Melissa B. Scifres	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1904
Fannie H. Cook	Seamstress	520	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1904
Alberta Archias	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1904
Carrie Shank	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1905
L. D. Heastand	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Apr. 28, 1905
Elton Cozee	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	I.	Dec. 19, 1902
<i>San Jacinto Training School, Cal.</i>					
L. A. Wright	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	June 1, 1897
DAY SCHOOLS.					
Martinez:					
James B. Royce	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902
Bonnie V. Royce	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1902
Saboba:					
Will H. Stanley	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1900
May Stanley	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
Tule River:					
Frank A. Virtue	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895
Minnie I. Virtue	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1903
<i>San Juan Training School, N. Mex.</i>					
Wm. T. Shelton	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 20, 1904
John V. Flake	Clerk	840	M.	H.	Apr. —, 1898
Hattie A. Shelton	Matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1898
<i>Sante Fe School, N. Mex.</i>					
C. J. Crandall	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892
George B. Haggett	Assistant superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899
Thomas W. Voetter	Clerk	1,100	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901
Reyes A. Gurule	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Mar. 27, 1904
Carrie O. Rode	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1899
Gertrude Ferris	do.	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898
Anna Gardner	do.	660	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899
Nora H. Hearst	do.	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1894
Mary Bates	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1903
Edith L. Rehbold	do.	600	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1905
Thomas W. Enos	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1903
Margaret E. Laird	Matron	720	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895
Mamie Dunkle	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	July 5, 1904

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Sante Fe School, N. Mex.—</i>					
Continued.					
Elena Byantuaba	Assistant matron	\$300	F.	I.	July 1, 1904
Mattie A. Price	do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1901
Sara Jeffries	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896
Lillian L. Markley	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1904
Dora J. Gurule	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 24, 1904
Clara Naranjo	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1902
Severiano Tafoya	Baker	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899
Jessie R. Powell	Cook	540	F.	W.	June 12, 1904
S. T. Porter	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	May 29, 1904
Elmer G. Crittenden	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	May 6, 1900
Xavier Cawker	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Dec. 30, 1901
Nicola Yanni	Shoe and harness maker	660	M.	W.	Oct. 18, 1900
John V. Raush	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895
James D. Porter	Gardener	600	M.	I.	Sept. 25, 1903
Jerry B. Farris	Engineer	900	M.	I.	Jan. 31, 1901
DAY SCHOOLS.					
Francis R. Crandall	Financial clerk	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1904
Jemez:					
Emma Dawson	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1891
Nambe:					
Carson M. Surfus	do	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Dec. 11, 1903
Mae N. Surtus	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 23, 1905
Picuris:					
Starr Hayes	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1894
Ramita Simbolo	Assistant	p.m. 15	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1904
San Idefonso:					
Esther B. Hoyt	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895
Lois L. Hoyt	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1904
Santa Clara:					
Clara D. True	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	June 9, 1893
Frances D. True	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1902
Taos:					
Alice G. Dwire	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. —, 1890
<i>Santee Agency, Nebr.,</i>					
<i>Training School.</i>					
Wilbert E. Meagley	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1895
James F. Koons	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1904
Daisy M. Harris	do	540	F.	I.	Nov. 8, 1904
Geo. Trudell	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	May 20, 1905
Mary E. Newell	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1902
Ida Holmes	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 15, 1904
Agnes A. Hopper	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1904
Vinnie V. Babcock	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1902
Cora B. Cadwell	Cook	420	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1904
Guy Jones	Laborer	400	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901
<i>San Xavier Reservation,</i>					
<i>Ariz.</i>					
Maria Berger	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1904
<i>Seger Colony School, Okla.</i>					
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1873
Jay C. Fry	Financial clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1903
Edward E. Palmer	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892
Fannie L. Case	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1904
Dora Porterfield	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1902
Anna J. Ritter	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. — 1895
Vonna Lee McLean	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1904
Marietta Hays	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893
Anna C. Fry	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1903
Mianan Bobtail	Baker	300	F.	I.	Dec. 15, 1904
Mary B. Bibb	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec 13, 1904
Watan	Carpenter	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899
RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL.					
William H. Blish	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1897
Emma G. Dent	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1903
Jean M. Blish	Matron	400	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902
Dolly Johnson	Cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 25, 1901
Wilbur M. Johnson	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	May 1, 1899
<i>Seneca Training School,</i>					
<i>Ind. T.</i>					
Horace B. Durant	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1888
Clara D. Allen	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1888
Edith B. Crawford	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1903

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.*	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Seneca Training School, Ind. T.—Continued.</i>					
Naomi Dawson	Kindergartner	\$600	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1903
Benj. F. Egnew	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895
Margaret E. Dunham	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1900
Lydia F. Spencer	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899
Hattie Egnew	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899
Grace Aldredge	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1904
Frances Ellingsworth	Baker	400	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1902
Josephine Tupper	Cook	540	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1904
Axel Schmidt	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1905
<i>Shawnee Training School, Okla.</i>					
Frank A. Thackery	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	July 1, 1893
Thomas W. Alford	Clerk	1,000	M.	I.	July 6, 1904
Margaret Ironside	Stenographer	720	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1903
Lizzie J. McMahon	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1903
Cora E. Salisbury	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1904
Joseph R. Shive	Physician	400	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1905
Nancy Kennedy	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893
John Anderson	Farmer	p.m. 50	M.	I.	Aug. 17, 1902
<i>Shoshoni School, Wyo.</i>					
H. E. Wadsworth	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	May 1, 1903
Wm. B. Dew	Assistant Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896
Albert H. Kneale	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1899
Robert A. McIlvaine	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1904
Mary Fennell	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895
Adelia L. Strong	do	540	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1899
Myrtle E. Zener	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1905
Mary E. Graves	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1902
Edith F. Kneale	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1899
Addie Cooper	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1904
Hattie B. Parker	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1903
Winnie K. Sherman	Baker	480	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1905
Maria Pattee	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 2, 1903
Dyer J. Powell	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1905
Wm. Mitchell	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1903
Chester A. Bickford	Gardener	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1902
W. W. Cochrane	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1893
Angus G. Crockett	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	July 31, 1909
<i>Siletz School, Oreg.</i>					
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	May 21, 1897
John C. Foley	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 3, 1905
Sigel H. Gallier	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1905
Mary Kruger	Matron	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1897
Hattie C. Piper	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 13, 1904
Ella Adams	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Aug. 5, 1901
Lillian V. McDonnell	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1905
<i>Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., Boarding School.</i>					
S. A. M. Young	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1900
Edward L. Newby	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Pinckney V. Tuell	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Dec. 28, 1901
May L. Kraft	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902
John H. Bailly	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Dec. 26, 1897
Clara D. Holt	Matron	540	F.	W.	May 7, 1900
Sarah Garvin	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 12, 1900
Jennie M. Wells	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900
Fu Dora Cox	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1905
Lizzie Francis	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901
Earl Jackson	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1905
<i>Southern Ute Agency, Colo., Training School.</i>					
Burton B. Custer	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1889
F. Alice Swasey	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896
Mary L. Beates	do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1897
Maggie Donnelly	Matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1903
Edith G. Stevens	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1903
Daisy Young	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1903
Alice S. Bowman	Cook	400	F.	W.	May 23, 1903
John C. Schalles	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901
Louis C. McDonald	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1905

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	
<i>Southern Utah School, Utah.</i>						
Laura B. Work	Superintendent	\$900	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1898	
Sallie K. Castillo	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1903	
Eunice S. Terry	Matron	400	F.	H.	Sept. 27, 1904	
Katie Roy	Cook	400	F.	H.	Sept. 22, 1904	
<i>Springfield School, S. Dak.</i>						
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Josephine A. Hilton	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emeline C. Wicks	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1902	
Anna J. Escacerga	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1904	
Susan P. Moncrieff	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	May 20, 1903	
Mary A. Rockwood	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Henrietta E. Jones	Cook	360	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Charles F. Miller	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
AGENCY SCHOOL.						
Ewald C. Witzleben	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1886	
Georgia A. Morrison	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1902	
Elizabeth W. Morris	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1905	
Myra L. Grout	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1905	
Joseph J. Huse	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
George Nelson	Assistant industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Sept. 5, 1899	
Seraphine E. Ecker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Rosalia A. Doppler	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Walburga Huse	Nurse	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Petronilla Uhing	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Mary Muff	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Bertha Weber	Baker	480	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mary Huber	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1899	
Mary Rose Witlauer	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1901	
Herbert Buffalo	Carpenter	420	M.	I.	Nov. 28, 1901	
Emeran D. White	Engineer	500	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1888	
John D. Howard	Laborer	360	M.	N.	Oct. 28, 1902	
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.						
Martin Kenel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1884	
Rhabana Stoup	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1883	
Bridget McColligan	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Edward Le Compte	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Oct. 18, 1898	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1883	
Ada Endres	Assistant matron	480	F.	H.	July 1, 1893	
Cecelia Camenzind	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1887	
Placida Kappeler	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Do.	
Theresa Markle	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1884	
Louis Endres	Laborer	360	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	720	M.	H.	Mar. 16, 1905	
Agnes Loneman	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1902	
Anna Le Compte	do	180	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1904	
GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.						
J. Thomas Hall	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1899	
John G. Veldhuis	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1905	
Charles S. James	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1903	
Emma Flake	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1904	
Lois A. Starkey	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1903	
Nila A. Caulkins	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1904	
Harriet Yellowearrings	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1904	
Nellie Scott	do	240	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1903	
Tillie E. Youngberg	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1903	
Margaret A. Shanley	Laundress	520	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1904	
Mary Longbull	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1902	
Edwin W. Smith	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1892	
Nathan L. Caulkins	Farmer	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1904	
John P. Thompson	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1903	
Jack Culbertson	Engineer	840	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904	
Imelda Swiftcloud	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1905	
Mary Brought	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
	do	180	F.	I.	Apr. 28, 1905	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Benedict Blackhoop	Janitor	p. m.	18	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1905
No. 2:						
Luke Chase Alone	do	p. m.	18	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1893
Cannon Ball:						
Agnes G. Fredette	Teacher	p. m.	72	F.	H.	Mar. 16, 1891
Josephine Wells	Assistant teacher	p. m.	48	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1904
Nellie Mulhern	Housekeeper	p. m.	30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1904
Adolph Redfish	Janitor	p. m.	18	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1904

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>					
DAY SCHOOLS—continued.					
Bullhead:					
Edward M. Rogers	Teacher	p. m. \$60	M.	W.	July 14, 1902
Iva M. Rogers	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1904
Porcupine:					
Joseph F. Estes	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	H.	Mar. 1, 1892
Anna J. Estes	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
FIELD SERVICE.					
Agnes B. Reedy	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896
Hermine Cournoyer	do	600	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1895
Marie L. Van Solen	do	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1885
Louise Kelly	do	600	F.	H.	Jan. 16, 1905
Walter P. Squires	Day school inspector	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1901
<i>Tomah School, Wis.</i>					
Lindley M. Compton	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1890
Elysa E. Compton	Financial clerk	900	F.	W.	May 20, 1893
Edward J. Peacore	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896
May D. Church	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891
Emma K. Hetrick	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1903
Lissa M. Olsen Tucker	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903
Bertha J. Dryer	do	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893
Matie A. Cobb	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900
Mina L. Spradling	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1890
Artie S. Peacore	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899
Elizabeth Lane	do	480	F.	W.	June 7, 1897
Sara Williams	do	300	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1899
Lavilla M. Horner	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1898
Maud Peacore	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	May 21, 1901
Rose La Chapelle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	May 1, 1905
Jennie M. Devlin	Baker	480	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1901
Fannie Bube	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1904
Rosa La Forge	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 16, 1905
Levias Hancock	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1904
Major Moore	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1904
Theodore E. C. Vesper	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1902
Charles Bonga	Assistant engineer	300	M.	I.	May 31, 1905
Geo. E. Horner	Dairyman	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893
Steven Coleman	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Oct. 22, 1903
Moses Wassakakamick	Laborer	180	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1904
<i>Tongue River Agency, Mont., Training School.</i>					
J. C. Clifford	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1897
Rose K. Watson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1887
Elsie R. Patton	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1904
Hattie Craven	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1904
Media C. Tredo	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1904
Nellie F. Havlin	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1904
Jennie F. Klein	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 23, 1903
Sophia H. Smith	Cook	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897
Wm. M. Brown	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 22, 1904
Alfred H. Weeks	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1904
James B. Smith	Engineer	900	M.	W.	May 25, 1888
Clay Rowland	Laborer	500	M.	I.	Dec. 15, 1904
<i>Truxton Canyon School, Ariz.</i>					
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 3, 1892
Albert L. Tilton	Physician	1,100	M.	W.	Aug. 4, 1901
Katherine Spiers	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1903
Minnie L. Ferree	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1900
Mary E. McDonell	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1904
Marie C. Johnson	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1904
Frankie Potts	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1902
Frankie Kelleher	Cook	540	F.	W.	July 25, 1902
David W. Peel	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Oct. 9, 1904
J. Frank Miller	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1902
James Fielding	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1903
<i>Havasupai School, Ariz.</i>					
Albert W. Florea	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1902
Geo. H. Alway	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1904
Alta Cook	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1904

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Tulalip Agency, Wash.</i>					
TRAINING SCHOOL.					
Chas. M. Buchanan	Superintendent and physician	\$1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1894
Lester R. Mansfield	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1905
Nina F. Sargent	do.	480	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1897
Robert D. Shutt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 13, 1892
Lizzie S. Shutt	Matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895
Anna P. Welsh	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1905
Wm. Lovelace	Engineer	600	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901
Wm. Shelton	Laborer	480	M.	I.	May 1, 1892
David Snapps	do.	400	M.	I.	Dec. 25, 1900
DAY SCHOOLS.					
Swinomish:					
Cyrus B. Pickrell	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1904
Emma W. Pickrell	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
Ethel Brown	Laborer	300	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1904
Port Madison:					
Allen A. Bartow	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900
Louise A. Bartow	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Do.
<i>Uinta and Ouray Agency, Utah.</i>					
UINTA SCHOOL.					
Glen C. Lawrence	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901
Gertrude Bonnin	do.	600	F.	I.	May 1, 1905
Taylor Logan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1904
Mary Lawrence	Matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1904
Ruth F. Bryce	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1902
Mary A. Conrad	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1900
Nora Rosenhauer	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1900
Roy Smith	Farmer	600	M.	I.	May 18, 1905
OURAY SCHOOL.					
Oscar M. Waddell	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1900
Myrtle Waddell	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1900
Campbell Liltster	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1905
J. Etta Hicks	Matron	540	F.	W.	May 27, 1905
Mamie Noble	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1900
Jennie Gurr	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1904
Maggie Davis Wilks	Cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1905
<i>Umatilla Agency, Oreg., Training School.</i>					
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1892
Chalfant L. Swaim	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1901
Henry T. Markishtum	Assistant teacher	420	M.	I.	Mar. 15, 1898
Ira R. Bamber	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May —, 1893
Olive S. Rising	Matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 26, 1895
Celia Swaim	Assistant matron	480	F.	II.	Oct. 22, 1900
Stella R. Sutherland	Seamstress	480	F.	II.	Sept. 4, 1900
Mayme C. Christensen	Laundress	400	F.	W.	May 29, 1905
Moses Christensen	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 30, 1904
<i>Vermillion Lake School, Minn.</i>					
Laban C. Sherry	Superintendent and physician	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 19, 1902
Martha D. Kaufman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1900
Emelina H. Tripp	Matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1891
Susan M. Lelless	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1904
Elizabeth E. Gates	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1904
F. E. Umbreit	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1905
Frank Heathman	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1905
<i>Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., Training School.</i>					
Jas. E. Kirk	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893
Wm. H. Bishop	Clerk	900	M.	W.	May 10, 1899
Wm. J. Lovett	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1904
Edith L. Cushing	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1905
Wm. Hunt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1899
Ardelle B. McQuesten	Matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899
Emily Hunt	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898
Louisa S. Bishop	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1904
Edward T. Hamer	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1903
John H. Stranch	Electrician	720	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1904

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Western Navaho School, Ariz.</i>					
Matthew M. Murphy	Superintendent	\$1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899
George J. Fanning	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 26, 1882
Mabel Stark	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902
Walter Runke	Industrial teacher	780	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1901
Nettie Runke	Laundress	540	F.	W.	May 2, 1903
<i>Western Shoshoni School Nev.</i>					
Horton H. Miller	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1893
Amasa W. Moses	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895
Della Spaulding	do	500	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1903
James R. Wight	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894
Emma L. Moses	Matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895
Pearl G. Josey	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1903
Leola Reid	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1904
Orra L. Skinner	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1903
<i>White Earth Agency, Minn.</i>					
AGENCY SCHOOL.					
Wm. R. Davis	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1903
Eugene J. Warren	Disciplinarian	660	M.	H.	May 17, 1904
Burton L. Smith	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1903
Margaret Glover	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1900
Katherine C. Eddy	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1903
Augusta Schweers	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894
Lizzie Marshall	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Apr. 7, 1904
Stella Rank	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1904
Grace A. Warren	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	H.	May —, 1904
Lelia A. Davis	Laundress	520	F.	W.	Dec. 28, 1902
Anna C. Smith	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 16, 1905
Truman J. Bean	Farmer	600	M.	H.	June 14, 1905
Charles L. Otto	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1905
Wm. P. Ryan	Engineer	800	M.	W.	May 13, 1905
Tom Swam	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	I.	May 16, 1905
Sam Critt	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1904
John Webster	Assistant	300	M.	H.	Sept. 11, 1904
WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.					
Viola Cook	Superintendent	960	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889
Bertha W. Clark	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1903
Edith D. White	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1905
Eugene Lambert	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Apr. 6, 1900
Blanche M. Lyon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898
Daisy Lambert	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Oct. 17, 1898
Mary Jane Roy	Seamstress	480	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896
Elizabeth La Prairie	Laundress	400	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1904
Victoria Ross	Cook	480	F.	H.	June 14, 1899
Robt. G. Ledeboer	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	May 2, 1903
FINE POINT SCHOOL.					
Nicodemus B. Hurr	Superintendent	1,000	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1896
Katherine Krebs	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904
Edna H. Short	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1904
Minnie P. Andrews	Matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1905
Cecelia Crowing	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Mar. 21, 1905
Alma E. Westgor	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1905
Rose Rock	Laundress	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1903
Ambrosia Adams	Cook	400	F.	W.	May 17, 1905
Charles Moulton	Laborer	400	M.	I.	Jan. 27, 1904
Peter Parker	do	300	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1904
DAY SCHOOLS.					
White Earth:					
Leonidas L. Goen	Teacher	600	M.	W.	June 3, 1904
Pembina:					
Charles Eggers	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1905
Eva Eggers	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Do.
Porterville:					
Frank C. Heier	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1903
Florence B. Heier	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1903
<i>Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., Training School.</i>					
Arthur E. McFtridge	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1898
Rilla A. Pettis	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900
Margaret E. Sharp	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1905
Clair S. Brown	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1905
Mary A. Seward	Matron	520	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1903

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

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Persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1905, under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.
<i>Winnepago Reservation, Nebr., Training School—Con.</i>					
Candace A. Skeen	Assistant matron	\$420	F.	W.	May 12, 1905
Maud E. Walter	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1903
Lila M. Jackson	Laundress	420	F.	W.	June 15, 1904
James W. Gordon	Engineer and carpenter	660	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1905
<i>Wittenberg School, Wis.</i>					
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895
M. J. Pleas	Clerk	720	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1890
Martina Cleveland	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1903
Carrie A. Walker	do	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894
Nora A. Buzzard	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1894
Nancy Palladeau	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1905
Eva Greenlee	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1904
Lydia Doxtatoo	Baker	360	F.	I.	July 20, 1904
Sarah House	Cook	480	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1897
Hildus Rolifson	Farmer	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895
Wm. Palladeau	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1904
<i>Yakima Agency, Wash., Training School.</i>					
Jay Lynch	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Mar. 1891
Wm. H. Embree	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891
Venesia E. Kampmeier	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899
Maggie Kishbaugh	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1891
Martha A. Freeland	Matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1900
Alice Aubrey	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1901
Mary E. Perkins	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1892
Addie Colfax	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1903
Lydia Spencer	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1902
Rose Whitman	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 18, 1904
Anna Steinman	Cook	540	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1898
Susie Iyall	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1904
Joseph Purnis	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	June 28, 1905
<i>Yankton Agency, S. Dak., Training School.</i>					
David U. Betts	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 6, 1893
Gratia I. Foster	Teacher	660	F.	W.	May 13, 1902
Bessie B. Everest	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898
Benj. D. Fenstamacher	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1905
Grace M. Chapman	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 26, 1903
Millie A. Manore	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1898
Maud M. C. Orr	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899
Tillie Lambe	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1900
Rozilla Richards	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 2, 1903
Albert P. Houston	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1904
James Irving	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1902
Violetta V. Nash	Assistant	300	F.	H.	Feb. 4, 1903
Agnes Picotte	do	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1904
<i>Zuni School, N. Mex.</i>					
Douglas D. Graham	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 16, 1899
Edward J. Davis	Physician	1,000	M.	N.	Oct. 23, 1903
Katherine Schaeffer	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1904
Elizabeth J. Armor	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1903
Bertha Lee	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1903
Juaner Nick	Laundress	200	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903
Alice R. Hicks	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 22, 1897
Kacker Slashe	Assistant	100	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903
<i>Independent day school, Cal.</i>					
Manchester:					
Ella S. Brown	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894
<i>Supervisors of Indian schools</i>					
Frank M. Conser	Supervisor	2,000	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897
Millard F. Holland	do	2,000	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1898
Sam B. Davis	do	2,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896
Chas. H. Dickson	do	2,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1884
John Charles	Supervisor (construction)	2,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901
Robt. M. Pringle	Supervisor (engineering)	2,000	M.	W.	Do.
Annie Beecher Scoville	Supervisor	2,000	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1905

Addresses of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians.

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	E. B. Atkinson, school superintendent	Parker, Ariz.	Topock, Ariz.
Fort Apache	C. W. Crouse, school superintendent	White River, Ariz.	Whiteriver, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Fort Mohave	Horton H. Miller, school superintendent	Mohave City, Ariz.	Fort Mohave, Ariz. via Needles, Cal.
Havasupai	Chas. L. Woods, school superintendent	Supai, Ariz.	Grand Canyon, Ariz.
Moqui (Hopi)	T. G. Lemmon, school superintendent	Keams Canyon, Ariz.	Holbrook, Ariz.
Navaho	Reuben Perry, school superintendent	Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Navaho (extension)	Jos. E. Maxwell, farmer	Canon Diablo, Ariz.	Canon Diablo, Ariz.
Phoenix	Charles W. Goodman, school superintendent	Phoenix, Ariz.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pima	James B. Alexander, school superintendent	Sacaton, Ariz.	Casagrande, Ariz.
San Xavier Papago	J. M. Berger, farmer	Tucson, Ariz.	Tucson, Ariz.
San Carlos	Luther S. Kelly, agent	San Carlos, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz.
Truxton Canon (Walapai)	Oliver H. Gates, school superintendent	Truxton, Ariz.	Hackberry, Ariz.
Western Navaho	Matthew M. Murphy, school superintendent	Tuba, Ariz.	Flagstaff, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Digger Indians	George O. Grist, farmer	Jackson, Cal.	Jackson, Cal.
Fort Bidwell	C. D. Rakestraw, school superintendent	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Yuma	John S. Spear, school superintendent	Yuma, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Hoopa Valley	Frank Kyselka, school superintendent	Hoopa, Cal.	Eureka, Cal.
Pala (Mission)	Chas. E. Shell, school superintendent	Pala, Cal.	Pala, via San Diego, Cal.
San Jacinto (Mission)	Lucius A. Wright, school superintendent	San Jacinto, Cal.	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley	Horace J. Johnson, school superintendent	Covelo, Cal.	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Fort Lewis	William M. Peterson, school superintendent	Breen, Colo.	Durango, Colo.
Southern Ute	Burton B. Custer, school superintendent	Ignacio, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Coeur d'Alène	Chas. O. Worley, superintendent	Desmet, Idaho	Desmet, Idaho, via Tekoa, Wash.
Fort Hall	A. F. Caldwell, school superintendent	Rosfork, Idaho	Rosfork, Idaho.
Lemhi	A. F. Duclos, school superintendent	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Redrock, Mont.
Fort Lapwai	Wm. B. Dew, school superintendent	Lapwai, Idaho	North Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Seneca (Quapaw Agency)	Horace B. Durant, school superintendent	Wyandotte, Ind. T.	Seneca, Mo., and telephone to school.
Union	Dana H. Kelsey, agent	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	William G. Malin, school superintendent	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Kickapoo (Iowa and Sauk and Fox of Missouri)	Chas. M. Ziebach, school superintendent	Horton, Kans., R. F. D. No. 2	Horton, Kans.
Potawatomi	George L. Williams, school superintendent	Hoyt, Kans.	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa	Dr. R. S. Buckland, physician	Baraga, Mich.	Baraga, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	Maj. George L. Scott, U. S. Army, agent	Onigum, Minn.	Walker, Minn.
White Earth	Simon Michelet, agent	White Earth, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Capt. J. Z. Dare, agent	Browning, Mont.	Browning, Mont.
Crow	Samuel G. Reynolds, agent	Crow Agency, Mont.	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Samuel Bellew, agent	Jocko, Mont.	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap	William R. Logan, school superintendent	Harlem, Mont.	Harlem Station, Mont.
Fort Peck	C. B. Lohmiller, school superintendent	Poplar, Mont.	Poplar, Mont.
Tongue River	James C. Clifford, school superintendent	Lamedeer, Mont.	Forsyth, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Jno. M. Commons, school superintendent	Omaha Agency, Nebr.	Omaha Agency, via Tekamah, Nebr.
Santee	W. E. Meagley, school superintendent	Santee Agency, Nebr.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Winnebago	Arthur E. McFatrige, school superintendent	Winnebago, Nebr.	Sioux City, Iowa.
NEVADA.			
Carson (Walker River)	Calvin H. Asbury, school superintendent	Stewart, Nev.	Carson City, Nev.
Moapa	William C. Sharp, industrial teacher	Moapa, Nev.	Moapa, Nev.
Nevada	Fred B. Spriggs, school superintendent	Wadsworth, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshoni	Jno. J. McKoin, school superintendent	Owyhee, Nev.	Elko, Nev., telephone to school.
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque (Pueblo)	James K. Allen, school superintendent	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Jicarilla	H. H. Johnson, school superintendent	Dulce, N. Mex.	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Mescalero	James A. Carroll, school superintendent	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Tularosa Station, N. Mex.
San Juan	Wm. T. Shelton, school superintendent	Shiprock, N. Mex.	Farmington, N. Mex., via Durango, Colo.
Santa Fe (Pueblo)	C. J. Crandall, school superintendent	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Zuni	D. D. Graham, school superintendent	Zuni, N. Mex.	Gallup, N. Mex., telephone to school.
NEW YORK.			
New York	B. B. Weber, agent	Salamanca, N. Y.	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	De Witt S. Harris, school superintendent	Cherokee, N. C.	Whittier, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Fort Totten	Chas. L. Davis, school superintendent	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Amzi W. Thomas, school superintendent	Elbowoods, via Bismarck, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	Isaac N. Steen, agent	Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Mandan, N. Dak., telephone to agency.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cantonment (Cheyenne and Arapaho)	Byron E. White, school superintendent	Cantonment, Okla.	Cantonment, via Okeene, Okla.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Lieut. Col. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army, school superintendent	Darlington, Okla.	Darlington, via El Reno, Okla.
Kaw	Edson Watson, school superintendent	Washungo, Okla.	Washungo, via Kaw City, Okla.
Kiowa	Jno. P. Blackman, agent	Anadarko, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.
Osage	Frank Frantz, agent	Pawhuska, Okla.	Pawhuska, Okla.

Addresses of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians—Continued.

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
OKLAHOMA—continued.			
Oto.....	Dr. H. W. Newman, school superintendent.....	Otoe, Okla.....	Bliss, Okla.
Pawnee.....	Geo. W. Nellis, school superintendent.....	Pawnee, Okla.....	Pawnee, Okla.
Ponca.....	Hugh M. Noble, school superintendent.....	Whiteagle, Okla.....	Whiteagle, Okla.
Sac and Fox.....	W. C. Kohlenberg, school superintendent.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.....	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to school.
Shawnee (Potawatomi and Mexican Kickapoo).....	F. A. Thackery, school superintendent.....	Shawnee, Okla.....	Shawnee, Okla.
Seger (Cheyenne and Arapaho).....	Ross C. Preston, school superintendent.....	Colony, Okla.....	Weatherford, Okla.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde.....	Dr. Andrew Kershaw, school superintendent.....	Grandronde, Oreg.....	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath.....	H. G. Wilson, school superintendent.....	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....	Klamath Agency, Oreg.
Siletz.....	Knott C. Egbert, school superintendent.....	Siletz, Oreg.....	Toledo, Oreg.
Umatilla.....	Oliver C. Edwards, school superintendent.....	Pendleton, Oreg.....	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs.....	Claude C. Covey, school superintendent.....	Warm Springs, Oreg.....	Shanico, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River.....	Ira A. Hatch, agent.....	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.....	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek.....	H. D. Chamberlain, agent.....	Crowcreek, S. Dak.....	Crowcreek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Riggs Institute (Flandreau Sioux.).....	Charles F. Peirce, school superintendent.....	Flandreau, S. Dak.....	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Lower Brule.....	Robert H. Somers, agent.....	Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge.....	John R. Brennan, agent.....	Pineridge, S. Dak.....	Pine Ridge, S. Dak., via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud.....	Edward B. Kelley, agent.....	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton.....	Caleb B. Jackson, agent.....	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.....	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Yankton.....	Rush J. Taylor, agent.....	Greenwood, S. Dak.....	Wagner, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Panguitch (Shivwits).....	Laura B. Work, school superintendent.....	Orton, Utah.....	Marysvale, Utah.
Uinta and Ouray.....	Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, U. S. Army, agent.....	Whiterocks, Utah.....	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville.....	Capt. J. McA. Webster, agent.....	Miles, Wash.....	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay.....	Edwin Minor, school superintendent.....	Neah Bay, Wash.....	Neah Bay, Wash.
Puyallup.....	Harry F. Liston, school superintendent.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip.....	Dr. Chas. M. Buchanan, school superintendent.....	Tulalip, Wash.....	Everett, Wash., mail to agency.
Yakima.....	Jay Lynch, school superintendent.....	Fort Simcoe, Wash.....	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay.....	Shepard Freeman, school superintendent.....	Keshena, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe.....	S. W. Campbell, agent.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
Oneida.....	Joseph C. Hart, school superintendent.....	Oneida, Wis.....	Green Bay, Wis.
Wittenberg (Winnebago).....	S. A. M. Young, school superintendent.....	Wittenberg, Wis.....	Wittenberg, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni.....	H. E. Wadsworth, school superintendent.....	Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.....	Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.

Addresses of bonded schools having no Indian tribes in charge.

IND 1905—37

School.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Rice Station, Ariz.	J. S. Perkins	Talklai, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz.
Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.	Harwood Hall	Riverside, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Greenville, Cal.	Dr. Geo. W. Wimberly	Greenville, Cal.	Greenville, Cal.
Grand Junction, Colo.	Charles E. Burton	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.	H. B. Peairs	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	R. A. Cochran	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn.	W. S. Campbell	Pipestone, Minn.	Pipestone, Minn.
Morris, Minn.	John B. Brown	Morris, Minn.	Morris, Minn.
Vermilion Lake, Minn.	Chalmers A. Peairs	Tower, Minn.	Tower, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont.	F. C. Campbell	Sun River, Mont.	Great Falls, Mont.
Genoa, Nebr.	W. H. Winslow	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Chilocco, Okla.	Samuel M. McCowan	Chilocco, Okla.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Chemawa (Salem), Oreg.	E. L. Chalcraft	Chemawa, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg.
Carlisle, Pa.	Capt. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	John Flinn	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak.	J. C. Levengood	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Jesse F. House	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Springfield, S. Dak.	Walter J. Wicks	Springfield, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Hayward, Wis.	Wm. A. Light	Hayward, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.
Tomah, Wis.	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Darwin R. James, *chairman*, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Merrill E. Gates, *secretary*, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa circle, Washington, D. C.
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Joseph T. Jacobs, 254 Warren avenue (west), Detroit, Mich.
 Andrew S. Draper, Urbana, Ill.
 Chas. J. Bonaparte, 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
 Patrick J. Ryan, 225 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSPECTORS.

J. George Wright, of Illinois.
 James McLaughlin, of North Dakota.
 Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.
 Arthur M. Tinker, of Massachusetts.
 Jas. E. Jenkins, of Iowa.
 William H. Code (irrigation engineer), of Arizona.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Wm. L. Miller, of Ohio.
 Samuel L. Taggart, of Iowa.
 Thos. Downs, of Indiana.
 Chas. S. McNichols, of Arizona.
 Edgar A. Allen, of Pennsylvania.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Estelle Reel, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

Chas. E. McChesney, of South Dakota.
 Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.
 Millard F. Holland, of Maryland.
 Chas. H. Dickson, of Indiana.
 John Charles (construction), of Wisconsin.
 Robert M. Pringle (engineering), of Missouri.
 Sam B. Davis, of Tennessee.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSANE ASYLUM, CANTON, S. DAK.

Oscar S. Gifford, of South Dakota.

SECRETARIES OF SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND MISSION WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist: American Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York.
 Baptist (Southern): Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention: Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., 723 Anstell Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 Catholic (Roman): Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. W. H. Ketcham, 927 G street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Christian Reformed:
 Congregational: American Missionary Association: Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., Congregational Rooms, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.
 Episcopal: Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, 281 Fourth avenue, New York.
 Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
 Friends, Orthodox: Edw. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lutheran: Rev. A. S. Hartman, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
 Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. A. B. Leonard, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
 Methodist (Southern): Rev. W. R. Lambeth, 346 Public square, Nashville, Tenn.
 Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Quakertown, Pa.
 Moravian: Board of Moravian Missions: Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Presbyterian: Board of Foreign Missions: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
 Presbyterian: Board of Home Missions: Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
 Presbyterian (Southern): Home Mission Board: Inman Building, 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Reformed Church of America: Woman's Executive Committee, Domestic Missions, 165 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *June 30, 1905.*

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, 1905.

It was estimated in March, 1904, that the Commission would practically finished the work of administering upon the estates of the Five Civilized Tribes by July 1, 1905. This estimate of course did not include such fractions of work as would necessarily be carried over by operation of law; it presumed no interruptions of the work by judicial proceedings, and it did not contemplate the adoption of new undertakings by Congress.

In accordance with the foregoing, Congress gave the Commission the appropriation it asked for, required the work to be finished within the time named, and limited the existence of the Commission to July 1, 1905.

Immediately after this legislation had been formulated Congress made extensive additions to the duties of the Commission. It did not, however, increase the appropriation or lengthen the time for the completion of the work. It reopened the Delaware claims, which had been settled by the Supreme Court, and there devolved upon the Commission the adjudication of numerous individual rights under the new law. It also reopened the rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations to provide allotments for newly born children. The Commission called attention to these features in its report of June 30, 1904, but it asked for nothing additional. It addressed itself to the task of devising new sources of economy and efficiency. The well-known state of the public revenue, apart from other considerations, admonished such a course; and we have the satisfaction of showing, as is done in detail in this report, that we have been able to make good the expectation that was entertained. More has been done than we thought we should be able to do, and the remaining work is brought to a condition where, to finish the remnants which are left and to await the slow and uncertain determination of what is held up by judicial proceedings, the service of one man, with a reduced and diminishing corps of clerks, alone is necessary.

Congress authorized the beginning of the allotment of the lands of these tribes to the individual citizens of the tribes, in 1898, when the Curtis bill was passed. That was the beginning not only of the allotment of the land, or rather the preparatory work therefor, but also of the effacement of the tribal governments. The primary cause of this step was the incapacity of the tribes for self-government.

The educated and shrewd classes of the tribes had rendered the conditions of life almost intolerable for the ignorant, and the times also called for an extension of the right of citizenship so as to confer the right of suffrage and self-government upon the far more numerous but disfranchised white population of the Territory.

This policy was bitterly opposed by nearly all of the wealthy and speculative citizens of the tribes. A numerous delegation of this class opposed the policy and denounced the Commission in 1898 before the Indian Committee of the Senate. Fortunately the committee, before taking final and adverse action, as seemed to be its determination, called on the Commission for such facts as the record showed. The result was that the alleged facts of the delegation were shown to be false, and, as now recalled, many of those who opposed the policy of the Commission were shown by written evidence to be steeped in corruption, and the Curtis bill was passed.

From that day to this the chief difficulty of the Commission has been to protect the tribes, and the work intrusted to it from the schemes and attacks of this class of men. They never intended that this work should succeed. They never intended to give up their prey; and they have pulled at it like eagles at a carcass at every step of its progress. We have reported their transgressions almost without number. To home influences have been added strong outside alliances, arising chiefly from the discoveries of petroleum in the Territory. Aggregations of capital and influence have combined to push predatory schemes; and while in the main these men have been foiled of their plunder, yet they have so far been able to escape the punishment that should be visited for their crimes.

LEGISLATION.

By certain provisions inserted in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, a considerable amount of work was delegated to this Commission which was not anticipated when it was expected that the business of the Commission could be completed by July, 1905. Especially is this true with respect to the enrolling of children born to citizens of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations since the rolls of those tribes were closed. The provisions referred to are as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is hereby authorized, for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to May twenty-five, nineteen hundred and one, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians, whose enroll-

ment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

The results of this work will be specifically dealt with under the head of enrollment.

Special attention is here brought to the fact that the final rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations had not been completed or approved in full at the date of the passage of this act. Children of those persons entitled to enrollment as citizens of the tribes named whose enrollment had not, at the time of the passage of this act, been finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior, may not be enrolled under its terms. It may be deemed expedient to provide for the enrollment of children born prior to March 4, 1905, to members of the tribe whose enrollment has been approved since the passage of the act, or may hereafter be approved.

Other important provisions affecting the work of the Commission are those relating to the claims of citizens, by intermarriage, of the Cherokee Nation, the sale of improved lands by the Delaware Indians, and the disposition of the residue lands of the Creek Nation, as follows:

That in the case entitled "In the matter of enrollment of persons claiming rights in the Cherokee Nation, by intermarriage, against the United States, Departmental, Numbered Seventy-six," now pending in the Court of Claims, the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to render final judgment in said case, and either party feeling itself aggrieved by said judgment shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States within thirty days from the filing of said judgment in the Court of Claims. And the said Supreme Court of the United States shall advance said case on its calendar for early hearing.

That Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or were in rightful possession of such improvements upon lands in the Cherokee Nation on April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, to which there is no valid adverse claim, shall have the right within six months from the date of the approval of this act to dispose of such improvements to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose, and the amount for which said improvements are disposed of, if sold according to the provisions of this act, shall be a lien upon the rents and profits of the land until paid, and such lien may be enforced by the vendor in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That the right of any Delaware-Cherokee citizen to dispose of such improvements shall, before the valuation at which the improvements may be sold, be determined under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

That the provision in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the residue of the lands of the Creek Nation not taken as allotments is hereby repealed, and the provision of the Creek agreement, Article III, approved March one, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby restored and reenacted.

Since the act became effective the Court of Claims rendered a decision adverse to the intermarried citizenship claimants of the Cherokee Nation. The case was subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending.

The matter of the sale of improved lands by the Delaware Indians will be treated elsewhere.

The appropriation act also provides for the completion of unfinished business of the Commission, if any, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The present chairman has been detailed as "Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes," to have immediate charge of the work in the field.

ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS.

The work of enrolling the members of the Five Tribes in Indian Territory may be classed under three general heads:

First, the reception of applications for enrollment.

Second, the determination of the rights of the applicants.

Third, the actual placing of the names of those entitled to be enrolled upon the final rolls for approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

The first has occupied a space of nearly nine years, the work having been commenced under the act of June 10, 1896, and ended June 2, 1905, with the expiration of the time allowed for the enrollment of Seminole children by the act of March 3, 1905. Obviously the completion of the work assigned to the Commission was an impossibility so long as the rolls were kept open by law and names were being constantly added to them. It is believed that since the reception of applications was commenced ample opportunity has been afforded every person who has any claim to citizenship in Indian Territory to lay his case before the Commission. The Commission's enrollment parties have visited every part of the Indian Territory, carrying its voluminous records and its extensive camping paraphernalia into regions rarely if ever before visited by the white man. More than one hundred thousand citizenship claims have been presented to the Commission, and volumes of testimony and evidence have been submitted in connection with them. It has required an elaborate system of records and indexes to keep track of these numerous applications, and the constant correspondence in connection therewith has reached into hundreds of thousands of letters.

In the second procedure it is necessary to have the services of law clerks who are familiar not only with the United States laws governing the enrollment of these Indians, but with their own tribal laws and customs under which citizenship rights were acquired and lost. Where applicants are shown by the tribal records to be beyond question bona fide citizens of the respective tribes, the determination of their right to final enrollment is a simple matter. But many persons were manifestly entitled to be enrolled whose citizenship status was not a matter of record with the tribes, and many others were named upon the tribal rolls who were in nowise entitled to share in the distribution of their common property. In other cases the rights of the applicants were dependent upon acts alleged to have been performed by their ancestors a half or three-quarters of a century ago, and of which a very imperfect record was made. Able counsel has been employed both by the tribes and by the applicants for enrollment, and every possible phase of the law has been exploited. The final decision of the Department in a single case is often the pivot upon

which the rights of hundreds of applicants turn. The enormous value of the property involved warrants the slow and careful procedure which has characterized the work of the Commission and the Department. Such cases as now remain in the hands of the Commission are those which depend upon the outcome of pending litigation or the final decisions of the Department upon important legal questions, and it seems that after almost a decade of unceasing toil the task of adjudicating the rights of applicants for enrollment as members of the Five Tribes is about to be completed.

The third step is a perfunctory one which consumes little time, accuracy being the most important factor. The rolls are made up in parts or schedules and submitted to the Department for approval from time to time, so that the final roll can be completed almost simultaneously with the determination of the enrollment cases now pending. They are by provision of law, "descriptive of the persons thereon," i. e., they not only give the name, but also indicate the age, sex, degree of blood, etc., of each person enrolled. In spite of the pains taken to make the rolls absolutely correct, minor errors have been discovered from time to time, after approval of the rolls by the Secretary of the Interior, to such an extent that the Commission desires to offer an explanation of their occurrence. They are particularly frequent as to sex.

The Indian languages recognize no such thing as gender. The full-blood invariably speaks of his wife as "he," and persistently names his daughters "Willie," "Joseph," "David," and the like. Strapping youths with no outward mark of effeminacy sometimes answer to such remarkable names as "Lillian," "Pearl," or "Josephine." Surnames are changed over night. "Brown" to-day will solemnly swear that he is "Jones" to-morrow, while "Care-co-con-thla Big Mosquito," seized with a desire for an English name, becomes, without ceremony, plain "John Smith." In some cases two or more children of the same parents are given identically the same name. Information as to the age of both minors and adults is often unreliable, if not absolutely lacking.

Under such conditions it is not to be expected that absolute accuracy could be attained, and it is hoped that such errors as creep into the rolls will not be regarded by the Department as indicating carelessness on the part of the Commission or its employees engaged in the preparation of the citizenship rolls.

The methods employed in the enrollment of citizens have been explained to the Department in previous reports, and the following pages are intended only to portray the status of the work in the respective tribes at the close of the last fiscal year.

The general condition of the work may be briefly summed up in the following table:

Nation.	Applicants.	Enrolled or identified.	Refused or dismissed.	Undetermined.
Choctaw and Chickasaw	66,217	35,638	27,719	2,860
Cherokee	46,464	35,394	4,639	6,431
Creek	20,110	15,513	1,157	3,450
Seminole	3,171	2,750	7	414
Total	135,962	89,295	33,522	13,155

In the above table the applicants whose rights have been passed upon by the Commission and are pending before the Department and those whose enrollment is suspended for various reasons are classed as undetermined.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

In addition to the determination of the rights of applicants for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, created by the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, was also, at the beginning of the past fiscal year, engaged in determining the right to citizenship in these two nations of the persons whose cases were submitted to that court for adjudication under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and March 3, 1903.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the Commission had disposed of practically all applications for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under its jurisdiction where sufficient evidence had been submitted, except such cases as presented propositions of law identical with cases then pending before the citizenship court.

On July 1, 1904, 21,540 persons had been enrolled and approved by the Secretary of the Interior as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were several undetermined questions with reference to the right of applicants to enrollment as citizens of these two nations, upon the final outcome of which a number of cases were dependent. It was not considered advisable that the Commission should pass upon these applications until the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court had decided cases involving analogous features. Questions have also arisen during the past fiscal year which necessitated a reconsideration of many decisions previously rendered by the Commission, and in a number of cases where the applicants were originally refused the former decisions have been rescinded and the applicants enrolled.

These questions are of such vital importance in determining the rights of applicants to be enrolled in these two nations that they are reviewed at some length in this report in order that seeming delays may be explained.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP COURT.

Before entering into a discussion of these propositions of law, brief mention should be made of the work of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, provided that the existence of this court, which was created by the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, should terminate on December 31, 1904. Prior to the latter date the citizenship court had completed the taking of testimony and rendered its decrees and opinions in all cases certified or transferred to its dockets for trial de novo under the provisions of the acts of July 1, 1902, and March 3, 1903. All the decrees, orders, and opinions rendered by the court were, prior

to its dissolution on December 31, 1904, certified to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The court during its existence heard testimony in and made disposition of 256 cases, which involved the right of 3,487 claimants to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. By its decrees 161 persons were admitted as citizens by blood and intermarriage of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; 2,792 applicants were denied admission, and the applications of 534 persons were dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The persons whose cases were dismissed by the court were children born to claimants since the submission of their original petitions for enrollment to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, and white persons who married such claimants subsequent to 1896 and were not included in the original petitions submitted to the Commission.

As to the 2,792 persons whose cases were adversely determined, 723 were before the citizenship court on appeal under the thirty-second section of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, from adverse judgments rendered by the United States court in Indian Territory under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896. These persons were not deprived of a favorable judgment, but the act of July 1, 1902, gave them the right to appeal to the citizenship court from adverse decisions of the United States court. The actual number of persons who, by decrees of the citizenship court, were deprived of favorable judgments of the United States court admitting them to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was 2,069.

After the dissolution of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court all of the records, files, and property of the court were, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, delivered to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and these records are now in the custody of the Commission at Muskogee, Ind. T.

The citizenship court, in the rendition of its decrees and opinions, passed upon various legal propositions which were also involved in cases pending before the Commission and in which action by the Commission had been suspended until the findings of the citizenship court might be known.

LEGAL QUESTIONS ARISING IN THE ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

One of the important questions presented to the Commission in the enrollment of citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was whether or not white persons who had married citizens by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation forfeited the citizenship thus acquired by marrying a white person not a citizen of either tribe after the death of the Choctaw or Chickasaw spouse.

Another question of equal importance, now pending before the Department, grows out of the marriage of white persons to citizens by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, viz, whether by such marriage the white person acquired the exact status of a member by blood of the tribe into which he married, without limitation, including the right to confer citizenship by a subsequent marriage upon another white person and the offspring of such subsequent marriage.

This has been the subject of much correspondence between the Commission and the Department.

An important legal question has also arisen as to the construction which should be placed upon the acts of Congress approved June 10, 1896, June 28, 1898, and July 1, 1902, with respect to the jurisdiction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the United States court in Indian Territory, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court to pass upon applications for admission to citizenship in these two tribes.

Another proposition which has resulted in the reception of a number of practically new applications for enrollment within the past year has been the construction of the Department as to what constituted an application made under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. The act stipulated that the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment as a citizen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation should be received after the expiration of ninety days from September 25, 1902, the date of its ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

These matters will be briefly discussed in the order named.

FORFEITURE OF CITIZENSHIP BY INTERMARRIED WHITES.

On January 13, 1904, the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court rendered a decree in the case of Thomas Brennon *v.* The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (No. 23, South McAlester docket), admitting Brennon as a citizen, by intermarriage, of the Choctaw Nation, and in an opinion rendered by Chief Judge Adams and concurred in by his associates, Judges Weaver and Foote, of that court, it was held that when an applicant for citizenship by intermarriage in either tribe had complied with article 38 of the treaty of 1866 by marrying an Indian citizen by blood according to the tribal laws, customs, and usages of the nation in which he was married, and had resided in the Territory continuously since such marriage, he became vested with certain personal rights of which he could not be divested by any subsequent act of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

On March 9, 1904, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, following this decree and opinion, held that Thornton D. Pearce, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen, by intermarriage, of the Choctaw Nation, was entitled to be enrolled. This decision was affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior May 21, 1904, and became the basis of all decisions of the Commission involving the question of the forfeiture of citizenship by intermarried white persons.

As the principles laid down in the Pearce case extend to a large number of applicants for enrollment by intermarriage in the two nations, the decision of the Commission is quoted at the close of this report, together with the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of May 21, 1904 (I. T. D., 4060, 1904), affirming the same.

The cases of all intermarried applicants which hinged upon the question of forfeiture have been disposed of during the past fiscal year, except a few where additional evidence is required.

RIGHT OF INTERMARRIED CITIZENS TO CONFER CITIZENSHIP UPON WHITE PERSONS BY SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGE.

The second legal proposition in the order above referred to is that of the right of an intermarried citizen to confer citizenship upon a

white husband or wife espoused after the death or divorce of the Indian spouse, and upon the white children of such marriage.

This question, which affects a large number of applicants, is pending before the Department in the case of Mary Elizabeth Martin, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. The applicant is a white child, the daughter of Walker Martin and Sallie Moore Martin, each of whom had, prior to their marriage to each other, been married to a citizen by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation. On March 24, 1905, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior rendered an opinion in this case, wherein it is held that the applicant is entitled to be enrolled.

Subsequently, on April 21, 1905, the Department directed the Commission to suspend action in cases of this character, which prohibition is still effective. Consequently none of the cases which involve this question of law have thus far been disposed of.

JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, THE UNITED STATES COURT IN INDIAN TERRITORY, AND THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP COURT.

The Commission originally supposed, in the enrollment of citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, that it was bound by the decisions of the Commission and the United States court under the act of June 10, 1896, and by the decrees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.

During the past year the jurisdiction of the Commission and the United States court under the act of June 10, 1896, has been the subject of much contention on the part of the attorneys representing applicants for enrollment.

This question was first brought before the Department in the case of Wiley Adams, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. Adams applied for admission to citizenship under the act of June 10, 1896. He was denied by the Commission and did not appeal to the United States court within the time prescribed by the act. He had, however, prior to the submission of his petition to the Commission, under the act of June 10, 1896, been admitted by the Choctaw council and recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities as a citizen of that nation. In this case the Commission held that it was without jurisdiction in 1896 to determine Adams's right to citizenship for the reason that he had already been adjudged a citizen of the Choctaw council, and that its attempted action in 1896 was a nullity and of no force and effect. In this view the Department concurred. As the case is an entering wedge, it has been considered advisable to quote the decision of the Commission and of the Department in the appendix to this report.

The decision in the Adams case was a signal to applicants and their attorneys to demand a reinvestigation of the rights of many persons who were denied by the Commission under the act of 1896. In many of these cases the evidence presented shows that the applicants had, prior to 1896, been admitted or enrolled by the tribal authorities as members of either one tribe or the other. Following the ruling in the Adams case, these applicants have since been enrolled.

A question then arose as to the status of persons who were admitted by judgments of the United States court and whose cases were not

appealed or certified to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court for trial *de novo*, and as to the present jurisdiction of the Commission to determine their right to enrollment.

It was at first held in cases where an applicant was admitted by the United States court on appeal, and did not have his case certified to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court for a trial *de novo*, that by the vacation of the judgment of the Federal court the original decision rendered by the Commission in 1896 was revived. Under this theory a number of persons would have been enrolled as citizens of the two tribes, but the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations objected, and the matter was submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States, who rendered an opinion on May 9, 1904, as follows:

That annulment of the United States court judgment did not revive and put into force and effect the judgment of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes admitting such person to citizenship, and the enrollment by the Commission based upon such a theory would be a clear violation of the rights of the Indian nations.

On June 8, 1904, the Commission submitted for a ruling the case of Dr. Clay McCoy, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation by intermarriage. McCoy applied to the Commission in 1896 and was admitted. The case was appealed to the United States court by the Chickasaw Nation, and the action of the Commission was sustained by the court. But the applicant failed to have his case transferred to the docket of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court. On July 30, 1904, an opinion was rendered by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, in which he construed the opinion of May 9, 1904, above quoted as applicable to the McCoy case. This opinion is given in full.

Under this last opinion the Commission dismissed the applications of all persons who were admitted by the United States court under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896, and whose cases were not certified or appealed to the citizenship court for trial *de novo*, irrespective of whether or not they had, prior to the submission of their petitions in 1896, been recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities.

It was then contended in the case of Benjamin J. Vaughan that the applicants having been recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities of the Chickasaw Nation prior to 1896, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes acquired no jurisdiction over them under the act of June 10, 1896; that both the decision of the Commission and the judgment of the United States court rendered under that act were of no force and effect, and that the applicants were now entitled to have their rights adjudicated without regard to the proceedings under the act of June 10, 1896.

On March 24, 1905, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion in this case, holding that Vaughan and the members of his family were entitled to enrollment. After the rendition of this opinion the Commission at once proceeded to readjudicate the rights of those applicants whose cases were dismissed under the opinion of July 30, 1904.

Much of the work of the Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment division during the past fiscal year has consisted in readjudicating cases affected by these opinions.

It having been held that the Commission and the United States court under the act of June 10, 1896, acquired no jurisdiction over applicants who had previously been admitted and enrolled by the tribal authorities, it was in turn contended that the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, proceeding under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, did not have jurisdiction to determine the rights of any litigants before that court who had been admitted or enrolled by the tribal authorities prior to 1896.

On February 10, 1905, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior rendered an opinion in the case of Loula West, in which it was held that, notwithstanding her denial by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, the Commission still had jurisdiction to determine her right to be enrolled as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. The effect of this opinion is far-reaching, and it is quoted in full in the appendix to this report.

The Commission has not proceeded in accordance with this opinion, for on April 21, 1905, action thereunder was suspended by departmental instructions, which prohibition is still in force. If it be adhered to, it will necessitate a review of practically all the cases adjudicated by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, for it is evident that all persons who were denied by that court will claim to have been recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities prior to 1896.

RECEPTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

After the ratification of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on September 25, 1902, it was held by the Commission that no application of any character whatever could be received or considered subsequent to December 24, 1902.

For the purpose of allowing every person whose case had not previously been submitted an opportunity to make application for enrollment within the time prescribed by that act, field appointments were held throughout the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the months of October, November, and until December 24, 1902.

As a result of the decision of the citizenship court in the Brennon case and the decision of the Commission and the Department in the case of Thornton D. Pearce, holding that a person who had married a citizen by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation in conformity with the tribal laws, customs, and usages could not forfeit his citizenship, a number of persons who had not previously been listed as applicants for enrollment have, within the past year, appeared before the Commission claiming to have made application for enrollment within the time prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. At first the Commission was inclined to refuse these alleged applicants a hearing, but under instructions contained in departmental letter of December 8, 1904 (I. T. D., 11870, 1904), directing the Commission to receive the application of Ettie Turnbull for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage and adjudicate the same upon its merits, it is now the practice to permit the applicant to be heard where it is shown that effort was made to have his case laid before the Commission within the time allowed by law.

Under this ruling the Commission has during the past fiscal year taken testimony in 98 cases where the claimants have sought to establish the fact that application for their enrollment was made prior to December 24, 1902. It is probable that other cases of this character will be presented during the ensuing year, especially if it be finally held that white children of intermarried citizens are entitled to enrollment.

In addition to these leading questions, others of less importance have been presented during the past year.

The right of children to be enrolled as citizens of the respective nations where one parent was a citizen and the other a freedman is a matter now pending before the Department. This was discussed at length in an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, dated February 21, 1905, in the case of Joe and Dillard Perry. Action upon cases of this character is suspended under departmental instructions of April 21, 1905.

During the latter part of the year 1896 and the early part of 1897 the representatives of the Choctaw Nation, to whom the duty of preparing the 1896 census roll of the citizens of that tribe was delegated, placed the names of a number of persons upon said roll. It has been clearly established that these names were added to the 1896 roll subsequent to October 10, 1896, and the Commission has refused the applicants on the ground that the tribal enrollment was without authority of law. The opposite view was taken by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department in an opinion dated March 3, 1905, in the case of William C. Thompson et al. The Commission has not proceeded with the readjudication of such cases in conformity with this opinion owing to the fact that on April 21, 1905, the Department directed that further action be suspended.

It has been deemed necessary to refer to these matters in order that the Department and the general public may be correctly informed as to the causes that have retarded the Commission in the disposition of applications for enrollment.

Notwithstanding the conditions above set forth, some progress has been made, which may be set forth in detail as follows:

CHOCTAWS.

Decisions were rendered by the Commission during the year in 641 Choctaw enrollment cases. By these decisions the applications of 185 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood were granted and the applications of 146 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood refused. The applications of 470 intermarried claimants were granted, and the applications of 55 persons for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage were refused. Disposition has thus been made of the applications of 856 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation during the year.

The persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules of citizens of the Choctaw Nation, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and constitute a part of the final roll. In the cases where decisions were adverse to the applicants the records have been forwarded for Departmental consideration.

During the year the names of 388 persons have been added to the

final roll of the citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, and the names of 612 persons have been added to the final roll of the citizens by intermarriage of that tribe.

Orders have been entered during the year dismissing the applications of 796 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation. Those whose applications were dismissed had intermarried with claimants denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, or were the children of such claimants, or persons who died prior to September 25, 1902.

During the past fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 106 cases, refusing the applications of 203 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation. In 9 cases decisions of the Commission adverse to the applicants were reversed by the Department and their names added to the final roll.

At the end of the year the applications of 590 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation remained undisposed of. Most of these cases could not be acted upon for the reason that they involve questions of law now being considered by the Department, as already explained in this report.

These may be classified as follows:

Number of applicants in whose cases sufficient evidence was presented and which are now under consideration.....	66
Number of applicants in whose cases additional evidence is required before action can be taken.....	170
Number of white persons claiming as or through intermarried citizens of the Choctaw Nation in whose cases action has been suspended under Departmental instructions of April 21, 1905.....	354
Total.....	590

The following table will show the actual condition of the work of enrollment in the Choctaw Nation on June 30, 1905:

Choctaws by blood:	
Total number of applicants.....	20, 157
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Number enrolled by Commission and Department.....	15, 898
Number denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.....	2, 132
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by Department.....	927
Number dismissed by the Commission.....	718
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.....	482
Total.....	20, 157
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Choctaws by intermarriage:	
Total number of applicants.....	1, 914
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Number enrolled by Commission and Department.....	1, 467
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by Department.....	64
Number denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.....	200
Number dismissed by the Commission.....	75
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.....	108
Total.....	1, 914

CHICKASAWS.

Decisions were rendered by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, in 229 Chickasaw enrollment cases. By these decisions the applications of 46 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood were granted, and the applications of 31 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood refused. The applications of 187 persons for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage were granted, and the applications of 55 persons for enrollment as intermarried Chickasaws were refused. Disposition was thus made of the claims of 319 persons.

The names of the persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules constituting a part of the final roll of the citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and these schedules have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In those cases where the applicants were refused the records have been forwarded to the Department for consideration.

During the past fiscal year the names of 380 persons have been added to the final roll of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation.

During the year the Commission issued orders dismissing the applications of 344 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. Those whose applications were dismissed had intermarried with claimants denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, or were the children of such claimants, or persons who died prior to September 25, 1902.

During the year the Department affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 29 cases, refusing the applications of 47 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. In two Chickasaw enrollment cases the decisions of the Commission, refusing the applications of 4 persons, were reversed by the Department and the names of the applicants added to the final roll.

At the close of the year the applications of 215 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation remained undisposed of.

The following table will show the status of the enrollment work in the Chickasaw Nation on June 30, 1905:

Chickasaws by blood:	
Total number of applicants.....	6, 322
Number enrolled by Commission and Department.....	4, 956
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by Department.....	433
Number denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.....	435
Number dismissed by the Commission.....	319
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.....	179
Total	6, 322
Chickasaws by intermarriage:	
Total number of applicants.....	721
Number enrolled by Commission and Department.....	598
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by Department.....	37
Number denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.....	25
Number dismissed by the Commission.....	25
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.....	36
Total	721

ENROLLMENT OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CHILDREN UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1905.

By the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, authority was conferred upon the Commission to enroll infant children born to recognized and enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations prior to March 3, 1905. Upon being advised of the approval of this act the Commission immediately issued the following notice:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOTICE.

ENROLLMENT OF INFANT CHILDREN OF CITIZENS BY BLOOD OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (H. R. 17474), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is hereby authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight, May 2, 1905, receive applications for the enrollment of infant children born prior to September 25, 1902, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

Said Commission will also receive up to and inclusive of May 2, 1905, applications for the enrollment of children born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

Such applications may be made at any time up to and inclusive of May 2, 1905, personally, at the general office of the Commission, at Muskogee, Ind. T.; at the Choctaw land office at Atoka, Ind. T.; or at the Chickasaw land office at Ardmore, Ind. T.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Ind. T., and mailed in ample time to reach the Muskogee office of the Commission not later than May 2, 1905.

The Commission will also maintain appointments at various towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the reception of said applications, as follows:

Field party No. 1:

- Smithville, Choctaw Nation, April 3 to 7, inclusive.
- Idabel, Choctaw Nation, April 10 to 14, inclusive.
- Hugo, Choctaw Nation, April 17 to 21, inclusive.
- Antlers, Choctaw Nation, April 24 to May 2, inclusive.

Field party No. 2:

Bokoshe, Choctaw Nation, April 3 to 7, inclusive.
 Tushkahoma, Choctaw Nation, April 10 to 14, inclusive.
 Wister, Choctaw Nation, April 17 to 21, inclusive.
 South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, April 24 to May 2, inclusive.

Field party No. 3:

Chickasha, Chickasaw Nation, April 3 to 7, inclusive.
 Pauls Valley, Chickasaw Nation, April 10 to 14, inclusive.
 Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, April 17 to 21, inclusive.
 Ada, Chickasaw Nation, April 24 to May 2, inclusive.

All such applications must be made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by said Commission.

The provision of law authorizing the reception of such applications is independent of and without reference to any work heretofore done by the so-called Choctaw and Chickasaw enrolling commissions.

The rules of the Commission require that applications for the enrollment of infant children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and the attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In the event that either of the affiants are unable to write, signatures by mark should be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

The reception of applications is limited to children of citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

No application will be received for the enrollment of children of Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen or of any class of persons whose enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations has not been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

TAMS BIXBY, *Chairman.*

T. B. NEEDLES, *Commissioner.*

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commissioner.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *March 9, 1905.*

The reception of applications for the enrollment of new-born children was continued until May 2, 1905, when the applications received by the field parties and the Choctaw and Chickasaw land offices were transmitted to the general office for disposition.

Applications for the enrollment of 1,643 Choctaw and 569 Chickasaw children were received. The entire force of the Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment division was employed during the months of May and June in the disposition of these applications. On May 12, 1905, the first schedule of new-born citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation numbered 1 to 252, inclusive, was submitted to the Department. This was approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 30, 1905.

On May 23, 1905, the Commission transmitted to the Department a schedule of new-born citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, numbered 1 to 421, inclusive, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 21, 1905.

Other schedules of children entitled to enrollment under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, are being prepared and will be transmitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior as early as practicable.

The applications for the enrollment of a number of children under the act of March 3, 1905, will be denied, for the reason that the name of the parent through whom they claim did not appear upon the final rolls of the citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905,

although they were applicants before the Commission for such enrollment, and may eventually be enrolled.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.

Considerable progress has been made during the past fiscal year in the enrollment of Choctaw freedmen. Decisions have been rendered in 152 Choctaw freedmen cases granting the applications of 331 and refusing the applications of 90 claimants.

The persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules of Choctaw freedmen, which have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In the cases where the applicants were denied, the records have been forwarded for consideration by the Department.

During the year the Commission has added the names of 244 persons to the final roll of Choctaw freedmen, the same being included in a schedule of Choctaw freedmen, numbered 4723 to 4966, inclusive, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 16, 1904.

The Secretary of the Interior during the year affirmed decisions of the Commission in 11 cases, refusing the applications of 28 persons for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

There are now pending before the Commission the applications of 380 persons for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. These applications are being disposed of as rapidly as practicable, delay being caused only by the inability of the Commission to secure sufficient evidence upon which to render intelligent decisions.

The following table shows the status of the enrollment of Choctaw freedmen at the close of the fiscal year:

Total number of applicants.....	5,436
Number enrolled by Commission and Department.....	4,966
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by Department.....	90
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.....	380
Total	5,436

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

During the past fiscal year the Commission completed the enrollment of Chickasaw freedmen, with the exception of a small number of cases wherein sufficient evidence has not been secured upon which to render intelligent decisions. Decisions were rendered in 63 Chickasaw freedmen cases. By these decisions the applications of 73 persons were granted and the applications of 86 persons refused. The names of the persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules of Chickasaw freedmen, which have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In the cases of the 86 applicants whose enrollment was refused the records have been submitted for departmental consideration.

The Commission added the names of 139 persons to the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen during the year, the same being included in a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen, numbered 4472 to 4610 inclusive, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904.

The Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 4 cases, refusing the applications of 21 persons for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen. There now remain unacted upon the applications of only 125 persons for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

The following table shows the status of the enrollment of Chickasaw freedmen at the close of the fiscal year:

Total number of applicants.....	4, 821
Number enrolled by Commission and Department.....	4, 610
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by Department.....	86
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.....	125
Total.....	4, 821

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

The disposition of applications for identification as Mississippi Choctaws under the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, and July 1, 1902, is now practically finished.

A total of 7,426 separate applications, including 24,634 applicants, were made to the Commission. Most of these were disposed of during the year ended June 30, 1903. The adjudication of a few cases has been delayed for various reasons.

During the past fiscal year the Commission rendered 42 decisions, identifying 107 persons either as full-blood Mississippi Choctaws under the provisions of the forty-first section of the act of July 1, 1902, or as descendants of beneficiaries under the fourteenth article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830.

Decisions were also rendered in 52 cases refusing the applications of 712 persons for identification as Mississippi Choctaws.

At the close of the fiscal year only 3 Mississippi Choctaw cases, including 11 applicants, are pending before the Commission. Disposition can not be made of these cases at the present time, for the reason that the applicants have also applied for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, and action upon their Mississippi Choctaw applications is withheld until their right to enrollment as citizens by blood is determined.

During the year the Commission added the names of 394 persons to the schedules of identified Mississippi Choctaws.

There was also prepared, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him, a schedule constituting a part of the final roll of Mississippi Choctaws, and containing the names of 1,235 persons identified by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes who removed to and made settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country within six months from the date of their identification and within one year from the date of such identification submitted satisfactory proof of their removal to and settlement in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country.

During the past fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 156 consolidated Mississippi Choctaw cases, including 1,124 original applications and 3,501 applicants, all of whom were refused.

The Department has from time to time remanded to the Commission a number of Mississippi Choctaw cases for rehearing and read-

judication, but at the close of the fiscal year all of these cases have been disposed of and returned to the Department.

The following table shows the status of the Commission's work in connection with the identification of Mississippi Choctaws at the close of the fiscal year:

Total number of applicants.....	24, 634
Number identified by Commission as Mississippi Choctaws.....	2, 470
Number denied identification by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by Department.....	19, 447
Number denied by Commission and pending before Department.....	2, 657
Number dismissed by the Commission.....	49
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.....	11
Total	24, 634

Applications were submitted to the Commission for the enrollment of 115 children of Mississippi Choctaws under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905. Of these applications 55 are for the enrollment of children where the names of both of the parents appear upon the final roll of Mississippi Choctaws, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905. In 30 cases the name of one of the parents is found upon the schedule above referred to, and the remaining 30 applications are for children whose parents have been refused identification by the Commission. No disposition has been made of these applications. The question as to whether or not the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, extended the right of enrollment to the children of Mississippi Choctaws is now pending before the Department.

The following table indicates in a condensed form what has been accomplished and what remains to be done in the way of enrolling the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians.

Summary.

	Applicants.	Enrolled or identified.	Refused or dismissed.	Undetermined.
Choctaws by blood	20, 157	15, 898	3, 777	482
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	1, 914	1, 467	339	108
Chickasaws by blood	6, 322	4, 956	1, 187	179
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	721	598	87	36
Choctaw freedmen	5, 436	4, 966	90	380
Chickasaw freedmen	4, 821	4, 610	86	125
Mississippi Choctaws	24, 634	2, 470	22, 153	11
New-born Choctaws.....	1, 643	252	.....	1, 391
New-born Chickasaws.....	569	421	.....	148
Total	66, 217	35, 638	27, 719	2, 860

CHEROKEES.

Under the provisions of section 21 of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, supplemented by provisions contained in the act of May 31, 1900, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on July 9, 1900, began the task of preparing a correct roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation. On May 11, 1900, applications for enrollment as Cherokees by blood and Cherokee freedmen were received at the central office at Muskogee, but the work was necessarily discontinued at that time, and it may therefore be said

that the actual work of preparing the Cherokee rolls was begun on July 9, 1900. Beginning on that day the Commission advertised appointments up to and including December 20, 1900, at fourteen points in the Cherokee Nation. A field party was organized and equipped with office facilities under canvas, as well as tents for the accommodation of two commissioners and the employees. The enrollment work in the Cherokee Nation was mainly done in camp until the summer of 1902. In all instances the testimony of applicants for enrollment was stenographically recorded. The Cherokee Nation assisted in making the rolls by having two representatives present to aid in the identification of applicants, or to interrogate those whose rights were questioned.

Only applications for enrollment as citizens by blood, intermarriage, and as Shawnees and Delawares adopted into the Cherokee tribe were received during the first year of this work. The following year, from April to November, the Commission was engaged in the field in hearing applications for enrollment as Cherokee freedmen.

Later, from April to June, 1902, four special field parties were sent into neighborhoods inhabited by those full-bloods opposed to enrollment, and listed them for enrollment from information obtained from witnesses acquainted in the neighborhoods where they resided.

This virtually completed the Commission's field work in the Cherokee Nation, as subsequent field parties have been small and sent out for a short time only for special purposes.

On July 1, 1902, being the date fixed by the Secretary of the Interior for the closing of the Cherokee rolls (until the Cherokee agreement of July 1, 1902, extended the time to October 31, 1902), all persons whose names appeared on the 1880 authenticated roll or on the 1896 census roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation and their descendants were included in a general application, so as to preserve their rights under the law. The names of 2,269 persons were listed for enrollment in this manner. The general application was restricted to these two rolls, as the other rolls are notoriously unreliable, and these two omit few, if any, persons or heads of families who have any rights as Cherokee citizens.

The total number of persons who applied for enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, within the time prescribed by law, is 46,464. The increase over the number given in the last annual report is occasioned by the fact that, prior to the closing of the Cherokee rolls, many applications for enrollment were tendered in defective form, particularly applications for enrollment of children born since the enrollment of their parents. These defective applications were not considered until subsequently perfected, but the record was then made as of the date of the original application.

The receiving of applications for enrollment and the listing of applicants by classes for further and careful consideration may be considered as the first stage of the work of preparing the Cherokee rolls. The next step was to review and dispose of the applications for enrollment. A large majority of the applicants were persons whose Cherokee citizenship had never been disputed, and whose names appeared on the tribal rolls. But there were also presented for the consideration of the Commission applications from many persons who had been claimants for Cherokee citizenship but whose rights had not been conceded by the tribal authorities.

Applications for enrollment were, for convenience, grouped into three classes as they were presented: "Regular," "doubtful," and "rejected." This being only a field classification, indicated the strength or weakness of the case as originally presented rather than the final disposition which would be made of it. Persons listed upon "rejected" cards have in some instances been enrolled, while in other instances applicants placed upon "regular" cards have been denied. In addition to these three classes, those applying for enrollment whose applications came within the provisions of the act of Congress of May 31, 1900, were given still another classification as "memorandum" cases.

The disposition to be made of the applications classed as regular, rejected, and memorandum cases was comparatively easy. In a very large majority of the regular applications a review of the testimony established that there was no question of the applicant's right to enrollment, and where these rights were not protested by the Cherokee Nation, the applicants were placed upon schedules constituting a part of the final roll of Cherokee citizens and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. The applications classed as rejected and memorandum cases presented but few difficult questions, and these applications were rapidly disposed of. In some cases lack of reliable evidence has delayed the final disposition of the applications.

The cases classed as doubtful presented the most serious problem. In practically all of these further hearings were had, and much testimony has been introduced both for and against the applicant. This is particularly true as to applicants for enrollment as Cherokee freed-men classed as doubtful.

The work of disposing of the applications was begun in January, 1902. The methods employed by the Commission, and the steps taken to identify or secure information concerning persons whose names were included in the general application of July 1, 1902, have been outlined in previous reports. It is not considered necessary to again enter into an explanation of these matters, or outline the difficulties which have been encountered.

In the spring of 1905 a special field party, consisting of a clerk, stenographer, and interpreter, was sent into the field in the Cherokee Nation to seek information in regard to applicants whose names were listed in the general application above referred to. It has been found that practically all applicants included in that application died prior to September 1, 1902, or have already been enrolled under other names.

On June 30, 1905, there remained 704 names concerning which information sufficient to warrant a disposition of the applications had not been obtained.

The Cherokee agreement having provided that the roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation should be made as of September 1, 1902, it was necessary before any application for enrollment as an intermarried citizen could be finally determined to ascertain whether they had forfeited their citizenship rights by abandonment of the Cherokee wife or husband, or by remarriage to a noncitizen, between the date of their original application and September 1, 1902. All intermarried citizens were accordingly notified to appear before the Commission during the fall of 1902 and give additional testimony as to their

status. On March 3, 1903, the Secretary of the Interior advised the Commission that the question of the rights of citizens by intermarriage to participate in the distribution of the common property of the tribe had been referred to the United States Court of Claims for an opinion, and directed that no further steps be taken looking to the enrollment of citizens by intermarriage until their rights were determined by the court. This affected 3,589 applicants.

May 15, 1905, the United States Court of Claims rendered its decision as to the right of citizens by intermarriage to be enrolled, for the purpose of receiving allotments of land in the Cherokee Nation, holding adversely to the claimants. The question was, however, under authority contained in the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

In its eleventh annual report the Commission called attention to the citizenship claims of negroes who had married Cherokee freedmen. On November 22, 1904, in the case of Lemuel Welcome, an applicant for enrollment as an intermarried Cherokee freedman, the Secretary of the Interior held that a freedman could not confer citizenship by marriage. In line with this decision, the Commission disposed of the claims of 151 applicants for enrollment as Cherokee freedmen by intermarriage.

During the past fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior approved the final enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation as follows:

Cherokees by blood, including Shawnees and nonregistered Delawares.....	1,420
Cherokee freedmen.....	650
Total	2,070

The total number of citizens and freedmen whose enrollment was finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to July 1, 1905, is as follows:

Cherokees by blood, including Shawnees and nonregistered Delawares, not including 1,143 intermarried whites whose enrollment was approved but subsequently suspended.....	31,275
Cherokee freedmen.....	3,923
Registered Delawares	196
Total	35,394

On June 30, 1905, there were pending before the Department for approval the following Cherokee schedules:

Cherokees by blood, including Shawnees and nonregistered Delawares.....	178
Cherokee freedmen.....	59
Total	237

The following table shows the present status of applicants for enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation:

On approved roll:	
Cherokees by blood	31,275
Cherokee freedmen	3,923
Delawares, registered.....	196
	35,394
Enrolled subject to departmental approval:	
Cherokees by blood.....	178
Cherokee freedmen	59
	237
Enrollment suspended:	
Intermarried whites.....	1,143

Enrollment denied :	
Cherokees by blood	431
Cherokee freedmen	1,204
Delawares	8
Intermarried whites.....	543
Memoranda cases, act May 31, 1900.....	1,310
	3,496
Pending before Department on decisions :	
Cherokees by blood	149
Cherokee freedmen	996
Intermarried whites.....	127
	1,272
Pending before Commission :	
Cherokees by blood.....	1,156
Cherokee freedmen.....	776
Delawares.....	36
Intermarried whites.....	1,776
Memoranda cases	35
	3,779
Dismissed :	
Died prior to September 1, 1902, and for other causes.....	1,143
Total number of applicants	46,464

As to the applicants whose rights are pending before the Commission, no disposition can be made of the 1,776 applications for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage until a decision is rendered by the Supreme Court as to the rights of these claimants.

All of the 36 Delawares whose cases are pending before the Commission were listed from information upon the general application of July 1, 1902, and can only be disposed of by the personal appearance and identification of the persons named, or by securing definite information concerning them. The efforts made to identify these applicants listed from information have been already referred to.

Among the 776 freedmen whose rights have not been determined are likewise included the names of 211 persons listed from information upon this general application; and the 1,156 Cherokees by blood whose rights have not been determined are principally of that class, including only 360 persons for whose enrollment personal application was made.

CREEKS.

For a long time the completion of the final rolls of the Creek tribe of Indians was contingent upon the fixing of a date after which no one should be permitted to make application for enrollment. Indeed the whole work of the Commission with respect to the affairs of the Creeks was practically at a standstill on this account. Section 28 of the Creek agreement, approved by Congress March 1, 1901, to wit—

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 ratification of this agreement * * * —

having failed in its purpose, the closing of the rolls rested with the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the following language found in the act of March 3, 1901:

The rolls made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to

fix a time by agreement with said tribes or either of them for closing said rolls, but upon failure or refusal of said tribes or any of them to agree thereto, then the Secretary of the Interior shall fix a time for closing said rolls, after which no name shall be added thereto.

It was apparent that so long as the reception of applications for enrollment was continued persons not entitled to be enrolled would endeavor by fraudulent means to have their names placed upon the rolls in order to avail themselves of the property rights which would thus accrue to them.

When it was well known that all bona fide members of the tribe who would ever voluntarily apply for enrollment had made such application, and every available means for the enrollment of those who opposed the efforts of the Commission and refused to make application for enrollment had been exhausted, the Secretary took the matter in hand, and on June 13, 1904, issued the following order:

ITD 4714-1904.

CMR

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1904.

The act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1058-1077), contains the following provision:

The rolls made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to fix a time by agreement with said tribes or either of them for closing said rolls, but upon the failure or refusal of said tribes or any of them to agree thereto, then the Secretary of the Interior shall fix a time for closing said rolls, after which no name shall be added thereto.

It appears from a report from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 8, 1904, transmitting copy of your telegram, dated June 6, that the Muskogee or Creek Nation has failed or refused to make an agreement providing for the closing of the rolls of said nation, as provided in said act. It is therefore ordered that September 1, 1904, be, and the same is hereby, fixed as the time when the rolls of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, being prepared by you, shall be closed, and that after said date the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment as a citizen or freedman of the Muskogee or Creek Nation will be received by your Commission.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

L. R. S.

At the time this order was issued there were upon the various tribal rolls of the Creek Nation something over 4,000 names which had never been accounted for. The Commission had every reason to believe that few, if any, of these names ought to be placed upon the final roll of Creek citizens. Many were dead, some were fictitious names fraudulently placed upon the pay rolls, and others were already enrolled under different names. Still the Commission pursued here, as elsewhere, its policy of using every possible precaution to prevent any member of the tribe from sleeping upon his rights or losing his interest in the tribal property, either through negligence or a determination to resist the changes being made in the status of the tribe.

Public notice of the final closing of the rolls was given, and a list, containing every name which appeared upon any tribal roll and had not been accounted for, was published and distributed broadcast throughout the country. A party was also sent into the field to visit the communities inhabited by the full-bloods—not merely that they might be given an opportunity to apply for enrollment, but rather to seek out any who had failed or refused to make such application and obtain the information essential to their enrollment. As was antici-

pated, the principal result of the Commission's effort in this direction was to entail upon it a great amount of work. Many persons bearing names similar to those which appeared upon the advertised list presented themselves before the Commission, claiming to be "lost Creeks," and made application for enrollment. In most cases the applicants had not a vestige of right to enrollment, but the Commission could well afford to take the trouble of adjudicating these groundless claims rather than deprive any citizen or freedman of his interest in the tribal property by failing to offer every opportunity for enrollment.

From the beginning of the fiscal year up to the date of the closing of the rolls, September 1, 1904, 328 applications for enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation were made to the Commission, embracing 762 claimants. Most of these were negroes, who based their claims upon alleged descent from Creek freedmen whose names were included in the roll prepared by Major Dunn at the close of the civil war. The testimony introduced in support of these applications is so obviously unreliable that the facts can not be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

The total number of applicants for enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation at the date of the closing of the Creek rolls was 17,710. This, of course, does not include children, for whose enrollment application has since been made under the act of March 3, 1905, which will be treated elsewhere in this report.

In addition to the original applications received during the year, the Commission took supplemental testimony in 587 cases wherein sufficient information upon which to adjudicate the rights of the applicants was not given in the original application.

As soon as the hearing of applications for enrollment was discontinued the Commission applied itself to the adjudication of the citizenship claims pending before it. During the fiscal year decisions were rendered in 354 cases, embracing the claims of 802 applicants; of this number 248 were enrolled, and the claims of 554 were denied.

Since the Commission made its last annual report lists or schedules constituting a part of the final rolls of the Creek Nation and containing the names of 87 Creeks by blood and 75 Creek freedmen have been transmitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, making a total of 9,992 Creek Indians and 5,548 Creek freedmen whose names have thus far been placed upon the final rolls. The names of 17 Creeks by blood and 10 Creek freedmen have subsequently been stricken from the rolls for various reasons, leaving 9,975 Indians and 5,538 freedmen upon the final rolls of the Creek Nation, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to July 1, 1905. To this will be added the names of such applicants whose cases are now pending before the Commissioner or the Department as may eventually be adjudged to be members of the tribe and the names of children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905.

A provision of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905, providing for the enrollment of children born to duly enrolled citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation subsequent to May 25, 1901, and prior to March 4, 1905, and living on the last-named date, has been quoted under the head of "Legislation." As only sixty days were allowed within which to receive applications for the enrollment

of children entitled to be enrolled under this provision of law, immediate action on the part of the Commission was necessary.

On March 9, 1905, the following notice was issued to the public in both the English and Creek languages:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOTICE.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (H. R. 17474), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to May twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and one, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight May 2, 1905, receive applications for the enrollment of infant children born subsequent to May 25, 1901, and prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

Such applications may be made at any time up to and inclusive of May 2, 1905, personally, at the general office of the Commission, at Muskogee, Ind. T.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Ind. T., and mailed in ample time to reach the Muskogee office of the Commission not later than May 2, 1905.

The Commission will also maintain appointments at various towns in the Creek Nation for the reception of said applications, as follows:

Paden, March 13 to 17, inclusive.
 Dustin, March 20 to 24, inclusive.
 Holdenville, March 27 to 31, inclusive.
 Eufaula, April 3 to 7, inclusive.
 Okmulgee, April 10 to 14, inclusive.
 Bristow, April 17 to 21, inclusive.
 Sapulpa, April 24 to May 2, inclusive.

All such applications must be made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by said Commission.

The rules of the Commission require that applications for the enrollment of infant children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In the event that either of the affiants are unable to write, their signatures by mark should be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

TAMS BIXBY, *Chairman.*

T. B. NEEDLES, *Commissioner.*

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commissioner.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *March 9, 1905.*

Copies of this notice were sent to each post-office in the Creek Nation or near its boundaries, and were also posted at various points in the

Creek Nation by the Commission's field parties, in order that due publicity might be given to the law. A field party was organized to fill the appointments announced, and applications were also received at the office of the Commission in Muskogee, Ind. T.

No sooner had the work been commenced than the old aversion of the full bloods and so-called "snakes" again manifested itself, and evidenced the necessity of doing more than merely affording the members of the tribe an opportunity to apply for the enrollment of their children. Another field party was at once organized and dispatched to the settlements of full bloods and "snakes" to obtain information essential to the enrollment of their children, in order that none might lose their rights by reason of unwillingness of their parents to have them enrolled. Applications for the enrollment of approximately 2,410 children were received. In a few cases duplicate applications have been made for the same child, so that the actual number of applicants is slightly below the estimate above given. These applications are being disposed of as rapidly as possible, but it often happens that the person who made the application was unable to give sufficient information to warrant the final enrollment of the child, so that in many cases it is necessary to secure additional evidence before the rights of the applicants can be determined.

The available force of the Creek enrollment division is being applied to this work, and, barring unforeseen obstacles, the final rolls of the tribe will be completed at an early date.

The following table indicates in a general way the status of the Creek rolls at the close of the year:

	Applicants.	Enrolled.	Denied.	Undetermined.
Creeks by blood	11,191	9,975	577	639
Creek freedmen	6,519	5,538	580	401
Creek children enrolled under act of March 3, 1905	1,472	.....	.....	1,472
Children of Creek freedmen enrolled under act of March 3, 1905	938	.....	.....	938
Total	20,120	15,513	1,157	3,450

Brief mention should be made of the work which falls upon the Creek enrollment division aside from that which actually tends toward the preparation of the final rolls.

In conveying lands to the individual members of the tribe, it is the practice in cases where the allottee is dead to issue the conveyance to his heirs. It is therefore essential that the Commission continue to record the death of persons whose names appear upon the final rolls, in order that the information may be available for the use of the Creek land office in the preparation of patents. During the past fiscal year the Commission obtained evidence of the death of 289 enrolled members of the tribe, and made proper record thereof.

In the matter of the sale of lands by allottees having Indian blood, it is essential that the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency be advised as to the citizenship status of each applicant before passing upon his application for removal of restrictions. This necessitates a careful examination of the enrollment records in each case, and during the past year certificates as to the status of 873 Creek

Indians have been supplied the Indian agent upon his request therefor.

Apart from this are the demands of the general public, which constantly seeks information concerning the enrollment of persons from whom it is desired to purchase or lease lands. The information desired can be obtained only from the records of the Commission, which are to a certain extent of a public character, and the Commission has endeavored to accommodate the public as far as practicable within the bounds of reason and without serious interference with its work. It must be admitted, however, that whatever energy is devoted to the supplying of information to outsiders is so much loss in the actual progress of the enrollment work.

SEMINOLES.

The enrollment of the Seminole Indians was commenced in July, 1898, but as no date had at that time been fixed by law for the final closing of the Seminole rolls, the work was necessarily continuous and indefinite in its character. By the agreement with the Seminoles, approved by Congress June 2, 1900, it was provided:

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. * * *

Carrying out the terms of this agreement, the roll was prepared as of December 31, 1899, and when completed contained the names of 2,757 citizens and freedmen of the Seminole Nation. This roll was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 2, 1901, since which time seven names have been stricken therefrom, so that the original roll of Seminole Indians now embraces 2,750 names. Of this number at least 261 have died since the roll was approved, as evidenced by affidavits filed in the office of the Commission.

After each citizen and freedman had received an allotment of land, according to the terms of the agreement ratified by Congress July 1, 1898, there still remained 18,992.64 acres of unallotted land in the Seminole Nation. It was the general view of the members of the tribe that their children born since the Seminole roll was made should be permitted to share in the distribution of this property, and the last Congress saw fit to reopen the rolls of the Seminole Nation, by inserting the following provision in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and to enroll and make allotments to such children giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

In order that all children entitled to enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Seminole nation might receive the benefits intended

to be bestowed by this enactment, the following notice was distributed throughout the Seminole country:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOTICE.

ENROLLMENT OF INFANT CHILDREN OF CITIZENS OF THE SEMINOLE NATION.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (H. R. 17474), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight of June 1, 1905, receive applications for the enrollment of infant children born prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on said date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Such applications may be made at any time up to and inclusive of June 1, 1905, personally at the general office of the Commission at Muskogee, Ind. T.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Ind. T., and mailed in ample time to reach the Muskogee office of the Commission not later than June 1, 1905.

The Commission will also maintain an appointment at Wewoka, Seminole Nation, Ind. T., from May 1 to June 1, inclusive, for the reception of said applications.

All such applications must be made to Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by said Commission.

The rules of the Commission require that applications for the enrollment of infant children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and the attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In the event that either of the affiants are unable to write, their signatures by mark should be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

TAMS BIXBY, *Chairman.*

T. B. NEEDLES, *Commissioner.*

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commissioner.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *March 9, 1905.*

On May 1, 1905, as previously announced, an office was opened for the enrollment of children at Wewoka, the tribal capital. This office was maintained until midnight June 2, and applications for the enrollment of 414 children were received. Of this number, 270 were the children of citizens by blood of the Seminole Nation and 144 were the children of Seminole freedmen. Two hundred applications of the former class have been approved by the Commission and the names of the applicants included upon a schedule transmitted for departmental approval on June 28. The remaining applications will be passed upon as rapidly as possible, so that the work of making allotments to such children may be taken up and completed in the near future.

With the additions made under the provision of the act of March 3, 1905, above quoted, the final roll of the Seminole Nation will contain something over 3,000 names, and all the land belonging to the tribe will be absorbed in allotment.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

What the Commission has done during the past twelve months, as reported in these pages, and what it has still to do in the way of enrolling the members of the Five Tribes is but the gathering up of the fragments. The same may be said of the allotment work in the Creek and Seminole nations. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations allotment was not commenced as early by about four years, and, while the progress has been more rapid during the period in which those land offices have been in operation, matters beyond the control of the Commission prevented its completion by July 1, 1905.

A thorough knowledge of the laws under which the 20,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory is being allotted and a familiarity with the conditions here existing, gained by practical experience, is indispensable to a full understanding of what this Commission has accomplished and the difficulties under which it has labored. It is not deemed necessary at this time to enter into a lengthy explanation of these matters which have, from time to time, been laid before the Department in our annual and special reports.

The following table will show briefly the condition of the work at the close of the year:

Nation.	Area.			
	Total.	Reserved from allotment.	Allotted to June 30, 1905.	Subject to allotment June 30, 1905.
Choctaw and Chickasaw	11,660,952.35	507,607.95	6,413,876.26	4,739,468.14
Cherokee	4,420,077.73	20,000.00	3,542,842.80	857,234.93
Creek	3,079,094.61	19,632.80	2,453,042.40	606,419.41
Seminole	365,851.57	2,272.65	344,586.28	18,992.64
Total	19,525,976.26	549,513.40	12,754,347.74	6,222,115.12

A history of the work performed in each separate nation, supplemented by brief mention of the principal causes for delay, will be found in the following pages.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The total acreage of the Choctaw Nation, as given by the General Land Office, is 6,953,048.07, and that of the Chickasaw Nation 4,707,904.28, making an area of 11,660,952.35 acres. Of this, 507,607.95 acres were reserved from allotment under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. The land reserved from allotment is the segregated coal and asphalt lands, town sites, right of way occupied by railroads, and land specifically reserved for tribal buildings and schools. The total allottable area of the two nations amounts to 11,153,344.40 acres.

In the report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the number of acres allotted in the

two nations up to that date was given as 5,020,184.58 acres, leaving subject to allotment at the beginning of the past fiscal year 6,133,159.82 acres. During the past fiscal year there was allotted of the lands of the Choctaw Nation 771,825.68 acres and of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation 621,866 acres, making a total of 1,393,691.68 acres allotted in the two nations during the past fiscal year, and leaving 4,739,468.14 acres subject to allotment on July 1, 1905.

Up to June 30, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior had approved schedules constituting parts of the final rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as follows:

Choctaws by blood.....	15, 898
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	1, 467
Chickasaws by blood.....	4, 956
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	598
Choctaw freedmen.....	4, 966
Chickasaw freedmen.....	4, 610
Identified Mississippi Choctaws.....	2, 470
New-born Choctaws enrolled under act of Congress approved March 3, 1905.....	252
New-born Chickasaws enrolled under act of Congress approved March 3, 1905.....	421

making a total of 35,638 persons whose final enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. From the approved roll of the citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the names of 1,101 persons have been canceled owing to duplicate enrollments or the fact that such citizens died prior to September 25, 1902, and the names of 170 persons have been canceled from the schedules of the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen for the same reasons, leaving as the actual number of persons entitled to allotment 34,367.

Full or partial allotments have been made to 31,947 of these persons, leaving to be allotted after July 1, 1905, 2,420. This figure includes a number of persons identified by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as Mississippi Choctaws who did not remove to and make settlement within the Choctaw and Chickasaw country within one year from their identification, so that the actual number of persons who were entitled to allotments on June 30, 1905, was something less than 2,000, and 673 of these were children whose enrollment under the act of March 3, 1905, was approved in the latter part of June, 1905.

It is estimated that there will be added to the final rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the names of 2,000 persons, including 1,500 new-born children to be enrolled under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905. It is probable, therefore, that about 4,000 allotments are yet to be made.

As to the 31,947 citizens, freedmen, and identified Mississippi Choctaws who have received allotments, the majority of the selections are complete. The Commission has required in the case of citizens that at the time of the original selection there must be designated as a homestead land equal in value, as nearly as practicable, to \$520.64, and that the allotments of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen be, as nearly as practicable, of the appraised value of \$130.16, selected at the time of the original selection.

It will be necessary to devote considerable time and energy during the coming fiscal year to the completion of the allotments to such citizens as have heretofore made selections of their allotments in part. Most of these were enrolled during the month of December, 1902, or the early months of the calendar year 1903.

Attention was invited in the last annual report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior to the fact that a number of persons whose enrollment had been approved for a period of more than twelve months had not made selection of their allotments. These citizens and freedmen have been arbitrarily allotted during the year.

A considerable number of allotments have been made in the two nations during the past fiscal year upon information obtained by field locating parties maintained in these two nations. The results accomplished by these parties have been generally satisfactory and have materially aided in the progress of the allotment work.

In the last report of the Commission attention was called to the efforts being made by speculators to obtain control of the pine timber lands in the eastern part of the Choctaw Nation. There are 1,247,473.63 acres in the Choctaw Nation which contain pine timber of commercial value, and which was estimated and appraised by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. The Commission wished to reserve this land from allotment, but on May 2, 1904, in conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior of April 25, 1904, it was declared subject to allotment. Much of it has been allotted during the past fiscal year. In making such allotments the allottee is charged with the appraised value of the land together with the appraised value of the estimated pine timber upon the land selected. In almost every case of an allotment of pine timber land the selection has been made by full-blood Indians, at the instigation of some speculator. The appraised value of the timber is in many instances from four to five times the appraised value of the land. The Department has earnestly endeavored to reserve to these full-blood Indians the timber upon their allotments, but it is feared that it will be only a few years before the timber is removed by lumber companies and speculators, and the Indians will have as their final allotments land of little value.

In the last annual report of the Commission considerable space was devoted to the schemes of speculators to induce full-blood Indians to take in allotment widely separated tracts of 10 or more acres, in order that the allottees might not be in a position to take possession of and improve their allotments. The Commission attempted to prohibit this by certain resolutions adopted on August 28, 1903, but which were overruled by the Assistant Attorney-General of the Department in an opinion of September 30, 1903, quoted in full on page 43 of the Commission's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Shielding themselves under this opinion, during the last year numerous speculators in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have sought to secure allotments to full bloods in small, widely separated tracts. The Commission has used every means in its power to discourage selections of this character. In several cases it has refused to permit the selections to be made in the manner desired, and the allottees have appealed from such action to the Department. The matter of allotments of this character has been the subject of considerable correspondence between the Commission and the Depart-

ment during the year. A recent letter from the Secretary of the Interior indicates the view now taken by the Department. This letter was not received until after the close of the past fiscal year, but the subject dealt with affects directly the work of allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In addition to the allotment work performed by the two land offices, they have also materially assisted in the enrollment of citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, dealing as they do directly with the citizens of the two nations. Testimony which has enabled the Commission to dispose of many applications for enrollment has been taken at these offices. Proofs of death of applicants prior to September 25, 1902, have been secured and have been the basis upon which the Commission has recommended to the Department the cancellation of a number of names from the approved rolls of the tribes. The land offices have also in several instances secured conclusive evidence of the duplication of names upon the approved rolls.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw land offices have during the past year had a considerable number of cases wherein differences have arisen as to the selections of allotments, and where a noncitizen has appeared as a party in interest under a lease or a contract to sell made with the allottees. These noncitizens have recently been insistent upon being heard in the matter of allotment selections and in contest cases, but, so far, this privilege has been denied them, it being the opinion of the Commission that the question of the determination of the right of an allottee to a particular tract of land is one in which a noncitizen can have no interest.

There is now submitted in detail a report of the work accomplished by the land offices in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the past fiscal year.

CHOCTAW LAND OFFICE.

The Choctaw land office of the Commission, which is located at Atoka, Ind. T., was established April 15, 1903, and since that time has been continuously in operation. During the past fiscal year allotments were made to 7,691 citizens and freedmen, embracing 771,825.68 acres, distributed as follows:

Roll.	Number of—		Roll.	Number of—	
	Selece- tions.	Acres in- volved.		Selece- tions.	Acres in- volved.
Choctaw:			Chickasaw:		
By blood.....	3,856	524,930.61	By blood.....	272	32,225.38
By intermarriage.....	739	92,349.20	By intermarriage.....	69	8,262.61
Freedmen.....	2,247	82,840.74	Freedmen.....	365	12,551.94
Mississippi.....	143	18,665.20			
			Total.....	7,691	771,825.68

The appraised value of the land allotted in the Choctaw Nation during the past fiscal year amounted to approximately \$2,287,950, and up to the close of the past fiscal year the total appraised value of the land allotted in the Choctaw Nation amounted to approxi-

mately \$11,250,000. Since the establishment of the Choctaw land office 24,990 separate allotment selections have been made, embracing 3,451,694.30 acres.

Certificates for allotment selections made during the year have been prepared, executed, and delivered to the allottees, amounting to 27,082, classified as follows:

Homestead certificates	7,900
Allotment certificates	13,000
Freedmen certificates	5,000
Mississippi Choctaw homesteads	568
Mississippi Choctaw allotments	614
Total	27,082

This statement includes certificates for a large number of selections that were made prior to July 1, 1904. Up to the close of the fiscal year 36,934 allotment certificates have been prepared, executed, and delivered to the allottees.

The Choctaw land office has also, in addition to the reception of applications for allotments and the preparation and delivery of certificates, checked 14,110 patents covering allotment selections in that nation.

As the work of allotment in this nation nears completion, the number of selections and the acreage allotted has necessarily decreased, and the force assigned to the office has been curtailed from time to time to correspond to existing demands.

The future work of this office will consist largely in making allotments to the new-born citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the act of March 3, 1905, and the checking of patents.

CHICKASAW LAND OFFICE*

The Chickasaw land office was established at Tishomingo, Ind. T., on April 15, 1903, and was maintained at that place until March 20, 1905, when it was removed to Ardmore, Ind. T. This removal was made for the reason that the work of the Commission could be greatly facilitated thereby, and the new location was more convenient to the class of persons having business before the Chickasaw land office at this time, and was approved by the Department.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, allotments were made to 5,754 citizens and freedmen, embracing 621,866 acres, distributed as follows:

Roll.	Number of—		Roll.	Number of—	
	Selece-tions.	Acres in-volved.		Selece-tions.	Acres in-volved.
Choctaw:			Chickasaw:		
By blood	1,848	239,639.98	By blood	1,194	138,677.91
By intermarriage	732	102,432.36	By intermarriage	450	60,880.09
Freedmen	176	5,607.31	Freedmen	995	29,280.94
Mississippi	359	45,347.41	Total	5,754	621,866.00

The appraised value of the lands allotted in the Chickasaw Nation during the past fiscal year amounts to approximately \$2,021,000,

and the total appraised value of the lands allotted in the Chickasaw Nation up to the close of the past fiscal year amounts to approximately \$9,600,000. Since the establishment of the Chickasaw land office 21,427 separate allotment selections have been made, embracing 2,953,382.94 acres.

Since the establishment of the Chickasaw land office, up to and including June 30, 1905, 33,632 certificates of allotment have been prepared, executed, and delivered to the allottees, classified as follows:

Homestead certificates	11, 095
Allotment certificates	15, 862
Freedmen certificates	4, 597
Mississippi Choctaw homesteads.....	931
Mississippi Choctaw allotments.....	1, 147
Total	33, 632

The Chickasaw land office has, in addition to the reception of applications for allotments and the preparation and delivery of certificates, checked with its records 13,360 patents covering allotment selections in that nation, classified as follows:

Homestead patents to citizens.....	6, 349
Allotment patents to citizens.....	4, 102
Patents to freedmen	2, 909
Total	13, 360

The number of allotment selections in the Chickasaw Nation and the acreage allotted is growing smaller as the allotment work nears completion, and from this time forward the office force will be engaged principally in making allotments to new-born children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, and completing partial allotments heretofore made. In addition to this work all patents to allotment selections in the Chickasaw Nation will be checked with the records of the Chickasaw land office before being executed. The force now employed at this office is only sufficient for present needs and will be gradually diminished as different branches of the work are completed.

CHEROKEE NATION.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the Cherokee land office had been established two and one-half years, or since January 1, 1903, subject, however, to protracted interruptions and delays by reason of judicial proceedings. But the past year was the first in the history of the office that the work of allotment proceeded without interruption, and even then extensive parts of the work still could not be progressed with because of pending suits. In June, 1903, owing to a shortage in the appropriation for the prosecution of the work of the Commission, the entire force of the Cherokee land office was furloughed for the last twenty-seven days of the month.

The difficulties and complications of this work have steadily increased, owing to the remarkable series of contentions between individuals and classes of the Cherokee citizens, and more especially on account of claims of able and influential persons under what are known as the Delaware claims.

During approximately the first six months after the establishment of the office the maximum amount of work per man was accomplished. The more progressive and intelligent citizens of the nation who had no especial interest or privilege to serve crowded the office, seeking to select allotments for themselves and their families. The filings were almost entirely in sections of the Cherokee Nation covered by improvement survey plats, and as the work of making these plats was discontinued only with the opening of the land office, the improvements had not changed hands, and the owners, as listed on those plats, were usually the persons who applied to select in allotment the improved places indicated thereon. In addition the class of citizens who early appeared at the office generally brought with them plats prepared in an intelligent and correct manner by themselves or by competent surveyors, on which the allotment selections of themselves and their families were clearly indicated. The land being all unallotted, and there still remaining much unimproved public domain from which citizens not in possession of sufficient improved land could make selection, the work of allotment during the first six months of the existence of the Cherokee land office was comparatively easy.

The discovery of petroleum and gas in apparently unlimited quantity along the western boundary of the Cherokee Nation, the exploitation of the mineral riches of that section of the country, the rush of investors to secure leases in that section, and the development of the oil and gas fields, with constant enlargement of the area in which these minerals are known to exist, laid the foundation of much trouble for the Commission, especially as much of this land was lawfully occupied by poor and ignorant Cherokee citizens and was greedily coveted by rich and shrewd citizens and noncitizens.

Oil speculators often procure an ignorant or unscrupulous allottee to contest a selection in the immediate vicinity of the oil development and then seek to obtain money from the original allottee, or the lessee from the original allottee, by agreeing to withdraw the contest. The full-blood Indian is generally of small business experience or ability. He is credulous in the extreme, and proved a pliant tool in the hands of these speculators. Of course such contests could only be instituted by false swearing.

The difficulties occasioned the Commission by citizens holding land in excess of their prospective allotments, and in violation of law, was referred to in the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1904. Many excess-land holders held land in the section of the Cherokee Nation in which oil and gas were found, and its enhanced value served to make more desperate and unscrupulous their efforts to retain possession of it. If a bona fide allottee should file on land claiming it to be the excess holding of a citizen who had himself selected an allotment, that citizen generally endeavored to procure another allottee to contest the selection and to assert that a bona fide transfer of the land had been made within the time provided by law, and that the excess holder was in possession merely as his agent.

The attorneys for the Delaware-Cherokees also resisted by every means within their power every effort of the Commission to investigate the status of the 157,600 acres of land which had been reserved from allotment under the provisions of section 23 of the Cherokee agreement, and which was known as the "Delaware segregation."

This business has been the subject of lengthy communications and proceedings, and the Commission has used every effort to secure the prosecution of those it considers guilty of fraud and perjury, but so far without success.

Under such conditions there arose dishonesty and disregard of law; also a class of "middlemen" of little or no personal responsibility, came into being, acting as agents for the wildcat speculator, the excess landholder, and others, in procuring illiterate or unprincipled allottees to make filings desired, as heretofore indicated. It is difficult to say whether this class of middlemen more seriously interfered with the work of the Commission by causing all sorts of bogus proceedings to be started and thus forcing it to adopt restrictive rules and regulations to protect, as far as possible, the bona fide allottee, or with the interests and peace of the bona fide allottees themselves by "jumping" improved places, or by instigating contests wholly without merit. They also greatly embarrassed the bona fide and responsible investor, who by following fair and honest business methods was placed at a disadvantage. It frequently happened that one of the clerks employed in locating land desired to be selected by an allottee, would spend much time in questioning the prospective allottee as to the land which he desired to select, only to find at the end of his questioning that the allottee had not been upon the land, as he had professed, knew nothing that he had pretended to know, but had merely been "coached" by some unscrupulous middleman, whose tool he was, and the time spent by the clerk in finally ascertaining this would be barren of results so far as the allotment of land was concerned.

Against the rapacity of all these classes the Commission has progressed with the work and protected the Cherokee Nation as best it could. If it has been often delayed and failed, it was only because the difficulties were such as it could not surmount.

It was estimated on March 1, 1904, that the work of allotment in the Cherokee Nation could be completed within fifteen months, or by July 1, 1905. It may be said that more than the work then in sight has been done, for nearly all that can be done under the law has been finished, and much new work that Congress added has been disposed of.

In carrying into effect the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior of June 1, 1904, to make effective the provisions of the act of Congress of April 21, 1904, which provided that—

Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or are in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this act shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments, and thereafter for a period of six months shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of lands to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose—

the Commission had a difficult and extensive task. During the months of June, July, August, September, and October, 1904, the work which devolved upon the Cherokee land office in putting into effect these regulations occupied the time of that office to a greater extent than did all other combined work connected with the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation.

The interpretation at first placed upon the regulations above referred to—which seemed to be justified by a reading of those regulations alone—was that the Commission should merely receive and transmit to the official designated by the President a description of the land and the improvements claimed thereon by the Delaware-Cherokees claiming benefits under the act of April 21, 1904. All Delaware-Cherokees who appeared at the land office and selected allotments were required to designate the land which they claimed the right to dispose of the improvements upon, in accordance with the act of Congress above quoted, or if they claimed no surplus improved holdings, to so state. Plats and descriptions of the land so designated by Delaware-Cherokees were forwarded to the official designated by the President as soon as practicable. That official, however, exhibited to the Commission instructions to him, from the Secretary of the Interior, directing him that—

Before giving your approval in any case, it must be shown that the vender has satisfactorily established before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the fact that he was on April 21, 1904, in rightful possession of the land upon which the improvements he proposes to sell are located and that there is no subsisting adverse claim thereto.

In order to do this, a rehearing was necessarily had in each instance where the Delaware-Cherokee sought to designate improvements, to determine the propriety of certification to the official designated by the President, much in the same manner that allotment contests are heard; and in each case of a claim adverse to the Delaware-Cherokee, which was disclosed from the Commission's record or from the testimony of the Delaware-Cherokee, a proceeding was had identical in all respects to an allotment contest, at which both the Delaware-Cherokee and the adverse claimant were allowed to present testimony.

One hundred and eight Delaware-Cherokee claimed the right to dispose of surplus improved holdings. In many instances, however, there were several adverse claims to the same land to be determined, so that not less than 200 letters of certification or letters refusing to certify, which were in effect decisions in many instances upon long fought out and bitterly contested claims, were prepared.

On the 12th day of October, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted the following opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department in regard to the limitation imposed by the act of Congress of April 21, 1904, upon the time within which Delaware-Cherokee could dispose of their surplus improved holdings:

You have requested my opinion on the second and third propositions in the last paragraph on page 5 of a communication from Mr. Marion Butler, dated September 30, 1904, relative to the rights of Richard C. Adams and other Delaware-Cherokee Indians to certain improvements on lands in the Cherokee Nation.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189, 205) contains a provision as follows:

That the Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or are in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this act shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments, and thereafter, for a period of six months, shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of land to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments, at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose.

Regulations under this provision, approved June 1, 1904, directed that Delaware-Cherokee citizens should be given a preference at the Cherokee land office

and allowed to select their allotments in advance of their regular numbers, and by paragraphs 3, 4, 8, and 9, as follows:

3. At the time of the selection of allotments by such Delaware-Cherokee citizens their testimony shall be taken as to what improved land and the improvements thereon they were rightfully holding on April 21, 1904, in excess of the land which they and their families are entitled to take as their allotments.

4. Immediately upon the selection of an allotment by a Delaware-Cherokee citizen, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall certify to the official designated by the President under said act of April 21, 1904, a list of the alleged surplus holdings and improvements thereon of such citizens on the date above mentioned, and the Commission shall withhold from allotment the land upon which the improvements so claimed by the Delaware-Cherokee citizens are located until such claimant shall sell such improvement and the valuation thereof has been duly approved by the official designated for that purpose by the President, as provided in the act of April 21, 1904.

8. While the proceedings above outlined are pending, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall withhold from selection as allotments by other Cherokee citizens all lands which have heretofore been claimed by Delaware-Cherokee citizens.

9. If the improvements upon the surplus holdings of any Delaware-Cherokee are not sold by him within a period of six months from the date of selection of his allotment, the land upon which such improvements are located shall thereupon be thrown open for allotment as other lands of the Cherokee Nation.

Taking the Adams claim, apparently to present a concrete case, Mr. Butler says:

In the accompanying copy of letter to the agent at Muscogee, the Commission states that on August 23, 1904, Mr. Adams designated his improved surplus land in excess of allotments, and incloses a list of said lands, and states to the agent that part of the land designated by Mr. Adams as embracing his improvements appears to be claimed by other citizens of the Cherokee Nation, the conflicting claims to which have not been determined by the Commission, and that as to a portion of the land so designated by Mr. Adams as his improved surplus holdings no finding of fact has been made relative to the right of Mr. Adams to dispose of the improvements thereon, and the Commission certifies to the agent an inconsiderable part of Mr. Adams's holdings as prima facie his, omitting to so certify as to the major part of his holdings.

Again he says:

It seems to be monstrous that the Dawes Commission should, under a construction of the act of April 21, 1904, in undertaking to determine the question of whether Mr. Adams has made his alleged improvements, or if he was in rightful possession thereon on April 21, 1904, hold these "improvements" in a condition where sale thereof is impossible, and at the same time construe the law so that the six months' limitation is running against the owners of the improvements.

It is insisted that certain things are needed to be done to insure justice in these proceedings, among them—

Second. An order to the Commission to at once admit to sale the improvements claimed by Mr. Adams upon such proof, and the improvements of all Delawares in like case, where there is no contest; and

Third. That time in no case shall run against the sale of improvements until the right to sell shall be by the Commission certified to the Indian agent.

These are the propositions which are submitted for an opinion. In support of the proposed construction of said law as to the time from which the six months' period allowed for sale of improvements shall run, it is asserted that in many cases six months from date of selection will expire before the claims of the Delaware have been finally determined. Mr. Butler further says:

It is clear that no one will give as much for improvements on land that will become public domain, including improvements, in a few weeks or very near future, as would be given for the same improvements if the Delaware has five or six months within which to dispose of same. In other words, if the Commission exhaust the greater part of the six months' limitation, according to their ruling, before certifying the surplus holdings of the Delawares to the Indian agent, the Delaware has lost all that time in which to find a purchaser for these improvements, and improvements which would have been worth a given sum if he had six months in which to dispose of same would necessarily have depreciated greatly in value.

* * * * *

The act says: "Six months from the selection of an allotment;" it also defines what are "improvements" that can be sold—that is, that which the Delaware himself made or such as he was in rightful possession of on April 21, 1904. The law empowers the Secretary in his administrative capacity to determine the means by which these improvements shall be ascertained. The Secretary has cast this duty upon the Dawes Commission, and until it acts in the premises the provisions of the law defining "improvements" and providing for the sale thereof can not be executed. The only consistent construction is that after ascertaining, under the law, what are "improvements," and after allotment, then, six months shall be allowed to sell, and this ascertainment of what are improvements is as essential of the act as is the selection of an allotment, and both are essential as a condition precedent to sale.

When a Delaware-Cherokee citizen has submitted satisfactory proof of his ownership and possession of improvements contemplated by the act of April 21, 1904, this fact should be at once communicated to the officer designated to approve the valuation at which such improvements are to be sold. Whether the

proofs submitted by Mr. Adams or any other Delaware-Cherokee as to ownership and possession are sufficient must be determined by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. It is possible that Mr. Adams believes his proofs clearly established his rights, while the Commission holds the other view as to their sufficiency. I would not advise the issuance of an order to accept proofs already presented without any definite information as to the character of such proofs. As a general principle it may be safely said that when proofs on their face show ownership and possession, and the proofs are verified by the improvement plats of the Commission, and no adverse claim has been presented, the right of the Delaware-Cherokee should be recognized. In all cases the matter should be disposed of with the least possible delay.

The other proposition involves difficulties. The law declares that the Delaware-Cherokee citizen shall have a right for six months from the selection of his allotment to sell the improvements upon his surplus holdings. A time limit is fixed for the exercise of the right given, to run from a certain definite date. The probability is that a claimant of such improvements could not sell them to advantage or for an adequate consideration until after his claim has been duly passed upon and approved. This will in every case require some time. If, however, his showing is satisfactory, but little delay should occur. If the showing be unsatisfactory and further proof be found necessary, the delay would be greater, but this would result from the failure of the claimant to make out his case in the first instance. If his claim be disputed by another Delaware himself claiming the improvements or by any other Cherokee claiming them, a contest would result, and with the greatest possible dispatch the whole period of six months from the date of his selection would expire before a conclusion could be reached as to the rights of the respective claimants. In such cases the honest and rightful claimant and owner of improvements would be deprived of the benefit intended to be conferred by said provision of the law without any fault or laches on his part. This statement, it is believed, sets forth the contingencies which may arise in the administration of this law.

The law must be held to have contemplated an ascertainment of the fact that a Delaware-Cherokee claiming the benefits thereof had in fact made, or was on April 21, 1904, in rightful possession of, the improvements upon which his claim is based. The duty of ascertaining these facts devolved upon the Interior Department and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes being the best-equipped agency therefor, was properly put in charge of the work. The time actually necessary to the speedy attainment of the facts will, of course, shorten to that extent the period allowed for the sale of improvements, but that effect being necessarily in contemplation at the enactment of the law, affords no reason for holding that the limitation does not begin to run until such ascertainment shall have been made. If a claimant shall delay submission of conclusive proof in support of his claim, the delay occasioned by such neglect and the consequent disadvantage he may suffer, affords no reason for holding the period allowed for sale shall not run from the time of selection of his allotment. The claimant can not be heard to complain of an injury which is the result of his own actions.

If, however, after he has submitted sufficient proof in support of his claim there should be delay in passing upon it because of neglect of Government officials, or because of the press of other business, he would have just cause for complaint.

If he is met by an adverse claim resulting in a contest, the delay is not the result of any fault on his part. It can not be reasonably held that either of these contingencies was contemplated at the time of the passage of the law. As a general rule, when one is required to perform an act in assertion of a right within a limited period, time is not held to run against him while his right is in process of determination. This Department has held that the pending of adverse proceedings suspends the running of time allowed to a preemptor by statute for the submission of final proof (*Gant v. Locke*, 17 L. D., 203). Upon the same theory the pendency of adverse proceedings against one asserting a right to improvements under the act of April 21, 1904, should be held to suspend the running of time allowed by the law for sale of those improvements. It has also been held that the period covered by suspension of an entry for the public lands must be excluded in computing the time within which final proof must be made (*Roscoe v. Foster*, 24 L. D., 435). In *Bagley v. Henderson* (18 L. D., 186) it was held that the time fixed by statute for submission of final homestead proof will not run against the entryman during a term of enforced absence from the land under a wrongful decree of ejectment. It is not deemed neces-

sary to refer to the many other decisions of the Department where a like principle has been enunciated. That principle is sound and should be applied in the matter now under consideration and the time covered by contest proceedings involving the right of a Delaware-Cherokee to improvements claimed by him should be excluded in computing the time within which he may sell such improvements.

As said before, unnecessary delay in passing upon proofs submitted should not be allowed. As to this feature, it would be proper to adopt a rule which though somewhat arbitrary in its nature seems necessary to carry out the spirit of the law. Thirty days ought to be sufficient for a consideration of any proof and decision thereon. I would suggest, therefore, that any time beyond a period of thirty days between the submission of sufficient proof and decision thereon be likewise excluded in computing the period within which sales may be made.

Much of the improved land certified to the official designated by the President was duly disposed of and selected in allotment. There frequently remained, however, a considerable quantity of land undisposed of by the Delaware-Cherokee at the expiration of the time within which he could dispose of his surplus improved holdings, and such land was, under the instructions from the Department, considered as public domain and thrown open to allotment, until the approval of the still further act of Congress of March 3, 1905, which provides:

That Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or were in rightful possession of such improvements upon lands in the Cherokee Nation on April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, to which there is no valid adverse claim, shall have the right within six months from the date of the approval of this act to dispose of such improvements to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose. * * *

Under this act the Commission examined into and recertified to the official designated by the President all land previously certified where the time allowed for disposing of the improvements had not expired or where the time had expired and the land yet remained unallotted. Approximately sixty-five recertifications were made.

On June 30, 1905, of the 108 claims of right by Delaware-Cherokees to sell surplus improved holdings, under the acts of April 21, 1904, and March 3, 1905, 102 have been entirely disposed of, so far as the certification of the same to the official designated by the President was concerned. The remaining six cases have been partially disposed of by certifications of part of the land designated, but in three cases there are adverse claims as to a part of the land which have not been determined, and in three cases certification of the land is delayed awaiting final action in contested selections of allotment involving the selection of the Delaware-Cherokee.

Early in the summer of 1904 it became evident that numbers of allotment contests were instituted for no other purpose than to annoy or obtain money from bona fide allottees, and steps were taken to prevent this practice as far as possible. The contestants in such cases rarely appeared on the day set for trial, and the cases were generally dismissed for want of prosecution. Accordingly, allottees who desired to file with a view to beginning contest proceedings and who, from their own statements, clearly had no meritorious ground upon which they could maintain a contest, were not allowed to make application for the land which they wished to contest for. This practice was probably somewhat arbitrary, but it

has been justified by the results accomplished. In practically every instance where a prospective allottee was denied the privilege of filing a contest it developed that he was not the real party in interest, but that the contest was being instigated by some noncitizen. The Commission also declined to permit contests to be instituted against tentative filings of persons whose rights to enrollment were undetermined, where the sole ground of contest was that the contestee would probably be denied enrollment as a citizen entitled to an allotment. Much time, labor, and annoyance to the Commission and to allottees has been saved by the two practices above referred to.

During the summer of 1904 sickness among the employees of the land office seriously retarded the work of allotment, two deaths occurring.

On August 21, 1904, the Commission discontinued the practice which had theretofore obtained of allowing applicants for enrollment whose rights had not been finally determined to make "hold-up," or tentative, filings upon the land they desired to select, such filings to be made regular in the event of the final approval of the applicant's enrollment. Among the persons affected by this order were the intermarried white claimants. The order has had the effect of causing intermarried white claimants, heads of citizen families, to hold back and delay as long as possible the filings of the members of their families, in order that selections for the entire family might be made in the light of knowledge as to whether or not the intermarried member would receive an allotment. The decision of the United States Court of Claims, denying the right of citizens by intermarriage to participate in the distribution of the common property of the Cherokee tribe has apparently justified this rule although the decision of that court has not become final, the case having been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It was a difficult question of delaying the work and wasting the time and money of the Government or of causing some inconvenience to the allottees.

The continued uncertainty as to whether or not citizens by intermarriage, a class of persons most of whom are holding valuable improved land, will receive allotments, is proving more and more embarrassing to the work in the Cherokee Nation as the making of allotments to those citizens who are regularly enrolled nears an end. For instance, there are approximately 500 contested selections of allotment in which one of the parties is an intermarried white claimant, and hearings of these contests can not be had until the right to an allotment of the intermarried white citizen is determined. The effect upon the preparation of patents to Cherokee allottees is instanced at a subsequent point in this report.

It was the practice during the first year and a half after the establishment of the land office to permit an allottee making an initial appearance to select any portion of an allotment not less than a home-stead. He was then given preferred admission to complete his partial selection at a later date. Many selected practically complete allotments, and could only make an additional selection by filing on small tracts of cheap-grade land. Those appearing to complete partial selections, or to make "return filings," as they are denominated, began early in the fiscal year covered by this report to seriously delay per-

sons desiring to make initial selections in gaining admission to the land office. The rule of allowing preferred admission to those desiring to make return filings being in various ways abused, was discontinued, and those desiring to make such return filings were only admitted in the order of their appearance at the land office. This was done for the double purpose of enabling allottees who had not made an initial appearance to obtain admission to the land office without undue delay, and to encourage the filing of a complete allotment at the time of the initial selection. In both respects the new rule showed excellent results.

Many full-bloods were opposed to the allotment of land and failed or refused to appear and select their allotments. It became necessary to arbitrarily allot land to this class of citizens. Accordingly, in November, 1904, a special field allotment party, equipped with tents and the necessary outfit for field allotment work, was put in the field. Later, in April, 1905, a second field party was organized. It was expected that this field allotment work would be completed by July 1, 1905, but an unusually severe winter, followed by an abnormally wet spring, so delayed the work that this was not practicable. The expense of allotment by this method is very heavy, but it seems indispensable to the proper allotment of land to the recalcitrant full-bloods.

The clerks in charge of the field allotment parties are instructed in all instances where it is practicable to locate allotments of land immediately adjoining such improvements as might be owned by the allottee. This is generally in the rough and more mountainous portion of the Cherokee Nation, but as that is the portion of the nation where the full-blood has elected to reside, and as the land is of a cheap grade and an allotment embraces much greater acreage than that made in the more fertile parts of the nation, the Commission considers that such allotments are, on the whole, the most suitable for the full-blood citizen, and certainly it is all that can be done for him. If he got rich or mineral land he would perhaps be cheated out of it.

Up to and including June 30, 1905, 1,142 allotments were made upon reports and recommendations of the field allotment parties. Many concerning whose allotments recommendations were sent in appeared at the land office and selected allotments elsewhere before the recommendation could be acted upon.

To expedite the work and for the convenience of allottees residing in the northwestern part of the Cherokee Nation, on January 3, 1905, there was established at the central office of the Commission, at Muskogee, an auxiliary Cherokee land office. Notice of the establishment of this auxiliary office and its purpose was published, as follows:

AUXILIARY CHEROKEE LAND OFFICE

AT MUSKOGEE.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, January 3, 1904, an office will be established at Muskogee, Ind. T., for the accommodation of those citizens of the Cherokee Nation who desire to select full allotments of land situated in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., west of the Grand and Arkansas rivers.

Only citizens and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation whose enrollment has been duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior (or their lawful representa-

tives) who have made no previous selection of lands in the Cherokee Nation, and who desire to select their entire allotments within the territory designated, will be permitted to apply for allotments of land at the Muskogee office.

No application to relinquish or to confess judgment or for the purpose of instituting contest will be received at the Muskogee office.

Persons desiring to file upon land previously selected or claimed in allotment by another citizen or freedman of the Cherokee Nation will be required to appear at the Cherokee land office at Tablequah, Ind. T., for the purpose of making application for the land desired and instituting contest proceedings against previous claimants.

The Cherokee land office at Tablequah, Ind. T., will continue the allotment of land within the territory named, as well as within all other parts of the Cherokee Nation, as heretofore, and all persons who desire to select in allotment land situated east of the Grand and Arkansas rivers, or who desire to select partial allotments of land within the territory west of the Grand and Arkansas rivers, or who desire to complete partial selections of allotments heretofore made, will be required to appear at the Tablequah office for that purpose.

The rules and regulations now in force governing the selection of allotments and the designation of homesteads in the Cherokee Nation will be observed at the Muskogee office in so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings had at that place as hereinbefore outlined.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

TAMS BIXBY, *Chairman*,

T. B. NEEDLES, *Commissioner*,

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commissioner*.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *December 20, 1904.*

It was impossible to fully equip the auxiliary office with duplicates of the records in use at the Cherokee land office at Tablequah, and allottees desiring to select allotments at the Muskogee office were, therefore, relied upon to correctly locate their allotments and be prepared to furnish correct descriptions of the land they desire. All filings made at the auxiliary office were carefully checked at the Tablequah office.

Much work was accomplished at the auxiliary office, up to June 30, 1905, selections having been made for 2,561 allottees, embracing 21,775.37 acres of land of the value of \$808,874.70.

After the issuance of more than 16,000 tickets of admission since the establishment of the land office, the rush of applicants for allotment was apparently over several months before the end of the past fiscal year. All persons presenting themselves to select allotments could be waited upon as rapidly as they appeared, and the issuance of tickets of admission was discontinued. For some time the office had evidently allotted land to all who wanted to appear and who could select allotments, and its attention was devoted chiefly to making arbitrary allotments to those unwilling to appear.

The work of sending out notices to all who were entitled to select allotments but who had not done so was then commenced, and approximately 5,000 such notices were given, each person being notified to appear on a certain date (about 50 each day), and advised that upon failure to so appear the Commission would consider itself at liberty to proceed arbitrarily to select an allotment for him. Later, those who had made partial selections not equal in value to \$320, which is the value required by the Commission to be selected before patents are prepared, were likewise notified to appear on a given date and complete their selections to the value of not less than \$320, and they were also notified that upon failure to do so the Commission would proceed

arbitrarily to allot land to bring the value of the selection up to \$320. Approximately 5,000 notices to complete partial selections, embracing approximately 20,000 allottees, were sent out. The sending out of these two classes of notices, particularly the latter class, extended over a period of several months, as it was necessary to consult each allotment record to ascertain the value of the land selected.

The responses in person to these notices were numerous, and the responses by mail requesting the Commission to select land and arbitrarily allot it were even greater in number. Almost continuously for more than two months the Commission had two men in the field looking up suitable land for allotments, in order to comply with these requests, and upon the reports of these two special field employees hundreds of complete allotments and allotments to complete previous partial selections were made.

It is not believed that there is now a sufficient number of persons entitled to select allotments who have not done so to justify a serious effort to locate them and allot land to them, until the rolls of citizens of the Cherokee Nation are completed. As to citizens who have made partial selections, the Commission is now in a position to arbitrarily complete the allotments of approximately 15,000 persons.

On June 30, 1905, the final enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation has been approved as follows:

Cherokees by blood, not including 1,143 citizens by intermarriage whose enrollment was approved but subsequently suspended.....	31, 283
Cherokee freedmen.....	3, 923
Registered Delawares.....	196
Total	35, 402

Up to that date 35,576 persons had made selections, complete or partial, of allotments in the Cherokee Nation. In this 35,576 there are included approximately 2,100 persons whose enrollment has not yet been finally approved, but who, during the time when the Commission received such applications, made tentative filings, leaving approximately 33,475 allottees whose enrollment has been finally approved who have made initial selections, or approximately 1,925 persons whose names appear upon the final roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation who have not made selections.

These 1,925 citizens are supposed to be, approximately, 775 full-bloods who are opposed to allotment and remain to be allotted by the field parties, 350 persons who died prior to September 1, 1902, but whose death was not known to the Commission prior to the time their names were placed upon the final roll, 400 members of families of intermarried white claimants who do not wish to file until the rights of intermarried citizens are determined, and 400 minors, orphans, incompetents, and others not qualified to look after their own allotment interests, and who have no one to act for them. All of these remain to receive attention in due order.

Of the 35,576 persons who have made selections and tentative filings about 20,000 have selected land to the value of not less than \$320. The selections in the other cases average nearly \$300, the average selection made by the 35,576 persons who have filed being \$306.12.

The following table shows the number of filings made in the Cher-

okee Nation, the number of allottees, acreage, and value of land selected:

For fiscal year ended—	Number of—			Value.
	Applicants.	Selections.	Acres selected.	
June 30, 1903.....	8,150	10,079	652,480.00	\$4,291,696.34
June 30, 1904.....	5,191	7,194	607,928.78	
June 30, 1905.....	22,235	30,429	2,282,434.02	
Total.....	35,576	47,702	3,542,842.80	10,906,231.73

There are in the Cherokee Nation 4,420,077.73 acres of land. The land reserved from allotment for town sites, railroad right of way, national schools, missions, asylums, etc., neighborhood cemeteries, and churches outside of town sites, amounts to about 20,000 acres, leaving subject to allotment approximately 4,400,000 acres of the approximate value of \$13,050,000. It will be seen that there are in round numbers yet to be allotted 857,500 acres of land in the Cherokee Nation of the value of \$2,145,000, much the greater part of which applies to persons whose allotments are held up by judicial proceedings and the operation of law.

Certificates showing the allotment selections of 52,746 Cherokee citizens, and 33,056 certificates showing land designated as homesteads, have been written, checked, and prepared for delivery to allottees from the opening of the Cherokee land office to June 30, 1905. Of this number, 38,140 allotment certificates and 21,447 homestead certificates were written during the past fiscal year. Practically all of the certificates written, checked, and prepared for delivery have been delivered to the allottees.

CREEK NATION.

The establishment of the Creek land office at Muskogee, Ind. T., on April 1, 1899, marked the commencement of allotment work in Indian Territory. That office was established under the terms of the Curtis Act, approved June 28, 1898, for no agreement had been reached providing for the allotment of the Creek domain, nor had any part of the final roll of Creek citizens been approved by the Department. It was not to be expected that legislation so general in character as the Curtis Act would cover in detail the work necessary to be done in the respective tribes, and the allotments made under its provisions were essentially tentative in character. But the agreement with the Creeks approved by Congress March 1, 1901, and ratified by the Creek Indians May 25, 1901, confirmed the allotments previously made by the Commission, and set forth more specifically the manner in which future allotments were to be made.

By the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the bulk of the allotment work in the Creek Nation had been completed, but as no date had been fixed for the closing of the citizenship rolls, to which names were being added from day to day, it was necessary to continue the land office with a small force. Under an order issued by the Department, the Creek rolls were finally closed on September 1,

1904. It was not practicable to close the land office at once because many enrollment cases were still pending before the Commission and the Department, and before the necessity for an allotment office in the Creek Nation had disappeared the rolls were again opened for the enrollment of children born prior to March 4, 1905. The Commission is therefore unable to report the actual completion of allotment in the Creek Nation. The clerical force assigned to the Creek land office during the past year has, however, been very small, and the number of allotments made inconsiderable. On the other hand, the records have been brought to a state of perfection and much work of a statistical character necessary to be done has been accomplished.

Only 1,326 allotments were made during the year, and most of those involved only small tracts of land necessary to complete partial allotment selections previously made. The total area of land allotted during the year is but 37,450.21 acres, the average acreage of each allotment being 28 acres. Of the 1,326 allotments made only 547 were personally applied for by the allottees, 49 being applied for by the heirs of deceased citizens entitled to allotments of land, while 730 were made arbitrarily by the Commission.

The total number of names upon the approved roll of Creek citizens at the close of the fiscal year is 15,513. Of this number 15,356 have received complete allotments of 160 acres each, 50 have selected a part of their allotments, and 107 have made no selection whatever.

The Creek Nation embraces 3,079,094.61 acres of land, of which an area of 19,632.80 acres is reserved from allotment for various purposes, and 2,453,042.40 acres have been allotted, leaving 606,419.41 acres still subject to allotment.

The agreement with the Creeks approved March 1, 1901, contained the following provision:

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.

* * * * *

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 the 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.

This provision was repealed by the appropriation act of April 21, 1904, in the following language:

* * * *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby granted authority to sell at public sale in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one purchaser, under rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Interior, the residue of land in the Creek Nation belonging to the Creek tribe of Indians, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres, and being the residue of lands left over after allotments of one hundred and sixty acres to each of said tribe. * * *

Under this legislation the work of allotment in the Creek Nation would have been completed when each member of the tribe had received an allotment of 160 acres. But many of the Creeks were opposed to this deviation from the original agreement, and at the instance of Hon. P. Porter, principal chief of the Creek Nation, the following clause was inserted in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905, for the purpose of repealing the law last above quoted and restoring the provision of the Creek agreement of March 1, 1901:

That the provision in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the residue of the lands of the Creek Nation not taken as allotments is hereby repealed and the provision of the Creek agreement, Article III, approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby restored and reenacted.

It is not possible to estimate accurately the number of names which will be added to the final roll of the Creek Nation in the future, but it is probable that the number of allotments yet to be made, including those of children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, is not far from 3,000. The work of equalization can not, of course, be taken up until each member of the tribe has received a preliminary allotment of 160 acres. The preliminary allotment, in turn, can not be completed until the final roll is finished and approved in toto, and every possible energy is being applied to the determination of pending enrollment cases. Should the above estimate prove reasonably accurate, the land available for the purpose of equalizing the allotments will be approximately 200,000 acres.

A large per cent of the preliminary allotments of 160 acres heretofore made are necessarily below the standard in value, and it now appears that the entire area of the Creek Nation not reserved for specific purposes will be utilized in allotment, as originally contemplated by the agreement of March 1, 1901.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The allotment of land in the Seminole Nation was commenced June 1, 1901. Circumstances combined to simplify the work, and the complexities and delays experienced in the other tribes were not met with.

The final roll of the Seminole Nation had been prepared, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before allotment was begun. The country had been surveyed, and practically all improvements owned by members of the tribe had been located and platted. The land was divided into but three classes instead of eighteen to twenty-odd, as in the other tribes. Graft and adverse influences were not present, either among the Indians or on the part of speculative white persons to so great an extent as in the other tribes, for the tribal government had been kept clean and the people had not learned to prey upon one another; neither had they become the prey of outsiders.

Under these favorable conditions the work progressed rapidly and without friction. At the expiration of thirty days from the opening

of the land office nearly one-third of the entire membership of the tribe had selected allotments. Afterwards the rapidity of filing gradually diminished, and at the close of June, 1902, 281 members of the Seminole tribe had, through negligence or disinclination, failed to appear and select their allotments. These were mainly persons who owned no improvements.

There being little probability that these Indians would ever voluntarily select allotments of land, the land office was closed, and on June 28, 1902, arbitrary allotments were made to all who had not made their own selections. So accurately was the work performed that out of 2,750 allotments only 58 land contests arose.

No additional work was performed with respect to the Seminole Nation until the fall of 1904. On May 14, 1904, the Seminoles, through their principal chief, the late Hulputta Micco, requested that a land office be established at the tribal capital for the purpose of affording Seminole allottees an opportunity to designate their homestead reservations, for it had not been deemed advisable or proper at the time they selected their allotments to require them to indicate which particular 40-acre tract it was desired to have set apart as a homestead reservation, to become inalienable and nontaxable in perpetuity. The subsequent development of the country had wrought a change in the general sentiment of the Seminoles, and additional legislation seemed to clothe the Commission with authority to proceed with this feature of the work and prepare patents conveying to the allottees their individual allotments.

Accordingly a land office was opened at Wewoka on September 1, 1904, previous notice of its purpose having been thoroughly distributed throughout the Seminole Nation. This office was maintained until October 31, 1904, during which time 1,891 Seminole allottees appeared and indicated the land which they desired to have reserved as their respective homesteads. Ample opportunity was afforded every member of the Seminole tribe to designate his homestead, and it was not to be expected that those who failed to make such designation during the time the land office was in operation would ever make known to the Commission their wishes as to the location of their homesteads.

The Commission therefore proceeded to set aside a homestead to each of 859 Seminoles who had not designated the same, and to place its records in such condition that deeds could be expeditiously issued at the proper time. A set of tract books was prepared giving a description of the allotment of each citizen and freedman, indicating his homestead reservation and the appraisal of the land allotted to him. This brought the attention of the Commission to the fact that the allotments of some 147 members of the tribe could be increased by the value of 10 acres of third-class land without exceeding the maximum value of \$309.09, thus absorbing 1,470 acres of the unallotted Seminole land. It was further estimated that of the applicants for enrollment under the act of March 3, 1905, about 420 would be finally enrolled and entitled to receive allotments of land.

Under the act of March 3, 1905, the unallotted land is to be distributed, without regard to its classification or appraised value.

Accordingly the following resolution was adopted by the Commission on June 14, 1905:

Whereas there now remains subject to allotment of the lands of the Seminole Nation 18,992.64 acres, and

Whereas by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public, 212), it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

and,

Whereas, under the provisions of the act of Congress above referred to, there have been received applications for, and will be enrolled by the Commission, approximately 420 children entitled to allotments under the provisions of said act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That 16,800 acres, as nearly as practicable, be allotted of the residue lands of the Seminole Nation to said children, giving to each of said children 40 acres of land, as near as practicable, irrespective of value.

Be it further resolved, That the remaining 2,192.64 acres after allotment to all of said children, be utilized for allotments to 147 citizens of the Seminole Nation who have not received the standard value of allotment of \$309.09, and whose allotment can be increased by the addition of 10 acres of third-class land appraised at \$1.25 per acre, without exceeding the standard value of an allotment.

Be it further resolved, That for the purpose of making said allotments there be established at Wewoka, Seminole Nation, as soon as practicable, a land office to be designated as the Seminole land office.

This resolution will form the basis upon which the remaining lands of the Seminole Nation will be disposed of, and as soon as the roll of new-born children has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior steps will be taken looking to the opening of a land office at Wewoka, for the purpose of making allotments both to the children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, and to those original allottees who are still entitled to take additional land in order to bring their allotments as nearly as practicable up to the standard.

ALLOTMENT CONTESTS.

Contrary to the expectation of the Commission, as expressed in its eleventh annual report, the number of allotment contests instituted during the year ended June 30, 1905, shows an increase over the previous year. This is explained by the discovery of oil in many new localities, resulting always in disputed claims of the right of occupancy to the lands which obtained speculative or inflated value by reason of such discoveries.

Primarily the object of allotment contests was to insure each member of the tribes against the loss of improvements owned by him, but in many cases the real bone of contention is the supposed mineral value of the land. The royalties accruing from mineral lands are often in themselves a respectable income, and the litigants exert every energy in the prosecution of their claims. The liberal fees allowed by both the contesting parties and the oil companies interested in the outcome of the suits offer a tempting field of work for the ambitious lawyer. The trial of contest cases has, therefore,

become one of the most important and expensive branches of the Commission's work.

The hearing of the cases at the respective land offices requires men of legal experience and a thorough knowledge of the principles involved. The reporting of the voluminous testimony introduced demands the services of many expert stenographers, and the preparation and review of decisions can be intrusted only to law clerks of sound judgment and judicial ability.

The Commission has managed to keep abreast of the work, and the number of contests disposed of shows an increase over the preceding year. The following detailed statement indicates the number of allotment contests which have been presented to the Commission, the number tried and disposed of up to the close of the year, and the status of those which are pending at this time:

SEMINOLE NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904.....	58
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904.....	58
Total.....	116

CREEK NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904.....	811
Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	16
Total.....	827
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904.....	764
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	39
Contests pending before Commissioner on July 1, 1905.....	10
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905.....	14
Total.....	827

The condition of the 14 Creek cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, was as follows:

Awaiting decision of Secretary of the Interior.....	5
Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	9
Total.....	14

CHEROKEE NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904.....	1, 170
Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	2, 307
Total.....	3, 477
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904.....	115
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	1, 167
Contests pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1905.....	2,169
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905.....	26
Total.....	3, 477

The condition of the 26 Cherokee cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, was as follows:

Awaiting decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	24
Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal.....	2
Total.....	26

CHOCTAW NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904.....	684
Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	496
Total	1,180
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904.....	142
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	484
Contests pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1905.....	508
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905.....	46
Total	1,180

The condition of the 46 Choctaw cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, was as follows:

Awaiting decision of the Secretary of the Interior.....	3
Awaiting decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	43
Total	46

CHICKASAW NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904.....	1,436
Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	667
Total	2,103
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904.....	398
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	1,100
Contests pending before the Commission on July 1, 1905.....	557
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905.....	48
Total	2,103

The condition of the 48 Chickasaw cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, was as follows:

Awaiting decision of the Secretary of the Interior.....	5
Awaiting decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	30
Awaiting transmission to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	7
Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal.....	6
Total	48

RECAPITULATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904.....	4,159
Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	3,486
Total	7,645
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904.....	1,477
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.....	2,790
Contests pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1905.....	3,244
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905.....	134
Total	7,645

The condition of the 134 cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, was as follows:

Awaiting decision of Secretary of the Interior.....	13
Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	106
Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal.....	8
Awaiting transmission to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	7
Total	134

PREPARATION AND RECORDING OF PATENTS.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

In the latter part of the month of May, 1904, the Commission, under departmental instructions, began the work of preparing patents to Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees where their allotment selections were complete. The forms and manner of preparation of these patents were set forth on page 47 of the Commission's eleventh annual report.

The original arrangement for the execution of patents to allottees in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by the chief executives of the two tribes was that they were to be forwarded to the office of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for execution by the chief executives of the respective tribes. Between July 1 and October 15, 1904, the Commission transmitted 6,734 patents to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish for execution.

Inquiry being made by the Department as to why patents to selections in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were not being forwarded for approval, the Commission reported that none of the patents transmitted to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish had been returned. On November 18, 1904, the Commission was instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to transmit no more patents to the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations until otherwise instructed.

It was contended by the chief executives and the attorneys for the two nations that approval by the Secretary of the Interior of patents to allotments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was not warranted by either of the agreements made with the two tribes, and that it was their intention to deliver said patents direct to the allottees, without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or the recording thereof by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Notwithstanding the prohibition as to delivery of patents to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish for execution, the Commission continued their preparation at its general office at Muskogee, Ind. T. Up to the close of the past fiscal year 33,877 of these patents had been prepared, classified as follows:

Homestead patents	16,411
Allotment patents.....	10,102
Patents to freedmen.....	7,364
Total	33,877

During the months of September, October, November, and December, 1904, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation executed 6,546 of the patents forwarded to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish. These patents were, after execution, held by Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish until the latter part of April, 1905, when a representative of their firm, acting on behalf of the chief executives of the two nations, began the delivery of such executed patents direct to the allottees without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. During the month of May and the early part of June, 1905, 1,065 of these patents were delivered to the allottees. A number of them were subsequently returned to

this office by the allottees for departmental approval, but some are still outstanding. An effort is now being made to secure the return thereof for transmission to the Department.

In the month of June, 1905, an agreement was reached by the Department and the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation with respect to the execution of patents to allottees in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Commission was directed to begin the transmission of patents by special messenger to the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation for execution. Three thousand of these patents were sent by special messenger in the latter part of June, 1905, to the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, by whom they were executed, and were then carried by the special messenger to the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who refused to sign them.

After the Commission had been directed by the Department to transmit the patents direct to the chief executives for execution, the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations notified the Commission, on June 28, 1905, that they had in their possession some 5,500 patents which had been executed by the chief executives of the two nations and which they were willing to return to the Commission. A messenger was immediately sent to South McAlester, Ind. T., to receive and receipt for these patents.

During the month of June 353 patents were returned to the Commission by the allottees and were forwarded to the Department for approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

It is estimated that it will require 75,000 separate patents to convey to the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations their individual allotments, and it is the purpose to delegate as large a force as practicable to the preparation of these patents, so that there may be no delay in their execution and delivery to allottees when the method of delivery is determined upon.

Principal Chief McCurtain of the Choctaw Nation is now executing patents, which are delivered to him by special messenger, at the rate of 3,000 each week, but none are being executed by Governor Johnson of the Chickasaw Nation.

CHEROKEE NATION.

On June 17, 1904, the Commission adopted a resolution with respect to the preparation of patents to Cherokee allottees, as follows:

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), that—

There shall be allotted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and to each citizen of the Cherokee tribe, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment, as herein provided, land equal in value to one hundred and ten acres of the average allottable lands of the Cherokee nation, to conform as nearly as may be to the areas and boundaries established by the Government survey, which land may be selected by each allottee so as to include his improvements.

and also,

In the making of allotments and in the designation of homesteads for members of said tribe, said Commission shall not be required to divide lands into tracts of less than the smallest legal subdivision provided for in section twelve hereof—

or a quarter of a quarter of a quarter section. And

Whereas the average value per acre of the lands of the Cherokee Nation has been fixed by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of allotment, at \$2.90; and

Whereas the value of the standard allotment of members of the Cherokee tribe is \$325.60; and

Whereas it is impracticable to allot to each member of said tribe lands exactly equal in value to \$325.60: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, that in the preparation of deeds to the members of the Cherokee tribe, where the land selected is equal in value to \$320 or in excess thereof, but not to exceed \$325.60, deed be issued for the land selected.

Later, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, the preparation of patents to Cherokee freedmen allottees whose names do not appear upon the 1880 authenticated roll of Cherokee citizens, or who are not the descendants of persons whose names appear upon that roll, was discontinued because of pending litigation affecting the rights of such persons.

Up to and including June 30, 1905, 6,841 allotment, an equal number of homestead deeds, and 114 deeds to fractional allotments had been written and checked by the Commission. Of this number, 5,500 allotment deeds and the same number of homestead deeds were forwarded to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation for his signature, and 5,000 of each class had been signed and returned to the Commission by the principal chief, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. Nine thousand two hundred and seventy-two allotment and homestead deeds had been duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior and returned to the Commission and recorded by it, and were ready for forwarding to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation for delivery to allottees.

On June 14, 1905, the Commission adopted the following resolution relative to the delivery of patents to allottees:

Resolved, That the Commissioner in charge of the Cherokee land office is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, as rapidly as possible, all duly approved and recorded deeds of allotments in said nation of the following classes, viz:

I. Deeds to Cherokee citizens who are not intermarried white citizenship claimants, or freedmen, and in whose immediate family there is no intermarried white citizenship claimant or freedman, unless the freedman in such case be one who is duly identified on the 1880 authenticated roll, or is the descendant of a freedman so identified on said roll.

II. Deeds to freedmen who are duly identified on the 1880 roll, and to descendants of such freedmen, provided that there be in their immediate family no freedman who is not of the class of freedmen just described.

III. Deeds to citizens in whose immediate family there are one or more intermarried citizenship claimants, or one or more freedmen who are not on the roll of 1880, or are not descended from a freedman on said roll; provided, that the intermarried citizenship claimants or the freedmen of the classes just described shall file a duly attested request that said deeds be issued, and state in said request that they will not request the Commission to readjust the allotments of their family or of any member thereof, by reason of the result of any proceedings now begun or pending in the United States courts with reference to the citizenship or property rights of any class of claimants of the Cherokee Nation.

Owing to the press of other work during the closing days of the month, the work of separating from the deeds now ready to be delivered those which are to be forwarded to the principal chief for delivery under this resolution was not begun.

CREEK NATION.

During the past year 10,446 allotment and homestead deeds to citizens of the Creek Nation have been issued. Of this number, 536 represent additional selections of small area, made for the purpose of bringing previous filings up to the standard of allotment. The

work of issuing Creek patents has kept abreast of the work of allotment, so that deeds have been issued for all allotment selections in the Creek Nation—except, of course, in cases where the selection was contested or there was a question as to its finality.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The Seminole agreement contains the following with respect to the issuance of patents:

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 relinquishment of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land embraced in said conveyance, and as a guarantee 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 40 acres, which shall, by the terms of the deed, be made inalienable and nontaxable as a homestead in perpetuity.

Under this agreement no patents have as yet been prepared to cover Seminole allotments, but it is not improbable that this work will be taken up as soon as the allotment of lands of the Seminole Nation has been completed.

RECORDING OF CONVEYANCES.

Under the agreements with the various tribes it has been necessary for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to properly record all patents conveying the lands of the tribes to the individual members thereof. As this record really constitutes the foundation upon which all abstracts of title to property in the Indian Territory will be based, it is essential that it be prepared with great care and accuracy. The number of patents recorded during the past year was considerably less than the number recorded during the previous year; or the number which will probably be recorded by the Commission's successor during the ensuing year, for the reason that the issuance of Creek deeds was about completed before the beginning of the year, while the recording of patents to Choctaws and Chickasaws, and Cherokees, was only recently begun. The following table indicates the number of land conveyances of various kinds which have been recorded in this office during the year:

Creek allotment and homestead deeds.....	3, 072
Deeds to town lots in the Creek Nation.....	1, 634
Cherokee allotment and homestead deeds.....	9, 272
Deeds to town lots in the Cherokee Nation.....	737
Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead deeds.....	80
Deeds to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.....	51
Certificates removing restrictions under act of April 21, 1904.....	140
Authority for alienation of lands for town-site purposes under act of March 3, 1903.....	71
Total.....	15, 057

The total number of land conveyances recorded in this office up to the close of the year is as follows:

Creek allotment and homestead deeds.....	32, 902
Deeds to town lots in Creek Nation.....	5, 188
Cherokee allotment and homestead deeds.....	9, 272
Deeds to town lots in Cherokee Nation.....	1, 210
Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead deeds.....	80
Deeds to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.....	51
Certificates removing restrictions under act of April 21, 1904.....	140
Authority for sale of lands for town-site purposes under act of March 3, 1903.....	71
Total.....	48, 914

TOWN SITES.

Seldom has there been such need for town building as that which exists in the Indian Territory, and nowhere is that art more actively practiced. The settling of titles, the rapid settlement of the country, its ready response to the hand of the farmer, and its rich offerings of lumber and minerals have all created an unusual demand for markets and town settlements. Congress, foreseeing this condition, made provision in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1903, for the establishment of town sites upon allotted lands, without expense to the Government, as follows:

* * * *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the survey and platting, at their own expense, of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the lines of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of lands for such purposes, when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may, whenever the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations fails or refuses to appoint a town-site commissioner for any town, or to fill any vacancy caused by the neglect or refusal of the town-site commissioner appointed by the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations to qualify or act, in his discretion, appoint a commissioner to fill the vacancy thus created.

The sale of lands for town-site purposes under this provision of law comes directly within the jurisdiction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. The act of April 21, 1904, also opened an avenue for the acquirement of lands for town-site purposes, by unconditionally removing the restrictions upon the sale of all nonhomestead lands allotted to adults who have no Indian blood, i. e., freedmen and intermarried whites.

Under these laws the difficulties and contentions which invariably accompanied the establishment of town sites upon the public domain, or upon lands which had been selected in allotment by members of the respective tribes under former legislation, have largely disappeared.

The past year has been characterized by unusual activity in the construction of new railroads, and many others are projected. It is a common practice for a railroad company to sell to another corporation or firm what is called the "town-site privilege" of its line. This privilege conveys the right to locate stations along the line of the proposed railway. These town-site companies endeavor to locate stations upon lands to which title may be acquired without difficulty. If the land on which it is desired to locate a station be still a part of

the public domain they enter into an agreement either with a freedman or an intermarried white person to file upon the land and convey the same to the town-site company for a reasonable consideration, in accordance with the act of April 21, 1904, or with an Indian from whom the land may be purchased under the act of March 3, 1903. If the arrangement be made with an Indian, the town-site company generally selects one whose business experience and capacity will warrant the Department in removing the restrictions upon the sale of his land. In this way the establishment of new town sites is much simplified.

Greater difficulties often attend the addition of land to town sites established under former laws. Many of the older towns have outgrown the area segregated for their use and encroached upon allotted lands. It often happens that the allotment, and even the homestead, of an Indian or a minor or an incompetent has been covered with permanent and costly town buildings. It therefore becomes necessary, in isolated cases, to resort to the provisions of the act of May 31, 1900, in order that the requirements of the public may be met.

No land is exempt from alienation for town-site purposes under the terms of the act of March 3, 1903, when its sale is recommended by the Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, but it is the practice of the Commission not to recommend the sale of lands where there is any reason to believe that the interests of the allottee would suffer thereby. In every case the facts are rigidly investigated. To indicate the necessity for this, it is only necessary to cite an instance in which certain parties, having a speculative turn of mind, attempted to acquire title under the act of March 3, 1903, to a 40-acre tract of land allotted to a full-blood Indian, and so situated as to be desirable for an addition to a town site. They entered into an agreement for the purchase of the land they desired for a stipulated price with the proviso that, in lieu of a money consideration, the Indian might receive a deed to 10 acres of his own land. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the application was denied.

During the year ended June 30, 1905, 61 applications to unrestrictedly alienate land under the act of March 3, 1903, were made to this Commission. As the hearings had in connection with these applications often consume half a day or more, this branch of the Commission's duty occupies no small part of its time.

In 70 cases, including those pending before the Commission at the beginning of the fiscal year, the Commission recommended favorable action by the Department, and in 7 cases it was recommended that the application be denied.

The Department, during the year, granted 65 and refused 2 applications for the removal of restrictions for town-site purposes. The following table indicates what has been accomplished in the way of the establishment of new towns and additions to old ones since the act of March 3, 1903, became effective. If, in the study of this table, the fact be kept in view that many towns have been established and many additions made to former town sites, by the purchase of land under the act of April 21, 1904, of which the Commission has no official record, some idea may be formed as to the growth of the country both in point of population and industry.

Unrestricted alienation under act of March 3, 1903.

Town..	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.	Recom- mended.	Approved.	Disap- proved.
Ada ^a	Choctaw	Frisco	159.95	Nov. 20, 1903	Feb. 20, 1904	-----
Ardmore ^a	Chickasaw	G. C. & S. F.	108.54	Dec. 14, 1903	Mar. 7, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	105.85	May 8, 1905	June 29, 1905	-----
Bartlesville ^a	Cherokee	M. K. & O	40.00	Mar. 27, 1905	Apr. 27, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	30.00	Jan. 24, 1905	Feb. 14, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	70.85	Mar. 14, 1905	Apr. 17, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	20.00	Feb. 21, 1905	Mar. 21, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	10.00	Feb. 21, 1905 ^b	-----	Mar. 21, 1905
Do	do	do	30.00	Apr. 28, 1905	May 29, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	20.00	do	do	-----
Beggs ^a	Creek	Frisco	59.48	do	May 26, 1905	-----
Bixby ^a	do	Mid. Valley	80.00	-----	-----	July 21, 1904
Bokoshe	Choctaw	do	140.00	June 25, 1904	July 20, 1904	-----
Boley	Creek	Ft. S. & W	80.00	Apr. 24, 1905 ^b	-----	June 7, 1905
Bristow ^a	do	Frisco	80.00	Mar. 24, 1904	Apr. 12, 1904	-----
Do	do	Frisco	40.00	Aug. 15, 1904	Sept. 12, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	do	Sept. 10, 1904	-----
Broken Arrow	do	M., K. & O	120.00	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	-----
Do	do	do	80.00	Mar. 17, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	do	do	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Aug. 11, 1904	-----	Sept. 10, 1904
Do	do	do	40.00	Oct. 14, 1904	-----	Nov. 9, 1904
Do	do	do	40.00	June 23, 1905	-----	-----
Chase	do	Frisco	34.53	Mar. 24, 1904	Apr. 13, 1904	-----
Checotah ^a	do	M., K. & T	55.00	Dec. 19, 1903	Feb. 11, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	119.07	July 9, 1904	July 28, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	10.00	Apr. 13, 1905	May 19, 1905	-----
Chickasha ^a	Chickasaw	C., R. I. & P	95.00	Dec. 30, 1903	-----	Feb. 15, 1904
Claremore ^a	Cherokee	Mo. Pac	50.00	Mar. 10, 1905	Mar. 24, 1905	-----
Collinsville ^a	do	Santa Fe	40.00	Jan. 14, 1905	Feb. 23, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	10.00	Dec. 29, 1904	Jan. 21, 1905	-----
Coweta ^a	Creek	M., K. & O	243.81	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Mar. 17, 1904	Apr. 25, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	41.47	Apr. 20, 1904	June 30, 1904	-----
Depew	do	Frisco	162.73	Jan. 16, 1904	June 18, 1904	-----
Dewey	Cherokee	M., K. & O	40.00	Mar. 1, 1905	Apr. 10, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	66.90	June 19, 1905	July 26, 1905	-----
Dustin	Creek	Ft. S. & W	240.00	Apr. 9, 1903	Oct. 29, 1903	-----
Eufaula ^a	do	M., K. & T	30.00	May 7, 1904	July 18, 1904	-----
Falls City	Cherokee	M., O. & G	50.00	May 15, 1905	June 29, 1905	-----
Featherston	Choctaw	Ft. S. & W	70.00	Jan. 10, 1905	Feb. 7, 1905	-----
Hanna	Creek	do	80.00	Dec. 1, 1904	Dec. 23, 1904	-----
Haskell	do	Mid. Valley	40.00	Oct. 4, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	-----
Henryetta ^a	do	Frisco	120.00	Dec. 26, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	70.00	Mar. 23, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Mar. 24, 1904	do	-----
Holdenville ^a	do	C., O. & G	62.36	Nov. 4, 1903	Dec. 5, 1903	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	May 14, 1904	June 1, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	25.00	Dec. 1, 1904	Dec. 22, 1904	-----
Hugo ^a	Choctaw	A. & C	65.00	July 1, 1904	July 23, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	do	July 25, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	70.00	do	July 25, 1904	-----
Indianola	do	Ft. S. & W	208.98	Dec. 7, 1903	Mar. 1, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	19.59	June 30, 1904	July 29, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	274.29	Mar. 14, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	-----
Kinta	Cherokee	K. C. S	287.87	Aug. 23, 1904	Sept. 15, 1904	-----
Marble City	Chickasaw	Santa Fe	30.00	Aug. 5, 1904	Sept. 16, 1904	-----
Maysville	do	Frisco	40.00	May 24, 1904 ^b	-----	July 6, 1904
Mill Creek ^a	Creek	do	80.00	Dec. 16, 1903	May 12, 1904	-----
Morris	do	M., K. & T	20.00	Oct. 10, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903	-----
Muskogee ^a	do	do	115.10	Oct. 22, 1903	Nov. 21, 1903	-----
Do	do	do	120.00	Nov. 25, 1903	Dec. 19, 1903	-----
Do	do	do	95.00	Dec. 16, 1903	Feb. 9, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	120.00	Jan. 2, 1904	Feb. 10, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	50.00	Jan. 8, 1904	Mar. 18, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	63.36	Mar. 9, 1904	Apr. 4, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Mar. 29, 1904	Apr. 16, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	80.00	Mar. 30, 1904	May 3, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	74.00	Sept. 3, 1904	Oct. 25, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Feb. 10, 1905	Mar. 15, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	May 22, 1905	July 8, 1905	-----
Narcissa	Cherokee	Frisco	76.95	June 19, 1905	Aug. 18, 1905	-----
Nowata ^a	do	Mo. Pac	60.00	do	Feb. 23, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Aug. 15, 1904	Sept. 10, 1904	-----
Ochelata ^a	do	Santa Fe	8.14	Jan. 10, 1905	Feb. 6, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	10.00	Aug. 23, 1904	Sept. 14, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	20.00	Jan. 10, 1905	-----	-----
Okemah	Creek	Ft. S. & W	320.00	Nov. 14, 1903	Feb. 10, 1904	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Oct. 22, 1904 ^b	Aug. 23, 1905	-----
Do	do	do	40.00	Jan. 4, 1905	-----	Jan. 27, 1905

^a Indicates additions made to towns established under provisions of former legislation.
^b Denial recommended.

Unrestricted alienation under act of March 3, 1903—Continued.

Town.	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.	Recom- mended.	Approved.	Disap- proved.
Okmulgee ^a	Creek	Frisco	50.31	Dec. 7, 1903	Jan. 2, 1904	
Do	do	do	36.90	Dec. 17, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00	Aug. 11, 1904	Apr. 27, 1905	
Do	do	do	36.09	Oct. 14, 1904	Nov. 7, 1904	
Do	do	do	9.94	Jan. 13, 1905	Feb. 23, 1905	
Oktaha	do	M., K. & T.	120.00	Dec. 28, 1903	Feb. 13, 1904	
Do	do	do	2.00	Oct. 21, 1904		Nov. 16, 1904
Olney	Choctaw	C. O. & W.	150.00	Mar. 31, 1904	May 14, 1904	
Paden	Creek	Frisco	160.00	Dec. 11, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	
Do	do	do	80.00	May 24, 1904	July 5, 1904	
Panama	Choctaw	K. C. S.	40.00	Jan. 10, 1905	Feb. 21, 1905	
Do	do	do	103.33	Dec. 1, 1904	Dec. 19, 1904	
Porter	Creek	M., K. & O.	120.00	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	
Do	do	do	40.00	Nov. 30, 1904		Jan. 18, 1905
Porum	Cherokee	Mid. Val.	50.00	May 13, 1905	Aug. 7, 1905	
Poteau ^a	Choctaw	Frisco	107.63	Apr. 24, 1905	June 1, 1905	
Quinton	do	Ft. S. & W.	420.00	Mar. 15, 1904	Apr. 14, 1904	
Ramona ^a	Cherokee	Santa Fe	5.05	Jan. 21, 1905	Feb. 20, 1905	
Do	do	do	10.00	Nov. 10, 1904	Feb. 6, 1905	
Russell	do	Mid. Val.	50.00	Oct. 15, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	
Do	do	do	50.00	Sept. 10, 1904	Oct. 25, 1904	
Do	do	do	50.00	Jan. 19, 1905	Feb. 23, 1905	
Do	do	do	30.00	May 8, 1905	June 29, 1905	
Sapulpa ^a	Creek	Frisco	100.00	May 9, 1904	June 8, 1904	
Do	do	do	150.80	Oct. 21, 1904	Nov. 15, 1904	
Do	do	do	20.00	June 6, 1905	Aug. 22, 1905	
Sageyah	Cherokee	Mo. Pac.	36.99	do	July 29, 1905	
Stonewall	Chickasaw	T. & O.	134.89	Sept. 26, 1904	Oct. 25, 1904	
Stuart	Choctaw	C. O. & G.	126.99	May 26, 1904	June 15, 1904	
Tulsa ^a	Creek	Frisco	62.00	Dec. 26, 1903	Feb. 15, 1904	
Do	do	do	30.00	Mar. 21, 1904	Apr. 14, 1904	
Do	do	do	10.00	Mar. 1, 1905	Apr. 10, 1905	
Do	do	do	10.00	Apr. 11, 1905	May 18, 1905	
Do	do	do	20.00	May 8, 1905	June 20, 1905	
Do	do	do	10.00	do	June 9, 1905	
Do	do	do	11.68	do	June 20, 1905	
Do	do	do	10.00	do	June 5, 1905	
Valley	do	M., K. & O.	77.22	Dec. 2, 1904 ^b		Dec. 22, 1904
Vera ^a	Cherokee	Santa Fe	10.00	June 6, 1905		
Vinita ^a	do	Frisco	49.20	July 15, 1904	Aug. 5, 1904	
Do	do	do	20.00	Aug. 15, 1904	Sept. 10, 1904	
Wann	do	M., K. & O.	20.00	Apr. 24, 1905	June 2, 1905	
Do	do	do	20.00	May 13, 1905		
Waurika ^a	Chickasaw	C. R. I. & P.	98.59	Aug. 22, 1904	Sept. 16, 1904	
Welchka	Creek	Ft. S. & W.	200.00	Nov. 16, 1903	Feb. 8, 1904	
Do	do	do	80.00	Nov. 30, 1904	Dec. 29, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00	do		June 5, 1905
Do	do	do	80.00	Dec. 17, 1904	Jan. 13, 1905	
Wetumka ^a	do	Frisco	80.00	Dec. 17, 1903	Feb. 11, 1904	

SEGREGATIONS UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 31, 1900.

Boynton	Creek	Frisco	155.96	Aug. 20, 1904	Jan. 4, 1905	
Francis	Chickasaw	do	120.00	Feb. 17, 1903	Feb. 11, 1904	
Tuttle	do	do	160.10	Sept. 15, 1904	May 27, 1905	

^a Indicates additions made to towns established under provisions of former legislation.^b Denial recommended.

Applications to alienate land for town-site purposes pending at the close of the year.

Town.	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.
Bristow	Creek	Frisco	40.00
Collinsville	Cherokee	Santa Fe	20.00
Dewey	do	M., K. & O.	38.73
Falls City	do	M., O. & G.	40.00
Manford	Creek	A., V. & W.	90.00
Melvin	Cherokee	Frisco	16.94
Morris	Creek	do	76.94
Muscogee	do	M., K. & T.	5.83
Narcissa	Cherokee	Frisco	36.95
Do	do	do	20.00
Do	do	do	20.00
Skiatook	do	Mid. Valley	38.84
Tulsa	Creek	Frisco	12.86

Statement of disbursements, fiscal year 1905, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Salaries of Commissioners.....	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00	\$15,000.00
Salaries of employees, regular and irregular.....	59,043.36	59,277.84	58,767.75	63,071.23	240,160.18
Traveling expenses of Commissioners and employees.....	728.90	1,357.28	2,650.62	4,020.84	8,757.64
Open-market purchases: Typewriters, horses, furniture, rubber stamps, document files, etc., for general office, land offices, and field parties.....	1,918.37	1,056.77	1,804.38	1,971.15	6,750.67
Contract purchases: Chamois skins.....		6.00			6.00
Freight and express charges.....	154.24	109.06	125.89	260.43	649.62
Printing, binding, and stationery in open market and from Department.....	1,388.12	1,692.30	2,035.78	4,425.45	9,541.65
Subsistence: Employees of field parties.....	1,020.21	732.88	750.54	628.91	3,132.54
Forage: Stock of headquarters and field parties.....	292.22	339.73	399.68	364.99	1,396.62
Rent:					
General offices, Muskogee.....	942.00	900.00	1,335.64	1,235.00	4,412.64
Land offices outside of Muskogee.....	900.00	700.00	958.60	685.48	3,244.08
Stock corral.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	300.00
Telegraphing.....	68.86	61.51	73.61	78.00	281.98
Telephone service.....	55.75	62.30	20.00	104.90	242.95
Electric lighting: General offices and land offices.....	50.89	85.91	134.11	91.45	362.36
Ferriage and bridge toll of field parties.....	1.15		4.50	1.90	7.55
Repairs of typewriters, wagons, camp equipment, etc.....	192.37	207.89	276.45	459.56	1,136.27
Witness fees.....		3.96		13.00	16.96
Registering letters and packages.....	227.24	300.88	204.48	246.80	1,039.40
Incidental expenses: Ice, coal oil, stock medicine, soap, fuel, etc.....	80.02	127.87	117.63	58.12	383.64
Miscellaneous expenses: Street sprinkling, repairing electric lights, etc.....	83.55	224.32	116.73	166.94	591.54
Total.....	69,722.25	72,321.50	73,631.39	81,709.15	297,444.29

CONCLUSION.

In this, the last official communication of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, it is not possible, of course, to report the completion of such work as is carried over by operation of law, or of all of the new work imposed during the last session of Congress. Indeed, there are many things which can not, under the law, be done at this time. For example, final allotment of lands to the Mississippi Choc-taws can not be made until they have lived upon their allotment selections for a period of three years. The work in connection with allotment contest cases must necessarily go on for a considerable time. A work such as that which the Commission has performed in Indian Territory must necessarily give rise to matters requiring the attention and supervision of the Interior Department for an indefinite period. But the necessity for the Commission has disappeared, and it may be said to have accomplished the purposes for which it was created.

Its first duty was to negotiate agreements looking to the dissolution of the tribal governments and the transfer of land titles from the tribes as communities to the individual Indians. The agreements made between the Commission and the several tribes, as ratified by Congress and by popular vote of the Indians, form the basis upon which the plans of the Government have been carried out. It was considered by some that when the agreements had been consummated

and ratified the work of the Commission was done. But these agreements simply authorized the work. Its execution was then wholly in the future.

This work was delegated to the Commission. It has been attempted in the foregoing pages to show what has been done and why that which is left over could not be accomplished before the date fixed by Congress for the dissolution of the Commission. It is sufficient to add that the work has been brought to a point where the supervision of the Commission as a body is no longer essential. Such enrollment cases as are still undisposed of depend mainly upon the final decisions of the Department on important legal questions or upon the outcome of pending litigation, and the allotment work yet to be done can as well be finished under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The estates of these tribes have been administered, and the many thousands of conflicting claims adjudicated at a cost to the Government, which alone had to bear the expense, of less than 10 cents per acre.

Respectfully submitted.

TAMS BIXBY.

T. B. NEEDLES.

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF MINE INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

SOUTH MCALESTER, *June 30, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act for the protection of miners in the Territories," I have the honor to submit to you my fourth annual report upon the condition of coal mines in the Indian Territory for the year ending June 30, 1905, the same being the twelfth annual report of the United States mine inspector since the passage of the act and the creation of the office of mine inspector.

INTRODUCTION.

The results for the past year show a falling off in the production of coal to the extent of 349,096 tons. To explain this in general terms, it may be included in one term that this decrease in production was consequent upon the lack of demand. Searching, however, particularly for the details or causes which lead up to that lack of demand is a difficult task, and if attempted to be explained fully would necessarily lead into fields of conjecture and opinion, about which many people would differ.

There is one principal cause, however, which may be alluded to and which has been more or less referred to in past reports, and that is the increasing consumption of oil for steam purposes, not only on the large systems of railroads, but in the manufacturing industries of the market which the Indian Territory coal seeks to supply. Another reason which can be legitimately stated can be understood by referring to my previous report, in which it is stated that the dealers and consumers had laid in very heavy stocks in the fall of 1903, and on account of the very mild winter were left in the early spring with excessive stocks on hand, and this may have had some effect in deterring the dealers from putting in heavy stocks in preparation for the past winter.

There have been no special causes curtailing the production of coal, as there was during the preceding year, and therefore no reason other than the lack of demand and the causes leading up to that lack of demand can be specifically stated.

In regard to the sources of production of coal in the Indian Terri-

tory, there were, as shown by my previous report, 117 openings in operation, of which 22 have been abandoned during the past year, and 14 new mines have been opened, thus reducing the number of openings, as shown by this report, to 109, or 8 less than shown by my previous report. It must be carefully noted, however, that of the 22 mines abandoned, nearly all were small openings, some of which produced but little coal, and in one or two instances openings which had produced no coal at all, while the new openings are of a larger and more substantial character, the fact being that the productive capacity of the mines now in operation in the Indian Territory is largely increased, and if run to their full capacity, or even to a reasonable proportion of their full capacity—say twenty days per month—are sufficient to double the present production of the Indian Territory. This may be more completely understood when it is stated that a careful calculation of the output of six of the leading systems of coal companies in this Territory show a productive capacity equal to the entire production for the past year.

Details of production show that the total production for the current year was 2,970,961 tons, while the output for the year ended June 30, 1904, was 3,320,057 tons, showing a decrease, as above stated, of 349,096 tons.

The field of coal operations in the Indian Territory is constantly widening, it having been in the past years that nearly all the coal produced was mined within the limits of the Choctaw Nation. A large number of operations have been commenced during the past two years in the Creek Nation and in the Cherokee Nation, and these operations being on virgin fields it may confidently be anticipated that the production from these nations will show an increasing percentage of the production for the years to come, as it does during the past year. A statement will be found under the proper head showing the amount of shipments on all the railroads throughout the Territory.

On account of the constantly widening field and the constant demands on the inspector for investigations and inspections, the work of the past year has been at least as arduous as that of the previous year.

I regret to say that the number of accidents in the Indian Territory has not diminished in proportion to the production of coal, there being during the past year 114 accidents reported to me, and which have required investigation, as against 99 for the previous year, or an increase of 15 accidents. Statements of the causes and character of these accidents will be given in full under the head of "Accidents." It may be well, however, to allude to the fact that we had a very serious and unexplained accident, causing the death of 13 men, in the month of April, 1905, which accident alone would almost account for the increase.

Some allusion was made in my last report to the opening up of a new field near Henryetta, Ind. T. Considerable activity has been shown in that region during the past year, and while the tonnage has not largely increased, there is no doubt that as the land becomes easier to obtain and the conditions are more thoroughly understood

this field will be an increasing factor in the productive capacity of the Indian Territory. The new openings that have been made in this region during the past year are of a more substantial character and promise to prove considerable producers of coal. As has been previously stated in my reports, it would be impossible to make frequent inspections of all the mines in the Indian Territory, and I have had to use considerable discretion in selecting the instances which seemed to require investigation, in order to keep up with the work of inspection in any proper degree.

During the past year many applications have been made to me for special investigations by miners, principally in regard to ventilation and escape ways. I have always given these the most prompt attention and in the majority of instances have been able to speedily and satisfactorily obtain a remedy of the conditions complained of, if found to exist.

In most every instance in my inspections and investigations I have had the hearty support and cooperation of the officials of the mines visited, who have readily and willingly adopted any and all suggestions made by me looking to the improvement of the condition of the men, whether such suggestion was made for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the law or for increasing the safety of the men generally, when not especially covered by statute. It is true that there have been a few instances where there has been some delay in remedying the unsatisfactory conditions, but where this has not been done in the first instance I have by a persistent and continued representation to the operators succeeded in obtaining the improvements required. Where such delay has existed it has usually been from want of attention by the minor officials of the company, and whenever I have succeeded in placing the matters in their true light before the principal officers of the companies or owners of the properties I have succeeded in obtaining attention and compliance with my suggestions, and I have taken great pains, whether in making requests or suggestions to the coal companies, to ascertain by personal inspection the conditions for myself, and have also been careful in confining myself to such matters as might reasonably be demanded either by the mine owners or the workmen.

The average number of men and boys employed during the years ended June 30, 1904 and 1905, is as follows:

Age.	1904.	1905.
Over 16, underground	7,009	6,373
Under 16, underground	185	202
Over 16, above ground	1,033	1,021
Under 16, above ground	33	41
Total	8,260	7,637

It will be seen that the ratio between the number of men and boys employed and the coal produced in both years is nearly the same, showing 401.94 tons for each man and boy for the year ending June

30, 1904, and 389.01 tons for each man and boy employed during the year ended June 30, 1905. The reasons given in my previous report for the lessened production of coal per man applies with equal, or greater, force to this year.

The production of coke for the current year was 41,193 tons, as against 50,210 tons for the year ended June 30, 1904, the principal difference being caused by the fact that the 100 coke ovens at Howe, Ind. T., have produced no coke during the current year.

The puzzling and constantly perplexing question of shot firing and the use of explosives in the mines has again been forced to the front, and a more particular statement of this source of accidents will be found under the head of "Accidents."

The total value of the coal produced in the Indian Territory during the past year was \$5,398,589, and the average selling price per ton of mine-run coal was \$1.818. The value of the coal produced during the year ended June 30, 1904, was \$6,375,453, and the average selling price was \$1.923, showing a decrease for 1905 of \$976,864 and a decrease in the average selling price of the coal of 10½ cents per ton.

In regard to labor conditions, there have been no specific troubles during the past year. Controversies arising between the mine operators and the mine workers have been adjusted by the commissioner, for the operators, and the district presidents of the United Mine Workers' Association.

The present scale of wages and agreements between the laborers and the operators were formulated at Pittsburg, Kans., on August 19, 1904, and remain in force until March 1, 1906.

Coal produced in the Indian Territory during the years ended June 30, 1904 and 1905.

Name of producer.	Shipping point.	Ovens.	1904.	1905.
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co.....	Howe	100	11,386	None.
Do	Alderson	50		
Osage Coal and Mining Co	Krebs	80	22,338	22,559
McAlester Coal Mining Co	Buck	50	14,355	9,019
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	McCurtain	a 6	2,131	2,400
Total .....	.....	186	50,210	41,193

^a The Sans Bois Coal Company has recently completed 100 new ovens, which will be in operation for the ensuing year.

During the current year, as compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the production of coke, which is accounted for by the fact that 100 coke ovens at Howe, previously partially operated by the Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Company, have remained idle on account of lack of demand. At the end of the current year the plant at Howe passed into the hands of Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Company, who expect to operate these ovens during the ensuing year, with an expected corresponding increase in production.

REPORT OF MINE INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY. 645

Output of coal for the Indian Territory for the years ended June 30, 1904 and 1905.

No.	Name.	1904.	Six months ended—		Total, 1905
			December 31, 1904.	June 30, 1905.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	828			
2	Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	5,903	1,607	167	1,774
3	Blackstone Coal and Mining Co.....	2,151	835	2	837
4	Bokoshe Smokeless Coal Co.....				
5	Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	63,948	41,764	30,927	72,691
6	Breckenridge, A. W.....			300	300
7	Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	12,305	7,078	9,927	17,005
8	Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	13,461	22,239	13,761	36,000
9	Canadian Coal Co.....	19,747	8,700	1,897	10,597
10	Central Coal and Coke Co.....	61,894	44,914	17,492	62,406
11	Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	1,962	3,481	3,122	6,603
12	Coalgate Co., The.....	131,042	50,182	18,042	68,224
13	Creek Coal and Mining Co., The.....				
14	Dunlap & Stumbaugh.....			300	300
15	Eastern Coal and Mining Co.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	47,620
16	Edwards, D., & Son.....	12,647	10,128	4,360	14,488
17	Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co., The.....	34,362	4,727	3,122	7,849
18	Great Western Coal and Coke Co., The.....	196,978	97,579	106,668	204,247
19	Hailey, W. E.....			350	350
20	Hailey-Ola Co.....	169,713	103,888	93,703	197,591
21	Henderson Smokeless Coal Co.....	2,036	8,430	2,298	10,728
22	Henryetta Coal and Mining Co.....	30,255	6,003	1,133	7,136
23	Horsepen Coal and Mining Co.....	28,899	8,173	2,373	10,546
24	Howard Coal and Mining Co.....	800	4,263	4,721	8,984
25	Indian Coal and Mining Co.....	122	100	1,451	1,551
26	Kali-Inla Coal Co.....		3,183	21,484	24,667
27	Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	4,612	14,680	19,865	34,565
28	McAlester, J. J.....	(b)	(b)	1,350	3,750
29	McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	4,938	917	814	1,731
30	McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co.....	27,084	7,919	6,060	13,979
31	McAlester Coal and Mineral Co.....	c 193,378	101,580	104,776	153,736
32	McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	63,189	14,404	15,550	29,954
33	McDonald, Thomas.....				
34	McEvers Coal Co.....	12,954	1,332	(b)	(b)
35	McKenna-Terry Coal Co.....	557	1,337	1,134	2,471
36	Markley, Geo. J.....	34,984	13,241	13,933	27,174
37	Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co.....	68,535	32,147	29,234	61,381
38	Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.....	162,525	59,440	57,878	117,318
39	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	18,748	16,530	7,513	24,043
40	Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	338,867	148,160	87,084	235,244
41	Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	4,000	2,347	16,034	18,381
42	Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	72,827	37,155	31,807	69,462
43	Rock Island Coal Co.....	473,166	223,816	129,669	353,485
44	Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	60,390	36,834	26,711	63,545
45	San Bois Coal Co.....	130,968	44,774	55,746	100,520
46	Savanna Coal Co.....	5,927	1,063	2,210	3,273
47	Schreiner, E. W.....			7,354	7,354
48	Southwestern Development Co.....	362,629	206,429	215,894	422,323
49	Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	34,134	25,486	33,054	58,540
50	Valley Coal Co.....	4,121	1,068	(b)	(b)
51	Warden Coal Co.....	3,286	10,546	5,347	15,893
52	Western Coal and Mining Co.....	426,905	202,184	89,993	292,177
53	Weston Coal and Mining Co.....				
54	Whitehead Coal Mining Co.....	875	7,018	4,467	11,485
55	Sundry small openings in the Creek and Cherokee nations ^d	21,375	10,000	21,633	31,683
56	Total.....	3,320,057	1,648,181	1,322,780	2,970,961

^a For 1904 production see McAlester Coal and Mineral Company.

^b For production 1905 see McAlester, J. J.

^c Production for 1904 includes Eastern Coal and Mineral Company.

^d John Bullette, 923; William Lynch, 8,817; Sarah A. Williams, 2,870; Texana Woolley, 741; C. J. Devlin, 7,507; Albert Burgess, 1,881, and Arkansas Valley Coal, Gas and Oil Company, 8,944 tons.

Statement of mines operated in the Indian Territory during the year ended June 30, 1905 (not including strip pits).

Operator.	Shipping point.	Vein.	Mine No.	Year opened.	Thickness of coal.	Degree of pitch at face.	Direction.	Depth of shaft.	Depth of slope.
Bache & Denman Coal Co	Redoak	Lower Hartshorne	11901	4	0	28	N.		240
Blackstone Coal and Mining Co	Henryetta	Henryetta	11903	3	0	0			250
Bokoshe Smokeless Coal Co	Bokoshe	Panama	11904	5	0		S.W.		150
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co	McAlester	McAlester	31895	4	0	12	S.		2,500
Do	Craig	do	41901	3	4	23	N.E.		1,700
Breckenridge, A. W		Perryville	11905	4	0	9	S.		250
Brewer Coal and Mining Co	Savanna	McAlester	11902	4	0	43	S.E.		320
Do	do	do	21903	4	0	43	S.E.		150
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.	Adkins	Panama	11903	4	0	13	S.E.		1,200
Central Coal and Coke Co	Carbon	McAlester	771896	3	6	10	N.		3,000
Do	Henryetta	Henryetta	221902	3	0	0			100
Chambers Coal and Mining Co	Savanna	Secor	11903	2	6	17	W.		600
Coalgate Co., The	Coalgate	Lehigh	31900	3	6	7	N.W.		2,000
Do	do	do	41901	3	8	6	N.		1,800
Do	do	do	51903	4	8	8	N.W.		600
Creek Coal and Mining Co., The	Henryetta	Henryetta	11905	3	1	0			305
Eastern Coal and Mining Co	Wilburton	Upper Hartshorne	101899	4	0	7	N.E.		1,400
Do	do	Lower Hartshorne	141905			6	N.E.		100
Do	do	Upper Hartshorne	151899	4	0	9	N.		600
Do	do	do	161900	4	8	9	N.		1,000
Edwards, D., & Son	Edwards	McAlester	11900	4	0	17	N.W.		600
Do	do	do	21901	4	0	17	N.W.		350
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co., The	Midway	Lehigh	11901	3	4	4	N.E.	122	
Great Western Coal and Coke Co., The	Wilburton	Lower Hartshorne	11898	6	0	19	N.		1,300
Do	do	Upper Hartshorne	21898	4	0	19	N.		1,000
Do	do	do	31899	4	0	18	N.		1,300
Do	do	Lower Hartshorne	41900	4	5	18	N.		1,000
Do	do	do	61899	6	0	25	N.		1,440
Do	do	do	71904	4	8	50	S.		300
Do	Baker	McAlester	91904	4	8	50	S.		500
Hailey, W. E.	Chambers	Secor	11905	3	0	20	W.		300
Hailey-Ola Coal Co	Haileyville	Lower Hartshorne	11900	4	9	13	N.	320	
Do	do	do	31901	5	0	22	S.W.		800
Do	Wilburton	do	11898	5	0	25	N.		1,100
Do	do	do	31901	5	0	25	N.		750
Do	do	do	41904	5	0	31	N.		600
Henderson Smokeless Coal Co.	Bokoshe	Panama	11904	4	6	5	S.E.		485
Do	do	do	21904	4	6	5	S.E.		100
Henryetta Coal and Mining Co	Henryetta	Henryetta	11903	3	0	0			60
Howard Coal and Mining Co	Dawson	do	11905	2	8	0			a 320
Indian Coal and Mining Co	Dow	Lower Hartshorne	21905	3	8	16	S.		400
Kali-Inla Coal Co	Gowen	do	11904	4	6	6	S.		1,100
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co	Hughes	do	11902	4	4	27	N.		450
McAlester, J. J	McAlester	do	11900	4	6	45	S.		300
Do	do	do	21901	3	0	42	S.		350
McAlester and Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	do	do	11901	3	0	14	S.E.		800
Do	do	do	21902	4	0	45	S.E.		250
Do	do	do	31902	4	0	42	S.E.		125
McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co	do	do	11900	4	3	30	S.		600
Do	do	McAlester	21901	4	6	45	S.		250
Do	do	do	31901	4	3	45	S.		250
McAlester Coal and Mineral Co.	Wilburton	Lower Hartshorne	41896	4	0	16	N.		1,300
Do	do	Upper Hartshorne	51897	4	0	16	N.E.		1,500
Do	do	do	61897	4	6	15	N.		1,550
Do	do	Lower Hartshorne	71897	4	0	15	N.E.		1,500
McAlester Coal Mining Co.	Buck	do	61901	4	4	11	W.	528	600
Do	do	do	21895	4	0	9	N.W.		2,900
McDonald, Thomas	Henryetta	Henryetta	11905	2	6	0			93
McKenna-Terry Coal Co	Poteau	Lower Cavanal	11903	2	0	5	N.W.		300
Markley, George J	Suttor	Lower Witteville.	11899	3	9	10	S.		1,500
Do	do	do	21899	3	9	10	S.		800
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co.	Howe	Arkansas	21903	4	0	5	N.W.		1,400
Do	do	do	31903	4	0	5	N.		400
o	do	do	41903	4	0	5	N.	365	

a Drift mine.

Statement of mines operated in the Indian Territory, etc.—Continued.

Operator.	Shipping point.	Vein.	Mine No.	Year opened.	Thickness of coal.	Degree of pitch at face.	Direction.	Depth of shaft.	
								Ft.	Ft.
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.	Dow	McAlester	1 1898		2 10	10	SW.	228	2,425
Do	do	do	2 1902		3 0	11 1/2	SW.	328	1,900
Do	do	do	3 1903		3 0	10	SW.		1,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	Wilburton.	Upper Hartshorne	18 1903		4 6	9	N.		1,250
Do	do	Lower Hartshorne	19 1904		6 0	16	N.	305	
Do	do	do	20 1905		5 0	14	N.		60
Osage Coal and Mining Co.	Krebs	McAlester	5 1895		4 0	9	SW.	482	2,100
Do	do	do	7 1902		3 10	5	N.		1,500
Do	do	do	8 1899		3 7	6 1/2	SW.	272	1,800
Do	do	do	14 1900		3 6	6 1/2	SW.		750
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.	Panama	Panama	1 1899		4 6	13 1/2	S.		1,200
Do	do	do	2 1904		4 6	14	S.		750
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.	Poteau	Upper Witteville.	5 1900		4 0	6 1/2	SW.		1,700
Do	do	do	6 1904		4 0	6 1/2	SW.		900
Rock Island Coal Co.	Alderson	McAlester	5 1900		3 6	8	SW.	555	500
Do	do	do	6 1903		3 6	12 1/2	S.	503	230
Do	do	do	38 1901		3 6	12 1/2	S.		1,750
Do	Hartshorne	Lower Hartshorne	7 1902		4 0	2 1/2	N.	526	
Do	do	do	8 1902		4 4	5 1/2	N.		330
Do	Gowen	do	3 1896		4 0	8	SW.	256	1,350
Samples Coal and Mining Co.	McAlester	McAlester	1 1897		4 0	17	S.		1,500
Do	do	do	2 1901		4 0	29	SW.		750
Sans Bois Coal Co.	McCurtain.	Not determined	1 1902		4 6	5 1/2	NW.		1,300
Do	do	do	2 1903		4 6	5	SW.		1,500
Do	do	do	3 1903		4 0	8	NW.		1,000
Savanna Coal Co.	Savanna	McAlester	2 1898		4 0	48	NW.		325
Do	do	do	3 1902		4 0	37	NW.		140
Schreiner, E. W.	Carbon	do	1 1904		2 10	21	N.		325
Do	do	do	2 1904		2 10	23	N.		275
Southwestern Development Co.	Coalgate	Lehigh	4 1901		4 8	8	E.	158	2,500
Do	do	do	9 1899		4 8	14	S.	325	1,500
Do	do	do	10 1902		4 8	7	S.		84
Do	do	do	12 1904		4 8	8	E.	653	600
Do	do	do			4 6	6	NW.		1,100
Turkey Creek Coal Co.	Hughes	Wister	1 1900		2 10	20	N.		650
Do	do	Lower Hartshorne	2 1901		4 2	30	N.		750
Do	do	do	4 1901		4 2	30	N.		450
Warden Coal Co.	Henryetta	Henryetta	1 1903		3 0	3	E.		70
Western Coal and Mining Co.	Lehigh	Lehigh	5 1887		4 4	5	NE.	202	3,160
Do	do	do	5 1890		4 4	5	NE.		152
Do	do	do	6 1888		4 6	7	NE.	239	2,700
Do	do	do	6 1893		4 6	7	NE.	249	
Do	do	do	8 1905		4 1	5	NE.	605	170
Weston Coal and Mining Co.	Schulter	Henryetta	1 1905		2 6	0			85
Whitehead Coal Mining Co.	Henryetta	do	1 1903		3 2	0		88	

ARDMORE COAL AND POWER COMPANY.

This mine, which was reported in my last annual report, has not been operated during the current year, and it is somewhat doubtful whether it will be operated in the future: Should operations be resumed they will be noticed in future reports.

NO. 1. BACHE AND DENMAN COAL COMPANY.

This company, whose headquarters are at Fort Smith, Ark., operates one slope, which was opened in the year 1901 at a point east of Redoak, Ind. T., and about 2 miles south of what is now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. This slope is on the lower

Hartshorne vein, and the coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 28° to the north. The slope has been driven 240 feet and four entries have been turned, two to the right and two to the left, two of which are not now being worked and two are now in operation. This slope has been tapped by a drift in the side of the mountain, along which drift the coal is delivered to the surface.

This mine is ventilated by furnace. The average number of men and boys employed in and around it is 10. The production of coal for the current year is 1,774 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine.

NO. 2. BLACKSTONE COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company, whose headquarters are at Chicago, Ill., operated during the year ended June 30, 1904, under a permit from the Interior Department, but have now suspended operations awaiting the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of a coal lease. They promise that as soon as they get the approval of their lease they will begin operations at once, of which account will be taken in future reports. This is a slope mine, and is located in the Creek Nation at a point north of Henryetta, Ind. T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Slope was commenced in the year 1903 on what is known as the Henryetta vein. The coal is 3 feet thick and almost level. Slope has been driven 250 feet. Three entries have been turned. The air shaft is 63 feet deep and 5 by 5 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace.

NO. 3. BOKOSHE SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY.

This company has recently opened up a slope near Bokoshe, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was commenced in the year 1904, on the Panama vein; the coal is 5 feet thick, pitching to the southwest; slope has been driven 150 feet; the air shaft is 30 feet deep and 8 by 8 feet in size. At present this mine has natural ventilation.

Equipment consists of one O. & L. double hoisting engine, with 8 by 12 inch cylinders; drum is 20 inches in diameter and 20 inches in length, geared 1 to 8; steam is furnished by one Erie Iron Works iron locomotive boiler, 30 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length. This mine has not been developed to any extent. There has been no production of coal up to the present time, and the mine has been standing idle for several months and is not expected to open until the 1st of October.

NOS. 4 AND 5. BOLEN-DARNALL COAL COMPANY.

This company has operated in the Indian Territory for the last three years. Its general offices are located at Kansas City, Mo. One of the properties owned by this company is situated west of McAlester, Ind. T., and is known as No. 3, and is on a branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. The other property is located at a point

known as Craig, Ind. T., Coleman post-office, on the Ardmore branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine consists of two slopes, one of which is now used as an air course and traveling way, and these two slopes are run together as mine No. 3. The main slope was opened in the year 1895 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 23° at the mouth of the slope and 12° at the face. The main slope has been driven down 2,500 feet and 18 entries have been turned, 9 to the right and 9 to the left, 10 of which have been worked out and abandoned, and 8 are now in operation. The secondary slope forms the return air way of the mine, and is ventilated by one 16-foot Ellison & Son fan. There is in use for sprinkling the mine one Snyder pump, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steam cylinder, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke. The equipment consists of one Ellison & Son double hoisting engine, with 16 by 24 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length, geared $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and one single direct Ellison & Son fan engine, with 10 by 14 inch cylinders.

Steam is furnished by a battery of three steel tubular boilers, two of which are Rohan, 60 inches in diameter and 22 feet in length, and one John O'Brien, 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

Electric machinery consists of one Goodman generator, 135 horsepower, 250 volts, which furnishes power for two Goodman hoists, 25 horsepower each. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 103. The production of coal for the current year was 37,823 tons. There were four accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, two of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 4.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the McAlester vein; the coal is 3 feet 4 inches thick, pitching 23° to the northeast. The slope has been driven down 1,700 feet and 12 entries have been turned, 6 to the right and 6 to the left, of which 6 have been abandoned and 6 are now in operation. Air shaft is 20 feet deep and 8 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by two fans, one of which is an Ellison & Son 8-foot fan and the other is a Cole 16-foot fan. There is one Deming duplex electric-motor pump, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinders and 8-inch stroke, in use in the mine for pumping water from the face of the slope to the surface, and one duplex electric-motor Deming pump, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinders and 6-inch stroke, for the purpose of pumping water from the lake to the boiler. Equipment consists of one double Litchfield hoisting engine, with 20 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length, geared 1 to 3, and one single McEwen engine, with 16 by 16 inch cylinders, for driving dynamo. Steam is furnished by a battery of three steel tubular boilers, two of which are Kewanee, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, and one John O'Brien, 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet long.

Electrical machinery consists of one Goodman dynamo, 135 horsepower, 250 volts, with one General Electric motor, 35 horsepower, and one Northern Electric motor, 22 horsepower. The average number of

men and boys employed in and around this mine is 67. The production of coal for the current year was 34,868 tons. There was one fatal accident reported from this mine to me during the year.

NO. 6. A. W. BRECKENRIDGE.

Mr. Breckenridge commenced, in March, 1905, to open a slope mine 2 miles south of Bache No. 6 shaft, near High Hill Church, on what is known as the "Perryville vein," and which is nonsegregated land. The average thickness of the coal is 4 feet, pitching 9° to the south. The slope has been driven 250 feet and one entry has been turned, which is now in operation. Air shaft is 22 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. Equipment consists of one Lidgerwood single hoisting engine, with 10 by 14 inch cylinder, with drum 2 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by one upright 6-horsepower boiler. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 4. The production of coal for the current year was 300 tons, which up to this time has been sold locally. No accidents were reported to me from this mine.

NO. 7. BREWER COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This property has changed hands since my last report, and is now being operated by other parties, who have not given me the names of the officers of the company. Operations are being conducted on the east side of what is known as the Savanna anticline. Two slopes are in operation, viz, Slope No. 1 and Slope No. 2. The spur track referred to in my last report has been completed and shipments are now being made over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1902 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 43° to the southeast. Slope has been driven down 320 feet. Four entries have been turned, two to the right and two to the left, two of which have been worked out and abandoned and two are now in operation. There are two air shafts each 25 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot Union Iron Works fan. There is one single Pulling pump with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 8-inch stroke in use for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface. The equipment consists of one Riverside double hoisting engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to 6. Steam is furnished by one South St. Louis steel tubular boiler 42 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 43. Production of coal for the current year was 14,855. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1903 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 43° to the southeast. Slope has been driven down 150 feet. Air shaft is 25 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in

size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. Equipment consists of one South St. Louis Foundry Company double hoisting engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinders, drum 3 feet in diameter and 4-foot face, geared 1 to 5. Steam is furnished by one Atlas steel tubular boiler 42 inches in diameter and 10 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 11. Production of coal for the current year was 2,150 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine.

NO. 8. CAMERON COAL AND MERCANTILE COMPANY.

This company operates a slope mine west of Cameron, Ind. T., on the Midland Valley Railroad. The slope was opened in the year 1903 on the Panama vein; the coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 13° to the southeast. The slope has been driven 1,200 feet and eight entries have been turned, four to the right and four to the left, two of which have been abandoned and six are now in operation. Air shaft is 65 feet deep and 8 by 12 feet in size, divided into two compartments, one for air and one for an escape way, the escape way being provided with a 4-foot stairway. The mine is ventilated by one Union Iron Works fan. There is in use at this mine one Gardner duplex pump and one Worthington pump, sizes not given.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 18 inch cylinders; drum, 48 inches in diameter and 36 inches long. Steam is furnished by two Lookout Boiler Company steel tubular boilers, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 93. Production of coal for the current year was 36,000 tons. There were two accidents reported to me from this mine, one of which proved fatal.

NO. 9. CANADIAN COAL COMPANY.

This company has recently opened up a slope mine near Dawson, Ind. T., but no coal was taken out during the current year, strip pits only having been operated. The coal is 28 to 30 inches thick and practically level. The average number of men and boys employed was 75. Production of coal for the year was 10,597 tons. There were no accidents reported to me by this company.

NOS. 10 AND 11. CENTRAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

This company, whose general offices are in Kansas City, Mo., operates one slope mine at Carbon, Ind. T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, also two small slope mines operated by contract, details of which will be given under the head of "E. W. Schreiner, contractor." This company also operates a slope mine near Henryetta, Ind. T., and also some strip and drift work.

SLOPE MINE NO. 77.

This slope was opened in the year 1896 on the McAlester vein; the coal is 3½ feet thick, pitching 10° to the north. The slope has been driven 3,000 feet and six entries are in operation; number of entries

worked out not given. Air shaft is 28 feet deep and 8 by 10 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan, driven by belt. There are three pumps in use in this mine, one being a Pulling single pump, with 16-inch steam cylinder, 6-inch water cylinder, and 24-inch stroke, one Hooker single pump, with 8-inch steam cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke; one Hooker double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke; these pumps being used for pumping water from the mine to the surface. There are also two Cameron single pumps, with 7-inch steam cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Wright & Adams double direct hoisting engine, with 12 by 20 inch cylinders and drum 3½ feet in diameter and 5 feet long. Also one Cleveland & Warwick screen engine, with 5 by 12 inch cylinder, for driving a shaker screen. Steam is furnished by two steel tubular boilers, one of which is a John Roach & Son boiler, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, and one Crescent Iron Works boiler, 60 inches in diameter and 20 feet long. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 133. The production of coal for the current year was 44,236 tons. There were three accidents reported to me from this mine, none of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 22.

This mine was opened in the year 1902 on the Henryetta vein; the coal is 36 inches thick and practically level. Slope has been driven 100 feet and the workings have been extended out 600 feet farther. Eight entries have been turned in various directions. Air shaft is 30 feet deep and 4 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. Two pumps are in use, one a Snow double pump, with 4-inch steam cylinders, 3½-inch water cylinders, and 2½-inch stroke, in the mine for pumping water to the surface, and one Snow double pump, with 4-inch steam cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinders, and 2½-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers. Equipment consists of one Great Western Manufacturing Company double hoisting engine, with 10 by 20 inch cylinders; drum 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to 3. There is also in use one Lackie single engine, with 8 by 12 inch cylinder, for operating shaker screen. Steam is supplied by one Newsome iron cylindrical boiler, 36 inches in diameter and 28 feet long. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 57. Production of coal for the current year was 18,170 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 12. CHAMBERS COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company operates a slope mine at Chambers, Ind. T., formerly known as Perryville, north of Savanna. This mine was opened in the year 1903 on the Secor vein; the coal is 30 inches thick, pitching 17° to the west. Slope has been driven down 600 feet; eight entries have been turned, four of which have been worked out and abandoned and four are now in operation. There are two air shafts, each 24 feet deep and 4 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace

power. There is one single shop pump, with 8-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, at the bottom of slope for pumping water to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Schillenhough & Sons double hoisting engine, with 7 by 9 inch cylinders; drum is 34 inches in diameter and 42 inches in length. Steam is furnished by one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 48 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 14. Production of coal for the current year was 6,603 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 13. THE COALGATE COMPANY.

This company, with offices at Coalgate, Ind. T., operates at a point near Coalgate, Ind. T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The mines operated during the past year were mines Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Mine No. 2 has been abandoned, and in Mine No. 3 the pillars are now being pulled, the machinery will be removed, and the mine abandoned about September 1, 1905.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1895, and a full description of it is given in my former report. The coal is 3 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 7° to the northwest. This mine has been abandoned during the current year. The production of coal for the year was 107 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine was opened in the year 1900, and a full description of it is given in my former report. The pillars are now being removed, as above stated. Production of coal for the current year was 17,996 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 4.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the Lehigh vein. The coal is 3 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 6° to the north. The slope has been driven 1,800 feet and 12 entries have been turned, 6 to the right and 6 to the left, of which 6 have been worked out and abandoned and 6 are now in operation. Air shaft is 60 feet deep and 4 by 4 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one Crawford & McCrimmon fan. Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 10 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 5 feet in length. Steam is furnished by two John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. Production of coal for the current year was 24,696 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SHAFT MINE NO. 5.

This shaft was opened in the year 1903 on the Lehigh vein. The coal is 4 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 8° to the northwest. The shaft

is 633 feet deep. A slope has been driven down to the dip 600 feet and a plane has been driven to the rise 300 feet. Eight entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of shaft is 8 by 10 feet, with third compartment 4 by 8 feet. The air shaft is 600 feet deep and by 6 by 14 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one Sullivan 6-foot high-speed fan. Equipment consists of one Ottumwa double direct hoisting engine, with 24 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 10 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length. There is also one Ottumwa double direct hoisting engine, with 12 by 18 inch cylinders, drum 6 feet in diameter, for hoisting on slope. Steam is furnished by a battery of five steel tubular boilers, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, three being John O'Brien and two Reynolds & Dawley Manufacturing Company boilers. Total production of coal for the current year was 25,425 tons. There were reported to me from this mine during the current year two accidents, one of which proved fatal.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around the foregoing mine is 125.

NO. 14. THE CREEK COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company has opened a shaft about 3 miles southwest of Henryetta, Ind. T., and is now completing a switch to connect with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. This shaft has only just been sunk to the coal, and no development has yet been made. The coal is 37 inches thick and is practically level. The shaft is 305 feet deep and no entries have yet been turned. The size of the two hoisting compartments is 8 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 9 inches; the third compartment, or air way, is 3 feet by 8 feet 6 inches. One Blakeslee single pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, is in use for the purpose of pumping water from the pond to the tank for use of the boilers.

The equipment consists of one double direct Litchfield hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. There is one Union Iron Works single engine, with 10 by 14 inch cylinders, for running shaker screen, and one single Ideal engine, with 15 by 14 inch cylinder, for running dynamo. Steam is furnished by two steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length, one being a Rohan and the other a Union Iron Works boiler.

This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot Ottumwa fan. The electrical machinery consists of one 100-kilowatt Goodman Manufacturing Company multipolar generator, 130 horsepower, 250 volts. No coal has yet been produced from this mine, and no accidents have been reported.

NO. 15. DUNLAP & STUMBAUGH.

These parties have recently located and opened two mines, one on each side of what is known as the "Alexander Gap" land, lying near the incorporated town of Quinton, Ind. T. These operations are on nonsegregated land and are operated either by the allottees or by leases from the allottees. Both are drift mines, the coal lying flat and being about 3½ feet thick, including a slate band, which is found in

the coal, averaging 4 to 8 inches thick. The coal is said to be similar to McAlester coal. The only coal so far produced has been 300 tons, which has been stripped and sold locally. The average number of men and boys employed is 10.

As these mines have only recently been opened the same have not been included in the list of new openings given.

NO. 16. EASTERN COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company, whose headquarters are at Wilburton, Ind. T., has operated during the past year slope mines Nos. 10, 14, 15, and 16, northwest of Wilburton, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 10.

This slope was opened in the year 1899 on the upper Hartshorne vein and was reported in my last report under the head of the McAlester Coal and Mineral Company. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 7° to the northeast. The slope has been driven down to a depth of 1,400 feet, and ten entries have been turned, five to the right and five to the left; two entries have been abandoned and eight are now in operation. There are two air shafts, each 50 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 16-foot Redpath-South McAlester fan. One Cameron pump, with 18-inch air cylinder, 8-inch water cylinder, and 20-inch stroke, is in use in this mine for the purpose of pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface. Equipment consists of one Grainger double hoisting engine, with 14 by 24 inch cylinders; drum 6 feet in diameter and 9 feet in length. The engine is geared 1 to 4.

Steam is furnished by three John O'Brien steel tubular boilers—one 48 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, one 48 inches in diameter and 22 feet long, and one 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. There is one Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor, with 16-inch steam cylinder, 18-inch air cylinder, and 20-inch stroke, in use at this mine for running pumps. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 89. The production of coal for the current year was 31,970 tons.

There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 14.

This is a new slope mine which has been recently opened on the lower Hartshorne vein. The slope has only been driven 100 feet, and the coal has not yet assumed its normal thickness. The coal pitches about 6° to the northeast. The equipment consists of one single 7 by 16 inch cylinder engine, with drum 3 feet in diameter and 36-inch face. The engine is geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by one upright tubular boiler, 36 inches in diameter and 14 feet in length. The present equipment is only temporary, the permanent equipment being on the ground but not installed. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this slope is 6.

SLOPE MINE NO. 15.

This slope was opened in the year 1899 on the upper Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 9° to the north. The slope

has been driven down 600 feet, and four entries have been turned, two to the right and two to the left, of which one has been abandoned and three are now in operation. There are two air shafts, each 19 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. One No. 5 Dean pump, with 7-inch steam cylinder and 4-inch water cylinder and 9-inch stroke, is in use for pumping water from the face of the slope to the surface.

The equipment consists of one Ellison & Son single hoisting engine, with 10 by 16 inch cylinder and drum 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length. The engine is geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by one steel tubular boiler, 50 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 15.

The production of coal for the current year was 9,865 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year. The above mine is operated under a contract by John Knowlin.

SLOPE MINE NO. 16.

This slope was opened in the year 1900 on the upper Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 9° to the north. The slope has been driven down 1,000 feet. Four entries have been turned, two to the right and two to the left; two entries have been abandoned and two are still in operation. Air shaft is 30 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. There is one Cameron pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 3-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke. Equipment consists of one Ellison & Son single hoisting engine, with 9 by 14 inch cylinder, and drum 3 feet in diameter and 3 feet in length. The engine is geared 1 to 6. Steam is furnished by one steel tubular boiler 40 inches in diameter and 10 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 13. The production of coal for the current year was 5,785 tons. No accidents were reported to me from this mine.

NO. 17. MRS. D. EDWARDS & SON.

This company is still operating the two slopes mentioned last year, northeast of Kiowa, Ind. T., at Edwards, on the Ardmore branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This slope was sunk in the year 1900 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 17° to the northwest. The slope has been driven down 600 feet, and five entries are now in operation. The air shaft is 24 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot Atlas fan. There is one Worthington duplex pump, with 6-inch air cylinders, 2½-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, in use for the purpose of pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Riverside Iron Works double direct hoisting engine, with 14 by 20 inch cylinders; the drum is 6 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length. One Atlas single engine is in use for operating a shaker screen. This engine has 6¼ by 10 inch cylinder.

Steam is furnished by two steel tubular boilers—one a Riverside Iron Works, 66 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length, and one Liggett & Sons, 44 inches in diameter and 13 feet in length. There is in use at this mine one Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor, with 16-inch steam cylinder, 16-inch air cylinder, and 18-inch stroke, for running pumps. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine and the production of coal for the current year is shown in conjunction with No. 2 mine.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 17° to the northwest. Slope has been driven 350 feet, and two entries are in operation. Air shaft is 20 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot Atlas fan. There is one single United Steam Pump Company pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinder, and 8-inch stroke, in use for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface. Equipment consists of one Lidgerwood double, geared engine, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 inch cylinders; drum 18 inches in diameter and 32 inches long. Steam is furnished by one Liggett & Sons steel tubular boiler, 44 inches in diameter and 13 feet long.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine and mine No. 1 is 50. The total production of both mines during the current year was 14,448 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the year from these two mines.

NO. 18. THE FOLSOM-MORRIS COAL MINING COMPANY.

This company operates one shaft at Midway, Ind. T., the home office being located at Ardmore and the mine office at Midway, Ind. T.

SHAFT MINE NO. 1.

This shaft was opened in the year 1901 on the Lehigh vein. The coal is 3 feet 4 inches thick, pitching 4° to the northeast. The shaft is 122 feet deep, from which level a slope has been driven to the dip 920 feet and a plane has been driven to the rise 735 feet. Ten entries are in operation. The size of the hoisting compartments is 7 by 10 feet, and the third compartment is 4 by 7 feet. The escape-way shaft is 69 feet deep and $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Litchfield fan. There is one single Union pump, with 5-inch steam cylinder, 6-inch water cylinder, and 8-inch stroke, in use for the purpose of feeding the boilers.

Equipment consists of one double direct Litchfield hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length; and one double direct Hendrie & Bolthoff hoisting engine, with 9 by 10 inch cylinders, with drum 36 inches in diameter and 17 inches in length, in use on the slope. Steam is supplied by two John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 60 inches in diameter and 22 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 56. The production of coal for the current year was 7,849 tons. No accidents were reported to me from this mine during the year.

NOS. 19 AND 20. THE GREAT WESTERN COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

The headquarters of this company are at South McAlester, Ind. T., and they have operated during the past year the following mines:

Slope mines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, near Wilburton, Ind. T.; new No. 7, referred to in my last annual report, has not been operated during the current year. This company has also operated slope mine No. 9 at Baker, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINES NOS. 1 AND 2.

The production of these two mines, together with that of No. 6, is concentrated upon one extensive tippie adjacent to the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, where the coal is dumped over a shaker screen into railroad cars. An improved box-car loader is in use at this point for loading coal in covered cars.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1898 on the lower Hartshorne or Wilburton vein. The coal is 6 feet thick, pitching 19° to the north. Slope has been driven down 1,300 feet, and five entries are in operation. There are two air shafts, each 30 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by two 10-foot Erie fans. Two pumps are in use—one a single Dean pump, with 12-inch air cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke, for pumping water from the lodgment to the surface, and one Snow & Co. double pump, with 6-inch air cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the bottom of slope to lodgment. Equipment consists of one Riverside double hoisting engine, with 14 by 24 inch cylinders, drum 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam for this mine, as well as for mine No. 2, is furnished by a battery of three steel tubular boilers—two John O'Brien, 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, and one Brownell, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length. There is in use one Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor, with 18-inch steam cylinder and 16-inch air cylinder, for running pumps. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 83. The production for the current year of this mine, together with Nos. 2 and 6, was 94,464 tons. There were four accidents reported to me during the year from this mine, one of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This slope was opened in the year 1898 on the upper Hartshorne or Wilburton, vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 19° to the north. Slope has been driven down 1,000 feet, and there are six entries in operation. There are two air shafts, each 30 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by two 10-foot Atlas fans. There are two pumps in use—one Dean single pump, with 12-inch air cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke, and one Fairbanks-Morse double pump, with 6-inch air cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine to the surface. Equipment consists of one Riverside double hoisting engine with 14 by 20 inch cylinders, drum 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length, geared 1 to 3. The average number of men and boys em-

ployed in and around this mine is 75. Production for the current year is included in that of mine No. 1. There were five accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, two of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This slope was opened in the year 1899 on the upper Hartshorne or Wilburton, vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 18° to the north. Slope has been driven down 1,300 feet, and eight entries are in operation. Air shaft is 40 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Redpath fan. There are two pumps in use—one a Hooker single pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke, and one Fairbanks-Morse double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double hoisting engine, with 12 by 24 inch cylinders, drum 5 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length, geared 1 to 3. Steam is furnished by two steel tubular boilers—one John O'Brien, 60 inches in diameter and 14 feet in length, and one Tompkins, 42 inches in diameter and 10 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 88. Production for the current year was 42,028 tons. There were three accidents reported to me from this mine, none of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 4.

This slope was opened in the year 1900 on the lower Wilburton or Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 5 inches thick, pitching 18° to the north. Slope has been driven down 1,000 feet and there are eight entries in operation. Air shaft is 25 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by a 12-foot fan. There are two pumps in use in this mine for pumping water from the bottom of slope to the surface—one a Snow double pump, with 7-inch steam cylinders, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinders, and 8-inch stroke, and one Snow double pump, with $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steam cylinders, $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch water cylinders, and 5-inch stroke. Equipment consists of one Riverside double hoisting engine, with 14 by 24 inch cylinders, drum 6 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length. Steam is furnished by two steel tubular boilers, one a Brownell, 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, and one Dallas Iron Foundry Company, 54 inches in diameter and 14 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 63. The production for the current year was 39,038 tons. There were two accidents reported to me during the year, none of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 6.

This slope was opened in the year 1899 on the lower Hartshorne or Wilburton vein. The coal is 6 feet thick, pitching 25° to the north. Slope has been driven down 1,440 feet, and four entries are in operation. There is one air shaft 25 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Erie fan. There are in use in this mine, for pumping water from the mine to the surface, two pumps, one a single Hooker pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -

inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, and one Snow double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke. Equipment consists of one Ellison & Son single hoisting engine, with 12 by 24 inch cylinders, drum 5 feet in diameter and 8 feet long. Steam is furnished by two John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 52 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 49. Production for the year is included in that of mine No. 1. There was one accident reported to me from this mine during the year, which was not fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 7.

This is a new slope mine, and was opened in 1904 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 6 feet thick, pitching 18° to the north. Air shaft is 85 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine has not been operated during the current year on account of the slow demand for coal.

BAKER SLOPE MINE NO. 9.

This slope was opened in the year 1904 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 50° to the south. Slope has been driven 500 feet, and four entries have been turned and are now in operation. There is one air shaft 42 feet deep and 10 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot fan. Equipment consists of one Danville double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 36 inch cylinders. Drum is 52 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length. Steam is furnished by two steel tubular boilers, one a Brownell, 44 inches in diameter and 14 feet long, and one John O'Brien, 54 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 76. Production of coal for the current year was 28,717 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 21. W. E. HAILEY.

Mr. W. E. Hailey has recently opened a small slope on nonsegregated land north of Chambers, Ind. T., on the Secor vein. The coal is 3 feet thick, pitching 20°. Slope has been driven 300 feet, and no entries have as yet been turned. This mine is ventilated by furnace. Equipment consists of one small sinking engine with portable boiler. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 6. Total production of coal for the current year was 350 tons, which has been disposed of locally. A switch, however, has recently been completed to the mine, and hereafter the coal will be shipped by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

NOS. 22 AND 23. HAILEY-OLA COAL COMPANY.

This company operates at Haileyville, Ind. T., and at Ola, a point east of Wilburton. The mines operated by this company during the past year are Haileyville shaft mine No. 1 and slope mine No. 3 and Ola slope mines Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

HAILEYVILLE SHAFT MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1900 on the lower Hartshorne vein, and is connected with slope mine No. 2, which was opened in 1898, the whole now being operated as one mine and all of the coal hoisted through the shaft. No. 2 slope mentioned is now considered as a plane and is used as an escape way. The coal is 4 feet 9 inches thick, pitching 13° to the north. The shaft is 320 feet deep and a slope has been driven down 800 feet to the dip from the level of the shaft bottom. No. 2 slope, which forms a plane to No. 1 shaft, is 1,640 feet in length. There are nine entries in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of the shaft is $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with third compartment 4 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There are two air shafts, each 40 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by two 14-foot Ottumwa fans. Three pumps are in use in this mine, one Hooker duplex pump, with 12-inch air cylinders, 6-inch water cylinders, and 12-inch stroke, located at the bottom of the shaft for pumping water to the surface; one Knowles single pump, with 10-inch air cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke, for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the bottom of the shaft, and one Snow duplex pump, with $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steam cylinders, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinders, and 5-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 32 inch cylinders. Drum is 8 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length; one double Litchfield hoisting engine on the plane with 12 by 16 inch cylinders; drum 6 feet in diameter and 5 feet in length, geared 1 to 4, and one Ætna double direct slope hoisting engine, with 18 by 36-inch cylinders, drum 6 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length.

Steam is furnished by a battery of five steel tubular boilers, three Brownell, 66 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length; one Kenny Brothers, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length, and one locomotive, 36 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length.

There is in use one Sullivan air compressor, with 20-inch steam cylinder and 22-inch air cylinder for running pumps.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 127. The production for the current year was 91,481 tons. There were four accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, none of which proved fatal.

HAILEYVILLE SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This slope was opened in the year 1901 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 5 feet thick, pitching 22° to the southwest. Slope has been driven down 800 feet, and four entries are in operation. There is one air shaft 20 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. Mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Ottumwa fan. There is one Snow duplex pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, at the bottom of slope for pumping water to the surface.

Equipment consists of one South St. Louis Foundry and Machine Company double hoisting engine, with 10 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to 4.

Steam is supplied by a battery of two steel tubular boilers, one

Johnson, 54 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length, and one Erie, 48 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 25. The production of coal for the current year was 13,082 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the current year.

OLA SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1898 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 5 feet thick, pitching 25° to the north. Slope has been driven 1,100 feet, and 10 entries are in operation. Air shaft is 9 feet deep and 5 by 5 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Erie fan. There are three pumps in use—one Snow duplex pump, with 4½-inch air cylinders, 3¾-inch water cylinders, and 4-inch stroke; one Snow duplex pump, with 6-inch air cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, which are used for pumping water from the bottom of slope to the surface, and one Pulling & Son duplex pump, with 16-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 24-inch stroke, used for pumping water from the creek to the mine for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double, geared hoisting engine, with 12 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by a battery of three steel tubular boilers—two Brownell, 66 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, and one John O'Brien, 48 inches in diameter and 18 feet long.

There is in use one Sullivan air compressor, with 20-inch steam cylinder, 22-inch air cylinder, for running pumps. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 86. The production of coal for the current year was 53,288 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

OLA SLOPE MINE NO. 1½.

This mine, which was fully described in my previous report, was worked out and abandoned during the spring of 1905. The production of coal is included under the head of slope mine No. 1.

OLA SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 5 feet thick, pitching 25° to the north. Slope has been driven 750 feet, and five entries are in operation. Air shaft is 8 feet deep and 4 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot South McAlester Foundry and Machine Company fan. There is in use for pumping water from the mine to the surface one Knowles pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke.

Equipment consists of one Schoolhorn & Albright single hoisting engine, with 10 by 20 inch cylinder; drum is 48 inches in diameter and 61 inches long, geared 1 to 5. Steam is furnished by one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 48 inches in diameter and 18 feet long.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 31. Production of coal for the current year was 19,330.

There were three accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, none of which proved fatal.

OLA SLOPE MINE NO. 4.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 5 feet thick, pitching 31° to the north. The slope has been driven 600 feet, and four entries are in operation. Air shaft is 50 feet deep and 5 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot Eagle Iron Works fan. There are in use for pumping water from the mine to the surface two pumps—one Hooker pump, with 12-inch steam cylinder, 6-inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke, and one Laidlaw & Dunn pump, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steam cylinder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke.

Equipment consists of one double, direct *Ætna* hoisting engine, with 18 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 6 feet long. Steam is furnished by one Brownell steel tubular boiler, 66 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 35. Production for the current year was 20,410 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the year from this mine.

NO. 24. HENDERSON SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY.

This company, which operates at Bokoshe, Ind. T., and which was reported in my last annual report, has lately passed into the hands of a receiver, Mr. W. H. Butterfield, of Fort Smith, Ark., having been appointed by the court. This company operates two slopes, known as slopes Nos. 1 and 2.

SLOPE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the Panama vein; the coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 5° to the southeast. Slope is driven down 485 feet, and two entries are in operation. Air shaft is 35 feet deep and 8 by 8 feet in size. Mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Ottumwa fan. There is in use one double Worthington pump, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steam cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke.

Equipment consists of one S. Flory Manufacturing Company hoisting engine, with 12 by 15 inch cylinders; drum 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet long, geared 1 to 5. Steam is furnished by one Nagle Iron Works locomotive boiler, 54 inches in diameter and 18 feet long.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 51. The production for the year was 9,228 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the Panama vein. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 5° to the southeast. This mine is ventilated by one 14-foot United Iron Works fan. There is in use for pumping water from the mine to the surface one Worthington double pump, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steam cylinders, 5-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke.

Equipment consists of one Ottumwa double hoisting engine, size not known; drum is 4 feet in diameter. Steam is furnished by one Ottumwa Iron Works steel tubular boiler, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 10. The production for the current year was 1,500 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 25. HENRYETTA COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company operates one slope mine and several strip pits near Henryetta, Ind. T.

The mine was opened in the year 1903 on the Henryetta vein. The coal is 3 feet thick and is practically level. Slope has been driven through the rock 60 feet, at an angle of 13°, to the coal for the purpose of landing the coal on a spur track. Two entries have been turned. Air shaft is 17 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot fan. Equipment consists of one single hoisting engine, with 8 by 8 inch cylinder; drum is 2 feet in diameter and geared 1 to 7. Steam is furnished by one steel locomotive boiler, 3½ feet in diameter and 12 feet in length.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 24. Production of this mine and of the strip pits above referred to was 7,136 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 26. HORSE PEN COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company is stripping coal at Collinsville, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T. Operations were commenced in 1899; the coal is 19 inches thick, with a very slight pitch. The average number of men and boys employed is 26. The production of coal for the current year was 10,546 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the year by this company.

NO. 27. HOWARD COAL MINING COMPANY.

This company has been operating strip pits for some time past, and has recently opened up a drift mine, known as drift mine No. 1, with headquarters at Scales, Ind. T.; shipping point, Dawson.

DRIFT MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1905 on the vein being operated in the Tulsa district. The coal is 32 inches thick and is level. Drift has been driven 320 feet and two entries have been turned and are now in operation. Air shaft is 18 feet deep and 5 by 5 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace power. There is one Blake single steam pump with 6¼-inch water cylinder in use in this mine for pumping water from the mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Joplin Engine Works single engine, with 6 by 8 inch cylinders; drum is 28 inches in diameter. Steam is supplied by two Joplin steel upright boilers, of 10 horsepower each.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is —. The production of coal for the current year from this mine and the strip pits operated by this company was 8,984 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this company's workings.

NO. 28. INDIAN COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company, which was reported in my last annual report as operating near Buck, Ind. T., has abandoned the mine at that point and is now conducting operations at a new point north of Dow, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1905 on the lower Hartshorne vein; coal is 3 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 16° to the south. Slope has been driven down 400 feet, and two entries have been turned and are now in operation. There are two air shafts each 45 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot Eagle fan. There is in use one Worthington single pump, with 7½-inch steam cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder and 6-inch stroke and one Pulling single pump with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine.

Equipment consists of a Nelsonville double hoisting engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinders; drum is 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet long, geared 1 to 5. Steam is furnished by one Atlas steel tubular boiler, 48 inches in diameter and 14 feet long. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 22. Production of coal for the current year is 1,551 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 29. KALI-INLA COAL COMPANY.

This company is operating a slope mine southwest of Gowen, Ind. T. The headquarters of this company are at Fort Smith, Ark.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 6° to the south. Slope has been driven down 1,100 feet and seven entries have been turned and are now in operation. Air shaft is 35 feet deep and 7½ by 10 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 16-foot Ottumwa fan. There is in use for pumping water from the mine to the surface one Worthington double pump, with 9-inch steam cylinders, 5-inch water cylinders, and 9-inch stroke.

Equipment consists of one Ottumwa double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 56 inches in diameter and 5 feet in length. Steam is furnished by one Lookout Boiler Manufacturing Company steel tubular boiler, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 116. Production of coal for the current year was 24,667 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 30. LE BOSQUET COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company operates one slope mine at a point southeast of the town of Hughes, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1902 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 4 inches thick, pitching 27° to the north. Slope has been driven 450 feet and six entries have been turned and are now in operation. There are two air shafts 18 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by two 10-foot Eagle Iron Works fans. Three pumps are in use—one single Cameron pump, with 6½-inch steam cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinder, and 7-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers; one Snow double pump, with 7-inch steam cylinders, 3-inch water cylinders, and 8-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine to the surface; and one Gardner Pond double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, located at pond for supplying water to the boiler tank.

Equipment consists of one Aetna Foundry and Machine Company double hoisting engine, with 12 by 20 inch cylinders; drum is 66 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length, geared 1 to 5.

Steam is furnished by two John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 66 inches in diameter and 16 feet long.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 69. Production of coal for the current year was 34,565 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 31. J. J. M'ALESTER.

Mr. J. J. McAlester is now operating two slope mines, known as Nos. 1 and 2, at a point west of McAlester, Ind. T., slope No. 1 having been heretofore reported as the McEvers Coal Company and slope No. 2 as the Valley Coal Company.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1900 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 45° to the south. Slope has been driven down 300 feet and two entries are in operation. Air shaft is 20 feet deep and 4 by 4 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. There is one Columbia single pump, with 12-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, in use for pumping water from the mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Ellison & Son double hoisting engine, with 10 by 16 inch cylinders. Drum is 4 feet in diameter, 5½ feet in length, and geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by one Frost Manufacturing Company steel tubular boiler, 54 inches in diameter and 14 feet long. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 9. Production of coal for the current year was 1,300 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 3 feet thick, pitching 42° to the south. Slope has been driven 350 feet and two entries are in operation. There are two air shafts, each 30 feet deep and 4 by 4 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. Equipment consists of one Lidgerwood double hoisting engine, with 7 by 10 inch cylinders. Drum is 2 feet 6 inches in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Steam is furnished by one South McAlester Foundry iron tubular boiler, 3 feet in diameter and 12 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 6. The production of coal for the year was 2,450 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 32. M'ALESTER AND GALVESTON COAL MINING COMPANY.

This company has opened up three slopes north of McAlester, Ind. T., on the lower Hartshorne vein, known as slopes Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Slopes Nos. 2 and 3 have been fully described in a previous report, and which were then reported as not being operated, are still idle, and there has been no production from these mines during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1901. Coal is 3 feet thick, pitching 14° to the southeast. Slope has been driven 800 feet and three entries are in operation. Air shaft is 20 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one Atlas fan. There is one single pump (name not given) in use in this mine for pumping water to the surface. Equipment consists of one S. Flory Manufacturing Company double hoisting engine with 10 by 12 inch cylinders. Drum is 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to 5. Steam is furnished by one Atlas steel tubular boiler, 42 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 4. Production of coal for the current year was 1,731 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 33. M'ALESTER-CHOCTAW COAL COMPANY.

This company operates three slope mines west of McAlester, Ind. T., known as slope mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1900 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 3 inches thick, pitching 30° to the south. Slope has been driven 600 feet and one entry is in operation. Air shaft is 50 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 11-foot Cole fan. There are two pumps in use—one Pulling double pump, with $10\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steam cylinders, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -inch water cylinders, and 8-inch stroke, for pumping water from the slope

to the surface; and one Snow double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Monday double hoisting engine, with 9 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 3 feet in diameter and 3 feet in length, geared 1 to 5. Steam is supplied by one Nelson steel tubular boiler 54 inches in diameter and 14 feet long.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 24. The total production of coal for the current year is included with that of mine No. 2.

There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year. This mine has been idle most of the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 50° to the south at the mouth of slope, flattening out to 45° at the face of slope. Slope has been driven 250 feet and two entries are in operation. There are two air shafts, each 8 feet deep and 4 by 4 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Union Iron Works fan. There is one Hooker single pump with 7-inch steam cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke in use in this mine for pumping water to the surface.

Equipment consists of one South St. Louis single hoisting engine, with 12 by 26 inch cylinder; drum is 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by one South St. Louis steel tubular boiler 48 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 24. Total production of coal for the current year, including that of mines Nos. 1 and 3, was 13,979 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year. This mine also stood idle for a considerable portion of the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet 3 inches thick, pitching 50° to the south at the mouth of the slope, flattening out to 45° at the face of the slope. Slope has been driven 250 feet and two entries are in operation. Air shaft is 6 feet deep and 4 by 5 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Eagle fan.

Equipment consists of one single hoisting engine with 10 by 20 inch cylinder; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler 48 inches in diameter and 20 feet long. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 21. The production of this mine is included with that of slope No. 2. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 34. M'ALESTER COAL AND MINERAL COMPANY.

This company, whose headquarters are at Wilburton, Ind. T., has operated during the past year slope mines Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

In my report for the year ended June 30, 1904, the written reports made to me were incorrect, but were received too late to be corrected; the report for the current year now given is the result of my special inspection and will be found correct.

SLOPE MINE NO. 4.

Slope mine No. 4 was opened in the year 1896 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 16° to the north. The slope has been driven down 1,300 feet, and ten entries have been turned, five to the right and five to the left, four of which have been abandoned, and there are now six entries in operation. The air shaft is 50 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. There is in use in this mine one Cameron pump with 16-inch air cylinder, 7-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface. The equipment of this mine will be given in connection with that of mine No. 5.

SLOPE MINE NO. 5.

This mine was opened in the year 1897 on the upper Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 16° to the northeast. The slope has been driven down 1,500 feet, and ten entries have been turned, five to the right and five to the left, of which six have been abandoned, and there are now four entries in operation. The air shaft is 50 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. There is in use in this mine for pumping water from the face of the slope to the surface one Dean duplex pump with 10-inch air cylinders, 3-inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke.

The coal from mines Nos. 4 and 5, mentioned above, is hoisted by one equipment, consisting of one Ellison & Son single hoisting engine with 14 by 24 inch cylinder; the drum is 6 feet in diameter and 9 feet long, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by a battery of four boilers, two steel four-flue boilers 44 inches in diameter and 24 feet long, one steel four-flue boiler 48 inches in diameter and 26 feet long, and one steel tubular boiler 40 inches in diameter and 12 feet long. One Pulling & Co. tank and fire pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder and 3-inch water cylinder is in use in connection with these mines. Each of the foregoing mines is ventilated by one 13-foot Cole fan. An Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor with 20-inch steam cylinder, 22-inch air cylinder, and 24-inch stroke is in use at these mines for running pumps. The average number of men and boys employed in and around these mines is 121. The production of these mines for the current year is 62,290 tons. There were no accidents reported to me at these mines.

SLOPE MINE NO. 6.

This mine was opened in the year 1897 on the upper Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 15° to the north. The slope has been driven down 1,550 feet, and twelve entries have been turned, six to the right and six to the left, three of which have been abandoned, and there are now nine entries in operation. Air shaft is 25 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 14-foot Cole fan. The coal hoisted from this mine and from No. 7

mine is concentrated on one tippie and is thence dumped over a shaker screen into railroad cars. The production of this mine will be given in connection with that of No. 7 mine. The equipment consists of one double direct St. Louis Foundry Company engine with 18 by 24 inch cylinders and drum 6 feet in diameter and 9 feet long. There is one Cameron pump with 16-inch air cylinder, 7-inch water cylinder, and 18-inch stroke in use in this mine for pumping water from the face of the slope to the surface. There are in use in this mine six Sullivan blow mining machines run by air. There is also in use one electric dynamo. M. P. type, 260 amperes, 250 volts, driven by a Ball engine.

There is also installed in the same building one Bullett Electric Manufacturing Company 2,200-volt dynamo, driven by a direct-connected Corliss engine with 18 by 30 inch cylinder, which engine also operates a Bullett exciter, the foregoing machinery furnishing electric power and supplying the town of Wilburton with electric lights.

SLOPE MINE NO. 7.

This mine was opened in the year 1897 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 15° to the northeast. The slope has been driven down 1,500 feet, and 12 entries have been turned, 6 to the right and 6 to the left, 5 of which have been abandoned and 7 are now in operation. Air shaft is 20 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by a 13-foot Cole fan. There are in use in this mine 2 pumps, 1 a Cameron single double-acting pump with 18-inch air cylinder, 7-inch water cylinder, and 20-inch stroke, and one Pulling pump with 20-inch air cylinder, 7-inch water cylinder, and 24-inch stroke. These pumps are used for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface.

Equipment consists of 1 Ellison & Son hoisting engine, with 15 by 30 inch cylinder; drum 8 feet in diameter and 9 feet long. The engine is geared 1 to 3. There is installed at this mine 1 Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor with 20-inch steam cylinder and 22-inch air cylinder and 24-inch stroke. There is also installed in the same building 1 Sullivan compound air compressor with 20-inch steam cylinder, 22 and 14 inch air cylinders, and 24-inch stroke.

Equipment used jointly by mines Nos. 6 and 7.—Steam is furnished by a battery of 9 boilers, as follows: One John O'Brien steel tubular boiler 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, 2 Rohan Brothers boilers 50 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, 1 John O'Brien steel tubular boiler 60 inches in diameter and 14 feet long, 1 John O'Brien steel tubular boiler 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, and 4 John O'Brien steel tubular boilers 66 inches in diameter and 18 feet long.

In connection with these two mines there is in use 1 duplex pump with 10-inch air cylinders, 4½-inch water cylinders, and 12-inch stroke, for the purpose of pumping water from the pond to the tank. There is also 1 pump (maker unknown) which is used for supplying water in case of fire.

Details of workmen and production of Nos. 6 and 7 mines.—The average number of men and boys employed in and around mines Nos. 6 and 7 is 203. The production of coal for both mines for the current year was 96,446 tons.

There were two accidents reported to me as occurring in these mines, neither of which proved fatal.

NO. 35. M'ALESTER COAL MINING COMPANY.

This company is operating near Buck, Ind. T., and has operated during the past year shaft mine No. 6, and during a portion of the year slope mine No. 2, and shaft mine No. 12, which was abandoned. It has also operated 50 coke ovens.

SHAFT MINE NO. 6.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 4 inches thick, pitching 11° to the west. Shaft is 525 feet deep; a slope has been driven to the dip 600 feet and a plane to the rise 620 feet. Six entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of the shaft is 8 by 14 feet, with third compartment 6 by 8 feet. Air shaft is 520 feet deep and $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 14-foot Cole fan. There is in use one Pulling double pump, with 18-inch air cylinders, 7-inch water cylinders, and 24-inch stroke, located at the bottom of shaft, for pumping water from the mine to the surface. There are in use in this mine eight mining machines of Sullivan type.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine with 24 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 10 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length; and one Litchfield double direct slope hoisting engine, for hoisting on slope, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 7 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. Steam is furnished by five Brownell steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length. There is in use one Norwalk air compressor, with 22-inch steam cylinder, 18-inch air cylinder, and 30-inch stroke, for running machines and pumping. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 60. The production of coal for the current year was 7,722 tons. There were two accidents reported to me during the year from this mine, neither of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This slope was opened about the year 1895 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 9° to the northwest. Slope has been driven 2,900 feet. The operations in this mine consist of drawing the pillars for the purpose of abandoning the mine. Air shaft is 20 feet deep and 8 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot fan. No equipment is given, as same has been fully described in my previous reports. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 19. The production of coal for the year was 2,232 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the year from this mine.

Coke.—This company has operated 50 coke ovens during the past year, the total production for the year being 9,019 tons.

NO. 36. THOMAS M'DONALD.

Thomas McDonald operates a slope mine near Henryetta, Ind. T., which was opened in the year 1905 on the Henryetta vein. The

coal is 30 inches thick and is practically level. Slope has been driven down 93 feet to intersect the coal, from which main entries have been driven 184 feet. No side entries have yet been turned. Air shaft is 32 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. There is one single pump in use.

Equipment consists of one S. Flory Manufacturing Company double hoisting engine, with 11 by 14 inch cylinders; drum is 32 inches in diameter and 48 inches in length, geared 1 to 6. Steam is furnished by two Atlas Engine Works steel tubular boilers, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. There has been installed one Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor, with 16-inch steam cylinder, 18-inch air cylinder, and 18-inch stroke. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 10. There has been no production of coal from this mine during the current year. No accidents were reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 37. M'KENNA-TERRY COAL COMPANY.

This company operates a slope mine within the town site of Poteau, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1903 on the small vein which crops out in the foothills of the Cavanal Mountain. Coal is 24 inches thick, pitching 5° to the northwest. Slope has been driven 300 feet, and three entries are in operation. Air shaft is 32 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. There is no equipment installed at this mine, the coal being hauled out of the slope by mules. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 11. The production of coal for the current year was 2,471 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the current year from this mine.

NO. 38. GEORGE J. MARKLEY.

Mr. George J. Markley operates two slope mines at Sutter, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This slope was opened in the year 1899 on the lower vein found in the Cavanal Mountain. The coal is 3 feet 9 inches thick, pitching 10° to the south. Slope has been driven down 1,500 feet, and five entries are in operation. Air shaft is 39 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 20-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. There is one Cameron single pump in use in this slope. Equipment consists of one Griffith & Weage double hoisting engine, with 12 by 18 inch cylinders; there are two drums 5 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length, geared 1 to 6½. Steam is supplied by two flue boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 28 feet long. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 90. The production of coal for the year, including that of No. 2 slope, was 27,174 tons. There were two accidents, one of which proved fatal, reported from this mine during the current year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1899 on the lower vein found in the Cavanal Mountain. The coal is 3 feet 9 inches thick, pitching 10° to the south. Slope has been driven 800 feet, and four entries have been turned and are in operation. Air shaft is 36 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 16-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. There is one pump in use in this mine, size not given.

Equipment consists of one Griffith & Weage double hoisting engine, with 12 by 18 inch cylinders; with two drums 5 feet in diameter and 6 feet long. Steam is furnished by one steel tubular boiler, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 70. Production is included in the output of mine No. 1. There was one fatal accident reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 39. MEXICAN GULF COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This company operates near Howe, Ind. T. Mine No. 2 has been operated during the fiscal year, while mines Nos. 1, 3, and 4 have not.

SHAFT MINE NO. 1.

This mine was abandoned in November, 1903, and is now only used in conjunction with No. 2 as a pumping shaft.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1903 on the Arkansas vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 5° to the northwest. Slope has been driven 1,400 feet, and ten entries are in operation. Air shaft is 16 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot fan. There is one Gardner double pump, with 10-inch steam cylinders, 6-inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke, in use for pumping water up to the level running to No. 1 shaft, the said water running to No. 1 shaft by gravity, from whence it is pumped by one Gardner pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, 6-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Lidgerwood double hoisting engine, with 14 by 18 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 6 feet long, geared 1 to 4. Steam is supplied by two steel locomotive boilers—one Houston, Stanwood & Gamble, 56 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, and one Murray Iron Works, 44 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 125. The production of coal for the current year was 61,381. During the year there were three accidents reported to me from this mine, one of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine, which has been described in my previous reports, has not been operated during the current year.

SHAFT MINE NO. 4.

This mine, which has been described in my previous reports, has not been operated during the current year.

NO. 40. MILBY & DOW COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company operates three mines near Dow, Ind. T., known as mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3. No. 3 mine, however, has been worked but very little during this year.

SHAFT MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1898 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 2 feet 10 inches thick, pitching 10° to the southwest. Shaft is 228 feet deep. A slope has been driven from the surface and connects with this shaft, 2,425 feet in length. A plane has also been driven from the main northwest entry to the pitch of vein 1,000 feet. Number of entries in operation not given. Size of two hoisting compartments of shaft is 8 by 12 feet, with third compartment 8 by 8 feet in size. There are two air shafts, one 45 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size, and one 92 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by suitable fans placed at the mouths of the air shafts above mentioned. There are three pumps in use in this mine, one Worthington double pump, with 12-inch steam cylinders, 7-inch water cylinders, and 14-inch stroke; one American Well Company pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, 7-inch water cylinder, and 14-inch stroke, these pumps being situated at the shaft bottom, and one Deming triplex electric pump at the bottom of slope for pumping water from the slope to the bottom of the shaft.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 32 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length; one Litchfield double direct slope hoisting engine, with 18 by 32 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length; one Johnstown double direct plane hoisting engine, with 12 by 18 inch cylinders; drum is 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length.

Steam is furnished by a battery of four steel tubular boilers—two Kenny & Co., 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length; one Atlas, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length, and one Brownell, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.

Electric machinery consists of one McEwen & Co. dynamo, 75 horsepower, 300 volts, with engine to run same, for running pump and lighting purposes. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 156. Production of coal for the current year was 30,978 tons. There was one nonfatal accident reported to me from this mine during the year.

SHAFT MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1902, on the McAlester vein; the coal is 3 feet thick, pitching $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the southwest. Shaft is 328 feet deep, and slope connects with the main east entry from shaft bottom and is 1,900 feet in length. Number of entries in operation not given. Size of two hoisting compartments of shaft is 8 by 12

feet, with third compartment 8 by 8 feet in size. Air shaft is 55 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 18-foot Cole fan. There is in use in this mine one Knowles single pump, with 8-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 32 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length; one Litchfield double slope hoisting engine, with 18 by 32 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length, for lowering coal on slope to the shaft level. There is also a slope operated in connection with this mine equipped with one double direct hoisting engine, with 12 by 24 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 3½ feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is supplied by four steel tubular boilers—one Atlas, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length; one Frost & Co., 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length; one Ames, 36 inches in diameter and 14 feet in length, and one Brownell, 36 inches in diameter and 10 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 194. Total production of coal for the current year, including that of No. 3 mine, was 86,340 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine, which was described in my previous report, has been operated but a short time during the current year. The production of coal and the average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine are included in the report on mine No. 2. The coal from this mine is hauled overland and dumped into railroad cars over the tippie of No. 2 mine.

NO. 41. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS COAL COMPANY.

This company, whose headquarters are at Wilburton, Ind. T., operated during the past year one slope mine, No. 18, one shaft mine, No. 19, and one slope mine, recently commenced and known as No. 20.

SLOPE MINE NO. 18.

This slope was opened in the year 1903, on the upper Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4½ feet thick, pitching 9° to the north. The slope has been driven down 1,250 feet, and eight entries have been turned, four to the right and four to the left, all of which are now in operation. There are two air shafts, each 30 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 16-foot South McAlester Foundry Company fan. There is one Dean single pump, with 12-inch air cylinder, 7-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, in use in this mine for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface.

The equipment consists of one South St. Louis Foundry Company double hoisting engine, with 12 by 12 inch cylinders, with drum 6 feet in diameter and 5 feet 6 inches in length. The engine is geared 1 to 3. Steam is furnished by a battery of three steel boilers—one tubular, 60 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, one 54 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, and one flue, 48 inches in diameter and 28 feet

long. There is in use for furnishing air for running pumps one compound Sullivan air compressor, with 20-inch steam cylinder, 22 and 14 inch air cylinders, and 24-inch stroke. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 68. The production of coal for the current year was 19,917 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine.

SHAFT MINE NO. 19.

This shaft was opened in the year 1904 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 6 feet thick, with a pitch varying from 9° to 16° to the north. The shaft is 305 feet deep; two main entries have been extended from the shaft. A plane has been driven up the pitch of the coal from the main west entry a distance of 320 feet. The hoisting shaft is 7 feet 6 inches by 16 feet in the clear and is divided into three compartments, two of which are used as hoisting compartments, and the third for air, which air chamber is 3 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 6 inches in size. This mine is ventilated by one 16-foot South McAlester Foundry Company fan. There is in use, for the purpose of pumping water from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, one single Cameron pump, with 18-inch air cylinder, 7-inch water cylinder, and 20-inch stroke. There are also two other pumps used in connection with this mine, one being used to fill the tank and for fire purposes and the other for supplying water to the boilers. There are four mining machines in use, three being Sullivan punchers and one Ingersoll & Sargent puncher.

Equipment consists of one South St. Louis Foundry Company double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 24 inch cylinders, drum 6 feet diameter and 10 feet in length. Steam is furnished by a battery of three steel boilers—two tubular, 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, and one flue, 42 inches in diameter and 28 feet in length. There is in use for the purpose of running pumps and mining machines one compound Sullivan air compressor, with 20-inch steam cylinder, 22 and 14 inch air cylinders, and 24-inch stroke. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 9.

The production of coal for the current year was 4,126 tons.

A serious accident occurred at this mine on April 30, when 13 men were killed, the special details of which will be found in my accident reports. The management of this mine, after repairing and restoring the same, have decided not to operate it further until such time as slope No. 20 has been driven down and connected with the plane, driving up the rise from one of the main entries.

SLOPE MINE NO. 20.

This slope, as stated above, has been recently commenced for the purpose of connecting with the plane driven up the pitch of the coal from the main west entry of No. 19 mine. The slope has been driven about 60 feet and has about a thousand feet to be driven down the pitch to connect with the plane from mine No. 19. The coal is 5 feet thick, with a pitch of 14° to the north, and is on the lower Hartshorne vein. The equipment consists of one double, geared South McAlester Foundry Company hoisting engine, with 8 by 12 inch cyl-

inders, with friction drum 18 inches in diameter and 27 inches in length, which is supplied with steam from the battery of boilers installed at No. 18 mine.

NO. 42. OSAGE COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

The mines operated by this company during the current year are shaft mines Nos. 5 and 8 and slope mine No. 14, near Krebs, and slope mine No. 7, near Richville. Nos. 11 and 11½ mines, which were flooded with water in June, 1904, have been abandoned. A small amount of coal has been taken out by stripping. Eighty coke ovens have been operated during the past year. The headquarters of the company are at South McAlester, Ind. T.

SHAFT MINE NO. 5.

This mine was opened in the year 1895 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 9° to the southwest. Shaft is 482 feet deep, from which level two slopes have been driven to the dip, one 2,100 feet and the other 1,400 feet, and a plane driven to the rise 2,800 feet. Nine entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of shaft is 7 by 12 feet 6 inches, with third compartment 3 by 7 feet. Air shaft is 484 feet deep and 6 by 10 feet in size, with stairway. This mine is ventilated by one 15-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. The following pumps are in use: One Worthington duplex pump, with 12-inch steam cylinder, 5½-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, at the bottom of shaft; one Worthington duplex pump, 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers; one Deming triplex electric pump, with 8¼-inch water cylinders and 4-inch stroke, in one of the slopes; one Cameron duplex pump, with 8-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 8-inch stroke, in the other slope.

There are in use at this mine two Jeffrey, one Independent, and one Link Belt mining machines.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct-hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and 7 feet 4 inches in length; one Ottumwa double hoisting engine for slope, with 10 by 12 inch cylinders; drum 5½ feet in diameter and 6 feet 3 inches in length, geared 1 to 4½; one Ideal single electric engine, with 16 by 16 inch cylinder; Buffalo single engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinder for operating shaker screen, and one Ottumwa single engine, with 8 by 14 inch cylinder, for box-car loader. There is also one Fort Scott single engine for hoisting coal on the west slope. This engine has 16 by 18 inch cylinder; drum 6 feet in diameter and 4½ feet in length, geared 1 to 5, and one Fort Scott single engine, with 14 by 24 inch cylinder; drum 6 feet in diameter and 4½ feet in length, geared 1 to 5 on plane. Steam is supplied by a battery of six John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, two of which are 48 inches in diameter and 22 feet in length and four 60 inches in diameter and 22 feet in length.

Electric machinery consists of one Westinghouse dynamo, 130 kilowatts, 250 volts; two General Electric motors, 15 kilowatts, 220 volts, and one Jeffrey motor, 25 kilowatts, 250 volts.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 227. Production of coal for the current year was 79,288 tons. There were four accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, two of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 7.

This mine was opened in the year 1902 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 3 feet 10 inches thick, pitching 5° to the northeast. Slope has been driven 1,500 feet and eight entries are in operation. Air shaft is 35 feet deep and 6 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 7-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan and one 8-foot Murphy fan.

Two pumps are in use, one a Knowles double pump, with 10-inch steam cylinders, 6-inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers, and one Knowles double pump, with 10-inch steam cylinders, 6-inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 32 inch cylinders; drum is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. Steam is supplied by a battery of four steel tubular boilers—two Brownell, 42 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length, and two John O'Brien, 42 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 168. Production of coal for the current year was 56,346 tons. There was one accident reported to me from this mine during the year, which was not fatal.

On account of the slow demand for coal this mine has not been in operation for some time past, but it is expected to resume operations this winter.

SHAFT MINE NO. 8.

This mine was opened in the year 1899 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 3 feet 7 inches in thickness, pitching $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the west. Shaft is 272 feet deep, and from the level of the shaft bottom a slope has been driven to the dip 1,800 feet and a plane to the rise 1,200 feet; eleven entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of the shaft is 6 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 3 inches; the third compartment is 3 by 6 feet 10 inches. Air shaft is 250 feet deep and $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. There is in use in this mine one Worthington double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, located in the slope; one Pond Engine Company double pump, with 10-inch steam cylinders, 6-inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke, located at bottom of shaft, and one Worthington double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 7 feet in diameter and 7 feet 7 inches in length; one L. R. Manufacturing Company single engine, with 9 by 12 inch cylinders, for operating shaker screen, and one Ottumwa double hoisting engine, with 8 by 12 inch cylinders, drum 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet 1 inch in length, for hoisting on slope, geared 1 to 4; one Ottumwa double hoisting engine, with 8 by 10

inch cylinders, drum 3 feet 4½ inches in diameter and 2 feet 4½ inches in length, geared 1 to 4, and one Lidgerwood single slope hoisting engine, with 7 by 10 inch cylinder, drum 3 feet in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches in length, geared 1 to 8. Steam is supplied by a battery of six steel tubular boilers—one 60 inches in diameter and 22 feet long, two 48 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, two 48 inches in diameter and 22 feet long, and one 48 inches in diameter and 16 feet long.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 282. Production of coal for the current year was 87,088 tons. There was one nonfatal accident reported to me from this mine during the year. This mine was idle for a considerable time last year on account of small demand.

SHAFT MINES NOS. 11 AND 11½.

These two mines having been flooded with water in June, 1904, were abandoned entirely in September of the same year. No production was had from these mines during the current year, and one accident was reported to me from it, which was not fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 14.

This mine was opened in the year 1900 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 3 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 6½° to the southwest. Slope has been driven 750 feet, and there is one entry in operation. Air shaft is 50 feet deep and 4 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 7-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. There is in use one Knowles single pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, 5½-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one O. C. & M. Co. single slope engine, with 10 by 16 inch cylinder; drum is 4 feet in diameter and 6½ feet in length, geared 1 to 4½. Steam is furnished by one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 48 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 25. Production of coal for the current year was 10,740 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

Strip pits.—A small amount of coal has been taken from strip pits by this company during the year. The average number of men and boys employed was 12, and the total amount of coal produced during the year was 782 tons.

Coke ovens.—This company has operated 80 coke ovens during the past year, the total production for the year being 22,559 tons.

NO. 43. OZARK COAL AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company operates two slope mines near Panama, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1899 on the Panama vein. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 13½° to the south. Slope has been driven 1,200 feet and eight entries are in operation. Air shaft is 45 feet deep and 4 by 5 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one

12-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. There are several pumps used in connection with this mine, sizes of which are not given.

Equipment consists of one double direct Oswego Iron Works engine, with 10 by 18 inch cylinders. Steam is furnished by a battery of four Ketcham Iron Works steel tubular boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine, and also mine No. 2, is 40. Total production of coal, including that of mine No. 2, was 18,381 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the Panama vein; the coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 14° to the south. Slope has been driven 750 feet and seven entries are in operation. Air shaft is 75 feet deep and 4 by 5 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one Ozark Coal and Railway Company's 15-foot fan. There are two pumps in use at this mine, sizes not given.

Equipment consists of one double hoisting engine, with 7 by 10 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 5 feet in length. Steam is furnished by two boilers, names and sizes not given.

NO. 44. POTEAU COAL AND MERCANTILE COMPANY.

This company operates two slope mines on the Cavanal Mountain, west of Poteau, Ind. T.

SLOPE MINE NO. 4.

This mine, which is described in my previous report, has not been operated during the current year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 5.

This mine was opened in the year 1900 on the upper Witteville vein; the coal is 4 feet thick, pitching $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the southwest. Slope has been driven 1,700 feet and five entries are in operation. There are two air shafts, each 15 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one Buffalo fan, run by a motor.

There is one Deming electric duplex pump, with 4-inch water cylinder and 6-inch stroke, in use for pumping water from the mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Strait & Co. Corliss single engine, with 18 by 42 inch cylinder for running dynamo. Steam is furnished by two Kewanee steel tubular boilers, 66 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length. Electric machinery consists of one 150 kilowatt compound shunt wound, 280 volt, 545 amperes, 200 horsepower dynamo, which operates at this mine one Jeffrey hoist, with 4-foot drum, geared 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$, run by one 65-horsepower motor.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine and No. 6 is 116. Production of coal for the current year for mines Nos. 5 and 6 was 69,642 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 6.

This mine was opened in the year 1904; the coal is 4 feet thick, pitching $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the southwest. Slope has been driven 900 feet, and six entries are in operation. Air shaft is 34 feet deep and 7 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 14-foot Cole fan, run by an electric motor. There is in use in this mine one Deming electric triplex pump, with 4-inch water cylinders and 6-inch stroke, driven by a 5-horsepower electric motor, for pumping water from the mine.

Equipment consists of one Jeffrey electric hoist, with drum 4 feet in diameter and geared 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$, operated by a 65-horsepower compound Jeffrey motor. Average number of men and boys employed and the production for the year is included with No. 5 mine.

There is also in use for the purpose of hauling coal from the entrance of both of the above mines to the tippie one Jeffrey electric locomotive, 35 horsepower, and also one 2-ton Jeffrey electric motor, 10 horsepower.

NOS. 45, 46, AND 47. ROCK ISLAND COAL COMPANY.

This company operates mines at Hartshorne, Alderson, and Gowen, Ind. T. The mines at Alderson consist of shaft mine No. 5, shaft mine No. 6, and slope mine No. 38. The mines at Hartshorne consist of shaft mines Nos. 7 and 8, and the mine at Gowen is known as No. 3. Slope mine No. 18, described in my last report, has been abandoned.

NO. 45. HARTSHORNE MINES.

SHAFT MINE NO. 7.

This shaft was opened in the year 1902 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the north. Shaft is 526 feet deep and seven entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of shaft is 9 by 12 feet, with third compartment 4 by 9 feet. Air shaft is 465 feet deep and 8 by 12 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 18-foot Mullen fan. There are four pumps in use—one Morse single pump, with 8-inch steam cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke; one Morse single pump, with 16-inch steam cylinder, 6-inch water cylinder, and 16-inch stroke, for pumping water from the bottom of the shaft to the surface; one Hooker single pump, with 7-inch steam cylinder, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, at the top sump in shaft, and one Hooker pump of the same size at the bottom. Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 24 by 36 inch cylinders, drum 10 feet in diameter and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and one Crescent single engine, with 10 by 14 inch cylinders, for operating shaker screen. Steam is supplied by two steel tubular boilers—one Rohan, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, and one John O'Brien, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 104. Total production of coal for the current year was 37,852 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the year from this mine.

SHAFT MINE NO. 8.

This shaft was opened in the year 1892 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 4 inches thick, pitching $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the north. Shaft is 254 feet deep. A slope, previously known as "No. 14," is operated in connection with this shaft as a plane, and is 2,440 feet in length. Slope No. 26, which also connects with this mine, has been driven 1,390 feet; also slope No. 27, which is 595 feet in length. Twenty-six entries have been turned, and 12 are now in operation. Size of the two hoisting compartments of shaft is $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with third compartment $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Air shaft is 60 feet deep and 7 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 21-foot fan. There are six pumps in use, one a Hooker pump, with 7-inch steam cylinder, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers; one Knowles single pump, 5-inch steam cylinder, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinder, 7-inch stroke, in slope No. 14; one Dean electric triplex pump, with 8-inch water cylinders and 10-inch stroke at the bottom of shaft; one Hall duplex pump, with 14-inch steam cylinders, 6-inch water cylinders, and 12-inch stroke, also at the bottom of shaft; one Dean triplex electric pump, with 7-inch water cylinders and 8-inch stroke, in No. 27 slope; one Dean double electric pump, with 3-inch water cylinders and 7-inch stroke, in No. 26 slope, for the purpose of pumping water to the bottom of shaft.

Equipment consists of one Webster, Camp & Lane double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length; one McEwen single dynamo engine, with 13 by 14 inch cylinder; one St. Louis Foundry Company double hoisting engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinders; drum is 4 feet in diameter and 3 feet 10 inches in length, geared 1 to 4, for hoisting on No. 26 slope; one Webster, Camp & Lane double hoisting engine, with 8 by 12 inch cylinders; drum 42 inches in diameter and 36 inches in length, geared 1 to 6, for hoisting on No. 14 slope; one Atlas single engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinder, for operating shaker screen; one Eagle single engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinder, for elevator, and one single shop engine, with 6 by 8 inch cylinder. Steam is furnished by a battery of six steel tubular boilers—one Atlas, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length; one Rohan, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length; three Gem City locomotive boilers, 40 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length, and one upright boiler, 54 inches in diameter, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. There is installed at this mine one Ridgeway direct-current 6-pole dynamo, 88 horsepower, 275 volts, and one Rock Island Coal Company electric hoist, 5 horsepower, 250 volts, for hoisting coal from No. 27 slope.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 216. Total production of coal for the year was 74,405 tons. During the year there were reported to me from this mine five accidents, three of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 18.

This mine, which was described in my previous report, was abandoned in November, 1904. Total production of coal for the current year was 5,216 tons.

NO. 46. ALDERSON MINES.

SHAFT MINE NO. 5.

This mine was opened in the year 1900 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 3 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 8° to the southwest. Shaft is 555 feet deep, a slope has been driven from the main west entry to the dip 350 feet and one 500 feet. A portion of old slope No. 7 is now being operated as a plane. There is also a plane driven to the rise from the main west entry 435 feet. Twenty-four entries have been turned, 13 of which have been worked out and abandoned and 11 are in operation. The two hoisting compartments of the shaft are 8 by 12 feet in size, with third compartment 7 by 8 feet. Air shaft is 326 feet deep and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 16-foot Kenny & Co. fan. There is in use at this mine one Reliance double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers; one Smith & Vaile double pump, with 16-inch air cylinders, 7-inch water cylinders, and 15-inch stroke, for pumping water from the bottom of shaft to the surface; one Cameron single pump, with 22-inch air cylinder, 8-inch water cylinder, and 33-inch stroke, also at the bottom of shaft, one Knowles single pump, with 5-inch air cylinder, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinder, and 7-inch stroke, in the west slope, and one Knowles single pump, with 10-inch air cylinder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke, in the east slope, which last two pumps are used for pumping water to the level running to shaft.

Equipment consists of one Kenny & Co. double direct hoisting engine, with 24 by 36 inch cylinders, with two conical drums of diameters ranging from 6 to 9 feet and 45 inches in length; one Erie single dynamo engine, with 16 by 18 inch cylinder; one Webster, Camp & Lane double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders, drum 63 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length, for hoisting coal on No. 7 slope; one Webster, Camp & Lane double hoisting engine, with 5 by 8 inch cylinders, drum 20 inches in diameter and 24 inches in length, geared 1 to 6, for hoisting on the east slope; one Eagle single elevator engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinder; one Atlas single shop engine, with 6 by 6 inch cylinder, and one Eagle single shaker-screen engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinder. Steam is furnished by a battery of six Atlas steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length. There is in use one Norwalk compound air compressor, with 20-inch steam cylinder, 20 and 14 inch air cylinders, and 24-inch stroke, which furnishes air for the east slope engine and for running pumps.

Electric machinery consists of one Crocker & Wheeler direct-current 6-pole dynamo, 133 horsepower, 250 volts; and one General Electric direct-current hoisting motor, 55 horsepower, 250 volts.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 244. The production of coal for the current year was 82,884 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SHAFT MINE NO. 6.

This shaft was opened in the year 1901 on the McAlester vein, but no work was done until 1903, when operations were commenced. The coal is 3 feet 6 inches thick, pitching $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the south. Shaft is 503 feet deep and slope has been driven from the main west entry to the

dip, 230 feet, and a plane from the same entry to the rise, 290 feet. Four entries are in operation. Size of two hoisting compartments of shaft is 9 by 12 feet and third compartment is 7 feet 8 inches by 9 feet. Air shaft is 470 feet deep and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 18-foot Litchfield fan. There are in use in this mine two Hooker single pumps, with 7-inch air cylinder, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke; and one Morse single pump, with 16-inch air cylinder, 6-inch water cylinder, and 16-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine. Also one Hooker single pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, 6-inch water cylinder, and 12-inch stroke for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 36 inch cylinders (drum is 10 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length); one Nelsonville double slope engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinders (drum is 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet long, geared 1 to 5); one Eagle single slope engine, with 9 by 12 inch cylinder; one single plane engine, with 5 by 7 inch cylinder (drum is 20 inches in diameter and 24 inches in length, geared 1 to 6); one single engine, with 6 by 8 inch cylinder, for running shaker screen; and one single engine, with 8 by 11 inch cylinder, for running elevator. Also one Ottumwa double box-car-loader engine, with 8 by 14 inch cylinders.

Steam is furnished by a battery of three Atlas steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length. There is in use one Norwalk compound air compressor, with 20-inch steam cylinder, 24 and 14 inch air cylinders, and 24-inch stroke.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 79. Production of coal for the current year was 12,271 tons. There was one nonfatal accident reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 38.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the McAlester vein. Coal is 3 feet 6 inches thick, pitching $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the south. Slope has been driven 1,750 feet and eight entries are in operation. There are two air shafts, one 28 feet deep and $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, and one 27 feet deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by two 10-foot Eagle fans. There are six pumps in use, one Morse single pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 3-inch water cylinder, and 9-inch stroke, installed in the boiler room; one single Hooker pump, with 7-inch steam cylinder, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, also in the boiler room; two Hooker single pumps, with 7-inch air cylinder, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine to the surface; and two Hooker single pumps, with 7-inch steam cylinders, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke, at the creek and pond for pumping water to the boiler room.

Equipment consists of 1 Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 18 inch cylinders, drum 75 inches in diameter and 48 inches in length, geared 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$; 1 Atlas single engine, with 8 by 12 inch cylinder, for operating shaker screen. Steam is furnished by a battery of 5 steel locomotive boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 19 feet in length. There is in use 1 Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor, with 24-inch steam cylinder and 26-inch air cylinder.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this

mine is 137. Production of coal for the current year was 54,303 tons. There were two accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, one of which proved fatal.

NO. 47. GOWEN MINE NO. 3.

This mine was opened in the year 1896, on the lower Hartshorne vein. Coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 8° to the southwest. Shaft is 256 feet deep. Slope No. 12, which was opened from the surface, connects with this mine and is 3,270 feet in length. Slope No. 20 has been driven to the dip of the entry leading from the bottom of the shaft to a depth of 1,350 feet. A slope has been driven from the main west entry to a depth of 350 feet, and a plane has been driven to the rise from the main west entry 608 feet. No. 21 slope, which connects with this mine and is used as a plane, has been driven 780 feet. Twenty-eight entries have been turned, 17 of which are now in operation. Size of the two hoisting compartments of the shaft is 8 by 11 feet, with third compartment 8 by 9 feet. Slope No. 12 acts as an air and escape way for this mine. There are 2 air shafts, each 35 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by 3 10-foot Eagle fans. There are in use in this mine 8 pumps—1 Hooker double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke; and 1 Hooker single pump, with 7-inch steam cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers; 1 Hooker double pump, with 20-inch air cylinders, 9-inch water cylinders, and 20-inch stroke, at the bottom of shaft; 2 Knowles single pumps, with 10-inch air cylinders, 4½-inch water cylinders, and 12-inch stroke; 1 Hooker single pump, with 7-inch air cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, in No. 20 slope; 1 Hooker single pump, with 7-inch air cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, in the main west entry, and 1 Hooker single pump, with 7-inch air cylinder, 3½-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, at the bottom, for pumping water to the surface.

Equipment consists of 1 Webster, Camp & Lane double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders, drum is 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length; 1 Litchfield double hoisting slope engine, with 18 by 32 inch cylinders, drum is 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length; 1 Webster, Camp & Lane double hoisting engine, with 9 by 12 inch air cylinders, drum is 3½ feet in diameter and 3 feet in length, for hoisting on No. 20 slope; 1 Webster, Camp & Lane double hoisting engine, with 6 by 8 inch air cylinders, drum is 12 inches in diameter and 18 inches in length, geared 1 to 5, located in the main west entry, for hoisting on slope No. 21; 1 Atlas engine, with 7 by 10 inch cylinder, for operating shaker screen; 1 Ottumwa double engine, with 8 by 14 inch cylinders, for operating box-car loader, and 1 Atlas single engine, with 8 by 14 inch cylinder, for elevator. Steam is furnished by a battery of 7 boilers—2 Atlas steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length; 1 John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length; 3 John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, and 1 John O'Brien vertical boiler, 48 inches in diameter and 8 feet in length.

There is in use 1 Ingersoll & Sargent Corliss duplex air compress-

sor, with 24-inch steam cylinders and 26-inch air cylinders, for running pumps and slope engines.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 242. Total production of coal for the current year was 91,570 tons. There were seven accidents reported to me during the year, two of which proved fatal.

NO. 48. SAMPLES COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company operates two slope mines west of McAlester, Ind. T., known as Nos. 1 and 2.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1897 on the McAlester vein; the coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 24° to the south at the mouth of the slope, which pitch is reduced at the bottom of the slope to 16° or 17°. Slope has been driven down 1,500 feet and ten entries are in operation. There are two air shafts, both being 4 by 4 feet in size, one is 20 feet deep and the other is 25 feet deep. This mine is ventilated by two 12-foot Erie fans. There is in use one Snow double pump, with 5½-inch steam cylinders, 4¾-inch water cylinders, and 5-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 4 feet in diameter, and 6 feet in length. Steam is supplied by two steel tubular boilers—one Tompkins, 44 inches in diameter and 14 feet in length, and one Palmer, 54 inches in diameter and 14 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 101. Total production of coal for the current year was 29,111 tons. There were two accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, one of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the McAlester vein; the coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 29° to the south. Slope has been driven 750 feet and six entries are in operation. There are two air shafts, both 30 feet deep and 5½ by 5½ feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 20-foot Danville fan. There is in use one Snow double pump, with 5½-inch steam cylinders, 4¾-inch water cylinders, and 5-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Danville double direct hoisting engine, with 18 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length. Steam is furnished by two Welch & Weidner steel tubular boilers, 54 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.

Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 95. Total production of coal for the current year was 34,434 tons. There were ten accidents reported to me from this mine, four of which proved fatal.

NO. 49. SANS BOIS COAL COMPANY.

This company operates three slope mines near McCurtain, Ind. T., known as "Nos. 1, 2, and 3." The coal in this locality varies very

much in thickness, viz, from 4 to 8 feet; however, the returns made to me will give the average thickness of each mine. Six coke ovens have been in operation; 100 ovens are being built and will be operated during the ensuing year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1902; the coal is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, pitching $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ to the northwest. The slope, as reported to me for this year, is shown as 1,300 feet in length, while for the previous year it was given as 1,732 feet in length, the fact being that a fault was struck in the slope and a side slope was driven out, cutting the fault and being extended out to the 1,732 feet, which explains the apparent discrepancy. Eleven entries are in operation. Air shaft is 8 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 8-foot high-speed Cappell fan. Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 24 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. Steam is furnished by four Erie City steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

There are in use in this mine one Cameron single pump, with 8-inch air cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, at the bottom of the slope for pumping water to the surface; one Worthington double pump, with 6-inch air cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the plane, and one Dean duplex pump, with 3-inch air cylinders, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water cylinders, and 5-inch stroke, for pumping water from the third south entry to the second south entry.

There are also in use two compound Norwalk air compressors, with 26-inch steam cylinders, 24 and 16 inch air cylinders, and 30-inch stroke, used for running pumps.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 81. Total production of coal for the current year was 39,335 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1903. The coal is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, pitching 5° to the southwest. Slope has been driven 1,500 feet, and 10 entries are in operation. Air shaft is 8 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one high-speed Cappell fan. The pumps in use in this mine are one Worthington double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface, and one Cameron single pump, with 8-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, for pumping water from the fourth south entry.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 20 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. Steam is furnished by two Erie City steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 156. Total production of coal for the current year was 55,854 tons. There were three accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, two of which proved fatal.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine was opened in the year 1903. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 8° to the northwest. Slope has been driven 1,000 feet from the entrance, but the slope on the outside continues upward for a distance of something like 350 feet to the level of the tippie, making the total distance for coal to be hoisted something like 1,355 feet. The pumps in use in this mine are one Worthington double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the bottom of the slope to the surface, and one Cameron single pump, with 8-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, also on the slope.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 24 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. Steam is furnished by two Erie City steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 46. The total production of coal for the current year was 5,331 tons. There was one nonfatal accident reported to me from this mine during the year.

Coke ovens.—This company has operated six coke ovens during the past year, producing 2,400 tons of coke. They have now completed 100 ovens and will commence operating 50 at once, and hope to have the balance in operation some time in August.

NO. 50. SAVANNA COAL COMPANY.

This company has been operating two small slope mines near Savanna, Ind. T., known as Nos. 2 and 3. No. 3, however, has not been operated during the current year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This slope was opened in the year 1898 on the McAlester vein. The coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 48° to the northwest. Slope has been driven 325 feet, and two entries are in operation. Air shaft is 18 feet deep and 4 by 4 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by furnace. Equipment consists of one Scoville single hoisting engine, with 7 by 10 inch cylinder; drum is 16 inches in diameter and 30 inches in length, geared 1 to 6. Steam is furnished by one steel tubular boiler, 40 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 13. Total production of coal for the current year was 3,273 tons. There were no accidents reported to me during the year from this mine.

SLOPE MINE NO. 3.

This mine was described in my previous report, and has not been operated during the current year.

NO. 51. E. W. SCHREINER.

Mr. Schreiner is operating two small slope mines on the lease of the Central Coal and Coke Company, some distance east of Carbon, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the McAlester vein; the coal is 34 inches thick, pitching 21° to the north. Slope has been driven 325 feet. There is one air shaft and the mine is ventilated by furnace. There is in use one Pulling single pump, with $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steam cylinder, $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke.

Equipment consists of one Erie City single hoisting engine, with 10 by 12 inch cylinder; drum is 3 feet in diameter and 3 feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 36 inches in diameter and 9 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 13. The total production of coal from this mine during the year, together with that of mine No. 2, was 7,354 tons.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the McAlester vein; the coal is 34 inches thick, pitching 23° to the north. Slope has been driven 275 feet. There is one air shaft and the mine is ventilated by furnace. There is in use one Pulling single pump, with $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steam cylinder, $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the mine to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Skinner single hoisting engine, with 11 by 14 inch cylinder; drum is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is supplied by one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 48 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 10. The production from this mine is shown with that of No. 1 mine.

NO. 52. SOUTHWESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

This company operates near Coalgate, Ind. T., and at the present time is operating mines Nos. 4, 9, 10, and 12, and Farrimond mine. As Nos. 4 and 12 are now being operated as one mine, all details in regard to these mines will be found under the head of "Mine No. 12." The headquarters of this company are at Parsons, Kans. In addition to the production of the above mines some coal has been taken from strip pits.

SHAFT MINE NO. 9.

This mine was opened in the year 1899 on the Lehigh vein; the coal is 4 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 14° to the south. Shaft is 325 feet deep; a slope has been driven to the dip from the level of the shaft bottom, 1,500 feet, and a plane to the rise, 1,500 feet. Ten entries are in operation. Hoisting shaft is $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 feet in size. Air shaft is 148 feet deep and 8 by 8 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 22-foot Ottumwa fan. There is in use in this mine one Fairbanks-Morse single pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, at the bottom of shaft for pumping water from the mine.

Equipment consists of one Webster, Camp & Lane double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 7 feet in

diameter and 8 feet in length; one double direct slope hoisting engine, with 14 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length; one Ottumwa double-plane engine, with 12 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to 5. Steam is furnished by a battery of five John O'Brien steel tubular boilers—three 60 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length, and two 48 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine during the year was 310. Total production of coal for the current year was 147,128. There were five accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, two of which proved fatal.

SHAFT MINE NO. 10.

This mine was opened in the year 1902 on the Lehigh vein; the coal is 4 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 7° to the south. Shaft is 84 feet deep; a slope has been driven to the dip of shaft 2,100 feet and a plane to the rise 100 feet, and seven entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of shaft is 7½ by 11 feet; third compartment is 2½ by 7½ feet. Air shaft is 70 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Alton fan. There is in use in this mine one Fairbanks-Morse double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, at the bottom of the shaft for pumping water to the surface.

Equipment consists of one Ottumwa double hoisting engine, with 12 by 14 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length, geared 1 to 5, and one Danville double slope hoisting engine, with 12 by 18 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 4½ feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by a battery of two John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 262. Total production of coal for the current year was 121,582 tons. There was one fatal accident reported to me from this mine during the year.

SHAFT MINE NO. 12.

This mine was opened in the year 1904 on the Lehigh vein; the coal is 4 feet 8 inches thick, pitching 8° to the east. Shaft is 653 feet deep; a slope has been driven to the dip of shaft 600 feet and a plane to the rise 500 feet, and twelve entries are in operation. The size of the two compartments of the hoisting shaft is 7½ by 14 feet; third compartment is 2 by 7½ feet in size. Air shaft is 158 feet deep and 7 by 12 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by two 14-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fans. During the current year a connection has been made with mine No. 4 by means of a slope driven from the bottom of No. 4 shaft, which slope was thereafter to be known as No. 12 plane. Hoisting of coal at No. 4 shaft has been discontinued, and it is now used only as a means of ventilation and an escapeway for men. There is in use one Hooker single pump, with 14-inch steam cylinder, 5-inch water cylinder, and 18-inch stroke, at the bottom of No. 12 shaft for pumping water from the mine.

Equipment consists of one Ottumwa double direct hoisting engine,

with 20 by 32 inch cylinders; drum is 84 inches in diameter; one Litchfield double slope hoisting engine, with 10 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 52 inches in diameter and 48 inches in length, geared 1 to 5, and one Litchfield single plane hoisting engine, with 14 by 24 inch cylinder; drum is 5 feet in diameter and is geared 1 to 4. Steam for No. 12 equipment is furnished by a battery of three John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 66 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length, and for the equipment at No. 4 shaft, by a battery of three boilers, two of which are Rohan steel flue boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 24 feet in length, and one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 48 inches in diameter and 24 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 292. Total production of coal for the current year was 134,827 tons, which includes the production of Nos. 4 and 12 shafts. There were four accidents reported to me from this mine, none of which proved fatal.

During the current year this company has operated some strip pits, from which the total production was 18,785 tons.

FARRIMOND MINE.

This mine has been operated by Farrimond & Son for several years, under contract with the Southwestern Development Company. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 6° to the northwest. Slope has been driven 1,100 feet; two entries are in operation. Air shaft is 65 feet deep, equipped with one 6-foot Farrimond fan for ventilation. Production of this mine is included in strip-pit production.

NO. 53. TURKEY CREEK COAL COMPANY.

This company is located at Hughes, Ind. T., and during the last year operated three mines, known as Nos. 1, 2, and 4.

SLOPE MINE NO. 1.

A full description of this mine will be found in my last annual report. There was no production from this mine during the current year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 2.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 2 inches thick, pitching 30° to the north. Slope has been driven 750 feet, and eight entries are in operation. Air shaft is 25 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan. There are two pumps in use at this mine—one Worthington double pump, with 10-inch steam cylinders, 5-inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke, for pumping water to the surface, and one Pulling single pump, with 4½-inch steam cylinder, 2½-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double hoisting engine with 12 by 20 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches

in length, geared 1 to 5. Steam is furnished by two steel tubular boilers—one Russell, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length, and one Ames, 40 inches in diameter and 14 feet in length. Average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 61. Total production of coal for the current year was 28,485 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

SLOPE MINE NO. 4.

This mine was opened in the year 1901 on the lower Hartshorne vein. The coal is 4 feet 2 inches thick, pitching 30° to the north. Slope has been driven 450 feet, and five entries are in operation. Air shaft is 25 feet deep and 7 by 7 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one Crawford & McCrimmon fan. There are three pumps in use—one Pulling single pump, with 6-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 6-inch stroke; one Pulling single pump, with 10-inch steam cylinder, 4-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke, both for pumping water from the mine to the surface, and one Gardner double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one Schoelhorn double hoisting engine, with 10 by 20 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches in length, geared 1 to 5. Steam is supplied by a battery of three boilers—two John O'Brien steel cylinder boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 26 feet in length, and one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 72 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 56. Total production of coal for the current year was 30,055 tons. There were two non-fatal accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 54. WARDEN COAL COMPANY.

This company operates a shaft north of Henryetta, Ind. T. This mine was opened in the year 1903 on the Henryetta vein. The coal is 3 feet thick, pitching half a degree to the east. Shaft is 70 feet deep, and nine entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of the shaft is 7 by 13 feet, with third compartment 3 by 7 feet in size. Air shaft is 70 feet deep and 7 by 12 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Stein fan. There are in use in this mine two double pumps, one Knowles and one Blakesley, with 6-inch steam cylinders and 6-inch stroke, one of which is for pumping water from the mine to the surface and the other for supplying water to the boilers.

Equipment consists of one South St. Louis Foundry Company double hoisting engine, with 12 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length, geared 1 to 4. Steam is furnished by two Wanglar steel tubular boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 48. Total production of coal for the current year was 15,893 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 55. WESTERN COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company is located at and near Lehigh, Ind. T. The mines operated by the company during the past year are No. 5 shaft, connected with No. 5½ ventilating shaft with tail-rope haulage; No. 6 shaft, connected with No. 6½ shaft by electric haulage, and No. 8 shaft, which has recently been opened. No. 7 shaft has been abandoned during the current year.

SHAFT MINES NOS. 5 AND 5½.

No. 5 shaft mine was opened in the year 1887 on the Lehigh vein. The coal is 4 feet 4 inches thick, pitching 5° to the northeast. Shaft is 202 feet deep. A slope has been driven to the dip of shaft 3,160 feet and a plane to the rise 1,130 feet; 12 entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of shaft is 7 by 10 feet, with third compartment 4 by 7 feet in size, furnished with stairway. There are two air shafts, one near No. 5 shaft, which is 150 feet deep and 6 by 6 feet in size, and one known as No. 5½ air and escape shaft, which is 6 by 10 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one Robinson high-speed fan, located on air shaft near No. 5 hoisting shaft, and one 12-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan, which is located at No. 5½ air and escape shaft.

In addition to the foregoing description, a slope has been driven to the dip of the entry leading from No. 5 to No. 5½ shaft, a distance of about 1,400 feet, and a plane to the rise, about 600 feet, and this is what is known as No. 5½ section. The following pumps are in use for the purpose of pumping water from the reservoir and supplying the boilers with water: One Knowles single pump, with 7-inch steam cylinder, 4½-inch water cylinder, and 10-inch stroke; one Worthington double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, and one Norwalk single pump, with 5-inch steam cylinder, 3-inch water cylinder, and 7½-inch stroke.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double direct hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 7 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. One Litchfield double slope hoisting engine, with 12 by 18 inch cylinders; drum is 5 feet in diameter and 4 feet in length, geared 1 to 5, and one Nagle single conveyer engine with 10 by 16 inch cylinder. Steam is furnished by a battery of four John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, two 48 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length, one 50 inches in diameter and 22 feet in length, and one 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

Equipment of No. 5½ mine consists of one Norwalk single haulage engine, with 12 by 20 inch cylinder, with two drums 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet in length, geared 1 to 6, and operated by a friction clutch, said engine being used for operating a tail-rope and slope haulage system. Steam for the last-named engine is furnished by one John O'Brien iron flue boiler, 44 inches in diameter and 27 feet long.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 336. Total production of coal for the current year was 130,511 tons. There were two accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, both of which proved fatal.

SHAFT MINES NOS. 6 AND 6½.

No. 6 shaft was opened in the year 1888 on the Lehigh vein. The coal is 4 feet 6 inches thick, pitching 7° to the northeast. Shaft is 239 feet deep. A slope has been driven to the dip of shaft 2,700 feet, and a plane to the rise 1,160 feet, and nine entries are in operation. The size of the two compartments of the shaft is 7 by 10 feet, with third compartment 4 by 7 feet in size, fitted with stairway. Air shaft at No. 6 mine is 230 feet deep and 6 by 10 feet in size. No. 6½ air and escape shaft is 249 feet deep and 6 by 10 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 15-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan, located at No. 6 shaft. In what is known as No. 6½ section of this mine a slope has been driven to the dip of the entry leading from No. 6 to No. 6½ shaft, a distance of about 1,000 feet, and a plane to the rise, about 600 feet. There are two pumps in use, one Worthington double pump, with 6-inch steam cylinders, 4-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, at the bottom of shaft, and one Worthington double pump, with 7-inch steam cylinders, 5-inch water cylinders, and 6-inch stroke, for pumping water from the reservoir and supplying the boilers with water.

Equipment consists of one Litchfield double hoisting engine, with 16 by 30 inch cylinders; drum is 7 feet in diameter and 7 feet in length. One Keystone double-slope engine, with 10 by 16 inch cylinders; drum is 6 feet in diameter and 6 feet in length, geared 1 to 3, and one Ottumwa double-plane hoisting engine, with 8 by 10 inch cylinders; drum is 2½ feet in diameter and 2 feet in length, geared 1 to 8. One Nagle single-conveyor engine, with 11 by 13 inch cylinder, and one Watertown dynamo engine, with 15 by 16 inch cylinder.

Steam is furnished by a battery of five John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, three of which are 60 inches in diameter and 22 feet in length, one 60 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, and one 48 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length.

Electric machinery consists of one Ridgeway dynamo, 150 kilowatts, 240 volts, and one General Electric 9-ton electric locomotive for hauling coal from No. 6½ section to the bottom of No. 6 shaft. There is also in use for hoisting coal on the slope in No. 6½ section one General Electric double electric hoist, 100 horsepower and 240 volts.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 386. Total production of coal for the current year was 118,389 tons. There were two accidents reported to me from this mine during the year, neither of which proved fatal.

SHAFT MINE NO. 7.

This mine, which was fully described in my previous report, was abandoned in April, 1905. The total production of coal during the current year was 40,765 tons.

SHAFT MINE NO. 8.

This shaft was opened in the year 1905 on the Lehigh vein. The coal is 4 feet 1 inch thick, pitching 5° to the northeast. Shaft is 605 feet deep. Two main entries have been driven in, and a slope has been driven to the dip 170 feet and a plane to the rise 240 feet, and two

entries are in operation. The size of the two hoisting compartments of shaft is 12 feet by 7 feet 10 inches, with third compartment 4 feet by 7 feet 10 inches. Air shaft is 604 feet deep and 8 by 12 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 10-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan (temporarily). There is in use at this mine one Blake double pump, with 7½-inch steam cylinders, 4½-inch water cylinders, and 10-inch stroke, for pumping water to the boiler.

Equipment consists of one Danville double direct hoisting engine, with 24 by 36 inch cylinders; drum is 8 feet in diameter and is in two sections, each of which is 4 feet wide, with a space of 13 inches between the two drums; and one dynamo engine, with 20 by 20 inch cylinder. Steam is furnished by a battery of four John O'Brien steel tubular boilers, 72 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length. Electric machinery consists of one General Electric direct-connected generator, 200 kilowatts, 575 volts; one General Electric double hoist, 500 volts, which furnishes power for slope haulage; one General Electric single hoist, 500 volts, which furnishes power for plane haulage.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 72. This is a new mine, and a number of the men employed in and around this mine are doing development work and will not be counted when calculating the ratio between the average number of men employed and the coal produced. Total production of coal for the current year was 2,512 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

NO. 56. WESTON COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company operates near Schuler, Ind. T. One slope mine has been commenced and has been driven 85 feet. The mine is on the Henryetta vein. The coal is 30 inches thick and practically level. One entry has been turned. Air shaft is 5 by 6 feet in size and 40 feet deep. The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 6. No equipment has been reported as being installed at this mine and no production of coal.

NO. 57. THE WHITEHEAD COAL-MINING COMPANY.

This company operates a shaft mine north of Henryetta. The mine was opened in the year 1903 on the Henryetta vein. The coal is 38 inches thick and is practically level. Shaft is 88 feet deep and 8 by 12 feet in size, and eight entries have been turned. Air shaft is 88 feet deep and 6 by 10 feet in size. This mine is ventilated by one 12-foot Pittsburg fan. There is in use one Pulling single pump, with 5-inch steam cylinder, 2½-inch water cylinder, and 5-inch stroke, for supplying water to the boilers. Four Ingersoll & Sargent punching machines are in use in this mine.

Equipment consists of one Norton & Cole double direct hoisting engine, with 14 by 20 inch cylinders; drum is 38 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length. Steam is furnished by one John O'Brien steel tubular boiler, 54 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length.

There is also installed one Ingersoll & Sargent air compressor (size not given), for running mining machines.

The average number of men and boys employed in and around this mine is 45. Total production of coal for the current year was 11,485 tons. There were no accidents reported to me from this mine during the year.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

It is with some disappointment that the decrease in the number of accidents in the Indian Territory which I have previously been able to report has not continued during the past year, and, contrary to the experience of previous years, while coal production has decreased the number of accidents has increased. For the year ended June 30, 1904, there were 99 accidents, 30 of which proved fatal; for the past year there have been 114 accidents, 44 of which were fatal, making an increase of 15 accidents. In seeking for the cause of this increase, the first thing that would attract attention is the fact that there were 23 accidents by gas explosions, against 9 for the preceding year, and this alone would almost account for the increase. But in addition thereto there was also a very serious accident, which occurred in mine No. 19, operated by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Company, some distance from Wilburton, and the cause of which remains unknown, by which 13 men lost their lives, so that from these two sources we have 27 additional accidents. A peculiarity of the accident at mine No. 19 is that it is considered on all hands that every known precaution and every care had been taken by the operators of this mine to avoid such explosions, and this fact is freely stated by all parties, including the mine workers, and especially those who had intimate knowledge of the interior workings of the mine; and this goes to show, as has often been claimed, but never so fully exemplified as in this accident, that explosions, especially in the Indian Territory mines, will occur at times in spite of the utmost precaution and under the most unexpected and unforeseen conditions.

The largest single item in the causes of accidents is that by pit cars, and these accidents, as has been before stated, are very liable to occur in working steep and pitching veins. The next largest in number is that of gas explosions. Reference to the statement of gas explosions for the past year will clearly show that a large percentage, if not all, of the gas explosions that occurred during the past year have been caused by absolute carelessness and negligence on the part of the workmen and in violation of both the rules and instructions of the company. It is a lamentable fact that continued familiarity with dangerous conditions breeds disregard and contempt for rules and regulations, which are constantly being violated by even the most experienced coal miners, who are fully aware of the risks they run, and it seems that just so long as gas is given off from the fissures of the coal in the Territory and elsewhere so long will accidents occur in spite of all efforts. The next largest cause of accidents is the fall of slate or rock from the roof above the working miner, and in this case also the majority of the accidents occur by the miner continuing to work under dangerous conditions known to himself. This is more fully shown by the table of accidents which have been classified under this head. It is true, however, that some of these accidents occur in this locality in spite of the utmost care. The roof is of a treacherous character and in the pitching veins, so common in this

locality, many such falls occur where ordinary and even careful inspection would fail to reveal the danger. Most of these accidents, also, it will be noted, occur at the working faces.

While it has been said that accidents occur in greater number from the causes above given, yet it will also be seen by the table given below that one-half of the accidents occurring in this field during the past year have been caused by "windy" shots and explosions of all character in the mines. In considering this question we are met with a very perplexing problem. The first thing to be noted is that the old-fashioned method of mining by undercutting the coal has become absolutely obsolete, a fact which is very much to be regretted, and there has been a constant tendency to drift into the pernicious, dangerous, and costly method of shooting the coal off the solid, and however much this may be deprecated, it seems that this practice is here to stay, and that no efforts of those who realize the danger to life and property of this manner of mining coal will ever accomplish the return to the safer and more workmanlike method of undercutting and shearing. But there is another source of danger which, no doubt, has played an important part in many accidents of this character, and that is the fact that in many instances an inferior grade of powder has been gradually introduced in the market, which inferior grade has been well known and proven to be of a very dangerous character, and no doubt has been a frequent element in the disasters which have been so frequent in this Territory.

It has long been my wish prior to my experience as mine inspector, and especially since that time, to reduce to a minimum the dangers existing from the use of explosives in mines, and realizing that my efforts were unavailing to prevent the now universal practice of shooting the coal off the solid, my attention has been turned to other methods of limiting this danger, and to that end I addressed a letter on March 7, 1904, to the Coal Operators Association at South McAlester, Ind. T., which represents a large number of the coal companies in this locality, asking that some steps be taken for the purpose of formulating rules and regulations for the purpose of minimizing as far as possible the dangers from shot firing. At the request of this association I made a somewhat lengthy report, which will be found in full on page 130 of my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1904, and which report clearly sets forth that many of these accidents were brought about by the reckless and improper use of powder, as well as the inferiority of the grade in use.

The matter at that time was not carried any further, but a constantly recurring series of accidents, which happened from such causes, forced the matter to the attention of all interested, and on November 29, 1904, I received a letter from Mr. Bennett Brown, commissioner for the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators Association, stating that the question of shot firing in the South McAlester district had reached the acute stage and requested my attendance at a meeting of both the operators and the miners to be held in this city on December 1, 1904. This meeting was duly held and a very full representation of both operators and coal miners was had. The result of this meeting was the formulation of a set of rules regulating the use of powder and the method of shot firing in this locality.

The rules follow.

MINE RULES, ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1904.

SECTION 1. Powder in kegs to be prohibited in the mines and the jack system to be adopted. Amount of powder in jacks to be regulated between the pit committee and superintendent. All unused powder in jacks at night to be placed in powder boxes at powder stations, said stations to be designated by the pit boss and pit committee.

SEC. 2. Powder jacks to mean air-tight cans with screws or tapered top. Same to be furnished by the miners, and the dimensions of jacks to be used at each mine to be determined by the superintendent and pit committee.

SEC. 3. Whenever a workman shall open a can or jack containing powder or other explosives, or while in any manner handling the same, he shall first place his lamp not less than 5 feet from such explosives and in such a position that the air current can not convey sparks to it, and he shall not smoke while handling explosives.

SEC. 4. The number of shots to be fired in any working place to be determined by the superintendent, pit committee, and shot firer.

SEC. 5. Shot firers must commence from a point farthest from the intake air way and proceed with firing in a direction opposite from that in which the air is traveling.

SEC. 6. Before firing a shot firers shall examine for gas in the place about to be fired, and under no circumstances shall they fire when there is gas present. Where an unusual feeder of gas is in evidence the shot firer will return and see that no fire has been left from the shot.

SEC. 7. All shots must be left untamped by the miner, and only tamped by the shot firer, and the special tamping prescribed and delivered to the working places by the coal company must only be used.

SEC. 8. A hole which has blown the tamping must not be recharged and fired again, except with the consent of the pit boss and pit committee.

SEC. 9. A hole drilled near the remaining part of an old hole, or cracks or fissures made by previously fired shots, if there is danger of the force of the flame of the shot reaching through to any part of the old hole, crack, or fissures, it must not be fired.

SEC. 10. A hole located along the rib must receive careful attention. If it is drilled in such a way that there is probability of the force of the charge being projected into the adjacent working place it is a dangerous shot and must be rejected.

SEC. 11. A shot following another shot and depending upon the success of the first shot must not be fired.

SEC. 12. In preparing shots it is agreed that no shot will be drilled on the solid more than the thickness of the coal vein, and in no case will a shot be fired that is more than 4 feet on the solid. Solid means coal that is not mined or cut under.

SEC. 13: Rule 1. The use of dynamite of a maximum strength of 30 per cent will be permitted in cutting shots only in entries, air courses, break throughs between entries and air courses, and in room necks to a distance of 30 feet from entry.

Rule 2. When dynamite is used the hole in no case will be drilled more than 24 inches ahead of the face of cutting.

Rule 3. Where powder is used in cutting shots the hole will in no case be drilled ahead of the cutting.

Rule 4. The use of dynamite and powder mixed is strictly forbidden.

Rule 5. The use of dynamite in any other than the places specified is prohibited.

Rule 6. The use of dynamite in sinking slopes making an unusual amount of water is permitted.

Rule 7. That all dynamite, like powder, be purchased from the company only.

Rule 8. The penalty for violation of any of the rules of this section is discharge.

SEC. 14. Whenever the shot firer considers that any of the working places are too dry and dusty to permit of safety in firing shots, he must refuse to fire them. He must, however, in all cases give written notice to the mine foreman that a place is becoming dry before the place has become so dry as to be dangerous.

SEC. 15. That one or more of the pit committee shall at any time, in company with the gas man and superintendent and pit boss, if they so desire, make a circuit of all places, working or otherwise, once a month, and a written report

of this inspection must be made in triplicate and copies furnished the local union, mine inspector, and superintendent, and said copies signed by said inspection committee.

SEC. 16. The pit boss shall inspect all working places at least once each week.

SEC. 17. In any case where a shot or shots have been left unfired by the shot firer because he considers that said shot or shots are not properly prepared or are dangerous, the miner shall be required to prepare the shot or shots again in accordance with the instructions of the shot firer.

SEC. 18. When dynamite is used in cutting, shots must be prepared in such a manner as to be fired last.

For operators:

BENNETT BROWN.
J. C. REID.
JAMES CAMERON.
J. A. BOLEN.
JAS. ELLIOTT.
T. W. CLELLAND, *Secretary*.

For miners:

P. HANRATY, *Chairman*.
L. TEMPLETON.
J. J. FEENEY.
E. J. MCCLEURE.
GEO. GLENDENNING.
WM. LEWIS.

The foregoing rules are recognized as the best compromise that could be reached between the two contending parties, there being a very wide and strong difference of opinion on the many points raised, which conflict of opinion arose from the clashing interests of the two parties to the agreement. However, these rules, if properly promulgated and faithfully carried out, would no doubt have been productive of great good. I regret to say, however, that, with the exception of a few instances, these rules have been constantly evaded or disregarded, with the usual disastrous results. These rules have been printed and posted in a great many instances at the mines, but a mistake was made of there being no system adopted to promulgate and enforce these rules, which have been disregarded in many instances.

In regard to the question of a safe explosive, it was found that parties have been selling to the miners a receipt for the manufacture of what is known as sugar powder, and which some of the miners were using unknown to the coal companies. Parties who interested themselves in this powder invited me to witness experiments practically made in blasting coal in a mine operated by the Osage Coal and Mining Company and known as slope No. 14, or Klondike mine. I was very much pleased and surprised at the results obtained by this explosive, and I append hereto a report on these experiments, with a map showing the work done by one of the shots at the entry face:

TESTS OF "WHITE" OR "SUGAR" POWDER.

[Made in the Klondike mine, operated by the Osage Coal and Mining Company.]

SHOT NO. 1.

This shot was in the face of a room 78 feet up from the entry. The hole was "gripping" and was 6 feet deep with 4 feet of coal on the heel and 5 feet 8 inches on the point of hole.

We retired to a point on entry 154 feet from shot and felt no appreciable vibrations of the air. The report was very mild and somewhat muffled. We returned and examined shot within two minutes after ignition of powder and suffered no inconvenience from smoke. This smoke was light blue in color and not as dense as that from black powder. Shot No. 1 was charged with 2 feet 2 inches of white powder, well tamped with dirt dummies. The shot did good work and made excellent coal. In the opinion of those working in the mine it would have taken at least 3 feet 6 inches of black powder to have performed the same work. The condition of the coal produced by this shot, relative to percentage of slack, was very much in favor of the white powder.

SHOT NO. 2.

This shot was in the face of a room 25 feet up from the entry. The hole was "gripping" and was 6 feet deep with 2 feet 6 inches of coal on the heel and 5 feet 2 inches on the point of hole. The charge was 2 feet 1 inch of white powder, well tamped with dirt dummies. We retired to a point on entry 70 feet from shot and experienced the same results as from shot No. 1. We examined the shot within one and one-half minutes after ignition and found no inconvenience from smoke. The execution of this shot was good, making good coal and not shattering it to slack or throwing it forcibly from the face. The shot was somewhat overpowdered and I believe that 20 inches of powder would have done the work as well. The heel was blown off the shot, but not scattered over the room, as in all probability it would have been from black powder. But the coal that was blown out and the coal that was scattered was in fine condition for the production of lump coal, the percentage of slack being very small. It was the opinion of all that this shot would have taken at least 3 feet of black powder.

SHOT NO. 3.

This shot was in the face of the entry and was a 7-foot hole drilled straight into the face 18 inches from the upper rib and parallel to it. The cartridge contained 2 feet 6 inches of white powder and was solidly tamped with dummies. We retired to a point 85 feet from shot and felt no amount of vibration from the air. The coal broke out in a V shape 4 feet wide in front and 4 feet from front of hole to point of V. The coal left standing was cracked and could be readily worked off. Had the shot been tamped with black powder it would have been, beyond doubt, one of the most dangerous shots that could have been fired, and it is doubtful if enough powder could have been placed in the hole to have done the same execution. The coal that was blown out in a V shape was in nice large pieces, the percentage of slack being very low.

This was a remarkable test of the efficiency of this powder, and I am of the opinion that when this powder is better understood its efficiency, safety, and superiority over black powder in all regards can not be sufficiently appreciated.

WM. CAMERON,

United States Mine Inspector for the Indian Territory.

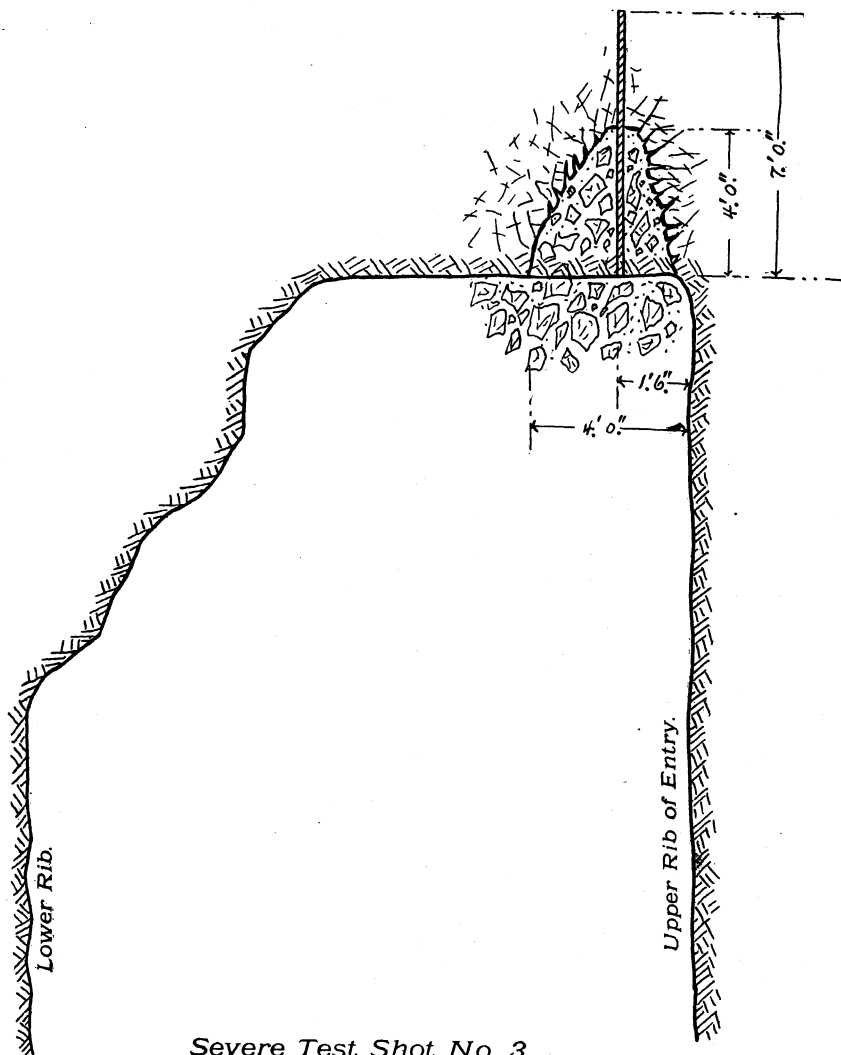
I am informed that this powder is composed of varying proportions of potassium chlorate ($KClO_3$) and granulated or white sugar, the same being brought to a jelly or candied condition, and the potassium chlorate then intimately mixed with it, the whole being rolled, when dry, to a powder of various sized granules at the will or pleasure of the party making it. I am advised that this powder costs two or three times as much as the ordinary black powder, but it is claimed that it will do two or three times as much work and with increased safety.

No one, however, has appeared who is willing to test this powder to a sufficient extent and manufacture it on a sufficient scale, and its use has been energetically discouraged by the manufacturers of explosives, notwithstanding the practicability of its use has been, to my mind, thoroughly demonstrated.

Following will be found tables showing the details of causes of accidents and other matters usually so classified:

Statement of all accidents occurring in mines during the year ended June 30, 1905, by causes.

Fall of roof.....	18	Coal falling down shaft.....	2
Pit car.....	28	Coal falling down tippie.....	1
Gas explosion.....	23	Wilburton explosion, cause unknown..	13
Hoisting rope.....	2	Explosion of powder.....	4
Fall of coal.....	3		
Shot firing.....	17	Total	114
Cage	3		



Severe Test Shot No. 3.

2' 6" White Powder. 7' 0" Hole.

Jan. 16, '05.

Krebs, I. T.

Illustrated test of "White" or "Sugar" powder (see p. 64).

Statement of fatal accidents occurring in coal mines for the year ended June 30, 1905, by causes.

Explosion of powder-----	3	Hoisting rope on slope-----	1
Pit car-----	4	Fall of coal-----	1
Gas explosion-----	5	Coal falling from tippel-----	1
Fall of roof-----	5	Wilburton explosion, cause unknown--	13
Shot firing-----	10		
Cage-----	1	Total-----	44

Statement of fatal accidents occurring in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1905, by companies.

Rock Island Coal Company-----	6	Sans Bois Coal Company-----	2
Samples Coal and Mining Company---	5	The Coalgate Company-----	1
George J. Markley-----	2	Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation	
Bolen-Darnall Coal Company-----	3	Company-----	1
Western Coal and Mining Company---	2	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Com-	
Osage Coal and Mining Company-----	2	pany-----	13
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Com-		Southwestern Development Company---	3
pany-----	1		
The Great Western Coal and Mining		Total-----	44
Company-----	3		

Statement of accidents occurring in coal mines for the year ended June 30, 1905, by companies and mines.

Name of company.	Mine No.	In-jury.	Total.	Total for mine.	Total for company.
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co	3	2	2	4	5
Do	4	1	1	1	
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co	1	1	1	2	2
Central Coal and Coke Co	77	3	3	3	3
The Coalgate Co	5	1	1	2	2
The Great Western Coal and Coke Co	1	3	1	4	15
Do	2	3	2	5	
Do	3	3	3	3	
Do	4	2	2	2	
Do	6	1	1	1	
Hailey-Ola Coal Co	1	3	3	3	7
Do	3	3	3	3	
Do	6	1	1	1	
McAlester Coal Mining Co	6	2	2	2	2
McAlester Coal and Mineral Co	6	2	2	2	2
Markley, George J	1	1	1	2	3
Do	2	1	1	1	
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co	2	2	2	3	3
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co	19	2	13	14	14
Osage Coal and Mining Co	5	2	2	4	7
Do	7	1	1	1	
Do	8	1	1	1	
Do	11	1	1	1	
Do	3	5	2	7	
Rock Island Coal Co	6	1	1	1	15
Do	8	2	3	5	
Do	38	1	1	2	
Do	1	1	1	2	
Samples Coal and Mining Co	2	6	4	10	12
Do	2	1	2	3	
Sans Bois Coal Co	3	1	1	1	4
Do	4	4	4	4	
Southwestern Development Co	9	3	2	5	10
Do	10	3	1	1	
Do	4	2	2	2	
Turkey Creek Coal Co	5	2	2	2	2
Western Coal and Mining Co	6	2	2	2	4
Do	6	2	2	2	
Warden Coal Co	1	1	1	1	1
Total		70	44	114	114

Statement of gas explosions occurring in mines for the year ended June 30, 1905, by companies.

Company.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.
Rock Island Coal Co.....	1	1
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1
The Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	3	1
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	3	2
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	7	2
The Coalgate Co.....	1	1
Geo. J. Markley.....	1	1
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	1
Total.....	18	5

Statement of gas explosions occurring in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1905, by causes.

Crossing dead line.....	4
Entering place not marked clear by gas man.....	1
Left working face and returned without inspecting for gas.....	1
Injured man was "cutting" with his light on floor, fellow-workman entered his room with naked light on his head, igniting gas.....	1
Failure by gas man to use safety lamp.....	2
Lighting shot in the known presence of gas.....	1
Gas man firing shot refused by shot firer, igniting gas.....	1
Failure of shot firer to use safety lamp.....	3
Gas driven down on men working with naked lights in entry.....	7
Entering room without inspecting for gas several hours after room had been inspected by gas man.....	1
Putting naked light through crack in standing coal, igniting gas behind coal.....	1
Total.....	23

Statement of accidents by fall of roof in coal mines in Indian Territory during the year ended June 30, 1905, by companies.

Company.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Company.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	2	1	Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	1
The Great Western Coal and Mining Co.....	3	1	Warden Coal Co.....	1	1
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1	Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co.....	1	1
Southwestern Development Co.....	1	1	McAlester Coal and Mineral Co.....	2	1
Rock Island Coal Co.....	1	1	Total.....	13	5
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	1	1			

Statement of accidents by fall of roof in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1905, with causes.

Continuing to work under roof known to be loose and dangerous.....	7
Injured while attempting to secure roof.....	6
Props displaced by track layers while at work.....	1
Failure to secure roof.....	2
Unforeseen and unavoidable.....	2
Total.....	18

Statement of men injured in coal mines from windy or other shots and from explosions of powder or coal dust.

Cause.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.
Explosion of powder.....	1	3
Caught by shot.....	1	1
Windy shot.....	4	9
Shot blowing through rib.....	2	1
Total.....	8	13

Summary of accidents by shot firing and explosions of all kinds occurring in mines for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Cause.	Non-fatal and fatal.
Gas explosion.....	23
Shot firing.....	17
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co., explosion, cause unknown.....	13
Explosion of powder.....	4
Total.....	57

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO MINE LEGISLATION.

In concluding this report I beg respectfully to call attention to the fact that while the laws passed for the protection of the lives of the miners in the Indian Territory are excellent and amply sufficient for the points sought to be covered, there are a great many matters for which no legislation exists and which are continually being made matters of controversy and brought to the mine inspector for attention. I respectfully suggest that a law ought to be passed compelling all mine owners and operators to notify the mine inspector when a new opening is made and to notify him when an opening has been abandoned. A large number of small openings are constantly being made without the knowledge of the mine inspector and being at a considerable distance he has no means of knowing of their existence until called to his attention from unofficial sources.

A law should be passed, I believe, requiring a map or plan of each mine to be submitted to the mine inspector at regular intervals, and especially when a mine is abandoned, and this is necessary because of the danger to new mines when approaching or nearing old workings from water and other causes.

A law regulating the character and use of explosives in mines would be beneficial and a law regulating the character of the oil used in mines should be passed for the reason that oil of an inferior and deleterious character is a menace to both the health and safety of the men employed in the mine.

I think that some law should be passed specifying the conditions under which fire bosses or gas men should be employed and make their examinations of the mine. A law should be passed, I think, regulating the number of hours that a shot firer must take to perform his duties, many of the accidents from shot firing being caused by the reckless haste and hurried manner in which shot firers perform their work, often firing from five to ten shots in rapid succession.

There are other matters which, of course, could be suggested, but these are the principal ones which occur to me and which have been forced to my attention by questions arising in regard to the subjects above named, and in acting on such matters I have not been able to find any law guiding me in my attempts to increase the safety and protection of both lives and property.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CAMERON,

United States Mine Inspector for the Indian Territory.

HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *October 7, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR.

Section 27 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in the 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.

The inspector, acting under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, exercises general supervision over the offices of the United States Indian agent, Union Agency; superintendent of schools for Indian Territory and his assistants, revenue inspectors, mining trustees, town-site commissioners and general town-site work, and other matters under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department outside of the duties devolving directly on the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

All correspondence to and from the Department with the above officials passes through the inspector, who is required to submit report and recommendation thereon, such reports to be forwarded to or through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his consideration.

The inspector is also required to make frequent special investigations and reports as required, to see that the instructions of the Department are carried out and the various tribal laws enforced, and to keep the Department advised as to matters requiring consideration.

The annual reports of the superintendent and supervisors of schools, and mineral trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are submitted herewith, to which attention is invited.

Mr. J. Blair Shoenfelt resigned his position as Indian agent, Union Agency, July 1, 1905, and was succeeded by Mr. Dana H. Kelsey, formerly chief clerk in the office of the inspector for Indian Territory.

CONDITIONS.

In order that the conditions in the Indian Territory in the past and the changes made by Congressional legislation may be understood, the following brief statement is necessary.

The Indian Territory covers an area of some 19,000,000 acres, and

with the exception of a small area in the northeast corner, embracing the Quapaw Agency, is divided among the so-called "Five Tribes," comprising Seminoles, numbering 2,750; Choctaws, 22,331; Chickasaws, 10,164; Creeks, 15,513, and Cherokees, 35,394, aggregating 86,152.

Prior to 1898 these Indians controlled their own affairs within the limitations of their respective nations, independent of one another and of the Federal Government, maintaining separate constitutional organizations, electing their governor or principal chief and other national officers, together with their legislators or councilors, enacting such laws as they deemed proper governing their schools and affairs generally, and handled their various revenues. Each nation owned all its land in common, although its laws permitted, under certain conditions, any member of the tribe to take for his exclusive use any area of land not in possession or use of another citizen, which land he was, in turn, permitted to transfer to others by lease or quitclaim.

The building of railroads and the natural resources of the country caused a large influx of white people into the Territory and resulted in towns being built up in different localities upon the common property of the different nations, such white people being assessed certain amounts for the privilege of conducting business, introducing cattle, etc., therein.

It is estimated that the population of the Territory, including Indians, will aggregate 700,000.

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, commonly known as the "Curtis Act," provided for radical and important changes in the administration of affairs in the Indian Territory. This and subsequent agreements provide for the valuation and distribution or allotment to the individual members of each tribe, according to value, of all the land in the Indian Territory after making reservations for existing towns, schools, etc.

This work has been imposed by Congress on the Secretary of the Interior, whose instructions are issued through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had direct supervision in the field of procuring a correct roll of Indians and to appraise and allot the lands according to value. All other matters under jurisdiction of the Department are handled through this Office by various officers acting under direction of the Department.

The Indian Territory was not then and is not now an organized Territory; no local government exists except in incorporated towns; no taxes other than for municipal purposes and the various tribal laws are imposed, which latter are enforced by the Secretary of the Interior. The administration of certain other Federal statutes applicable to the Territory are enforced through the United States courts, divided into four judicial districts.

Under existing law the tribal governments cease on March 4, 1906, at which time the tribal organizations, including councils and the position of principal chief and other tribal officers in each nation, together with tribal taxes and all tribal laws, will be extinguished.

Such action, however, will not affect the white population of the Territory other than to relieve them of the various tribal taxes now

imposed and which are enforced through the Department by removal from the Territory or closing places of business in case of nonpayment.

The magnitude of the work incident to the change of ownership of lands in common to the individuals, properly enrolling those entitled to participate, and the establishing of the limits of existing towns, 300 in number, with the surveying and platting of same into lots and blocks, appraising and disposing of the lots therein for the benefit of the individual members of the tribes, supervising affairs and enforcing tribal laws, collecting and disbursing immense sums of money due as royalties, etc., and finally closing up all tribal matters, giving to each member his share of the whole, each and every matter receiving consideration and instructions from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is difficult to understand.

The allotments by the Commission are nearly finished. The surveying and appraising of all towns are completed, and titles to lots from the nation to holders, executed by the principal chief of each nation, are passing as rapidly as possible after full payments are made.

Indians are permitted to lease land for grazing and agricultural, and, under certain conditions for mineral purposes.

Provision has been made by Congress for the care of insane persons and for the education of children of noncitizens or white people outside of incorporated towns.

As the situation and laws pertaining to each nation are different, the same are discussed separately in this report.

LEGISLATION.

SEMINOLE AGREEMENT.

An agreement with this nation, dated December 16, 1897, was ratified by Congress on July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 567), providing for allotment of land in severalty.

A supplemental agreement with the Seminole Nation, making provision as to the citizenship rolls and the laws of descent, was entered into on October 7, 1899, ratified by act of Congress approved June 2, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 250), and also ratified by the general council of the Seminole Nation.

These agreements were modified, or added to, by section 8 of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), which provided for the extinguishment of the tribal government, for conveyances to allottees, and for homesteads.

CURTIS ACT.

Sections 1 to 28, inclusive, of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), are what is known as the "Curtis Act" proper, and applied to the Five Civilized Tribes until and except where agreements have been duly entered into and ratified or otherwise modified by subsequent legislation.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW AGREEMENTS.

The original agreement with these nations was ratified by section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), which provided for citizenship rolls and distribution of lands to individuals. This agreement was entered into on April 23, 1897, and duly ratified by the tribes on August 24, 1898.

A supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was ratified by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), and by the tribes September 25, 1902. The provisions of the supplemental agreement as to the sale of the coal and asphalt lands were modified by the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), and special legislation as to the alienation of lands was contained in the same act.

CREEK AGREEMENT.

The original agreement with this nation was entered into on March 8, 1900, and ratified by an act of Congress approved March 1, 1901, (31 Stat. L., 861), and, with the exception of section 36 which was rejected, was accepted by the tribe May 25, 1901.

A supplemental agreement is contained in the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), and was ratified by the tribe and became effective on July 26, 1902.

Provision as to the sale of the residue of lands after allotment, and special legislation as to the alienation of allotments, is embodied in the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189).

CHEROKEE AGREEMENT.

The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), provided for the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation, the disposition of town sites therein, and for other purposes. This act was accepted by the tribe at an election held on August 7, 1902.

Certain provisions as to the rights of Delaware-Cherokee citizens, for payments to so-called intruders, and as to the claims of intermarried whites, and special legislation as to alienation, are incorporated in the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), and additional legislation as to these matters is contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905.

TOWN SITES.

The disposition of the town sites in the several nations is governed by the provisions of each agreement, except as modified by special acts mentioned below.

The Indian appropriation act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 221), modified the provisions of the Curtis Act and the agreements existing at that time concerning the surveying and platting of town sites, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make such surveys at all towns having a population of 200 or more, thus taking this work out of the hands of the town-site commissions, as before provided.

Authority was granted the Secretary of the Interior, under certain conditions, to appoint a tribal member of the town-site commission to

represent the tribe, by provision of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, (31 Stat. L., 1058).

Provision was made for the surveying and platting of small towns in the Indian Territory, having a population of less than 200, by the Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245).

The removal of restrictions from the alienation of allotted lands at stations located along the lines of railroads was authorized, when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, by the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1904, approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982). This act also provided that the appropriation made for carrying on the expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisement of town sites shall apply only to such town sites as were theretofore set aside and reserved from allotment.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), made an appropriation to complete the town-site surveys and appraisements and provided that the work shall be completed on or before July 1, 1905.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905, placed the matter of completing the unfinished work of the town-site commissions and Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, providing for investigations to be made where leases of Indian lands are alleged to have been obtained by fraud, and for other legislation applicable to the Territory.

TIMBER AND STONE.

On June 6, 1900, Congress passed an act (31 Stat. L., 660) governing the cutting of timber and the procurement of stone in the Indian Territory. This act was amended on January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 774), so that the control of the Department only applies to unselected or unallotted lands, the Indian citizen being authorized, after allotment, to dispose of his timber without restriction.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The act of Congress approved May 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 200), authorizes incorporated towns in the Indian Territory having a population of 2,000 or more to issue bonds and borrow money thereon for public improvements, the matter of such issuance to be under the supervision of the United States courts. This act does not apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the same having been in effect repealed by section 55 of the supplemental agreement with such nations, subsequently ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), which provides for the issuance of bonds, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, placing in effect, as to the manner of procedure, the act of Congress governing such matters in the organized Territories of the United States, approved March 4, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 252), which act applies to towns having a population of 1,000 or more. This same act was placed in effect in the Creek Nation by section 25 of the original agreement ratified by the act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), and in that nation towns that can not issue bonds under the act of May 19, 1902, not having a population of 2,000,

if they have a population of 1,000 and less than 2,000, may proceed under said act of March 4, 1898, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

RAILROADS.

A general act, applying to the whole Territory, authorizing railroad companies to acquire lands by condemnation proceedings was passed by Congress on February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43), and is commonly known as the "Enid and Anadarko Act."

RECORDING ACT.

An act of Congress approved February 19, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 841), provided for the record of deeds and other conveyances and instruments of writing in the Indian Territory. An additional recording district, No. 26, was established by the act of March 7, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 60).

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Section 3 of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058), provided for the granting by the Secretary of the Interior of rights of way for telephone and telegraph lines through Indian Territory.

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINES.

The act of Congress approved March 11, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 65), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way for oil and gas pipe lines through Indian lands and through the Indian Territory.

CORPORATIONS.

The act of February 18, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 794), puts in force in the Indian Territory certain provisions of the laws of Arkansas relating to corporations, and requires certain action by foreign corporations before they are authorized to transact business in the Indian Territory.

INDIANS MADE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1447), United States citizenship was conferred upon every Indian in the Indian Territory.

INSANE.

The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make proper arrangements for the care and support of insane persons in the Indian Territory, and made an appropriation for that purpose.

SCHOOLS.

In addition to the schools maintained from tribal funds, Congress appropriated, by act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), \$100,000 for the maintenance strengthening, and enlarging of said tribal

schools, and for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, and an appropriation of \$150,000 was made for this purpose by the act of March 3, 1905.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

An act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory was approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 299).

PHARMACY.

An act in relation to pharmacy in the Indian Territory was approved on April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 550).

PUBLIC ROADS.

The supplemental Creek agreement and the Cherokee agreement provide for public roads along section lines and others where necessary. No provision is made for roads in other nations.

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES JUDGES AND GUARDIANSHIPS.

Congress, by act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 573), provided four additional judges of the United States courts in Indian Territory, one for each of the northern, western, central, and southern districts, and extended the laws of Arkansas so as to confer full and complete jurisdiction upon such United States courts in the settlement of all estates of decedents, guardianship of minors, etc.

SEMINOLE NATION.

As during the past fiscal years, but few matters in the Seminole Nation have been brought to the attention of the inspector's office. The allotments in this nation are practically complete. The Indians are authorized to lease their lands for agricultural purposes with the approval of the tribal executive.

During the year Hon. Hulputta Micco, principal chief of this nation, died, and the Seminole council elected Hon. John F. Brown, formerly principal chief, to fill the vacancy.

MINING.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The original agreement with these nations, contained in section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provided for the leasing of the coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in tracts not exceeding 960 acres each for a period of thirty years, the lessees to pay certain royalties per ton into the United States Treasury, the revenue thus derived to be used for the education of children of Indian blood of said tribes. Section 61 of the supplemental agreement with these nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provided that no lease of coal or asphalt lands should be

made after the final ratification of such agreement. Such agreement was ratified by the tribes on September 25, 1902.

No additional leases have therefore been made during the past fiscal year, but those entered into during the period from June 28, 1898, to September 25, 1902, have continued in force, and operations have been carried on and royalties paid to the United States Indian agent for the benefit of the tribes.

The said supplemental agreement provided that such lands, as were chiefly valuable because of the coal and asphalt deposits underlying the same, should be segregated from allotment and sold at public auction; such segregation to include all lands covered by existing leases, and where the segregation included land within regularly established town sites, the deposits only were to be sold. The segregation of such land was completed during the fiscal year 1903 and aggregated approximately 445,000 acres.

The above provisions of law in reference to the sale of these segregated lands were modified by the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), which provided that the unleased coal and asphalt lands should be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior within three years from September 25, 1902, or before September 25, 1905, after due advertisement under regulations to be approved by the President, but that the lands covered by existing leases should be withheld from sale until the further direction of Congress.

A commission of three persons, as provided by law, was appointed by the President to be present at the time of opening the bids on such lands and heard in reference to the acceptance or rejection thereof, Mr. Thomas E. Sanguin, of Hugo, Ind. T., being appointed to represent the Choctaw Nation and Mr. Walter Colbert, of Ardmore, Ind. T., to represent the Chickasaw Nation, upon the recommendation of the executives of such tribes.

Maps of the segregated lands, which for convenience were divided into six districts, were prepared by Mr. Joseph A. Taff, of the Geological Survey, for public distribution and information of prospective purchasers, and regulations were promulgated governing the matter of conducting these sales and prescribing the manner of submitting bids.

It was provided by such regulations that bids should be made to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and such bids for lands in each district were to be opened by him upon the dates indicated below:

- No. 1.—McAlester district (coal), October 3, 1904, at 2 p. m.
- No. 2.—Wilburton-Stigler district (coal), December 5, 1904, at 2 p. m.
- No. 3.—Howe-Poteau district (coal), February 6, 1905, at 2 p. m.
- No. 4.—McCurtain-Massey district (coal), April 3, 1905, at 2 p. m.
- No. 5.—Lehigh-Ardmore district (coal), June 5, 1905, at 2 p. m.
- No. 6.—Unleased asphalt lands, August 7, 1905, at 2 p. m.

In accordance with the regulations, bids were opened upon the first five mentioned districts, including all the unleased coal lands during the fiscal year 1905, but it is understood that all bids were rejected.

The existing leases were entered into with the mining trustees, one representing the Choctaw Nation and one the Chickasaw Nation,

acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. These trustees have an office at South McAlester, Ind. T., and have supervision over the operations of the different lessees. Their report for the year is respectfully submitted herewith. The total area of the leased lands is 108,280 acres, and I respectfully submit a list of the leases in effect on June 30, 1905, giving the names of the lessees, number of leases, acreage, and date of approval.

Name.	No.	Acres.	Date of approval.
COAL.			
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	1	960	Aug. 22, 1902
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 22, 1902
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	960	Aug. 22 1899
Do.....	1	960	Oct. 1 1901
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	1	610	Sept. 10 1902
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	July 23, 1902
Capital Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	June 16, 1902
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	4	3, 840	June 13, 1902
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Dec. 9, 1901
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.....	26	24, 960	Mar. 1, 1899
Coalgate Co.....	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902
Degnan & McConnell.....	3	2, 960	Nov. 16, 1900
D. Edwards & Son.....	2	1, 920	Aug. 22, 1899
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 22, 1900
Do.....	1	960	Sept. 13, 1902
Fordyce, William C.....	1	960	Oct. 11, 1902
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	1	960	Sept. 6, 1900
Great Western Coal and Coke Co. (by transfer).....	2	2, 170	Mar. 1, 1899
Hailey Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1, 920	June 17, 1902
Hailey-Ola Coal Co. (by transfer).....	2	1, 920	Mar. 1, 1899
Harrison, Edwin.....	3	2, 880	May 4, 1900
LeBosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	June 18, 1902
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1	480	Oct. 18, 1900
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	2	1, 240	Feb. 19, 1900
McDougall Co.....	1	280	June 18, 1902
McAlester, James J. (by transfer).....	1	960	Oct. 18, 1900
McMurray, John F.....	8	7, 680	Apr. 27, 1899
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Sept. 20, 1902
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	1	960	Feb. 12, 1901
Ozark Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6, 680	May 7, 1901
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Dec. 8, 1900
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	1	960	June 17, 1901
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	Oct. 4, 1900
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	June 25, 1900
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	4	3, 840	Aug. 5, 1901
Do.....	1	960	Apr. 12, 1902
Sans Bois Coal Co (by transfer).....	1	960	July 29, 1902
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1, 920	Jan. 14, 1901
Standard Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 24, 1902
Southwestern Development Co.....	6	5, 640	Apr. 4, 1902
Savanna Coal Co. (by transfer).....	1	120	Sept. 20, 1902
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	1	960	Mar. 18, 1902
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6, 580	May 7, 1901
Do.....	1	720	June 13, 1902
Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1905.....	109	101, 400	
ASPHALT.			
Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Mar. 20, 1900
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Apr. 22, 1902
Downard Asphalt Co.....	1	360	Oct. 18, 1900
Elk Asphalt Co.....	1	960	May 3, 1900
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	1	480	Sept. 22, 1902
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	1	960	Aug. 11, 1902
Ravia Asphalt Co.....	1	480	Sept. 20, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	640	Sept. 19, 1902
Schneider, M. & A.....	1	960	Nov. 23, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	1	120	May 13, 1901
Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1905.....	10	6, 880	

The above list shows changes in the holdings of certain lessees and also the names of new companies which have acquired leases already in existence by purchase or transfer, the assignments having

been made by authority of the Department. These assignments are as follows:

	Leases.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company to Great Western Coal and Coke Company-----	2
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company to the Hailey-Ola Coal Company-----	2
Johnson Company to Sans Bois Coal Company-----	1
H. Newton McEvers to James J. McAlester-----	1

Four leases of the Southwestern Development Company approved April 4, 1902, were canceled by the Department at the request of the lessee on September 24, 1904, the company reporting that there was no coal under such leases that could be profitably operated.

The coal output, practically all of which comes from the Choctaw Nation, for each fiscal year since the supervision of these leases was placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior is given in the following statement:

	Tons.
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899-----	1,404,442
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900-----	1,900,127
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901-----	2,398,156
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902-----	2,735,365
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903-----	3,187,035
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904-----	3,198,862
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905-----	2,859,516

The operation of asphalt mines, which are principally in the Chickasaw Nation, as a rule has not proven profitable, and only a small amount has been mined. The total amount mined during the fiscal year 1905 was about 10,115 tons.

The royalty on coal and asphalt collected and placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes during the fiscal year is shown by the report of the United States Indian agent to be \$245,858.56 for coal and \$2,569.80 for asphalt, a total of \$248,428.36.

These amounts include certain payments of advanced royalty, as required by the leases, and therefore do not agree with the reported output in tons. I submit below a comparative statement showing revenues derived from this source for each fiscal year since the matter was placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899-----	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900-----	138,486.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901-----	199,663.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902-----	247,361.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903-----	261,929.84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904-----	277,811.60
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905-----	248,428.36

The operations of each lessee are under the supervision of the mining trustees, who carefully check their records each month and make report quarterly to the Department, showing the number of tons mined by each operator.

These reports showing the quantities mined and royalties due are checked with the records of the United States Indian agent to whom the payments are made, and when the same show any discrepancy the matter is at once investigated and properly adjusted.

As stated in my report for the fiscal year 1904, a number of lessees failed to comply with the terms of their leases or the regulations of the Department requiring a minimum yearly output, and by direction

of the Department they were advised that if they desired their leases to continue in effect they should pay royalty at the rate of 8 cents per ton upon the difference between the amount actually mined and the minimum number of tons required to be mined. Most of the lessees who had failed to comply with such requirements in this respect have made proper payments. A few companies, however, failed to make proper remittance after being repeatedly notified and the matter is now under consideration.

The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 544), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to segregate certain lands adjacent to the leases of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company and Messrs. Dignan and McConnell which were not included in the original segregation and upon which tracts of land the coal companies had valuable improvements in connection with their operations and add same to such leases.

During the past fiscal year these lands, which aggregated 330 acres, were added to the coal leases to which they were contiguous.

The appraisement of the improvements of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens located upon segregated coal and asphalt lands has been made during the past year by Mr. Cyrus Beede, United States Indian inspector, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by law, such lands not being subject to allotment, and his report is now pending before the Department. In the meantime such citizens are permitted to occupy their improvements. Numerous requests have been made for the privilege of renting these segregated lands for agricultural purposes, but the Department has held that under existing law such lands must be sold as provided by law.

CREEK AND CHEROKEE NATIONS.

The existing agreements with the Creeks and Cherokees provide that allottees can lease their land for mineral purposes, which leases must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before they are of any validity. The regulations governing the leasing of lands for such purposes in these nations have been modified from time to time to meet existing conditions and as seemed to be necessary for the proper protection of the interests of the Indians. The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), removed the restrictions upon the alienation of land by allottees who are not of Indian blood and not minors, except as to the homestead, but as the matter of leasing allotments was governed by different provisions of law than the matter of the sale of allotments, it is held by the Department that the provisions of law removing the restrictions of allottees not of Indian blood does not repeal the provisions which require that mineral leases made by such citizens be approved by the Department.

The most important amendments to the regulations governing leases for mineral purposes during the year were as follows:

Owing to the fact that many oil and gas leases were secured from allottees and not promptly presented to the Indian agent for consideration and transmittal for approval, the regulations were amended on November 16, 1904, so as to provide that all leases should be filed within thirty days from date of execution, or when executed previous to November 16, 1904, within thirty days from that date. This resulted in about 2,000 leases being filed in the Indian agent's office within a short time after promulgation of such regulation.

The original regulations did not specify the time within which drilling must be commenced under leases, but only provided that lessees use due diligence in carrying on operations.

Many complaints were made by allottees of the failure of lessees to commence operations, and therefore, on March 20, 1905, the Department modified the regulations so as to require at least one well to be drilled on each lease within one year from the date of approval of the bond and in cases where leases and bonds had previously been approved, within one year from March 20, 1905, all leases containing the stipulation that they are subject to any regulations that may be hereafter prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior governing such matters.

The regulations which heretofore provided that the lessee furnish satisfactory proof that he has \$5,000 on hand for the purpose of operating each lease has been modified, the lessees now being required to furnish satisfactory showing as to their financial ability and that the lease has been secured in good faith and for the purpose of bona fide operations and not for speculation or resale.

The royalty on gas wells was also fixed by the Department during the fiscal year 1905, as follows: One hundred and fifty dollars on each well where the gas is utilized and \$50 per annum where the gas is not used. The lessees are also required, where a well is abandoned, to securely cap or plug the same. Numerous other minor changes were made during the fiscal year.

The United States Indian agent reports that there were filed in his office during the fiscal year 1905, 4,099 oil and gas leases, 269 being in the Creek and 3,830 in the Cherokee Nation, of which there were forwarded for approval 1,379 leases; that the number of leases and bonds approved were 513; that 503 additional leases were approved, but bonds covering same not yet acted upon; that there were 21 leases disapproved and 342 pending before the Department; also that there are on file in his office not yet forwarded 2,720 leases, the delay in forwarding being caused by the leases not being in proper form as required.

Allottees are also permitted under regulations of the Department to make application to develop their own allotments for mineral purposes.

Sixty-six leases for minerals other than oil and gas were also filed during the year, most of which were for coal.

Every effort is being made to pass upon the large number of leases now on file in the Indian agent's office at the earliest date possible.

TOWN SITES.

SURVEYS.

As stated in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the surveys of all town sites were practically completed during such fiscal year with the exception of the town of Sulphur, Chickasaw Nation. One surveying party was retained until November 25, 1904, to complete the survey of this town and certain other minor matters, when Mr. John F. Fisher, the surveyor, resigned. Mr. John G. Joyce, acting supervising engineer, remained in the service in connection with necessary town-site work until March 2, 1905, when he also resigned.

The tribal authorities of the Cherokee Nation having asked that certain small towns in the oil district be resurveyed, so as to divide the blocks into lots of smaller size, claiming the tribe would derive more revenue from the sale of such lots thereby, the Department directed, on August 3, 1904, that resurveys be made of the towns of Ochelata, Weldon, Watova, Hillside, and Ruby. Such resurveys were accordingly made and amended plats submitted to and approved by the Department.

It having been ascertained that an error in the description of the land upon which the town site of Muse, Choctaw Nation, was located had been made on the approved plat of such town, an amended plat was submitted correcting the error and approved by the Department.

In addition to the towns heretofore established by the Government, as mentioned in my report for the fiscal year 1904, land has since been reserved for town-site purposes at Boynton, Creek Nation, and Tuttle, Chickasaw Nation.

The land embracing both of these towns had been previously allotted and certificates of selection issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, but for which no patents had been executed. By reason of existing conditions such allotments were canceled and this office directed to survey and plat the town of Boynton on January 4, 1905, and the town of Tuttle on May 27, 1905, and to have the lots within the limits of such town sites appraised by the proper town-site commission.

One of the allottees who had selected part of the land included in the town of Tuttle was an intermarried citizen, not of Indian blood, whose restrictions had been removed, and had disposed of such land to a noncitizen. The latter applied for an injunction in the United States court to restrain the town-site commission from appraising and scheduling the lots therein. Hon. J. T. Dickerson, United States judge, in passing upon this application in an oral opinion, held that allottees have no title to their land and could not legally dispose of the same until patents had been issued, and that the Department could cancel any allotments prior to such time, and that, therefore, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to take such action in this case and segregate the land for town-site purposes. The injunction was therefore denied.

Owing to lack of funds for such purpose the platting of the town site of Boynton was made under the direction of this office at the expense of the town, and such plat was approved by the Department on May 15, 1905. The plat of the town site of Tuttle was made under the direction of this office at the expense of the Government and approved by the Department June 27, 1905.

This makes a total of 300 towns in the Indian Territory where land has been reserved from allotment and platted by the Government, the total area of land included within such town sites being 62,958.79 acres, divided among the different nations as follows:

	Towns.	Acreage.
Creek Nation	26	10,694.10
Cherokee Nation	53	9,501.47
Choctaw Nation	90	18,940.40
Chickasaw Nation	131	23,822.82

The following is a complete list, by nations, in alphabetical order, of the 300 townships referred to above, together with the population, as recently furnished by postmasters, aggregating 250,336, with the acreage of each, all of which have been surveyed and the plats approved:

Towns.	Population.	Average.	Towns.	Population.	Acreage.
CREEK NATION.			CHEROKEE NATION—cont'd.		
Alabama	50	80.00	Talala	400	170.00
Beggs	667	160.00	Texanna	125	70.00
Bixby	325	80.00	Vian	700	220.62
Boynton	750	153.96	Vera	216	62.50
Bristow	1,800	385.00	Vinita	3,500	946.23
Checotah	1,250	503.75	Watova	74	37.50
Clarksville	700	147.50	Weldon (Copan)	150	37.50
Coweta	1,600	85.00	Westville	700	179.99
Eufaula	1,200	431.38	Welch	600	160.00
Foster (Yager)	260	120.00	Webbers Falls	400	80.50
Gibson Station	75	160.00			
Henryetta	1,500	157.13	Total	37,400	9,501.47
Holdenville	3,000	428.79			
Inola	240	160.00	CHOCTAW NATION.		
Kellyville	900	80.00	Alderson	1,800	175.00
Lee	48	45.00	Albany	300	95.00
Mounds	1,000	160.00	Anders	1,500	182.50
Muskogee	18,000	2,444.76	Allen	600	120.00
Okmulgee	4,000	415.00	Atoka	2,200	277.18
Red Fork	300	160.00	Boswell	1,200	265.00
Sapulpa	2,800	501.25	Bokchito	800	215.00
Tulsa	6,000	654.58	Boggy Depot	54	40.00
Wagoner	4,000	2,700.00	Braden	53	17.50
Wetumka	1,150	160.00	Blaine	78	17.50
Wildcat	950	158.00	Byrne	32	17.50
Winchell (Schulter)	100	160.00	Brooken	105	40.00
Total	52,665	10,694.10	Bennington	500	140.00
			Blue	250	60.00
CHEROKEE NATION.			Bengal	51	25.00
Afton	1,400	532.50	Bower	75	20.00
Adair	350	150.00	Crowder	400	160.00
Bennett	10	10.00	Coalgate	6,800	785.00
Bartlesville	3,500	342.44	Citra	58	37.50
Bluejacket	600	196.25	Caney	250	40.00
Braggs	200	95.54	Caddo	1,381	400.00
Big Cabin	150	70.15	Calvin	800	160.00
Briartown	63	30.22	Cameron	300	155.00
Claremore	2,000	657.50	Canadian	600	197.50
Choteau	200	130.00	Cartersville	150	40.92
Chatoosa	750	165.00	Cowlington	500	157.50
Campbell	350	165.00	Durant	7,000	1,324.00
Centralia	650	177.50	Dexter	121	37.50
Chelsea	1,500	452.59	Ego	80	27.50
Collinsville	1,275	270.00	Enterprise	500	107.50
Fort Gibson	975	467.65	Fort Towson	800	160.00
Fairland	700	240.00	Folsom	57	17.50
Gritts	42	25.00	Fanshawe	124	32.50
Grove	1,000	210.00	Gowen	1,000	82.50
Gans	300	115.00	Gilbert (Sawyer)	250	107.85
Hillside	16	20.00	Garvin	225	125.87
Hanson	190	95.00	Garland	48	25.00
Kansas	103	45.00	Grant	700	131.22
Ketchum	98	20.00	Guertie	265	160.00
Lenapah	450	118.12	Hartshorne	3,500	848.11
Long	143	45.00	Hugo	2,500	415.00
Muldrow	800	210.50	Haileyville	2,000	681.05
McLain	50	25.00	Heavener	800	175.64
Maple	92	42.50	Harrington (Norwood)	200	45.00
North Tulsa	1,000	89.77	Howe	700	326.70
Nowata	1,800	375.63	Hoyt	250	97.50
Owasso	550	95.00	Hunter (Pirtle)	12	45.00
Ochelata	600	40.00	Iron Bridge	26	30.00
Oologah	300	170.00	Jackson	60	20.00
Pryor Creek	1,200	365.00	Krebs	3,000	347.50
Peggs	175	45.00	Kosoma	100	30.05
Ruby	14	20.00	Kennady	43	17.00
Redland	64	40.00	Kiowa	800	3600.00
Ramona	1,300	110.00	Lehigh	2,500	1,050.00
Sallisaw	2,000	257.78	Leflore	75	25.00
Savinaw	75	10.00	McAlester	1,700	759.07
Stillwell	1,200	162.49	McCurtain	350	320.00
Tahlequah	2,300	632.50	Monroe	89	40.00
			Muse	55	10.00

REPORT OF INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY. 719

Towns.	Popu- lation.	Acreage.	Towns.	Popu- lation.	Acreage.
CHOCTAW NATION—cont'd.			CHICKASAW NATION—cont'd.		
Newburg	60	17.50	Hickory	539	330.00
Oak Lodge	200	40.00	Homer	120	32.50
Oconee	150	20.00	Healdton	125	40.00
Owl	100	30.00	Helen	500	156.09
Phillips	1,200	337.34	Hird	75	25.00
Purnell (Idabel)	800	89.39	Hart	75	30.00
Poteau	1,650	645.00	Hunton	150	2.50
Roberta	63	15.00	Iona	56	20.00
Red Oak	350	132.50	Jesse	85	42.50
South McAlester	12,000	2,902.27	Johnson	300	90.00
Savanna	200	100.00	Keller	20	10.00
Sans Bois	225	40.00	Kemp	478	120.00
Shady Point	130	68.44	Lone Grove	250	135.00
Summerfield	9	7.50	Loco	300	95.62
Star	50	35.00	Lindsay	1,500	440.00
Stigler	1,000	102.33	Lebanon	255	164.92
Stringtown	200	62.50	Leon	272	165.00
Soper	300	90.00	Milburn	550	301.96
Spiro	950	225.78	Mannsville	1,000	385.00
Sterrett	600	485.00	McMillan	200	30.00
Tuskahoma	117	40.00	Mill Creek	1,200	155.45
Talihina	500	210.59	Madill	2,000	560.00
Tamaha	400	142.30	Midland	175	60.00
Utica	140	40.00	Minco	900	285.35
Valliant	625	120.00	Marietta	2,000	330.00
Wapanucka	1,100	425.00	Marsden	53	22.50
Wilburton	5,500	275.58	Marlow	1,800	960.00
Wade	400	60.00	Maxwell	100	40.00
Whitefield	300	157.00	McGee	500	122.50
Wister	500	149.78	Mead	170	60.00
West Fort Smith	200	51.90	Newport	50	20.00
Total	80,286	18,940.40	Ninnekah	200	37.66
CHICKASAW NATION.			Orinne	30	15.00
Aylesworth	50	40.00	Overbrook	100	34.33
Ara	102	15.00	Oakland	600	343.75
Addington	400	145.40	Oakman	150	37.95
Ada	3,000	558.90	Okra	73	15.00
Alma	75	40.00	Orr	220	185.00
Atlee	65	30.00	Provence	150	40.00
Ardmore	12,000	2,262.14	Powell	100	15.00
Berwyn	436	191.25	Purcell	2,500	1,110.68
Brock	82	22.50	Pike	100	15.00
Burneyville	100	35.00	Palmer	24	10.00
Bailey	45	32.50	Platter	144	40.00
Bebee	80	20.00	Paoli	425	85.48
Bee	88	22.50	Pauls Valley	3,023	946.83
Brady	40	15.00	Pontotoc	400	195.00
Center	500	195.00	Purdy	500	116.25
Chickasha	8,500	1,246.19	Reagan	160	35.00
Chism	40	22.50	Robberson	230	25.00
Cliff	81	40.00	Roff	2,000	595.00
Colbert	400	129.74	Ravia	1,000	326.39
Comanche	2,280	437.04	Reck	63	22.50
Connersville	163	180.00	Rush Springs	700	380.00
Cornish	550	190.28	Ryan	1,050	495.39
Cumberland	300	173.98	Springer	200	105.00
Durwood	200	140.00	Scullin	5	120.00
Dixie	98	37.50	Sulphur	2,800	1,068.11
Davis	1,800	531.46	Silo	400	195.00
Doyle	48	20.00	Sneed	63	22.50
Dibble	200	40.00	Stonewall	500	117.50
Dolberg	50	7.50	Sugden	300	149.18
Dougherty	250	243.12	Tussy	120	40.00
Drake	60	15.00	Terral	700	280.00
Duncan	2,250	1,010.07	Teller	93	30.00
Elk	108	39.99	Tyler	70	30.00
Eastman	60	18.75	Tatums	207	40.00
Earl	155	125.00	Tishomingo	2,200	545.00
Elmore	350	145.00	Thackerville	155	39.67
Emet	400	170.00	Troy	100	37.50
Erin Springs	200	110.00	Tuttle	495	160.10
Foster	125	37.50	Tyrola	150	25.00
Fox	100	27.50	Velma	300	40.00
Fitzhugh	175	69.34	Viola	40	12.50
Francis	700	280.00	Wiley	21	10.00
Graham	120	40.00	Wayne	250	40.00
Glenn	36	30.00	Woolsey	28	15.00
Grady	54	37.78	Woodford	110	40.00
Hennepin	78	40.00	Wallville	32	10.15
Harrisburg	35	20.00	Whitehead	100	35.00
Hewitt	142	40.00	Woodville	300	165.00
Holder	60	7.50	Wynnewood	3,325	767.50
Total			Total	79,985	23,822.82

APPRAISEMENTS.

The appraisal work, which was nearing completion when my last annual report was submitted, has been entirely finished during the fiscal year 1905, the town-site commissions for each of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations being engaged in the work at the beginning of the fiscal year. On December 1, 1904, owing to the fact that the appropriation for that work was almost exhausted, the commissions, by order of the Department, were all furloughed, the work being resumed about March 15, 1905. At the beginning of the fiscal year the personnel of the commissions was as follows: Cherokee Nation, Mr. James W. Shipman, chairman, Mr. Dorwin Higley, and Mr. Lucien W. Buffington, the latter representing the nation; Chickasaw Nation, Mr. Arthur W. Hefley, chairman, and Mr. Wesley B. Burney, tribal member; Choctaw Nation, Mr. Charles O. Shepard, chairman, and Mr. Butler S. Smiser, tribal member. During the furlough of the commissions, however, Mr. Charles O. Shepard resigned, having been appointed special agent in connection with applications of allottees of Indian blood for the removal of the restrictions upon alienation of their land, acting under the direction of the United States Indian agent. Mr. Wesley B. Burney, tribal member of the Chickasaw commission, also resigned after such commission was furloughed on December 1, 1904. The appraisal work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations being completed with exception of the town of Sulphur, and certain reappraisements to be made in the Choctaw Nation, mention of which will be made hereafter, the commissions in these two nations were not reconvened on March 15, 1905, but authority was granted to employ Mr. Arthur W. Hefley as town-site agent in the Chickasaw Nation and Mr. Butler S. Smiser as town-site agent in the Choctaw Nation to continue the unfinished work of the commissions, such as determining contests, serving notices of appraisal previously made, and selling vacant lots.

The plat of Sulphur was approved April 22, 1905, and it being necessary under the law for the appraisal of lots to be made by a town-site commission the governor of the Chickasaw Nation appointed Mr. John F. Williams, of Tishomingo, as tribal member to act with Mr. Hefley in making appraisements of said town. Such appointment was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, and the commission, consisting of Mr. Hefley and Mr. Williams, commenced the work at Sulphur on May 1, 1905, which was completed June 20, 1905, and approved by the Department on July 20, 1905. In addition to the town of Sulphur the plat of the town of Tuttle, Chickasaw Nation, was approved June 27, 1905, and the commission completed the appraisal of this town and submitted the schedule on June 30, 1905, which was approved by the Department August 22, 1905.

After the appraisements of the towns of Hugo, Coalgate, Harts-horne, Haileyville, and Krebs in the Choctaw Nation were approved and notices served on lot claimants, the inhabitants of those towns made vigorous protests against the appraisal, alleging that it was far in excess of the actual value of the lots, and asked for a reduction in the amount thereof. By direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior these matters were investigated by this office and the parties given a hearing in each case and report made to the Department. Upon full consideration of the matter the Department declined to order a reappraisal of the towns of Hugo, Harts-

horne, and Coalgate, but there being certain inconsistencies in the appraisalment of the lots at Coalgate authority was given for the Choctaw town-site commission when it was convened to look into these specific cases and make such changes in the appraisalment as they deemed proper and just. An entire reappraisalment of the towns of Haileyville and Krebs was authorized, and the previous action of the Department in approving the original schedule of these towns was rescinded.

Inasmuch as practically all other appraisalment work in the Choctaw Nation was completed, and the reappraisalment of the towns of Haileyville and Krebs and the making of certain corrections in the schedule of Coalgate would only require a short time, it was not deemed advisable to appoint an inexperienced man as chairman of the Choctaw town-site commission to act with Mr. Smiser to complete such work. Therefore, Mr. Arthur W. Hefley, the chairman of the Chickasaw town-site commission, was also appointed chairman of the Choctaw town-site commission and authorized to leave the work in the Chickasaw Nation a sufficient length of time to finish the work in the Choctaw Nation. The new schedules of Haileyville and Krebs, making a reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the amount of the original appraisalment, have been forwarded to and approved by the Department.

The appraisalment work in the Cherokee Nation proceeded very satisfactorily. The commission, which was furloughed December 1, 1904, resumed duty on March 15, 1905, and completed the appraisalment work in that nation by May 20, 1905, upon which date it was abolished by the Department, Mr. Dorwin Higley, one of the members thereof, being retained as town-site agent to continue the work of selling vacant lots, serving notices, and hearing contests until June 30, 1905, when, in view of the status of the work and lack of funds, he was retired.

As stated in my last annual report, the town-site work in the Creek Nation was entirely completed with the exception of determining a number of contest cases, which work was being done by this office. Land, however, having since been set aside for the town site of Boynton in this nation, it was necessary to have a commission to appraise the lots in such town. As such work would require but a short time, it was deemed advisable to appoint as members of such commission persons who had had experience in such work. Accordingly Mr. James W. Shipman, formerly chairman of the Cherokee town-site commission, Mr. Dorwin Higley, formerly a member of the Cherokee commission, and Mr. George A. Alexander, formerly a member of the Creek town-site commission, were appointed by the Department to appraise the town site of Boynton, Mr. Alexander, the tribal member, being designated by the principal chief of the Creek Nation. Commissioners Shipman and Alexander entered on duty June 1, 1905, and commenced the work of procuring preliminary information, receiving applications to have lots scheduled, etc., Mr. Higley being allowed to continue the work in the Cherokee Nation until the commission was ready to fix the appraisalment of lots at Boynton, when he left the work in the Cherokee Nation long enough to assist in fixing such appraisalments. The schedule of Boynton was completed during the month of June and approved by the Department July 25, 1905.

The appraisement work in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations being entirely completed, all town-site commissions were by order of the Department abolished on June 30, 1905. Mr. Hefley was allowed to continue on duty as town-site agent until July 15, 1905, in order to prepare report as to the status of the work in that nation, in order that the same could be taken up intelligently and the unfinished matters disposed of by this office.

During the fiscal year 1905 there were prepared and forwarded for the approval of the Department the schedules of 92 towns, in addition to the new schedules of the towns of Haileyville and Krebs, and a large number of supplemental schedules to correct errors, showing the disposition of lots in contests, etc. The commissions also conducted sales of vacant lots at a large number of towns, served notices of appraisement, and took testimony in a number of contest cases.

The town-site appraisement work which commenced in 1899 has been completed. It has been a most difficult matter to segregate, define the limits, survey, plat, and establish streets and alleys in towns which were already built up, in most cases without any regard whatever for the future systematic laying out of the town site, and to satisfactorily adjust the claims of all persons to lots therein. A number of protests and complaints were unavoidable. This office has endeavored to complete this work as rapidly as was consistent with accuracy and with as little expense as possible. The Indian tribes have been represented on each commission, and it has been the aim to fix the appraisements and determine all claims in a manner just and equitable to the nation as well as to the individual lot claimants. Each step taken in the entire matter was considered and finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Photolithographic copies of the approved plats of all towns, except certain small towns with a population less than 200, were made and are on sale with the United States Indian agent at prices ranging from 15 cents to \$1.50 each. As required by law, one copy of each plat is officially filed with the clerk of the United States court of the judicial district in which such town is located, one with the mayor of the town, one with the tribal executive of the nation in which the town is located, and one with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

At each of the 300 towns the proper commission has prepared and submitted a schedule showing each and every lot with the appraised value thereof and the character and value of the improvements, where improved, together with the names of persons entitled to acquire such lots. These schedules have been submitted to the Department, and after approval the persons to whom lots are scheduled were served with a notice advising them as to the amount of appraisement and manner of making payment and in due time, if the payments are made as provided by law, patent is issued by the tribal executive. The amounts paid to the United States Indian agent as payments on town lots during the fiscal year 1905 amounting to \$786,718.76, distributed among the different nations as follows:

Creek Nation	\$105, 579. 47
Cherokee Nation.....	139, 389. 74
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations	541, 749. 55
Total.....	786, 718. 76

The total amount collected as payments on town lots in all nations up to June 30, 1905, was \$2,185,504.13, divided as follows:

Creek Nation.....	\$504, 005. 51
Cherokee Nation.....	234, 328. 42
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	1, 447, 170. 20
Total.....	2, 185, 504. 13

As stated in my last annual report, there were about 1,000 contest cases, covering lots in towns in the Creek Nation where there were conflicting claims remaining to be determined at the time the commission was abolished. The work of determining such contests has continued during the fiscal year, and at the present time 750 of these cases have been disposed of, leaving only about 250 to be looked into and determined hereafter, and in most of these testimony has been taken and it is only necessary to render decisions to finally dispose of the same.

In the Cherokee Nation there are about 234 contests remaining to be disposed of in the Chickasaw Nation about 109, and in the Choctaw Nation about 98.

The appraised value of lots in all towns having been fixed by the respective town-site commissions for the various nations, on which the tribes had a representative, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior by the act of March 3, 1905, to abolish such commissions at such time as he should deem proper and authorized him to complete all unfinished town-site work, including the settlement of contests, disposition of vacant lots at public auction, etc. Therefore, as above stated, the town-site commissions were finally abolished and the unfinished town-site work has been taken up and disposed of by this office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The town-site work remaining to be completed by this office consists of hearing and determining these contest cases, serving notices in a number of towns, selling the lots listed vacant by the town-site commission and which have not yet been disposed of, etc. This work will proceed as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped this branch of the work will be entirely closed during the present fiscal year. The matter of making payments on town lots to the United States Indian agent will necessarily continue for a number of years, as the law provides.

Great care has been taken in surveying, platting, and appraising these town sites, as such work is the foundation of all titles to lots in such towns, and it is therefore important that the work be absolutely correct.

Different laws govern the matter of making appraisements and payments on town lots in different nations, which laws are in substance as follows:

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations only lots upon which are located permanent, valuable, and substantial improvements other than fencing, tillage, and temporary houses were scheduled to the owners of such improvements, all other lots being listed as vacant. The owner of improvements is entitled to have one residence and one business lot scheduled to him at 50 per cent of the appraised value, and all other lots at 62½ per cent where such improvements were erected prior to July 1, 1902. Where improvements were erected subsequent to that date the owner is required to pay the full

appraised value. In these nations the law requires that a payment of 25 per cent of the amount due on improved lots shall be made within sixty days from service of notice of appraisement, and the balance in three equal annual installments. Payments on lots sold at auction may be made in four equal annual installments, as provided for improved lots, except that the first payment must be made at the time of sale. The law also provides in these nations that if a person fail to make any payment within sixty days after the same is due the lot shall be sold at public auction, the purchaser to pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which the lot is sold less $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the appraised value of the lot.

In the Creek Nation occupancy rights to vacant lots were recognized where the same were properly acquired prior to the signing of the Creek agreement on March 8, 1900. Practically all of the lots in this nation where claimants established valid claims were scheduled at 50 per cent of the appraised value. In a few cases, where persons had the right of occupancy to land which was included in a town site, they were allowed to purchase one-fourth of the lots into which said land was divided at two-thirds of the appraised value. All lots listed vacant by the town-site commission in this nation are subject to sale at public auction, payment on such lots to be made in the same manner as for improved lots, which is 10 per cent within sixty days from service of notice, 15 per cent within four months thereafter, and the balance in three equal annual installments. In this nation the law does not absolutely provide any date within which all payments must be made on town lots, but it is provided that when such are not made when due they shall bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until paid. There is, therefore, no authority of law for declaring lots defaulted where proper payments are not made. This matter should be the subject of further legislation in order that proper action may be taken in cases where proper payments are not made.

In the Cherokee Nation the law provides that where towns have been platted and occupancy rights to lots sold by the tribal authorities the claimants are entitled to have the lots scheduled to them at 25 per cent of the appraised value where improved and where unimproved at 50 per cent. Where a citizen of the Cherokee Nation is in possession of an improved lot which was not disposed of by the tribal authorities he is entitled to have the same listed to him at 50 per cent of the appraised value, while noncitizens under similar conditions are required to pay the full appraised value. In all of the small towns in this nation, however, having a population of less than 200, the lot claimants, whether citizens or noncitizens, must pay the full appraised value. All lots listed as vacant are subject to sale at public auction. The payments on town lots in this nation scheduled to claimants are made in the same manner as in the Creek Nation, except where any payment is not made when due it shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until paid. Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price where lots are sold at public auction must be paid at the time of sale, 25 per cent within four months thereafter, and the balance in two equal annual installments. There is also no provision of law to declare any lots defaulted where proper payments are not made in this nation.

The law also provides in each nation that any person, if he so desires, can pay the full amount of the purchase price for any lot at one time instead of making payments by installments.

TOWN-LOT DEEDS.

When full payment has been made on any town lot in the Creek or Cherokee Nation, the United States Indian agent issues a certificate to that effect and the principal chief of the nation in which the town is located thereupon executes a deed conveying such lot to the person to whom the lot was scheduled by the town-site commission or, if scheduled vacant, to the person purchasing the same at public auction. In each of these nations the principal chief transmits the deeds when executed to this office, where the same are carefully examined, checked, and forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. After they have been approved they are returned to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (now Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes) to be recorded, after which they are returned to the principal chief for delivery.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, when full payment is made for any lot, deed is drawn by the United States Indian agent, and after being checked by this office is sent to the executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for signature, after which they are mailed or delivered to the grantees by the Indian agent. It is not required that town-lot deeds in these nations be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The report of the United States Indian agent shows that during the fiscal year 1905 the following town-lot patents were issued, payments for which having been made in full:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	5,247
Creek Nation.....	1,890
Cherokee Nation.....	636
Total	7,773

As many lots as practicable are included in one deed, some deeds covering as many as 20 lots.

SCHOOLS.

All matters pertaining to schools are under the supervision of Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, who acts under the direction of the Department, forwarding all communications through the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory. In each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations there is located a United States school supervisor who, in conjunction with the tribal school officials, attends to the details of the work with reference to the management of schools, appointment of teachers, etc., in his respective nation, acting under the general supervision of the superintendent.

The annual reports of said superintendent and supervisors are respectfully submitted herewith, to which attention is invited.

The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), contains the following clause:

For the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, and making provision for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, and the estab-

lishment of new schools under the control of the tribal school boards and the Department of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and disbursed by him under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Regulations governing the disbursement of this money were prescribed June 27, 1904, providing that no part thereof should be used for schools in incorporated towns, as such towns could provide funds by taxation for school purposes.

While such appropriation was far inadequate to meet the demands, much good has been accomplished thereby. The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905, provided \$150,000 for the same purpose and also that the proceeds of the recording fees received by the clerks and deputy clerks of the United States courts in the Indian Territory should be used for the same purpose. This will probably provide about \$50,000 additional, or a total of about \$200,000 to be used for school purposes during the year 1906. The Department has held, however, that inasmuch as the tribal governments expire on March 4, 1906, and there being no provision made for the continuance of tribal schools after that date, no part of this appropriation can be used for maintaining schools after said date.

In order that as many schools as possible might be established and school facilities extended to all parts of the Territory the appropriation by Congress has only been used in the payment of teachers' salaries, the communities being required to furnish the buildings and necessary equipment.

The superintendent classes the schools of the Territory as follows:

Thirty-three boarding schools, 106 separate Indian day schools, 445 combined day schools (Indians and whites), 78 negro day schools, 25 denominational and mission schools, 60 public schools in incorporated towns, 4 private business or commercial schools, 60 subscription schools.

The following is respectfully submitted as to the number and character of schools in the various nations maintained during the fiscal year:

CHOCTAW NATION.

Four regular boarding schools or academies, 2 male and 2 female, 1 each for orphans, 9 small boarding schools, and 209 day schools. The enrollment at the academies was 451, at the 9 boarding schools 428, and at the day schools 10,442, of which 3,590 were Indians, 6,427 whites, and 425 negroes, also 9 pupils in different schools for blind, deaf and dumb, making a total enrollment of 11,330; the expense of maintaining such schools in this nation being \$138,872.25, as compared with an enrollment of 4,976, at an expense of \$121,517, for the year 1904.

CHICKASAW NATION.

There are 5 tribal boarding schools in this nation maintained by the Chickasaw authorities, but as such authorities have shown no disposition to cooperate with the United States Government in school matters no accurate data can be obtained concerning such tribal schools. There have been 152 day schools established in this nation for Indians and whites, and 12 for negroes. The expenses of the

tribal schools in the Chickasaw Nation have been paid by the tribal authorities by the issuance of warrants, and the expenses of the boarding schools and the part of the expenses of the day schools paid from tribal funds are still so paid. The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904, appropriated \$300,000 for the payment of school warrants of this nation and a list of such warrants was submitted to and approved by the Department December 7, 1904, and the United States Indian agent at Union Agency designated to make the payment. A list of such school warrants certified to by the tribal authorities as being correct was furnished his office, but it was subsequently ascertained that a large number of warrants after being paid by the tribal authorities had been taken from the tribal treasurer's office and again circulated, and that such fact had been known to the tribal authorities at the time such list was furnished by them. Therefore, owing to certain irregularities discovered in the issuance and circulation of these warrants, payment was delayed and not commenced until after July 1, 1905. Steps are now being taken to liquidate the entire school indebtedness of the Chickasaw Nation. The matter of the recirculation of school warrants after being paid by tribal authorities is under investigation by the Department of Justice.

SEMINOLE NATION.

Heretofore the Government has had nothing to do with the Seminole schools, but under the appropriation act of April 21, 1904, 16 day schools were established in this nation—14 for Indians and whites and 2 for negroes. The United States school supervisor for the Chickasaw Nation also supervises these schools in the Seminole Nation.

CREEK NATION.

There are 10 boarding schools maintained by this nation, 7 for Indian children and 3 for negroes, and there have been also maintained during the fiscal year 1905 69 day schools for Indians and whites and 38 for negroes. The total enrollment at the schools of the Creek Nation during the year was 6,786, at a total expense of \$79,099.01, as compared with an enrollment of 2,547, at an expense of \$76,159, for the fiscal year 1904.

The national council makes appropriation for the maintenance of the tribal schools, and warrants are drawn by the principal chief for the same, such warrants being paid by the United States Indian agent partly from tribal funds and partly from the appropriation by Congress.

CHEROKEE NATION.

There are 4 boarding schools maintained by the Cherokee Nation, and during the fiscal year 1905 had an enrollment of 547. There were 117 combined day schools, at which 2,131 Cherokee and 5,199 white pupils were enrolled; 4 negro schools, with an enrollment of 237, and 129 day schools, supported entirely by tribal funds, at which 5,160 Cherokee pupils were enrolled. The total enrollment at schools in the Cherokee Nation was 13,274, and the total expense \$133,725.84, as compared with an enrollment of 5,922, at an expense of \$110,821, for the fiscal year 1904.

The expenses of these schools have been paid by the United States Indian agent, the proper proportion from tribal funds and the balance from the Congressional appropriation.

By direction of the Department, after July 1, 1905, all expenses in connection with the maintenance of schools will be paid by Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, instead of by the United States Indian agent.

TRIBAL REVENUES.

No action was taken by this office in reference to the collection of tribal revenues during the first part of the year, such matters being handled by Mr. S. H. Taylor, revenue inspector, assisted by inspectors assigned to various districts throughout the Territory, acting under the direction of the Indian agent. On February 10, 1905, however, this matter was placed under the direction of this office, and on May 1, 1905, the office of revenue inspector was abolished and the matter handled by this office direct.

The only tribal revenues collected by the Department in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are the tax of 25 cents per head on cattle introduced and held in the Chickasaw Nation by noncitizens and the tax of 20 cents per head on cattle introduced and held in the Choctaw Nation by noncitizens.

When this office assumed charge of the matter of collecting these taxes, it was ascertained that cattle owners for some time had been refusing to pay the tax until the United States Indian police arrived for the purpose of removing the cattle, when they would at once tender payment, which was accepted by the United States Indian agent and the cattle not removed.

It was therefore determined to take vigorous measures to enforce the collection of this tax, and public notice was given that where any person refused or neglected to pay the tax due after having been served with proper notice and an order had been issued for the removal of the cattle owned or held by such person, any money thereafter tendered in payment of said taxes would not be accepted, but that the cattle would be removed from the limits of the nation unless the owner thereof, in addition to all taxes due, voluntarily tendered the sum of \$1 per head to cover the expenses of the police party sent to remove his cattle. Instructions were given the district revenue inspectors that if the cattle owner was willing to do this the order for the removal of his cattle should be temporarily suspended and such amount remitted to the United States Indian agent, when the matter would be taken up with the Department, and if such action was approved the money would be accepted and the order of removal revoked. The matter was also taken up with the Department and such action approved, and the regulations governing the collection of these taxes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were amended accordingly.

There was considerable opposition among the cattlemen to paying this \$1 per head in addition to the taxes to cover the expenses incurred by the police parties, but after the matter was thoroughly understood and the cattle of a number of persons had been removed, others preferred to voluntarily pay \$1 per head than have the order removing their cattle enforced, and other delinquents hastened to

make remittances to the United States Indian agent before orders for removal of cattle were issued. The matter of collecting this tax is now well in hand.

The amount of cattle tax collected in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the fiscal year 1905 was as follows:

Choctaw Nation.....	\$34, 288. 05
Chickasaw Nation.....	25, 825. 60
Total.....	60, 113. 65

Practically the only tribal revenue collected in the Creek and Cherokee nations during the year was the grazing tax on unallotted lands. In the Creek Nation persons desiring to introduce cattle are required to secure a permit from the United States Indian agent, and where grazed upon unallotted lands pay the sum of 15 cents per acre.

In the Cherokee Nation persons desiring to introduce cattle and graze the same upon the public domain are required to secure a permit from this office and remit \$1 per head to the United States Indian agent, or in cases where the cattle are grazed partly upon leased allotments and partly upon unallotted land the owner is allowed to pay 15 cents per acre for the land not allotted instead of the tax of \$1 per head.

During the last few months of the fiscal year the decisions of the lower courts in the case of *Buster and Jones v. Wright*, involving validity of the Creek tribal permit tax which had been pending since 1901, were affirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, holding that said tax was legal.

This tax provides:

That all persons who are not citizens by blood of the Muskogee Nation, or who have not been adopted by the Muskogee Nation, and whose names do not appear on authenticated rolls of the Muskogee Nation, who shall desire to engage in any manner of business in the Muskogee Nation, shall obtain the consent of the United States Government, and shall pay to the United States Indian agent, at Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the benefit of the Muskogee Nation, the annual permit tax hereinafter fixed; the same to be paid quarterly, in advance in all cases, except where based on the cost of goods offered. Quarters to begin January first, April first, July first, and October first of each year.

All legitimate business houses of whatsoever character or capacity engaged in the sale of all manner of dry goods, groceries, provisions, hardware, lumber, drugs, millinery, leather goods, or any other articles known or designated as merchandise shall pay an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent of the first cost of all goods offered for sale, excepting such goods as have been actually produced in the Muskogee Nation, or shall have been bought within the limits of the nation, from a trader who shall have previously paid this tax of one-half of 1 per cent of such goods; all payments to be accompanied by sworn statements, said statements to be verified by personal inspection by a proper inspector of the original invoices or the books of the trader.

The rate of taxation on other classes of business is also fixed, and it is provided that all classes of business not included in such list shall be assessed by the principal chief, subject to the approval of the United States Indian agent.

This Creek tribal tax law was approved by the President November 22, 1900. In 1901 a temporary injunction was secured against the enforcement of such tribal law by United States Judge Joseph A. Gill, of the northern judicial district, in the case of *Buster and Jones v. Wright*. Subsequently the western judicial district was created, which covered the Creek Nation, and the case was heard before Hon.

C. W. Raymond, United States judge, who dissolved the injunction and held that the tax was legal so long as the tribal government existed, and could be enforced by closing the places of business of those refusing to pay.

Upon the request of interested persons the Secretary of the Interior suspended the enforcement of this law, pending the appeal to the United States court of appeals for Indian Territory, which court, in an opinion rendered in October, 1904, affirmed the decision of the district court and held that such tax was legal.

Again, upon the request of parties subject to the payment of this tax, the enforcement of the same was suspended pending an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals. Such court, on March 7, 1905, in an exhaustive review of the legislation applicable concerning the acts of the lower court, held that the same was lawful.

Instructions were therefore given by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to proceed with the collection of said tax. Accordingly notices were prepared and served on all persons known to be subject to such tax in the different towns in the Creek Nation during the month of May, 1905, calling for the payment of such tax on or before June 1, 1905.

Practically no remittances having been made to the United States Indian agent, directions were given to the United States Indian police to close the places of business of certain merchants in Muskogee who had been served with notice and had failed to pay. Shortly after the Patterson Mercantile Company had been closed, on June 2, 1905, the police were arrested by the city authorities, being charged with assault and battery, having refused to permit persons to enter said store for the purpose of trading. The case was tried before the mayor, as ex officio United States commissioner, who, after considering the case several days, on June 8, 1905, held that they were not guilty of violating any law over which he had jurisdiction.

This matter having been decided in the United States courts there appeared to be no further way of resisting the payment of this tax, and after the decision of the mayor in the case above referred to the persons subject to the tax began to make remittances to the United States Indian agent, accompanied by sworn statements.

The case of *Buster and Jones v. Wright*, having been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior that the collection of the tax be suspended until a decision in such case was rendered by the Supreme Court, but the Department held that there were no good reasons for delaying action, and further directed that steps be taken to collect the tax. Since June 8, 1905, the collection of this tax has proceeded, there being but little active opposition to the same. However, payments are not made until parties are repeatedly notified that further delay will result in closing their places of business, and in some instances until such action is taken. In practically all cases payment is made under protest. Shortly after the decision of the mayor of Muskogee holding that the Indian police were not guilty of violating any law by closing places of business of persons refusing to pay this tax, the Muskogee Commercial Club adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, speaking through Judge Sanborn, in the case of *Buster and Jones* against

Wright, has decided that the Creek permit tax is a legal one, and that the Secretary of the Interior, though his subordinate officials, is authorized to collect the same; and

Whereas the case of the United States of America against John West has this day been decided by the mayor, sitting as a court, favorably to the United States in accordance with the said opinion of the United States circuit court of appeals; and

Whereas the utterly false impression has been cast broadcast that there is an inclination illegally to resist the collection of this tax: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the commercial club of the city of Muskogee that no person should unlawfully resist the officers of the Government in their efforts to collect said tax.

The amount of permit taxes collected by the United States Indian agent in the Creek and Cherokee nations during the fiscal year was as follows:

Creek Nation:		
Grazing tax.....		\$12, 146. 78
Permit tax.....		23, 300. 17
		35, 446. 95
Cherokee Nation:		
Grazing tax.....		2, 944. 20

ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS OR SALE OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

There are two general provisions of law in reference to the alienation or sale of allotments by individual Indians which apply to the Five Civilized Tribes, in addition to which the agreements with each of the nations contain certain provisions in regard to such sales by citizens of the respective tribes.

The first of these general provisions contained in the act of March 3, 1903, is as follows:

And provided further that nothing herein contained shall prevent the surveying and platting at their own expense of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the line of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of lands for such purposes when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Applications for alienation of lands for town-site purposes under this provision of law being made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, I am not advised as to the number of applications presented or passed upon.

The second general provision in regard to alienation of allotments is contained in the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), as follows:

* * * And all the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of all allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians who are not of Indian blood, except minors, are, except as to the homesteads, removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors and except as to homesteads, may with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be removed, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, upon application to the United States Indian agent, at Union Agency, in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes, if said agent is satisfied, upon a full investigation of each individual case that such removal of restrictions is for the best interest of said allottee. The finding of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded.

Under this provision where a citizen by blood desires his restrictions removed application is made to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, either by personally appearing before the

agent when not known to be a person of established business capacity and capable to transact his own affairs, or before a representative of the agent in the field. Mr. Charles O. Shepard, formerly town-site commissioner, was appointed as special agent to make such investigations in the field for the agent, and entered on duty January 1, 1905.

The total number of applications presented up to June 30, 1905, as shown by the report of the United States Indian agent, was 2,245. Of this number 388 were recommended for approval and 982 for disapproval, the remainder being pending in the agent's office on June 30, 1905.

The Indian agent forwards reports and recommendations to the Department on these applications through this office, the inspector being required to make recommendation thereon. The law requiring that the findings of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior removing restrictions shall be recorded, this matter was taken up by the Department and instructions given that certificates should be recorded by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the same manner that patents to allotments are recorded.

The question also arose as to whether the restrictions could be removed and the Indian authorized to sell his land prior to the time patent to his allotment was issued. This matter was also presented to the Department, and it was held, in an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, dated April 25, 1905, approved by the Department April 26, 1905, that under the law restrictions could be removed prior to the date of the issuance of patent, but that the approval of the certificates removing the restrictions did not operate in any way to confirm the title.

Under this provision of law the question also arose as to whether Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen were authorized to dispose of their allotments, which consisted of only 40 acres. The agreements with these nations state that the allotments of such freedmen come within the same provisions of law as the homesteads of citizens by blood, which homesteads can not be alienated during the lifetime of the allottee not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate of allotment. The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904, removed the restrictions upon alienation from all allottees not of Indian blood and not minors except as to the homestead. Many inquiries were made as to the right of freedmen in these nations to sell their allotments, but no specific case was submitted for the consideration of the Department. The matter was presented, however, to the Department and it was held that this was a question to be determined by the United States courts.

I am advised this question has been recently passed upon by the courts, it being held by Hon. W. H. H. Clayton, United States judge for the central district of Indian Territory, in an oral opinion that the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), removing the restrictions from allottees not of Indian blood as to the homestead did not release this class of lands, but that the same were inalienable during the period fixed by the statute; that the original agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provided that freedmen should be entitled to an allotment equal to 40 acres of the average value of the land, which by the terms of that act was made a homestead; that

section 13 of the supplemental agreement with these nations, approved by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provided that "the allotments of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate of allotment;" that while the said supplemental agreement does not in terms provide that allotments of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen shall be homesteads, still the character of a homestead had already been impressed upon them by the original agreement, and, as the same time is fixed within which it shall be inalienable, this, in his judgment, does not repeal the original agreement to the extent of relieving the land of its homestead character.

As it is reported many sales of land have been made by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, this will doubtless result in much complication.

In addition to these general provisions I give the following brief synopsis of the provisions of the agreements with the different nations with respect to alienation, which provisions were modified by the acts of March 3, 1903, and April 21, 1904, above referred to, but are still in effect so far as citizens of Indian blood are concerned.

CREEK NATION.

Section 16 of the supplemental agreement with this nation, ratified by the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), provides as follows:

Lands allotted to citizens shall not in any manner whatever or at any time be encumbered or sold to secure or satisfy any debt or obligation, nor be alienated by the allottee or his heirs before the expiration of five years from the date of the approval of this supplemental agreement, except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Each citizen shall select from his allotment forty acres of land, or a quarter of a quarter section, as a homestead, which shall be and remain nontaxable, inalienable, and free from any incumbrance whatever for twenty-one years from the date of the deed therefor, and a separate deed shall be issued to each allottee for his homestead in which this condition shall appear.

Citizens of this nation who desire to sell their land may, under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, list it with the United States Indian agent, who advertises the same for sixty days and receives sealed bids therefor as provided by the regulations governing the leasing and sale of land in the Creek Nation. These bids are opened in the presence of all interested parties, and the highest bid accepted when not less than the appraised value of said land, such value being determined by personal inspection by an employee of the agent's office and not made public. The allottee, however, is entitled to reject the highest bid, even though above the appraisal, if he so desires. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount thereof, and where the highest bid is accepted the successful bidder is notified and requested to deposit certified check for the remainder of the purchase price, upon receipt of which warranty deed, when executed by the allottee, together with all bids and records, is forwarded by the agent through this office to the Department for approval. The inspector is required by the regulations of the Department to make recommendation as to the approval or disapproval of each deed.

Prior to October 6, 1904, the entire purchase price was turned over to the allottee upon the approval of the deed. Upon such date, however, the regulations were amended so as to require that the purchase price be deposited in a Government depository subject to the check of the Indian, approved by the agent, in amounts of \$10 per month, except in cases where special authority was obtained from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to draw larger sums. Under this amendment to the regulations very few tracts of land were listed for sale, the Indians not caring to sell their land and only receive payment therefor at the rate of \$10 per month.

On March 6, 1905, this regulation was changed so as to allow the Indian to draw \$50 per month instead of \$10, and larger sums where specially authorized, and in consequence thereof the sale of land is now becoming more active and a larger number of tracts are advertised with the agent.

The report of the United States Indian agent shows that 685 tracts of land were advertised during the year aggregating 54,462.97 acres. Of this number 162 were sold; bids on 101 tracts were rejected, being below the appraised value of the land as fixed by a representative of the agent; no bids whatever were received on 285 tracts; 8 applications were withdrawn, and 129 tracts were being advertised at the end of the fiscal year upon which bids had not been opened.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Section 14 of the agreement with the Cherokee Nation, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), provides:

Lands allotted to citizens shall not in any manner whatever or at any time be encumbered, taken, or sold to secure or satisfy any debt or obligation, or be alienated by the allottee or his heirs, before the expiration of five years from the date of the ratification of this act.

Section 15 of said act authorized the alienation of lands allotted to members of said tribe in five years after issuance of patent, except the homestead, which is inalienable for twenty-one years.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Section 15 of the supplemental agreement with these nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provides as follows:

Lands allotted to members and freedmen shall not be affected or encumbered by any deed, debt, or obligation of any character contracted prior to the time at which said land may be alienated under this contract, nor shall said lands be sold except as herein provided.

Section 16 of this supplemental agreement provides in part as follows:

All lands allotted to the members of said tribes, except such land as is set aside to each for a homestead as herein provided, shall be alienable after issuance of patent as follows: One-fourth in acreage in one year, one-fourth in acreage in three years, and the balance in five years; in each case from date of patent.

Such agreement provides that the homestead shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate of allotment.

The above provisions, of course, do not now apply to adult citizens not of Indian blood, but provide the only way by which citizens of Indian blood can dispose of their allotments.

SEMINOLE NATION.

Under existing law allotment deeds in this nation will not be issued until after the extinguishment of the tribal government on March 4, 1906, after which time the lands can be alienated, with the exception of the 40-acre homestead.

The provision of law as to the removal of restrictions from citizens who are not of Indian blood, and from those by blood with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, apply also to the Seminole Nation at this time.

LEASING BY INDIAN ALLOTTEES.

Indian citizens in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations can lease their allotments for a term not exceeding five years for agricultural purposes without the approval of the Department. In the case of minors the United States courts have held that leases to be valid must be entered into with legally appointed guardians, properly authorized to so act by the court, the parents or natural guardians not being authorized to lease the allotments or handle the moneys of their minor children unless they are appointed legal guardian. The laws applicable to each nation vary, however, somewhat, and are in substance as follows:

CREEK AND CHEROKEE NATIONS.

The agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations authorize allottees to lease their lands for a term not to exceed one year for grazing and five years for agricultural purposes, but that longer term leases and leases for mineral purposes are not valid until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The original agreement with these nations, contained in the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), authorizes Indian citizens to lease their allotments for a term not longer than five years, without renewal privilege, and it is not required that such leases be approved by the Department.

No restrictions being placed upon the character of leases that can be made, the Department has held that allottees in these nations are authorized to lease their land for any purposes, including mineral, for a period not exceeding five years.

Many complaints have been made that full-blood Indians, and especially those unable to read and write English, were being taken advantage of and leases secured for an inadequate compensation, and there being no way by which the Indian can get relief except through the United States courts, and as the Indians in most cases were unable to bear the expense of bringing suit, this matter was taken up with the Department with the result that the Indian appropriation act

approved March 3, 1905 (Public—No. 212), contained the following provision:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to investigate or cause to be investigated any lease of allotted land in the Indian Territory which he has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud or in violation of the terms of the existing agreement with any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and he shall in any such case, where in his opinion evidence warrants it, refer the matter to the Attorney-General for suit in the proper United States court to cancel the same; and in all cases where it may appear to the court that any leases so obtained by fraud or in violation of such agreement judgment shall be rendered canceling the same upon such terms and conditions as equity may prescribe, and it shall be allowable in cases where all parties in interest consent thereto to modify any lease and to continue the same as modified: *Provided*, No lease made by an administrator, executor, guardian, or curator which has been investigated by and has received the approval of the United States court having jurisdiction over the proceedings shall be subject to suit or proceeding by the Secretary of the Interior or Attorney-General: *Provided further*, No leases made by any administrator, executor, guardian, or curator shall be valid or enforceable without the approval of the court having jurisdiction of the proceeding.

As to the matter of procedure under these provisions, the Department has directed that where complaint is made that a lease has been obtained by fraud or in violation of law the matter shall be investigated and reported to the proper court for appropriate action looking to the cancellation of the lease if the facts warrant it.

No suits have as yet been brought under this provision of law, but a number of complaints have been made to the United States Indian agent and the necessary investigations are being made. It is believed if action is taken in a few cases it will have a beneficial effect.

TIMBER AND STONE.

Adult citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes are authorized, by the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 774), to dispose of their timber without restriction after the issuance of certificate of allotment. Regulations were promulgated by the Department governing the procurement of timber and stone, under the provisions of said act, from unallotted lands. Inasmuch as contracts entered into for the procurement of timber or stone would only apply to lands so long as they remained unallotted and as the allotments in the different nations were nearing completion and in case of any such contracts being made the probabilities were that the land in a short time would be filed on, persons desiring to procure timber and stone preferred to make arrangements with individual Indians who were authorized to sell rather than enter into contract with the officials of the Department to procure the same from unallotted lands. Only one stone contract has been made during the fiscal year. This contract was entered into with the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company to procure not to exceed 500,000 cubic yards of gravel from the bars and bed of the Arkansas River near Webber Falls, in the Cherokee Nation, and was approved by the Department October 18, 1904. No timber contracts were made during the year.

While adult Indian citizens after they receive certificate of allotment can dispose of their timber without restrictions, the Department has taken steps to protect the timber of minors, and a representative of this office has been stationed in the pine-timber district of the Choctaw Nation to investigate the matter of timber cutting and to see that

the law and instructions of the Department are complied with. The United States courts have held that the parent of a minor Indian has no right to lease the land of such minor child unless he has, by due process of law, been made legal guardian, and such person could not, therefore, make valid contract disposing of the timber or other property of his minor child unless he has been appointed legal guardian and authorized to so act by the United States court. One of the principal duties of this office in reference to the cutting of timber has been to see that no timber is procured from lands allotted to minors except where contract is made by duly appointed and properly authorized guardian.

In the case of Mississippi Choctaws the allotments do not become final until they shall in good faith reside continually upon the same for a period of three years and furnish proof of such bona fide residence. Therefore they are not authorized at this time to sell or dispose of their timber. By direction of the Department all certificates of allotment of Mississippi Choctaws contain notice to this effect.

In a number of cases during the fiscal year where timber has been unlawfully cut it has been seized by the United States Indian agent and sold at auction. Also in a number of cases where timber has been illegally cut the proper steps have been taken to prosecute the offending parties.

It is believed the law and the holding of the Department in reference to the cutting of timber is now generally understood, and there are but few violations of the law in this respect.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Section 10 of the supplemental agreement with the Creek Nation and section 37 of the agreement with the Cherokee Nation provide for public roads along all section lines and that allottees shall take title to their lands subject to such provisions, and also that roads may be established elsewhere than on section lines when necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land taken in such cases to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, while the tribal government continues, and paid by the nation. In case any improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages shall be determined and paid for in the same manner.

The duty of enforcing this law devolves upon the Secretary of the Interior, and an appropriation of \$10,000 was contained in the Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), for this purpose. The matter of opening roads, appraising damages, etc., by direction of the Department is handled by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, and I respectfully invite attention to his report transmitted herewith as to the amount of such work performed.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations there is no provision of law requiring the establishment of roads, and I respectfully recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted concerning public roads in these nations similar to the provisions applicable to the Creek and

Cherokee nations. The matter of public roads is an important one, and it will avoid much complication in the future if proper provision is made for the establishment of such roads before the country becomes developed and more thickly settled. Improvements are necessarily constructed so as to give the owner or occupant of the land access to public roads, and if no provision is made for the permanent location of such roads the improvements will be constructed with reference to existing roads, which meander across the country without any reference whatever to section lines, and the result will be that many improvements will be isolated when section-line roads are finally established.

SELF-EMIGRANT ROLL.

The Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), made an appropriation of \$12,220 to pay certain Creek Indians or their heirs who removed themselves from east of the Mississippi River to the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and subsisted themselves for one year, in accordance with the twelfth article of the treaty with the Creek tribe proclaimed April 4, 1832. The United States Indian agent of Union Agency was first instructed to prepare this roll and secure the necessary proof thereto, but such agent having made no progress in the preparation of the roll, other duties requiring his entire time, the Department, on February 26, 1904, directed this office to prepare and submit a roll of all persons entitled to participate in such appropriation. This roll was completed during the fiscal year 1905 and approved by the Department and the matter closed. The preparation of this roll was a very difficult matter, inasmuch as only one of the original claimants was living, and there being many conflicting claims as to heirship, etc. The proper heirs were located, in all but six claims, which aggregated \$465. In these cases it could not be ascertained that there were any living heirs, and therefore such amount of money was covered into the United States Treasury.

LOYAL CREEK ROLL.

Mr. James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, had previously prepared a roll showing all of the loyal Creek claimants or their heirs entitled to participate in the distribution of \$600,000 contained in the appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), with the exception of about 150 claimants, who were widely scattered, and proof concerning whom was difficult to obtain. The matter of completing this roll, by direction of the Department, devolved upon this office.

The matter of procuring proof as to these claimants or their heirs in cases where original claimants were dead proceeded during the fiscal year, and on April 5, 1905, a roll showing all of such claimants or their heirs, with the exception of three, was forwarded to the Department. In the cases of the three claims not covered by the roll diligent inquiry was made, but it could not be ascertained that there were any living heirs of the original claimants. The three claims which are not proven up aggregate \$343.

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINES.

Applications for permission to construct pipe lines in Indian Territory are made direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, D. C.

The matter of assessing damages done to individual Indians by reason of the construction of such lines has been placed in the hands of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency.

CARE OF INSANE PERSONS.

An appropriation of \$25,000 was carried by the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), for the care of insane persons in Indian Territory, and the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to make proper arrangements for their care, it being provided by such act that insane Indians be cared for at the insane asylum for Indians at Canton, S. Dak.

In accordance with such act a contract was entered into with St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, in St. Louis County, Mo., under date of December 3, 1904, providing for the care, maintenance, and support of insane persons from Indian Territory not Indians, at the rate of \$300 per annum, which includes all necessary medical attendance, nursing, treatment, medicines, clothing, washing; and board and care for the insane persons in a proper and humane manner.

The matter of transporting insane Indians to Canton, S. Dak., is handled by the United States Indian agent, while this office was directed to make investigations as to the insanity of persons other than Indians from Indian Territory, and where it was shown such persons were entitled to the benefit of the appropriation and adjudged insane by the United States court, to commit them to St. Vincent's Institution under the contract entered into.

Up to June 30, 1905, about 75 applications were made to this office for the care and support of insane persons not Indians, of which 52 were adjudged insane by United States courts and confined in St. Vincent's Institution, 5 of whom were negroes. Of this number, 3 were discharged, having recovered sufficiently so that it was not necessary for them to longer remain in such institution; 3 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 44 insane persons confined in said institution on June 30, 1905.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations municipal bonds may be issued by towns having a population of 2,000 or more for public improvements, with the approval of the judge of the United States court for the judicial district in which the municipality is located, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 200).

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations this act was repealed by the subsequent ratification of a supplemental agreement with these nations by the act of July 1, 1902, section 55 of which confers authority upon municipal corporations, with the approval of the Secretary

of the Interior, to issue bonds and borrow money thereon, subject to the provisions of the laws of the United States in force in the organized Territories thereof. Therefore towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations that desire to issue bonds must proceed under the act of March 4, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 252), and first secure the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Towns having a population of not less than 1,000 can issue bonds in these nations.

The said act of March 4, 1898, having also been placed in effect in the Creek Nation by section 25 of the original agreement, ratified on March 1, 1901, towns in that nation having a population of not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 can issue bonds, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Department has held in all of these cases, however, that in so far as the limitations as to the amount of bonds which may be issued by any town apply, the restrictions contained in the general bond act of May 19, 1902, above referred to, shall be considered to govern, which are as follows:

Bonds not to exceed an amount the interest on which at five per centum per annum would be liquidated by a tax of five mills upon the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property in such city or town, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the purpose of taxation.

Under the above legislation, where action is required and authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, the Department has authorized the issuance of the following bonds during the fiscal year:

Nation.	Town.	Date.	Amount.	Object.
Creek.....	Checotah	July 13, 1904	\$15,000	For school purposes.
Choctaw.....	Atoka	Aug. 20, 1904	12,000	Do.
Do.....	Caddo	do	15,000	Do.
Do.....	Wilburton	Sept. 3, 1904	a 6,000	Do.
Creek.....	Broken Arrow	June 6, 1905	7,500	Do.

a In lieu of the issue of \$5,000 approved November 14, 1903.

In each of these cases a full record of the proceedings was forwarded to the Department through this office, with evidence as to the population of the town, the valuation of the taxable property, and other information necessary in order that intelligent action could be taken thereon. In cases where bonds are desired to be issued for school purposes, the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory investigates the matter and furnishes report as to the condition and necessity for better school facilities.

PRIVATE BANKS.

As stated in my last annual report, the matter of the need of legislation governing the operations of private banks in the Indian Territory was presented to Congress with recommendation that appropriate legislation be enacted, but no action was taken thereon by Congress at its last session. Therefore the situation in regard to private banks remains the same as before.

TELEPHONE LINES.

On December 20, 1904, the matter of making investigations in regard to the damages and annual taxes due from telephone lines operated in the Indian Territory was placed under this office and directions were given that applications for the construction of telephone and telegraph lines in Indian Territory should be made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs through this office. After the approval of maps showing the definite location of such lines and authority is granted for the construction of the same, damages are assessed and payment of annual taxes at the rate of \$5 for each 10 miles of line is required. The question having arisen as to whether companies which had constructed their lines prior to March 3, 1901, should be required to pay general damages, the matter was presented to the Department and it was held that unless such companies could furnish proper evidence that they had paid damages to the proper tribal authorities they were liable for the payment of such damages at this time.

This office was also directed by the Department where companies failed or refused to comply with the requirements of the Department to present the matter to the proper United States attorney for prosecution. This matter has been taken up with the telephone companies known to be operating in Indian Territory, and in most cases payments have been made. It is very difficult, however, to ascertain the exact amount in most cases, as maps in some instances have been approved for only part of the line, and owing to the transfers having been made there are instances where maps have been approved in the name of one company, part payment made by another company, and the line now operated by still another company under a different name. These matters are being investigated as rapidly as possible, and payments are being made, as a rule, without protest. In three or four instances where companies have failed to comply with the law the matter has been presented to the United States attorney for prosecution.

CONCLUSION.

As heretofore stated in detail, allotted lands among the Five Civilized Tribes under existing laws may be leased or sold as follows:

Seminoles are authorized to lease their allotments for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding six years, when approved by the principal chief; mineral leases can be made only with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. No patents to Seminole citizens covering allotments of land are to be issued until after March 4, 1906. All contracts for sale, disposition, or incumbrance of any part of any allotment made prior to date of patent is void, but after such time the same can be disposed of without supervision, except the 40-acre homesteads.

Choctaws and Chickasaws may lease their lands for not exceeding five years for grazing, agricultural, or mining purposes without renewal privilege and without supervision, and citizens by blood can dispose of their allotments, one-fourth of all area in one year, one-fourth in three years and the balance in five years from date of

patent except the homestead, which is inalienable for twenty-one years.

Creeks and Cherokees are permitted to lease their lands for grazing for one year and for agricultural purposes for five years without supervision. Mineral leases by these citizens can be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Creek citizens by blood are not authorized to dispose of their lands until July 1, 1907, except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under certain regulations, to the highest bidder.

Cherokee citizens by blood are not allowed to alienate any of their land until five years from date of issuance of patent.

The homesteads of both Creeks and Cherokees are inalienable for twenty-one years.

Lands allotted to minors of all citizens can legally be leased or sold only by guardians when appointed and authorized to so act by the United States court in the district in which the land is located.

The advisability of having all leases and sales of allotted lands approved by some proper officer has heretofore been presented to and has received the consideration of the Department. Investigations of constant and numerous complaints demonstrate that such action would have been for the material benefit of all concerned, by assuring to the Indian a fair and reasonable compensation, avoid litigation, and correct many existing evils.

Although homesteads are inalienable for twenty-one years, such are leased the same as other allotted lands. The advisability of prohibiting by Congressional legislation the renewal of existing agricultural leases covering homesteads is suggested to insure a home for the Indian after his other lands are disposed of.

Congress, by act approved April 21, 1904, removed the restrictions upon alienation of land of all allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes not of Indian blood, except minors and homesteads, and provided that the restrictions upon alienation of all other allottees by blood, except minors and homesteads, may be removed by the Secretary of the Interior under prescribed regulations when approved by the Indian agent. Each applicant, where not personally known, now appears before the agent or before a representative in the field and his qualifications to judiciously manage his own affairs are carefully investigated, and the record submitted is considered in turn by the agent, the inspector, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and finally by the Secretary of the Interior.

I respectfully renew my previous recommendations that the law removing restrictions of those not of Indian blood specifically provide that the official citizenship rolls of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, after approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be the final proof of such class of citizenship.

Deeds to allottees and to purchasers of town lots are executed by the principal chief of each nation. By the extinguishment of the tribal governments, March 4, 1906, the position of principal chief in each nation is abolished. It will therefore be necessary that provision be made for executing such deeds after March 4, 1906, and it is suggested that this be done by continuing the offices of these principal chiefs for such purpose or by other methods, as it will require several years to complete such work, and purchasers of town lots are

allowed a specified time to complete payments before issuance of deeds.

Provision should be made for continuing tribal schools and for the education of Indian children after March 4, 1906, also permitting attendance therein of children of noncitizens until other means are provided. Under existing law all such schools now in existence must close upon the extinguishment of tribal governments on March 4, 1906.

The matter of disposing of leased and unleased segregated coal and asphalt lands reserved from allotments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations requires consideration.

Provision should also be made for roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, where all lands are being allotted and no reservations made for necessary highways.

It is desirable that suitable legislation be enacted for the proper conduct and control of private banks in the Indian Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,

United States Indian Inspector for Indian Territory.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muskogee, Ind. T., August 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report as superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, in words and figures, as follows:

The school year just closed has witnessed a commendable growth of interest in education in all classes of schools throughout the Territory. Quite a number of the larger towns have built substantial eight and ten room public school buildings, the denominational schools have shown increased activity, the tribal boarding schools and academies have been crowded to overflowing, and with the hope of securing a part of the Congressional appropriation, a good many rural neighborhoods have erected new schoolhouses by subscription. The schools of this Territory may now be classified as follows:

- First. Thirty-three Indian boarding schools,
- Second. One hundred and six separate Indian day schools.
- Third. Four hundred and forty-five combined day schools (Indians and whites).
- Fourth. Seventy-eight negro day schools.
- Fifth. Twenty-five denominational and mission schools.
- Sixth. Sixty public schools (in incorporated towns).
- Seventh. Four private business or commercial schools.
- Eighth. Sixty small subscription schools for white children.

INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Indian boarding schools in each nation are maintained exclusively for members of the tribe. Seven of them are classed as academies, and maintain fairly good high school courses. Five of them are orphan schools, eighteen are elementary schools, and three are maintained for the negro members of the tribes.

The Cherokee and Creek nations have annually appropriated funds for the education of their freedmen, but the negro citizen is prohibited from receiving any assistance from the school funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The 106 separate Indian day schools are located in the remote rural neighborhoods, where the population consists almost exclusively of full-blood Indians. These full-blood clans, such as the Night Hawks of the Cherokees and the Snake Indians among the Creeks, live to themselves and show no inclination to fraternize with the whites. They are opposed to the allotment of lands and to the steps now being taken to abolish tribal relations, and as a rule white people do not care to live among them.

The combined day schools correspond to the country district schools of the States and are attended by white and Indian children together. Some of these day schools were established years ago by the Indians, some of the schoolhouses have been built in recent years by the white renters, and during the past year quite a number of new houses have been erected by whites and Indians acting jointly.

DENOMINATIONAL AND MISSION SCHOOLS.

The denominational and mission schools receive some financial aid from the various religious societies, and are dependent, in part, upon tuition fees. They generally admit white and Indian pupils on equal terms, and are doing much toward aiding worthy boys and girls who are deprived of any educational advantages at home and who have little or no financial means with which to

secure an education away from home. These schools occupy a fruitful field in this Territory. As a rule their teachers are but poorly paid, but they are contributing much toward the moral, mental, and religious improvement of our youth of all classes. Philanthropists who are looking for opportunities to invest their surplus money where it will prove of greatest benefit to mankind could scarcely find a more profitable field than this.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is no law by which public schools may be organized in this Territory except within the limits of incorporated towns. By act of Congress certain provisions of the Arkansas school statutes are made applicable for this purpose. Some of the larger towns have taken advantage of this law, and through the aid of another special act of Congress, which authorizes them to issue bonds for building schoolhouses, have succeeded in erecting substantial buildings and in establishing fairly good public schools. There are many towns, however, which for the lack of the required population can not issue bonds for building purposes, and, for want of sufficient taxable property, can not raise sufficient revenue for paying teachers' salaries. Scores of these towns are as yet unable to levy any taxes against real estate, for the reason that the titles to their town lots, until recently vested in the Indian tribes, have not yet been perfected. Under the laws now in force no towns can incorporate with a population of less than 200, and no incorporated town can issue bonds for building purposes until it acquires a bona fide population of not less than 1,000.

The larger towns are making strenuous efforts to furnish their inhabitants with suitable school facilities, but these towns are growing rapidly, and as all kinds of public improvements are needed at once, the burden is already proving a hard one for them to bear. The school district boundaries are, however, limited in each case to the town boundaries; hence the rapidly growing suburbs of these towns and the densely populated farming communities which immediately surround most of them can not be taxed and are powerless in the matter of establishing free schools. There are also many growing towns, containing several hundred people each, which are unable to build schoolhouses for the reason that they do not yet have the population required by law to entitle them to issue bonds for building purposes. Besides these, there are scores of smaller villages that, under existing law, are absolutely powerless in the matter of establishing free schools, as they have no authority to levy taxes for any purpose whatever.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN RURAL NEIGHBORHOODS.

Outside of these towns, it should be remembered, too, we have a farming community almost as large as the State of Indiana, which, under present conditions, is unable to raise a dollar of public revenue for any purpose. The white people that are now rapidly emigrating to this Territory from the surrounding States are not adventurers or lawbreakers, but the great majority of them are average American citizens who could not be convicted of race suicide. Upon them the future development of this country must depend. They desire to educate their children and should be afforded ample school facilities. This is absolutely essential not only to the future welfare of their own children, but to the future welfare of the Indians as well. The Indian needs honest, intelligent white men as his neighbors and tenants, and the worst calamity that now threatens this Territory is the certainty that without speedy relief from Congress the 16,000 Indian children, about 50,000 white children, and 1,000 negro children will, within the next seven months, be left entirely without any educational facilities of any kind, and their parents left without the legal right to tax themselves for school purposes, even where they are able financially to bear the burden of taxation.

COMBINED DAY SCHOOLS.

During the past year, by combining the tribal school funds with the \$100,000 appropriation so timely granted us by Congress, we were able to maintain 445 combined day schools, in which 5,170 Indian children and 20,595 white children were given free tuition, and also to establish 78 negro schools, in which were enrolled 4,034 children free of charge.

No part of this fund was used in erecting or equipping schoolhouses, it being a condition precedent that each neighborhood should erect and furnish its own schoolhouse. In establishing these free day schools we first required each neighborhood desiring a teacher to furnish us with a list of its children, giving name, age, and race of each child, together with a description of its schoolhouse.

With these lists before us we endeavored to send teachers to those neighborhoods that seemed to be most sadly in need of educational assistance, and we sent out as many teachers as the funds at our command would justify. Hundreds of white and negro children were thus given their first opportunity to enter a free school. It was no unusual sight, when visiting these schools, to see boys and girls from 12 to 18 years of age just learning to read. Their numerous ponies, which frequently encircled the schoolhouses, indicated that many of these children were compelled to travel from 3 to 5 miles daily to reach their nearest schools. The past winter was an unusually cold one, schoolhouses, as a rule, had not been built to withstand freezing weather, roads were bad, the streams were not bridged, and we had no compulsory school law; hence the attendance in many of these schools was not as regular as it should have been.

As a rule, however, both parents and children manifested a lively interest in the work, and in some instances parents begged to be permitted to become pupils. In a few neighborhoods our enthusiastic teachers organized night schools, to which were admitted the grown-up boys and girls and the married men and women of the vicinity.

We feel quite confident that if our worthy members of Congress could have witnessed some of these sights, to which for want of time and space we can only briefly allude, they would have fully realized that the appropriation which they gave us could not have been applied to any nobler purpose. Our greatest regret is that we were compelled to reject more petitions for aid than we could grant, owing to lack of sufficient funds. When it is remembered that Indiana annually spends \$3,500,000 in support of the rural schools, which amount, it is claimed, is but scantily sufficient, it can readily be understood that with but one-twentieth part of that sum at our command we are compelled to ignore many of the petitions for aid which we received from deserving communities.

THE OUTLOOK DISCOURAGING.

Under the acts of Congress now in force in this Territory, no tribal funds of any kind will be available for school purposes after March 4, 1906, and inasmuch as the recent Congressional appropriation of \$150,000, together with the surplus court fees, was made "For the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging" the tribal schools and providing for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, it is now held that no part of the Government appropriation will be available after the 4th of next March, for the reason that there will be no tribal schools in existence after that date. This means that unless Congress takes prompt action at its approaching session every Indian boarding school, every Indian orphan home, every combined white and Indian day school, and every negro school in the Territory (about 660 schools in all) will be closed next March, and these many thousands of children left with no educational facilities of any kind.

When the act of Congress of June 29, 1898 (commonly called the "Curtis Act") was passed, providing that all tribal institutions should be abolished by March 4, 1906, it was presumed that this Territory would be admitted to statehood within that interval, and that when the time should arrive for the abolition of tribal schools we would have a State organized and prepared to continue the schools. But statehood is not yet in sight, and if it should be granted at the coming session of Congress, it will require at least two years' time to adopt a constitution, organize a State government, elect State and county officers, provide a system of revenue, and raise money by taxation with which to support schools. Again, the laws now in force provide not only that all tribal school funds shall be abolished, but also that the Indians' lands shall not be taxable. How then are the Indians and negro citizens to educate their children after the 4th of next March? They own practically all of the land in the Territory except town lots, and the white renters, who are now financially unable to educate their own children, could certainly not be expected to furnish the means for educating the children of their landlords. Public attention has been repeatedly called to this approaching calamity, which if permitted to

occur will bring about a condition of affairs in this Territory no more desirable than anarchy. Surely the progressive American civilization of this twentieth century will not permit such a curse to be inflicted upon these people.

TEACHERS' SUMMER NORMALS.

Our teachers' summer normals, which have been held annually in each nation during the past six years, have grown in interest and enthusiasm. The four weeks' terms just closed enrolled 340 teachers in the Cherokee Nation, 160 in the Creek Nation, 175 in the Choctaw Nation, and 140 in the Chickasaw Nation. This year's results were more satisfactory than those of any previous year. In former years we were compelled to devote nearly all of the time to academic work, in order that the teachers might prepare themselves for examination, but this year we were able to give more attention to the study and illustration of principles and methods of teaching.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

When the five nations of this Territory controlled their own affairs, each had its own system of schools and standard of qualifications. No uniformity, no correlation existed between any two nations. For several years past we have been approaching uniformity, but not until the past year were we able to put them all on the same footing, so far as teachers' examinations and certificates were concerned. Our recent annual examinations were uniform, and certificates now obtained by teachers in one nation are valid throughout the Territory. Our first-grade Territorial certificate requires a thorough examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, physiology, theory and practice, agriculture, civil government, physics, and algebra.

Our second-grade certificate omits the last two and the third-grade certificate omits the last four branches above mentioned. Quite a number of the independent city boards of education now require their teachers to attend our normals and hold our certificates.

UNIFORM COURSE OF STUDY.

At the beginning of the year just closed, by an agreement made with the Territorial board of education of Oklahoma, we adopted a uniform course of study for the schools of the two Territories. This course is practically the same as is now in use in the public schools of Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois, and is a valuable guide and aid to teachers.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I most earnestly recommend that Congress be urged to pass an act making the unexpended balance of the sum set aside by the last Indian appropriation act for the "Maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging" of the tribal schools of this Territory available for the support of our combined day schools after March 4, 1906.

I further recommend the passage of an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to hold in trust a sufficient amount of the tribal funds to provide for the education of the children of the members of the Five Civilized Tribes until such time as their education may be otherwise provided for.

I further recommend that the segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations be purchased by the Government and the proceeds thereof be converted into a common school fund for the education of all classes of children residing in this Territory.

If this Territory be not immediately admitted to statehood, I recommend that each Congressional township be declared by Congress to be a public-school district, and the qualified voters of each township be empowered by vote to levy a tax upon the property of such township for the support of free schools.

Inasmuch as many of the Indian orphans of the Territory will be left without suitable homes or schools unless some legislation can at once be secured in their behalf, I recommend that immediate provision be made for continuing our Indian orphan academies. Some arrangement should also be made by which the lands belonging to these orphans can be made to contribute to their support. Complaints are frequently made to the effect that the allotments of many of

these orphans are controlled by their relatives, who do not account for the rents and profits thereof.

I append hereto some statistics pertaining to the schools of the Territory, and also submit herewith the annual reports of the supervisors of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Choctaw academies.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Jones	125	112	9	\$16,126.98	\$143.99	13
Tushkahomma	118	108	9	15,735.35	145.70	13
Armstrong	107	95	9	13,903.64	145.85	11
Wheelock	101	97	9	13,408.06	138.23	11
Total	451	412	-----	59,174.03	-----	-----

Small boarding schools, Choctaw Nation.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
Old Goodland	71	57	9	\$3,614.49	\$63.41
Sardis	35	33	9	2,088.45	63.29
Stringtown	18	12	9	764.60	63.72
Murrow Indian Orphans' Home	79	62	12	9,112.94	146.98
Calvin Institute	99	86	9	5,395.66	62.74
Goodwater	29	20	9	1,239.78	61.99
Gills	12	10	9	595.25	59.53
Big Lick	35	24	9	1,485.32	61.89
Chshoktak	50	43	9	2,701.81	62.83
International School for Blind and Deaf	8	8	12	2,325.00	290.63
Illinois State Institute for Deaf and Dumb	1	1	12	125.00	125.00
Total	437	356	-----	29,448.39	-----

Boarding schools, Creek Nation.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Eufaula High School	98	65	9	\$7,546.39	\$116.10	10
Wetumka Boarding School	127	71	9	7,934.34	111.75	9
Euchee Boarding School	119	65	9	6,745.91	103.78	8
Creek Orphan Home	62	54	9	6,468.15	119.78	8
Coweta Boarding School	58	24	9	3,938.36	164.09	7
Wealaka Boarding School	56	39	9	4,092.21	104.93	7
Tallahassee Boarding School	110	82	9	7,143.30	82.87	9
Pecan Creek Boarding School	66	47	9	3,396.99	72.27	5
Colored Orphan Home	53	37	9	2,098.85	59.97	4
Nuyaka Boarding School	117	74	9	5,600.00	75.68	8
Total	866	560	-----	49,364.50	-----	-----

Cherokee academies.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male seminary	165	105	9	\$18,206.55	\$173.40	16
Female seminary	245	166	9	22,945.06	138.22	19
Orphan asylum	106	81	9	12,225.13	150.93	11
Colored high school	58	45	9	5,487.81	121.95	7
Total	547	397	-----	58,864.55	-----	-----

Combined day schools.

[Maintained by tribal funds and Congressional appropriation.]

Kind of schools.	Number of schools.	Enrollment.			
		Indians.	Whites.	Negroes.	
				Citizens.	Noncitizens.
CHOCTAW.					
Day schools.....	147	1,840	6,427		
\$2 per pupil.....	56	1,750			
Negro.....	6				425
Total.....	209	3,590	6,427		425
CHICKASAW.					
Day schools.....	95	795	5,805		
\$2 per pupil.....	57	963			
Negro.....	12				739
Total.....	164	1,758	5,805		739
CREEK.					
Day schools.....	69	547	3,155		
Negro.....	38			927	1,291
Total.....	107	547	3,155	927	1,291
SEMINOLE.					
Day schools.....	14	71	838		
Negro.....	2			21	148
Total.....	16	71	838	21	148
CHEROKEE.					
Day schools.....	117	2,131	5,199		
Negro.....	4			77	160
Exclusive Cherokee.....	112	4,375			
Exclusive negro citizen.....	17			785	
Total.....	250	6,506	5,199	862	160

Kind of schools.	Days attendance.				Tribal funds.	Congressional appropriation.	Total salaries paid teachers.
	Indians.	Whites.	Negroes.				
			Citizens.	Non-citizens.			
CHOCTAW.							
Day schools.....	164,271	310,390			\$18,071.06	\$24,875.47	\$42,946.53
\$2 per pupil.....	74,108				6,073.30		6,073.30
Negro.....				20,869		1,230.00	1,230.00
Total.....	238,374	310,390		20,869	24,144.36	26,105.47	50,249.83
CHICKASAW.							
Day schools.....	27,875	407,089			1,078.65	19,425.61	20,504.26
\$2 per pupil.....	56,160				3,728.30		3,728.30
Negro.....				57,640		3,246.33	3,246.33
Total.....	84,035	407,089		57,640	4,806.95	22,671.94	27,478.89
CREEK.							
Day schools.....	46,501	224,787			3,558.72	15,911.22	19,469.94
Negro.....			68,841	80,972	5,113.15	5,151.42	10,264.57
Total.....	46,501	224,787	68,841	80,972	8,671.87	21,062.64	29,734.51
SEMINOLE.							
Day schools.....	4,168	46,348			109.80	2,334.54	2,485.34
Negro.....			1,019	6,413	65.55	348.62	373.17
Total.....	4,168	46,348	1,019	6,413	175.35	2,683.16	2,858.51
CHEROKEE.							
Day schools.....	154,631	318,963			10,586.88	21,723.70	32,310.58
Negro.....			11,148	16,711	620.67	739.99	1,360.66
Exclusive Cherokee.....	451,800				36,531.20		36,531.20
Exclusive negro citizen.....			83,892		4,658.85		4,658.85
Total.....	606,431	318,963	95,040	16,711	52,397.60	22,463.69	74,861.29

SUMMARY.

For what expended.	Tribal fund.	Congressional appropriation.	Total.
Teachers of day schools.....	\$90,196.13	\$94,986.90	\$185,183.03
Maintenance of boarding schools.....	196,851.47		196,851.47
Supervisors.....		784.45	784.45
Tribal officials.....		700.00	700.00
Clerks in superintendent's office.....		585.00	585.00
Lectures on "agriculture" and "domestic science" in normals.....		95.00	95.00
Printing.....		200.75	200.75
Grand total.....	287,047.60	97,352.10	384,399.70

Denominational and private schools, Indian Territory.

Name of school.	Location.	President or principal.	When established.	Teachers.		Number of months of school.	Enrollment.		
				Male.	Female.		Whites.	Indians.	Total.
St. Agnes.....	Antlers.....	Sister Mary Xavier	1897	2	2	9	44	24	68
Hargrove College.....	Ardmore.....	J. M. Gross	1895	3	4	9	85	64	149
Calvin Institute.....	Durant.....	Ebenezer Hotchkin	1901	3	2	9	114	163	277
Friends School.....	Hillside.....	Daniel Winslow Lawrence	1886	1	3	9	64	48	112
Dwight Mission.....	Marble.....	F. L. Schaub	1890	1	4	9	58	63	121
El Meta Bond College.....	Minco.....	Meta Chestnutt	1889	1	3	9	58	21	79
Bacone Indian University.....	Muskogee.....	J. H. Scott	1880	3	3	9	87	74	161
Henry Kendall College.....	.....do.....	Rev. A. Grant Evans	1894	4	9	9	125	39	164
Lutheran Mission.....	Oaks.....	Marie Christensen	1902	2	2	9	29	29	58
St. Elizabeths.....	Purcell.....	Sister Mary Patricia	1889	6	3	10	3	65	68
Sterrett Institute.....	Sterrett.....	E. L. Newman	1900	1	2	9	248	7	255
Cherokee Academy.....	Tahlequah.....	Walter J. Pack	1885	2	5	9	186	134	320
Oakhill Academy.....	Valliant.....	Rev. R. E. Flickinger	1885	1	3	3	(a)	34	34
Sacred Heart Institute.....	Vinita.....	Rev. Chas. Van Hulse	1896	.....	.....	.....	52	73	125
Willie Halsell College.....	.....do.....	Walter S. Dugger	1888	.....	.....	.....	122	87	209
Indianola College.....	Wynnewood.....	B. B. Cobb	1902	2	2	9	116	14	130
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	22	55	.....	1,391	989	2,380

Name of school.	Expenditures.				Receipts.				Value of buildings and grounds.
	Salaries.	New buildings.	Other expenses.	Total.	Church.	Tuition.	Other sources.	Total.	
St. Agnes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$225.25	\$156.70	\$381.95	.....
Hargrove College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,465.00	.....	3,465.00	\$25,000.00
Calvin Institute.....	\$3,300.00	.....	\$165.00	\$3,465.00	.....	.....	.....	3,465.00	18,000.00
Friends School.....	675.50	.....	4.00	679.50	\$680.00	278.03	1,500.00	2,458.03	6,000.00
Dwight Mission.....	2,775.00	.....	300.00	3,075.00	3,000.00	105.00	.....	3,105.00	8,500.00
El Meta Bond College.....	2,420.00	\$25.00	1,350.00	3,795.00	.....	4,902.00	100.00	5,002.00	10,000.00
Bacone Indian University.....	7,495.00	.....	1,200.00	8,695.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Henry Kendall College.....	6,350.00	.....	8,850.00	15,200.00	11,450.00	3,750.00	.....	15,200.00	100,000.00
Lutheran Mission.....	1,100.00	.....	.....	1,100.00	360.00	.....	.....	360.00	400.00
St. Elizabeths.....	.....	1,500.00	5,687.19	7,187.19	5,000.00	1,500.00	.....	6,500.00	25,000.00
Sterrett Institute.....	1,000.00	.....	65.00	1,065.00	.....	320.00	680.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
Cherokee Academy.....	3,665.00	.....	5,309.36	8,974.36	683.00	1,387.10	2,903.68	4,973.78	20,000.00

^aNegroes.

Denominational and private schools, Indian Territory—Continued.

Name of school.	Expenditure.				Receipts.				Value of buildings and grounds.
	Salaries.	New buildings.	Other expenses.	Total.	Church.	Tuition.	Other sources.	Total.	
Oakhill Academy.	\$661.00	\$300.00	\$721.22	\$1,682.22	\$1,470.47	\$211.75		\$1,682.22	\$6,500.00
Sacred Heart Institute									
Willie Halsell College									
Indianola College.	1,400.00		2,000.00	3,400.00		1,250.00	\$2,500.00	3,750.00	30,000.00
Total.....	30,841.50	1,825.00	25,651.77	58,318.27	22,643.47	17,394.13	7,840.38	47,877.98	304,400.00

Public schools, Indian Territory.

Town.	Superintendent or principal.	Teachers.		Number of months of school.	Enrollment.			
		Male.	Female.		Whites.	Indians.	Negroes.	Total.
Afton	T. T. Montgomery	3	4	9	198	127		325
Alderson		1	2	6	95	4		99
Antlers	Erskine Brantley	1	2	9	166	20		186
Ardmore	Chas. Evans	3	27	7	1,600		300	1,900
Atoka	I. T. Cook	1	6	8	343	39	64	446
Bartlesville	J. P. Easterly	1	8	8	563	82		645
Bluejacket	Samuel Wade	1	2	9	124	38		162
Bristow	Ward Combs	1	5	8	303			303
Broken Arrow	G. W. Horton	1	5	7	427	3		430
Center	R. J. Brandon	1	2	9	140	10		150
Centralia	G. B. Bledsoe	2	1	8	156	42		198
Chickasha	Wynne S. Staley	4	23	8	1,178	41	183	1,402
Claremore	A. A. Taylor	1	6	9	265	150	12	427
Coalgate	J. C. Tucker	3	13	8	1,016	9	57	1,082
Collinsville	Josie Smith		6	9	250	100		350
Comanche	A. W. Reynolds	2	5	8	442			442
Cowlington	Nora Anderson		2	11	102	8		110
Cumberland	R. E. Grace	1	1	8	177	17		194
Dougherty	A. L. Elkins	1	1	4	82			82
Davis	R. M. Burnham	1	5	8	323	14		337
Dow	Mr. Yarnell	1	1	6	131		47	178
Duncan	G. W. Kirby	2	6	7	525	13		538
Durant	Jos. C. Adamson	5	10	6	887			887
Emet			1	5	130			130
Eufaula	C. H. Booker	1	2	8	70		63	133
Fairland	R. H. Henderson	1	3	9	167	69	296	472
Fort Gibson		1	2	6	90	73		163
Haileyville	J. A. Holt	1	3	9	239			239
Hartshorne	N. S. Cowart	2	7	9	405	20	73	498
Holdenville	J. R. Trisler	2	7	8	612	9		621
Hugo	W. C. Taylor	2	4	7	230	36		266
Krebs	W. C. Whitehurst	2	2	7	186			186
Lehigh	Howard McBride	1	5	8	410	9	44	463
Marietta	M. E. Moore	1	6	9	435	27		462
Marlow	Albert B. Fencher	3	4	6	424	20		444
Miami	J. T. Davis	2	8	8	609	46		655
Muskogee	Miss S. B. Trent	1	29	9	1,221	11	542	1,774
Nowata	J. A. Burns	1	6	9	268	104	29	401
Oklmulgee	Charles T. Baker	2	10	8	368	35	100	503
Pauls Valley	J. M. Osborn	2	6	8	528	29		557
Poteau	E. L. Rodman	1	4	7	302	5		307
Pryor Creek	R. B. Garrett	1	5	8	230	120		350
Purcell	W. H. Woods	3	11	9	431	37	104	572
Roff	E. P. Downing	1	5	7.5	290	31		321
Ryan	George A. Witt	1	3	8	208	5		213
Sapulpa	L. E. Brons	2	9	8	629			629
South McAlester.	Wm. Gay	4	16	9	997	12	214	1,223
Spiro	W. A. Hill	1	2	9	229	25	32	286
Stilwell	L. E. Wyly	1	2	6	225	36		261
Sulphur	Thos. McLashan	2	2	3	198			198
Talihina					121	13		134
Tishomingo	W. C. Jordan	1	7	8	290	21	29	340
Tulsa	L. J. Barton	3	16	9	1,032	54	62	1,148
Wagoner	H. S. Bruce	6	13	8	700		250	959
Westville	J. F. Cavness	2	1	9	113	43		156
Wetumka	S. L. Johnston	1	4	8	311			311
Wynnewood	W. C. French	1	9	8	438	28	125	591

Public schools, Indian Territory—Continued.

Town.	Expenditures.				Receipts.				Value of build- ings and grounds.
	Salaries.	New build- ings.	Repairs, fuel, etc.	Total.	Tuition.	Taxa- tion.	Bonds.	Total.	
Afton	\$1,800.00			\$1,800.00	\$25.00	\$1,250.00		\$1,275.00	\$2,000.00
Alderson	420.00		\$12.00	432.00	400.00		\$32.00	432.00	
Antlers	984.15		55.00	1,039.15	695.75		190.00	785.75	2,500.00
Ardmore	12,000.00			12,000.00	200.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	37,200.00	5,000.00
Atoka	2,325.00	\$9,816.00	900.00	13,041.00		1,932.20	391.80	2,324.00	15,000.00
Bartlesville	4,120.00	20,000.00	1,000.00	25,120.00	60.00	4,500.00		4,560.00	30,000.00
Bluejacket	560.00		165.25	725.25	20.75	770.00		790.75	600.00
Bristow	2,100.00		70.00	2,170.00		2,500.00		2,500.00	10,000.00
Broken Arrow	1,900.00	4,500.00	300.00	6,700.00	369.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	6,369.00	8,000.00
Center	1,150.00		125.00	1,275.00	1,150.00			1,150.00	1,600.00
Centralia	900.00		121.00	1,021.00	125.00	675.00	221.00	1,021.00	2,000.00
Chickasha	12,323.65		2,844.25	15,167.90	460.82	9,601.63		10,062.45	100,000.00
Claremore	3,240.00		340.00	3,580.00	200.00	2,500.00	1,080.00	3,780.00	5,000.00
Coalgate	6,680.50		1,661.70	8,342.20	273.85	8,500.00	85.00	8,858.85	1,200.00
Collinsville	1,548.00	351.00	56.75	1,955.75		2,200.90		2,200.90	1,200.00
Comanche	2,560.00	12,500.00	1,050.00	16,110.00	400.00	2,300.00	12,500.00	15,200.00	18,000.00
Cowlington		800.00	212.00	1,012.00		425.00	250.00	675.00	1,200.00
Cumberland	600.00		10.00	610.00	500.00		100.00	600.00	1,000.00
Dougherty	240.00			240.00					
Davis	2,500.00		80.00	2,580.00	500.00	1,800.00		2,300.00	1,500.00
Dow	780.00	1,300.00	300.00	2,380.00	60.00		750.00	810.00	1,600.00
Duncan	2,835.00		445.00	3,280.00	280.00	3,000.00		3,280.00	4,000.00
Durant	1,822.00		2,100.00	3,922.00	12.00	3,960.00		3,972.00	24,000.00
Emet	200.00			200.00			200.00	200.00	600.00
Eufaula	1,077.00		148.97	1,225.97		1,112.26		1,112.26	3,000.00
Fairland	671.10		55.85	726.95	75.50	803.95		879.45	1,600.00
Fort Gibson	690.00	550.00	350.00	1,590.00	35.00	1,500.00		1,535.00	5,000.00
Halleyville	1,917.50		325.00	2,242.50	570.00	750.00	1,086.00	2,416.00	25,000.00
Hartshorne	2,943.00	100.00	125.00	3,168.00	629.76	2,425.84	1,240.00	4,295.60	5,000.00
Holdenville	4,938.00	523.11	751.15	6,212.26	40.54	6,024.04	126.17	6,190.75	15,000.00
Hugo	2,050.00	7,496.00	149.00	9,695.00	100.00	2,500.00	110.00	2,710.00	
Krebs	1,249.00	958.36	780.00	2,987.36	74.50	2,298.86		2,373.36	2,000.00
Lehigh	2,536.35	102.15	655.07	3,293.57	168.00	3,063.57	62.00	3,293.57	15,000.00
Marietta	3,581.30	702.50	210.90	4,494.70	1,117.00	3,205.00	181.71	4,503.71	4,500.00
Marlow	2,160.00		400.15	2,560.15	350.00	2,540.00	75.00	2,965.00	2,500.00
Miami	3,441.00	750.00	1,328.00	5,519.00	364.55	5,619.47	47.25	6,031.27	8,500.00
Muskogee	15,580.00		2,875.00	18,455.00	145.00	17,600.00		17,745.00	96,500.00
Nowata	1,971.00		150.00	2,121.00	150.00	2,653.00		2,803.00	7,000.00
Okmulgee	5,400.00	20,000.00	1,300.00	26,700.00	200.00	8,000.00	15,000.00	23,200.00	27,500.00
Poteau Valley	3,440.00		350.00	3,790.00	250.30	3,840.62		4,090.32	3,500.00
Poteau	1,925.00		106.42	2,031.42		2,105.00		2,105.00	10,000.00
Pryor Creek	1,360.00	540.00	360.00	2,260.00	130.00	2,100.00		2,230.00	4,000.00
Purcell	6,360.00		60.00	6,420.00	150.00	7,000.00	50.00	7,200.00	
Roff	2,190.00		110.00	2,300.00	325.00	1,600.00	200.00	2,125.00	4,000.00
Ryan	1,755.00		350.00	2,105.00	256.00	1,950.00		2,206.00	2,000.00
Sapulpa	4,776.00		600.00	5,376.00	47.00	6,000.00		6,047.00	25,000.00
South McAles- ter	10,347.00	275.00	1,554.00	12,176.00	206.00	12,000.00		12,206.00	35,600.00
Spiro	1,227.00		235.00	1,462.00	540.00	800.00		1,340.00	2,000.00
Stilwell	555.00	500.00	331.00	1,416.00		1,461.05		1,461.05	2,500.00
Sulphur	510.00		60.00	570.00	20.00	1,250.00		1,270.00	1,600.00
Tishomingo	1,975.00	8,500.00	310.00	10,785.00	225.00	15,000.00	8,500.00	23,725.00	25,000.00
Tulsa					86.15			86.15	
Wagoner	7,960.00		2,179.00	10,139.00	241.00	10,000.00		10,241.00	50,000.00
Westville	312.00	500.00	205.00	1,017.00	26.00	1,100.00		1,126.00	4,300.00
Wetumka	1,700.00		25.00	1,725.00	100.80	2,700.00		2,800.80	800.00
Wynnewood	4,220.00	15,000.00	1,200.00	20,420.00	300.00	4,000.00	15,000.00	19,300.00	25,000.00

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF CREEK SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CREEK NATION,

Muskogee, Ind T., August 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of this office:

During the past year, the school facilities of the Creek Nation have more than doubled. From a total of 49 neighborhood schools at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the number increased to 107 for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1905. This increase is due entirely to the expenditure of our proportion of a special fund of \$100,000 appropriated by Congress for the purpose of establishing free schools for the noncitizen children of the Five Nations.

I am confident that no other action of the General Government favoring the interests of this Territory has been productive of so much good, nor has any

other national policy affecting the residents of the Five Nations been so generously applauded as the one to which I refer. The hearty appreciation of educational advantages extended to the children of the Indian Territory, who were otherwise unable to obtain them, is voiced by every father and mother.

I am pleased to note that the appropriation is doubled for the coming year, yet there must still be many worthy communities denied free schools because of insufficient funds.

The schools under supervision of this office were continued nine months, and closed on May 31, 1905. The grade of work done was more nearly satisfactory than ever before. Soon after assuming the duties of my office, in February of this year, I visited a rural school in an out-of-the-way settlement, where I found a house full of students, with benches made to accommodate eight or ten pupils each. I went there unknown and unexpected, and on being admitted to the room found a class just beginning a recitation in reading, and I there followed with amazement the most thoroughly successful development of a reading lesson it had ever been my pleasure to witness. There is much room for improvement in accommodations, such as better houses, desks, and apparatus; but the unsettled condition of affairs concerning the transfer of land prevents permanent improvements in general. Most of the whites live on land leased from Indians or from white speculators who, as a general rule, are of no material benefit to the school. Only those deriving a direct benefit from the school will contribute toward its support, and they, being mostly transients, do the best they can with makeshift furniture, apparatus, and shelter.

The system of uniform examinations for teachers throughout the Five Nations adopted through your suggestion at a meeting of the supervisors held in the office of the Superintendent of Schools for the Indian Territory in April of this year, has materially benefited the schools, the standard of requirements being raised and a large number of incompetent teachers eliminated.

I find from observation and inquiry that the introduction of the study of elements of agriculture into the rural schools has aroused much favorable comment and, while a great deal has been accomplished in this line during the past year, much more is expected during the coming year.

The boarding schools are in good condition and, as a rule, the attendance has been about up to the average.

I desire to respectfully call your attention to the pitiable condition in which the inmates of both the Creek Orphan Home at Okmulgee and the Colored Orphan Home at Old Agency will be placed on March 4, 1906, if no further provision for their welfare is made. There are more than 80 of these children who, under present conditions, get absolutely no benefit from their allotments, and will not be able to care for themselves properly upon the dissolution of tribal affairs and the consequent closing of these homes. A few bananas and a little candy being usually the only benefit their guardians allow them, while in many cases the orphan's allotment is rich and valuable land upon which good crops are grown and reasonable rentals collected.

Below is appended a tabulated statement of the boarding and neighborhood schools.

Neighborhood schools—Creek Nation.

	Number of schools.	Enrollment.			Attendance.		Salaries of teachers.		Cost.		Number of months of school.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Average.	Average per school.	Tribal fund.	Special fund.	Per pupil.	Per pupil per month.	
Indians	69	296	251	547	414	6	\$3,558.72	-----	\$4.63	\$0.514	9
Whites		1,027	1,528	3,155	2,395	45	-----	\$15,911.22	4.63	.514	9
Colored citizens	38	458	469	927	786	25	5,113.15	-----	4.63	.514	9
Colored noncitizens		662	629	1,291	929	34	-----	5,151.42	4.63	.514	9
Total	107	3,043	2,877	5,920	-----	-----	8,671.87	21,062.64	-----	-----	-----

Boarding schools—Creek Nation.

Name of school and superintendent.	Expenditures.			Students enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per capita expense.	
	Salaries of employees.	Supplies.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Per annum.	Per month.
Eufaula High School, W. H. Lester	\$3,241.50	\$4,304.89	\$7,546.39	51	47	98	65	\$116.10	\$12.90
Wetumka Boarding School, Edward Swengel	2,759.47	5,174.87	7,934.34	69	58	127	71	111.75	12.41
Euclhee Boarding School, George A. Trotter	2,727.95	4,017.96	6,745.91	66	53	119	67	103.78	11.53
Creek Orphan Home, T. W. Kennedy	2,117.85	4,350.30	6,468.15	29	33	62	54	119.78	13.31
Coweta Boarding School, J. C. Pinson	1,792.77	2,145.59	3,938.36	31	27	58	24	164.09	18.23
Wealaka Boarding School, J. E. Reasonover	1,838.31	2,253.90	4,092.21	29	27	56	39	104.93	11.66
Tallahassee Boarding School, J. E. Johnson	2,682.00	4,461.30	7,143.30	49	61	110	82	87.11	9.68
Pecan Creek Boarding School, J. P. Davidson	1,188.00	2,208.99	3,396.99	29	37	66	47	72.27	8.03
Colored Orphan Home, A. H. Mike	816.35	1,282.50	2,098.85	27	26	53	37	59.97	6.66
Nuyaka Boarding School, John M. Robe	(a)	5,600.00	-----	57	60	117	74	75.68	8.41

^a Employees paid by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

The teachers' normal, held at Eufaula, Ind. T., from June 5 till June 30, inclusive, was the most successful in the history of the Creek nation. The attendance reached 130.

Faculty of the Eufaula Normal: Conductor, Walter Falwell, supervisor Creek schools; instructors—principal, D. Frank Redd, formerly principal Plymouth, Ind., High School; superintendent, G. W. Horton, formerly superintendent Dwight, Ill., schools; superintendent, J. G. Mitchell, formerly of Gordonsville, Tenn., Training School; principal, Bruce McKinley, of Eufaula National High School; Miss Maud Gunn, of the Pittsburg, Kans., Manual Training School; superintendent, Joseph Carter, Champaign, Ill., lecturer.

The work done was highly satisfactory, the student body being composed of representatives from twenty-four States.

The presence at this institute of a large number of graduates from accredited colleges of various States is convincing evidence of healthy growth in educational lines. Our standard of requirements for teachers is higher than ever before, and we have a sufficient number fully equipped for the task, and I look forward to the work of the coming school year with confidence.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to you for wise counsel and courteous treatment, for which I am very thankful.

WALTER FALWELL,
Supervisor of Creek Schools.

Hon. JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in the Indian Territory.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION,
Tahlequah, Ind. T., August 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report as supervisor of schools for the Cherokee Nation:

There were many favoring conditions the past year; general good health prevailed, the number of schools and the attendance in primary and in graded schools was increased, the teachers manifested greater interest and efficiency in

their work, and strong support of educational interests was given by all officials, by the public press, and by the pulpit throughout the nation.

During the year we have continued to cooperate with the school boards in incorporated towns, working together in entire harmony, our teachers and pupils assigned to the work where they properly belonged in the various schools. In this way we have employed 40 teachers and have had enrolled in various grades from the first to the tenth year 1,725 Cherokee pupils, or an average of 43 to the teacher, giving a daily attendance of 1,167 or 67.6 per cent of the enrollment.

I am not furnished with statistics to show the number of white pupils enrolled nor the number of teachers employed in schools in the incorporated towns. Some advantages of articulating our teachers and pupils with the others in the town schools are: We secure the education of the Cherokee children on a much less per capita cost than is required to educate them otherwise; they have the advantages of graded school work, they can get seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth year work in good schools located in various parts of the nation and near their homes, thus relieving congestion at the seminaries; citizens and non-citizen children associate, work and play together, and learn obedience to the same superintendent and school rules, thus giving the same ideals, training, and preparation for citizenship; race distinction and feeling is largely removed from both the white and Cherokee part of the communities; better houses, equipment and control is had, and the per cent of daily attendance secured is more than in our other day schools.

In addition to the town schools we maintained in the country 89 Cherokee schools open to noncitizens upon payment of a nominal tuition fee. We also maintained in the country 117 free public schools open alike to citizen and noncitizen children. In all of these schools we enrolled 7,368 Cherokee pupils, and there were entered 574 in the boarding schools, making in all 7,942 Cherokee children enrolled in the system of Cherokee schools during the past year. Of the above schools, 34 were for full-bloods maintained in neighborhoods where parents and children of the community use the Cherokee language and generally do not understand the English. All school work is in the English language. In these schools we enrolled 781 children, and maintained an average daily attendance of 398, or 51 per cent of enrollment. We also had 17 colored schools in the fall term and 21 in the spring term, in which we enrolled 1,059 negroes, with an average daily attendance of 528 for the year.

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS.

When the Cherokee system of schools was established before the war there were only two towns within the limits of the nation, the official headquarters of the Government at Fort Gibson and of the nation at Tahlequah. The national boarding schools were located with reference to good springs of water and suitable situations in country places. After the first female seminary was burned the school was relocated to adjoin the town of Tahlequah. Since the advent of railroads, the building of towns, the migration of Cherokees to the west of the Grand River, the allotment of lands, and general readjustment of habitation the location of schools has become an important matter in school administration.

We have 40 teachers and 1,725 pupils in the incorporated towns, all of which are upon railroads except Centralia. We have established more than 100 schools west of the Grand River, where citizens have settled in recent years. The schools are now being placed on section lines where permanent roads are being opened. Some attention is being paid to township surveys, and schools are so scattered as to give every township some school facilities. Many of the new houses are better built and equipped than the old ones.

We have for the next year a seminary for males, one for females, an orphanage for both sexes, and a high school for freedmen; 60 country schools for Cherokee children, where the whites in the neighborhood are permitted to attend; 42 teachers in towns where citizens and noncitizens mingle; 200 additional neighborhood schools free to both.

I am pleased to note that 26 incorporated and 11 unincorporated towns have school buildings and permanent provisions for schools. A number of the towns have their buildings and grounds paid for and are able to maintain a school eight months in the year. The enterprise, the thought for the children and the future, with the heavy subscription and tax list of these people is worthy of special commendation. The officers of the seven counties into which

the Cherokee Nation will probably be divided will find in every county a smooth running, efficient school in every town, and some twoscore of neighborhood schools with fair houses and the children advanced to the various grades of country schools.

Many teachers come to us from counties in adjoining States, where they have only four to six months' school, in order to teach where all schools continue from eight to nine months in a year.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The four high schools of the nation were each in session nine months the past year. They maintained their standard of work, and in general were well managed. The aggregate enrollment and the average attendance were less than previous years on account of the destruction by fire of the larger building of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, the changes of superintendents and principal teachers at the seminaries, and the increased facilities for work in the grades up to the tenth year in the various town schools within the nation, where many citizen children attended. The health of the pupils in these institutions was remarkably good; the buildings were in a fair state of repair, and the general sanitary condition better than heretofore.

The influence of these high schools has been very marked on the Cherokee Nation. Before the civil war there were 42 young women and 15 young men graduated, many of whom are yet living. Their personal force and that of their families is noticed for good everywhere. The wisdom of the founders of these schools has been proven. Since the beginning there have been graduated 177 from the female seminary, 130 from the male seminary, 32 from the orphanage, and 5 from the colored high school, or a total of 244. Of these 122 have received their diplomas in the last seven years.

The Male Seminary enrolled 165 and maintained an average attendance of 105. There was paid to the faculty \$2,906.12; for other expenses, \$15,300.43—a total cost of \$18,206.55. There was received for board \$4,445.66, leaving a net cost per pupil of \$131.05.

The Female Seminary enrolled 245 and kept an average of 166 pupils. There was paid to the faculty \$4,407.28, and for other expenses \$18,537.78, a total of \$22,945.06. There was received for board \$7,532.85. The net cost per pupil was \$92.85.

The Colored High School enrolled 58 and maintained an average of 45. The faculty was paid \$1,034.31, and other expenditures were \$4,453.50, making in all an outlay of \$5,487.81. There was received for board \$931.25, leaving the cost per pupil \$101.25.

The Cherokee Orphanage enrolled 106 orphans and kept an average of 95 during the nine school months and of 40 during the vacation, making for the year a daily attendance of 81. The expenses were \$12,225.13 and the receipts for board from the teachers was \$111.34, leaving a cost per inmate of \$149.55.

The Insane Hospital has had 17 inmates, 3 of whom have been released as cured, leaving an average attendance of 15 for twelve months. There was paid for salaries \$1,545; other expenses were \$1,956.02—a total cost of \$2,501.02, or \$233.40 per inmate.

International School for Blind and Deaf at Fort Gibson has kept and instructed 6 Cherokees at a cost of \$600. This was paid from the school fund as authorized by act of Cherokee national council.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION.

Of the appropriation made for the school year \$25,000 was apportioned to enlarge and strengthen the Cherokee school system and to permit the attendance of noncitizen children therein. In the use of this fund we maintained during the fall term 89 and during the spring term 117 free public schools, where citizen and noncitizen children attended.

The salary of the teacher was paid in part from the Cherokee funds and in part from the appropriation made by Congress and approved March 3, 1905. The charges were apportioned according to enrollment of Cherokee and white pupils. In these schools were enrolled 5,199 white pupils, with an average attendance for the school year of eight months of 2,527, and 2,272 Cherokee pupils, with an average daily attendance for the year of 1,159. These schools were for

the most part in neighborhoods sparsely settled by Cherokees, and who were consequently previously deprived of school privileges. As we had petitions for the establishment of more schools than our allowance of funds would seem to permit, we placed the schools where large attendance would be secured. The enrollment made per school was 44 white and 19 Cherokee pupils, giving together an enrollment of 63 and an average daily attendance of over 31 to each teacher.

One result of the use of these funds was it stimulated neighborhoods throughout the nation to raise funds by private subscription, to erect houses, to furnish and equip the same for schools, and to petition for the grant of a teacher.

With the increased allowance for the current year we will be able to double the educational advantages for white children and strengthen and better those for the Cherokees, while reaching some additional neighborhoods containing but few Cherokees. The work accomplished in these country schools is most creditable in the enrollment, the daily attendance, and the length of school year when compared with the small attendance and few months time in many of the States for their neighborhood schools. These new schools are often crowded in lower grades by large children who have hitherto been deprived of school advantages.

THE SUMMER NORMAL.

During the four weeks of June we held in Tahlequah our sixth annual summer training school for teachers, and 341 were enrolled. These were placed in four sections. The lady teachers of the first three sections were boarded in the Female Seminary, where all of the class exercises and examinations of these sections were given. The men were boarded at the Male Seminary. The fourth section, consisting of 25 colored people, male and female, met in the national capitol, where their instruction was given and examinations taken. They secured board in town.

We had an exceptionally able faculty and the largest attendance of enthusiastic teachers yet secured. The regular attendance, the good order, the cheerful disposition, the faithful study, the prompt, snappy recitations, and the hard work in examinations were noticeable characteristics of the student body and promise well for a good year's work in the schoolroom. We were able to secure a list of good teachers to supply the requirements of our school system. This is a matter of gratification, as the instruction afforded in the subjects of primary work, theory and practice, physiology, and nature study were especially strong.

SUMMARY.

Expended from school fund :	
For high schools -----	\$46, 639. 42
For primary schools -----	\$52, 397. 60
For school books -----	\$3, 032. 02
For board of education -----	\$2, 657. 22
For school for blind and deaf -----	\$600. 00
From orphan fund :	
Orphanage -----	\$12, 225. 13
From insane fund :	
Insane hospital -----	\$3, 501. 02
From Congressional appropriation :	
Primary schools -----	\$22, 463. 69
Administration -----	\$500. 00
Cherokee pupils enrolled :	
High schools -----	574
Primary schools -----	7, 368
School for blind and deaf -----	6
Total expenditure -----	\$144, 016. 10
Total enrollment (Cherokees, 7,948; whites, 5,199) -----	13, 147
Total receipts for board at high schools -----	\$13, 021. 10

The following statement will show the names of primary schools and the teachers employed the past year, together with their race, age, salary, money received, and the enrollment and average attendance of pupils in each school:

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Age.	Salary.	Received from Cherokee funds.	Received from Congressional appropriation.	Cherokee.		White.	
							Enrolled.	Average daily.	Enrolled.	Average daily.
Ketchum	Chas. H. English	W.	22	\$50.00	\$134.03	\$309.40	27	14	64	29
Mitchell Springs	Susie Scott	I.	22	45.00	42.83	312.67	6	2	45	17
Ballard	W. H. Ballard	I.	23	40.00	77.46	75.87	27	10	27	11
Entopia	George O. Grant	I.	24	40.00	68.48	68.19	18	12	15	10
Hickory Grove	Eugene Tygor	I.	23	40.00	67.78	112.22	28	12	51	17
Klaus	Della Powell	W.	19	40.00	89.17	110.83	17	12	22	13
McGhee	Nannie Burnes	W.	21	40.00	57.61	62.39	.....	.....	22	14
Victory	Cora Welch	I.	21	40.00	43.55	76.45	.....	.....	.....	9
Freewater	Mattie L. Griggs	W.	23	45.00	121.12	233.21	22	9	38	15
Peggs	M. C. O'Donohoe	W.	58	45.00	33.88	365.06	15	4	117	68
Mount Zion	Sallie Parris	I.	22	40.00	121.72	232.95	30	17	59	24
New Home	J. C. Woodson	W.	42	40.00	20.77	333.80	9	3	52	21
Still	Amanda Wilson	I.	19	35.00	96.25	152.27	12	6	28	9
Clarke	Henry Ward	W.	23	40.00	81.81	272.86	29	12	87	37
Crittenden	Mrs. J. D. Wilson	I.	42	40.00	48.46	106.21	.....	.....	41	23
Hulbert	May Hills	W.	21	45.00	45.65	353.26	8	3	50	24
French	Minnie Parker	W.	24	50.00	67.62	355.80	17	7	56	24
Blue Springs	J. B. Johnson	I.	23	45.00	58.79	100.21	46	22	89	41
Do	Minnie Benge	I.	23	40.00	52.34	89.07	46	22	89	41
Do	Senora Gray	W.	25	45.00	77.11	131.39	46	22	89	41
Moody	Alexander Black	W.	51	40.00	125.46	205.14	33	18	80	37
Double Springs	Mrs. J. D. Wilson	I.	42	40.00	109.05	50.95	18	11	13	5
Eureka	Lucile Powell	W.	26	45.00	57.26	146.74	19	10	49	25
Manard	Grover Howard	W.	18	40.00	92.11	97.56	19	13	29	11
Shiloh	Ethel Cobb	W.	22	40.00	62.73	127.94	16	12	40	16
Spavinaw	Anna Byrd	I.	19	40.00	70.37	225.63	12	7	40	19
Ocoola	Carrie Couch	W.	40	40.00	62.98	69.07	19	13	23	15
Browning Springs	Bell Cannon	W.	24	40.00	111.81	38.86	24	14	11	5
Catale	Bettie Byrd	I.	25	40.00	81.22	109.45	31	11	45	14
Dawson	R. F. Armstrong	W.	40	45.00	21.19	115.31	9	6	76	38
Forcum	Henry Dameron	I.	24	40.00	74.30	76.37	18	9	24	12
Fairview	Lottie E. Hankins	W.	21	40.00	67.06	60.94	19	11	18	10
Harris	J. E. Butler	I.	42	45.00	80.33	93.67	18	12	23	12
Riggs Chapel	Clara Couch	I.	23	35.00	64.44	159.56	16	10	34	22
Prairie View	Virginia Lindsey	I.	22	40.00	26.58	114.76	10	7	49	23
Do	B. H. Ingram	W.	32	40.00	26.75	163.92	8	5	37	27
Nix	Grace Wallace	I.	22	45.00	59.73	318.27	9	5	52	30
Riverside	J. L. Coppock	W.	30	45.00	76.50	318.00	11	5	49	21
Lee	Jessie Shidmore	W.	25	40.00	115.04	226.30	17	9	35	16
Waller	Veta L. Harris	W.	22	45.00	52.51	106.49	27	17	55	30
Do	W. Gibbs Henry	I.	35	45.00	75.66	94.43	26	12	39	17
Fair Hope	Frances Tygor	I.	23	35.00	56.67	69.33	16	10	20	12
Do	Claire Justice	W.	19	35.00	45.49	119.01	22	15	30	19
West Cabin	L. O. Brown	W.	23	45.00	89.67	294.33	22	11	59	33
Justice	Alice Crutchfield	I.	20	40.00	82.26	108.41	34	19	49	24
Dewey	Cora Hicks	I.	25	45.00	126.55	250.28	23	13	37	22
Wimer	Lizzie Keys	I.	22	35.00	47.29	66.37	20	14	33	19
Do	Mattie Periman	W.	22	35.00	44.95	69.38	18	7	25	13
Bald Knob	Della Sloan	I.	23	40.00	182.15	172.52	28	18	29	17
Alliance	Emma Linton	W.	22	40.00	57.34	77.26	22	15	27	18
Do	W. F. Hollinsworth	W.	22	40.00	53.08	113.25	22	15	27	18
Delaware	Ollie Antoine	I.	21	35.00	99.31	173.69	19	8	44	14
Grant Mound	Jennie Barnes	I.	26	40.00	34.34	235.09	7	3	39	19
Elliot (colored)	T. A. Garcia	N.	30	45.00	232.26	127.74	39	18	19	11
Upper Big Creek (colored)	Dora Blackwell	N.	30	40.00	246.89	103.86	57	39	25	11
Bushyhead	Richard Holland	I.	24	35.00	84.35	228.98	20	7	45	28
Mingo	Savola Mitchell	I.	22	45.00	35.38	338.12	10	3	52	27
Capps	Mary Bentley	W.	20	40.00	138.96	98.57	14	8	25	14
Sunshine	Stella Ghormley	I.	20	35.00	112.16	176.77	18	9	27	16
Eagle	Mattie Periman	W.	22	40.00	1.73	162.94	2	1	48	24
Do	Lizzie V. Ross	I.	21	40.00	.....	190.67	.....	.....	48	21
Verdigris	E. C. Alberty	I.	42	40.00	14.17	47.17	19	13	63	40
Do	Reuben B. Brown	W.	35	40.00	64.29	163.72	19	13	63	49
Chapel	Amanda Morgan	I.	20	35.00	46.29	77.97	23	15	40	19
Do	Sadie E. Morgan	W.	20	35.00	46.34	51.66	23	15	40	19
McKnight	Isis B. Justice	W.	22	50.00	155.14	260.86	32	18	31	23
McDonald	Mrs. Alice Ball	W.	35	45.00	101.88	297.12	16	13	55	31
Snow Creek	Berthene Barlow	W.	32	45.00	82.43	76.57	25	14	23	14
Do	Emma Linton	W.	23	45.00	71.98	97.52	25	14	23	14
Chouteau	E. A. Hillhouse	W.	26	50.00	126.83	352.80	35	17	53	35
Whitewater	George W. Fields	I.	24	45.00	63.88	290.12	9	4	34	17
Zena	Sarah Ballard	I.	22	40.00	111.32	240.68	12	8	41	15
Eucha	S. W. Peak	I.	26	45.00	207.07	110.93	14	9	34	19
Carter	Nannie Burnes	W.	22	40.00	45.23	94.77	20	13	43	25

REPORT OF INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY. 759

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Age.	Salary.	Received from Cherokee funds.	Received from Congressional appropriation.	Cherokee.		White.	
							Enrolled.	Average daily.	Enrolled.	Average daily.
Carter	Nora Moore	W.	21	40.00	65.42	96.25	20	13	43	25
Mount Herman	Sam J. Starr	I.	21	35.00	96.73	171.60	13	5	25	11
Moselys Prairie	Christine Smith	W.	22	40.00	99.95	194.72	17	11	41	17
Barron	M. L. Lawrence	W.	52	40.00	150.84	190.50	29	18	56	24
Dahlonoga	H. Winter Davis	W.	36	50.00	169.92	129.44	20	7	20	7
Do	Ella Mae Covel	I.	24	45.00	144.95	219.55	34	10	41	13
Horn	Felix Holland	I.	24	45.00	134.90	264.10	32	16	56	30
Baptist	Roxie Cunningham	I.	19	40.00	54.25	96.42	---	---	45	80
Oak Grove	Mary B. Starr	I.	22	40.00	88.16	65.17	---	---	7	8
Piney	Mrs. Frank Adair	I.	30	35.00	68.82	29.18	---	---	17	4
Taylor	Phoebe Rider	I.	21	40.00	58.59	66.08	---	---	31	11
Tom Devine	Bertha Ingram	W.	24	40.00	66.98	93.02	---	---	30	10
Perkins	Mrs. Flora Thornton	I.	38	35.00	111.06	186.44	17	10	34	17
Black Gum	J. S. Sanders	I.	24	40.00	32.13	53.20	19	8	48	26
Do	John F. Gibson	W.	27	40.00	59.20	139.47	19	8	48	26
Cookson	H. H. Hay	W.	26	50.00	169.37	40.63	23	11	6	4
Vian (colored)	Mary J. Carter	N.	20	35.00	53.15	194.34	24	4	68	19
Terrill	Elba H. Gunter	I.	26	40.00	53.94	105.50	---	---	30	13
Dykes Chapel	Minnie Benge	I.	23	45.00	120.47	63.87	25	10	16	3
Howards Chapel	R. Cunningham	I.	19	35.00	28.64	95.02	14	10	41	24
Do	L. R. Bogan	W.	24	35.00	37.42	129.41	14	10	41	24
Mount Nebo	Bertie Brown	W.	22	40.00	79.63	248.54	14	6	62	19
McDaniel	Okla Sanders	I.	24	40.00	95.47	112.53	25	11	35	15
Russell	W. H. Windes	W.	40	50.00	171.45	201.88	19	11	23	12
Do	Mrs. D. C. Thompson	W.	42	45.00	135.18	244.32	17	9	36	15
Do	Mary F. Russell	W.	38	45.00	158.03	218.17	27	9	33	15
Hickory Ridge	Anna Ashburn	W.	24	45.00	91.03	192.47	19	9	49	19
Porum	Florence Johnson	W.	22	40.00	63.79	279.71	15	4	73	20
Rock Hill	Coral L. La Batt	W.	25	45.00	5.18	23.32	19	7	60	24
Rockhill	Leoti Keys	W.	24	45.00	5.18	23.32	19	7	60	24
Texanna	Lillie Cunningham	I.	24	45.00	35.36	168.64	15	7	65	37
Pleasantview	James Matthews	W.	40	40.00	44.27	115.73	19	14	65	44
Aikins	A. B. Wily	W.	20	40.00	53.45	54.55	28	19	90	44
Do	Byrd Bradley	I.	21	40.00	68.01	73.38	28	19	90	44
Do	G. W. Allen	I.	28	40.00	51.59	159.08	28	19	90	44
Long	T. F. Wasson	W.	35	50.00	97.79	328.87	18	7	51	25
Do	Eva Barker	I.	19	35.00	23.09	100.57	7	3	76	41
Do	Virginia Bragg	W.	19	35.00	13.54	130.63	7	3	76	41
Reiny	Wilson Smith	I.	22	35.00	59.17	234.82	19	8	81	32
Do	Spencer Gray	W.	22	45.00	68.47	309.53	19	8	81	32
Prices Chapel	G. A. Rainwater	W.	25	45.00	94.92	248.58	24	10	66	25
St. Stephen (col.)	Emma Winfield	N.	28	45.00	84.45	313.05	21	15	100	57
Peters	Mrs. Callie Smith	I.	26	45.00	38.36	99.64	14	8	41	20
Do	J. N. Baker	W.	28	45.00	58.45	148.55	14	8	41	20
Adair	Callie Sevier	I.	22	40.00	55.02	96.98	17	6	36	14
Brushy	John Ussery	I.	28	35.00	46.19	117.24	20	8	47	15
New Hope	Kate Hubbard	W.	40	40.00	52.15	104.85	21	10	39	23
Banner	Della James	I.	24	45.00	167.69	231.31	17	9	31	13
Cherokee	Effie Duckworth	I.	23	40.00	170.48	129.76	37	15	32	14
Monroe	C. S. Monroe	I.	24	40.00	173.68	178.33	32	17	44	23
Carslowey	Nellie M. Tucker	I.	22	40.00	48.02	85.31	15	7	24	8
Cleora	W. H. Donohoo	W.	40	45.00	79.12	319.88	12	8	49	28
Oseuma	F. P. Marsh	W.	38	40.00	73.81	278.19	12	7	45	26
Coal Creek	Beuna J. James	I.	21	45.00	33.84	144.66	17	11	54	34
Do	J. L. Walker	I.	26	45.00	54.91	153.59	17	11	54	34
Ward	Carrie Freeman	W.	21	40.00	57.76	188.57	10	6	52	26
Aurora	R. L. Huggins	I.	26	40.00	57.86	101.14	11	8	25	18
Big Cabin	Dora Hoff	W.	38	45.00	112.34	283.66	17	11	46	20
Collins	Katie Lynch	W.	21	40.00	66.05	279.28	9	6	50	31
Carr	W. H. Davis	W.	54	40.00	5.33	29.34	8	6	38	29
Do	W. F. Hollingsworth	I.	30	40.00	12.33	37.00	8	6	38	29
Do	L. Alice Thornton	I.	24	40.00	39.39	101.95	8	6	38	29
Payne	Sarah Clarke	I.	22	45.00	94.54	85.46	24	16	23	12
Phillips	Alvin Meek	W.	21	35.00	77.67	37.33	20	12	7	3
West Point	Fern Hogue	W.	23	40.00	58.02	75.32	18	11	30	14
White Oak	Lucinda Harlin	I.	24	45.00	127.51	97.49	---	---	27	16
Greenbrier	Soggie Mayes	I.	22	40.00	107.23	52.77	---	---	15	6

The above 117 combined schools enrolled 2,208 Cherokee and 5,199 white pupils, with an average daily attendance of 1,166 Cherokee and 2,527 white pupils, and cost the Cherokee fund \$11,207.55 and the Congressional fund \$22,463.69.

The following list of 129 Cherokee schools were supported by Cherokee funds exclusively and enrolled 5,160 Cherokee pupils and averaged a daily attendance of 3,038, at a cost of \$41,190.05.

The 246 primary schools enrolled 12,566 pupils and cost \$74,861.29.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Age.	Salary.	Chero- kee funds.	En- rolled.	Aver- age.
Adair	J. R. Carselowey	I.	25	\$45.00	\$390.00	54	35
Bartlesville	Josephine Barker	I.	24	45.00	393.00	54	27
Browning Springs	Bell Cannon	W.	24	35.00	150.49	22	12
Catale	Sarah Clarke	I.	22	45.00	150.00	54	20
Chelsea	Maggie M. Parks	I.	24	45.00	353.00	40	28
Claremore	Lizzie Bard	I.	28	35.00	280.00	158	108
Do	Maude Ward	I.	24	40.00	320.00	158	108
Do	Josephine Howard	I.	24	45.00	360.00	158	108
Collinsville	Gazelle Lane	I.	22	40.00	332.01	67	41
Do	Olevia Mitchell	I.	27	45.00	373.50	67	41
Catoosa	Jeffie Edwards	W.	23	35.00	274.16	29	19
Cotton Valley	Eva Dameron	I.	20	35.00	123.66	15	9
Centralia	Clara Tyler	I.	22	45.00	390.00	41	23
Glass	Ina Palmour	W.	21	35.00	123.66	27	23
Do	Eva Dameron	I.	20	35.00	133.00	27	23
Greenbrier	Soggie Mayes	I.	22	35.00	148.17	24	15
Harmony Grove	Flora Steidley	W.	23	35.00	282.32	32	19
Harris	John E. Butler	I.	42	45.00	193.50	20	12
Nowata	Hattie Gore	I.	28	45.00	288.00	133	100
Do	Grace Phillips	I.	24	45.00	294.00	133	100
Do	Bertha Dodge	I.	22	35.00	228.66	133	100
Oologah	J. Beard Parks	I.	21	35.00	122.50	51	32
Do	D. M. Battenfield	W.	35	35.00	158.66	51	32
Pawpaw	Nellie Meek	I.	19	35.00	244.99	24	9
Pryor Creek	Edna Brinker	W.	22	35.00	261.33	123	62
Do	Ida B. Rockwell	W.	25	40.00	274.67	123	62
Do	Virginia Lindsey	I.	22	40.00	148.00	123	62
Walnut Grove	William Gott.	I.	60	45.00	363.00	38	17
Clear Springs	Nellie Silk	I.	24	40.00	141.34	21	14
Do	Gussie Sanders	I.	24	35.00	158.66	21	14
Cochran	Amelia Taylor	I.	20	35.00	281.82	39	21
Chuculate	Mary Watts	I.	21	40.00	292.01	25	13
Gravel Hill	Mary Miller	I.	24	35.00	123.66	22	16
Do	Richard Glory	I.	28	35.00	117.83	22	16
Elm Grove	Florence Adair	I.	19	35.00	274.16	17	11
Round Springs	Ella Glass	I.	22	35.00	282.32	19	12
Rock Springs	Anna Taylor	I.	23	35.00	274.15	19	14
Stilwell	Mrs. M. E. Ervin	W.	33	35.00	286.99	27	13
Sycamore	Susie Reese	I.	22	35.00	128.84	29	14
Do	Narcissa Taylor	I.	28	35.00	158.66	29	14
Walker	Minnie Morgan	I.	21	35.00	247.32	15	8
Honey Hill	Arthur Sanders	I.	24	45.00	345.34	43	30
Fort Gibson	Flora Lindsey	I.	25	45.00	363.00	30	20
Fort Gibson (colored)	Harriet Skates	N.	34	45.00	363.00	63	32
Braggs	Bertha Patrick	I.	22	35.00	272.99	42	19
Three Rivers	Adna S. Benge	I.	38	35.00	121.33	32	15
Do	J. F. Bogan	W.	45	35.00	158.66	32	15
Vian	Rosanna Harnage	I.	24	40.00	317.34	20	19
Campbell	Mrs. S. A. Kimler	W.	38	35.00	282.32	38	18
Bark	John L. Rogers	I.	40	40.00	94.67	19	10
Do	Sarah McCoy	I.	27	35.00	158.66	19	10
McKey	Lizzie Drew	I.	23	35.00	122.50	24	14
Do	Mary Gulager	I.	24	45.00	204.00	24	14
Terrill	Elba H. Gunter	I.	26	40.00	162.67	14	9
Garfield	Emma Ingram	I.	26	40.00	72.00	25	11
Do	Charles D. Glass	I.	28	35.00	122.50	25	11
White Oak	Charles Pettitt	I.	23	35.00	272.99	30	16
Watie (colored)	Carrie Graham	N.	26	45.00	363.00	35	22
Greenleaf	M. W. Wagoner	N.	25	40.00	322.68	42	28
Sandtown (colored)	Lewis Lasley	N.	25	35.00	270.66	50	13
Briartown	Mary Starr	I.	25	45.00	147.00	21	16
Do	Lizzie Drew	I.	23	35.00	156.33	21	16
Prairie Gap	Nannie Miller	I.	30	40.00	126.67	20	9
Do	Lena Harmon	W.	21	35.00	138.84	20	0
Gerran	Alice Boulineau	I.	22	35.00	242.66	19	10
Webber Falls	Mary Gulager	I.	24	45.00	159.00	30	26
Do	Nora Bradley	I.	23	45.00	202.50	30	26
Beck	Callie Sevier	I.	22	35.00	70.00	21	9
Do	Scottie Rodgers	W.	23	35.00	144.66	21	9
Starvilla	Anna Sevier	I.	24	40.00	288.01	27	11
Texanna	Lillie Cunningham	I.	24	45.00	141.00	17	10
New Hope	Kate Hubbard	W.	40	40.00	172.01	20	11
Bennett	Bertie Brown	W.	22	45.00	16.50	5	2
Sallisaw	Elizabeth Morgan	I.	22	45.00	370.50	63	36
Hanson	Nora Bradley	I.	23	45.00	340.34	29	15
Adair	Cherokee Adair	I.	21	35.00	123.66	22	8
Do	Callie Sevier	I.	22	40.00	21.33	22	8
Muldrow	Lulu Morgan	I.	23	45.00	363.00	52	33
Do	Ida Barrow	I.	21	35.00	282.33	52	33
Bethel Chapel	Byrd Faulkner	I.	23	35.00	271.82	28	13
Brushy	Zulu Bean	I.	23	35.00	30.33	15	11
Bell Fonte	Lucy Starr	I.	23	40.00	309.34	35	8
Roastinear	Maggie Locust	I.	26	35.00	86.33	22	9
Do	Esther McCoy	I.	23	35.00	136.56	22	9

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Age.	Salary.	Chero- kee funds.	En- rolled.	Aver- age.
Redland (colored).....	J. W. Lewis.....	N.	36	\$35. 00	\$279. 99	35	24
Payne.....	May Vincent.....	W.	23	45. 00	159. 00	28	20
Do.....	Sarah Clarke.....	I.	25	40. 00	34. 50	28	20
Phillips.....	Senora Gray.....	W.	25	40. 00	141. 34	22	12
Do.....	Alvin Meek.....	I.	21	35. 00	9. 33	22	12
Do.....	Alvin Meek.....	I.	21	35. 00	264. 83	17	12
Pheasant Hill.....	Eunice Chamberlain.....	I.	21	35. 00	279. 98	45	24
Rogers.....	Florence Johnson.....	W.	24	35. 00	159. 00	34	22
Ramona.....	Flossie Carselowey.....	I.	23	45. 00	213. 00	34	22
Do.....	Mrs. Joanna Duncan.....	I.	40	45. 00	98. 33	24	14
Sugar Mound.....	Alice Snell.....	I.	22	35. 00	158. 66	24	14
Do.....	Ella Glass.....	I.	23	40. 00	136. 00	27	17
South.....	Eugene Tygor.....	I.	23	35. 00	150. 49	27	17
Do.....	May Vincent.....	W.	21	35. 00	279. 99	19	10
Tovey.....	Nina Clarke.....	I.	23	40. 00	52. 67	16	10
Tiawah.....	Bessie Schrimsher.....	I.	25	40. 00	317. 34	43	25
Talala.....	Victoria Foreman.....	I.	23	40. 00	289. 33	154	119
Vinita.....	Hattie Troxell.....	W.	24	35. 00	289. 33	154	119
Do.....	Harigold Smith.....	W.	24	35. 00	289. 33	154	119
Do.....	Carolyne Goodykontz.....	W.	27	45. 00	372. 00	154	119
West Point.....	Alice Thornton.....	I.	24	45. 00	153. 00	20	15
Do.....	Fern Hogan.....	W.	23	35. 00	25. 67	20	15
White Oak.....	Lucinda Harlan.....	I.	24	45. 00	159. 00	38	27
Wann.....	Goldie Lynch.....	N.	21	35. 00	284. 66	24	15
Brushy (colored).....	John T. Forster.....	N.	27	35. 00	282. 32	68	39
Goose Neck (colored).....	A. L. Wright.....	N.	34	35. 00	274. 16	51	29
Hickory Creek.....	Rosa Sanders.....	N.	26	40. 00	322. 67	33	23
Lightning Creek.....	R. W. Thompson.....	N.	36	40. 00	141. 34	49	39
Do.....	Gertrude Payne.....	N.	25	35. 00	140. 00	49	39
Sanders (colored).....	Nelson Grubbs.....	N.	40	40. 00	310. 67	57	23
Vinita (colored).....	Bessie Buckner.....	N.	24	40. 00	314. 67	68	46
Lenapah.....	Eva Sudderth.....	W.	22	35. 00	123. 66	36	25
Owasso.....	Ida Mae Collins.....	I.	28	45. 00	11. 00	29	14
Do.....	Rue McSpadden.....	I.	22	35. 00	254. 32	29	14
Bluejacket.....	Gean Finley.....	I.	34	45. 00	288. 00	40	28
Do.....	Lottie Carter.....	W.	23	45. 00	61. 83	40	28
Afton.....	Lola Ward.....	I.	24	45. 00	255. 33	102	77
Do.....	Nora Victor.....	W.	27	45. 00	363. 00	102	77
Do.....	Nell Davis.....	W.	23	35. 00	168. 66	102	77
Ballard.....	Lizzie V. Ross.....	I.	21	45. 00	159. 00	37	15
Do.....	W. H. Ballard.....	I.	23	40. 00	30. 67	37	15
Carselowey.....	Nellie M. Couch.....	I.	22	35. 00	121. 83	24	13
Dry Creek.....	Byrdie Snell.....	I.	24	35. 00	162. 16	19	6
Fairland.....	Mary Garrett.....	I.	25	45. 00	363. 00	61	36
Do.....	Allie Garrett.....	I.	23	35. 00	128. 66	61	36
Do.....	Lizzie Wier.....	W.	23	35. 00	53. 67	61	36
Grove.....	Belle Cunningham.....	I.	22	40. 00	325. 34	88	56
Do.....	Lena Wright.....	W.	28	35. 00	275. 33	88	56
Hickory Grove.....	Bettie Byrd.....	I.	25	35. 00	123. 66	25	16
Honey Creek.....	Jennie Glass.....	I.	26	40. 00	322. 68	37	22
Mitchell Springs.....	Susie Scott.....	I.	22	45. 00	39. 00	2	2
Minnehaha.....	W. H. Ballard.....	I.	23	35. 00	123. 66	29	16
Do.....	W. W. Whitmire.....	I.	25	35. 00	154. 00	29	16
McChee.....	Nora Holt.....	W.	28	45. 00	159. 00	30	15
Do.....	Nannie L. Burnes.....	W.	21	35. 00	57. 13	30	15
Mose Ridge.....	Jessie Dick.....	I.	22	35. 00	116. 67	21	11
Olympus.....	Mary Hampton.....	I.	22	35. 00	282. 32	31	22
Osequah.....	Walter Fox.....	I.	24	40. 00	117. 34	25	11
Pineville.....	Dan R. Gourd.....	I.	28	40. 00	318. 68	19	13
Success.....	Nell Davis.....	W.	23	35. 00	121. 33	24	11
Timber Hill.....	Emily Barnes.....	W.	34	35. 00	267. 16	32	14
Eutopia.....	Geo. O. Grant.....	I.	24	40. 00	172. 01	20	11
Welch.....	Goldie Barker.....	I.	22	40. 00	241. 00	29	21
Victory.....	Lulu Wall.....	I.	21	35. 00	140. 00	26	14
Arcadia.....	Mabel Rowe.....	I.	27	35. 00	140. 00	26	14
Do.....	Alta Hickman.....	W.	26	40. 00	153. 00	26	14
Brewer.....	Fannie Ridge.....	I.	21	35. 00	242. 66	21	8
Osceola.....	Carrie Couch.....	W.	40	40. 00	141. 34	23	14
Lynchs Prairie (col.).....	Avery E. Vann.....	N.	23	40. 00	141. 34	50	29
Do.....	H. T. Swain.....	N.	38	35. 00	115. 50	50	29
Elm.....	Lydia Snell.....	I.	19	35. 00	282. 32	35	18
Rowe.....	Florence Ross.....	I.	24	40. 00	322. 68	25	18
Requah.....	Garland Branham.....	W.	30	35. 00	282. 32	25	21
Green.....	W. W. Whitmire.....	I.	25	35. 00	122. 50	37	21
Do.....	Mary Wolfe.....	I.	24	40. 00	130. 34	37	21
Hern.....	Alta Hickman.....	W.	25	40. 00	141. 34	28	16
Do.....	Maggie A. Drew.....	I.	24	35. 00	158. 66	28	16
Mulberry.....	Leona Walkingstick.....	I.	30	35. 00	282. 32	26	14
Chewie.....	Bessie England.....	I.	22	40. 00	141. 34	26	18
Do.....	Alice Snell.....	I.	22	35. 00	129. 50	26	13
Oak Grove.....	Sadie Adair.....	I.	23	40. 00	141. 34	21	12
Do.....	Mary B. Starr.....	I.	22	35. 00	26. 83	21	12
Peavine.....	Mary Wolfe.....	I.	24	40. 00	141. 34	45	29
Do.....	Walter Fox.....	I.	24	40. 00	181. 34	45	29

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Age.	Salary.	Chero- kee funds.	En- rolled.	Aver- age.
Piney	Mrs. Frank Adair	I.	30	\$35.00	\$150.49	16	9
Taylor	Phoebe Rider	I.	21	35.00	148.16	28	19
Tyners Valley	Daisy D. Starr	I.	24	40.00	322.68	31	14
Tom Devine	Mary B. Starr	I.	22	35.00	123.66	19	8
Do	Bertha Ingram	W.	24	40.00	30.67	19	8
Stony Point	Jennie Paden	I.	19	35.00	123.66	13	9
Wagoner	Susie Gritts	I.	22	35.00	123.66	24	13
Do	Maude Oleson	W.	21	35.00	158.66	24	13
Westville	T. C. Pyle	W.	40	45.00	39.00	49	23
Do	Pearl Baggett	I.	40	35.00	34.50	49	23
Do	James B. Johnson	I.	23	45.00	204.00	49	23
Hughes	Nellie S. Watts	I.	24	40.00	132.00	14	9
Cedar Bluff	G. W. Howard	I.	48	35.00	98.00	17	9
Double Springs	Fannie V. Ross	I.	24	40.00	137.34	25	13
Do	Mrs. J. D. Wilson	I.	42	40.00	30.67	25	13
Eureka	Mary Rider	I.	24	45.00	159.00	20	11
Linder	Grover Howard	W.	18	35.00	123.66	17	11
Do	Elsie Holmes	W.	23	35.00	156.33	17	11
Lowrey	James Ward	I.	38	40.00	322.68	28	15
Baldhill	Elsie Holmes	W.	23	35.00	122.49	18	9
Downing	Mary Smallwood	I.	25	35.00	274.17	28	11
Tahlequah	J. F. Thompson	I.	65	40.00	141.34	97	59
Do	Eldee Starr	I.	25	40.00	173.33	97	59
Do	Janie Hicks	I.	22	40.00	314.67	97	59
Union	Maude Oleson	W.	21	35.00	123.66	29	12
Do	Mary Dobson	I.	21	35.00	156.50	29	12
Peggs	J. L. Manus	I.	30	45.00	81.00	30	13
Do	Myrtle Pollock	W.	20	35.00	63.00	30	13
Woodall	Frances Bushyhead	I.	19	35.00	123.66	28	18
Do	James S. Sanders	I.	24	35.00	151.64	28	18
Flintridge (colored)	Ella Lowrey	N.	21	40.00	324.01	48	25
Fournille Branch (col- ored)	Lulu Vann	N.	24	45.00	363.00	64	40
Pleasant Hill (col.)	A. D. Vann	N.	26	45.00	159.00	36	22
Pleasant Hill	Avery E. Vann	N.	23	40.00	181.34	36	22
Tahlequah (colored)	Fannie Lowrey	N.	40	45.00	157.50	68	45
Tahlequah	A. D. Vann	N.	26	45.00	195.00	68	45
Baptist	Inez Matherson	W.	25	35.00	123.66	18	12
Do	Roxie Cunningham	I.	19	35.00	26.83	18	12
Ballard Creek	Myrtle Ingram	W.	28	40.00	252.01	37	17
Beaver	Bertha Ingram	W.	24	35.00	123.66	34	11
Do	Ada Powell	W.	21	35.00	157.66	34	11
Carnes	Katherine Alberty	I.	22	35.00	274.16	25	14
Clear Fork	Mary Duncan	I.	23	35.00	123.66	19	16
Do	Susie Gritts	I.	22	35.00	96.83	19	16
Fairfield	James Scacewater	I.	27	35.00	257.00	27	12

The Cherokee national school board consists of O. H. P. Brewer, A. S. Wyly, and S. F. Parks, who have served two, three, and four years, respectively, and are well versed in school affairs. Most of their time is devoted to educational interests, carrying on a large correspondence, visiting schools, and cooperating with me in the conduct of the normal, making the appointments of teachers and employees, auditing accounts, preparing requisitions, and aiding in consideration of all questions connected with the administration of the school service.

Mr. Wyly acts as secretary and is the custodian of all books, records, and official files. Our official relations are with over 300 teachers and employees, 800 school directors, and the school boards of 30 towns. In all of the work good relations exist, making for strength and efficiency of service.

I have to thank you for timely and helpful oversight, support, and direction in working out the new problems of a work of so rapid growth and many new conditions.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK,

United States School Supervisor for the Cherokee Nation.

Hon. J. D. BENEDICT,

Superintendent of Schools for the Indian Territory.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHOCTAW NATION,
South McAlester, Ind. T., August 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the schools of the Choctaw Nation.

The schools supported by the tribal funds opened September 1, 1904, and continued till May 31, 1905.

White children were admitted free to the tribal day schools from September 1, 1904, till February 28, 1905, the funds available for their support being exhausted at the close of February.

There were 4 academies, 9 small boarding schools, and 186 neighborhood schools in operation during the year. Six of the day schools were for colored children.

In the academies there were enrolled 512 pupils, in the small boarding schools 498, and in the day schools 2,480 Indian children, 11,505 white children, and 425 colored children.

The academies were full to their limit at the opening of the school, and many pupils were refused admission because they could not be accommodated. The attendance was good throughout the year in the academies, and the work of employees and pupils was very satisfactory. But few changes will be made in employees.

As soon as it became generally known that Congress had made an appropriation for the support of white children in the Territory, we began to receive applications from all parts of the nation asking us to establish schools, and by the middle of August we had received nearly 175 petitions. There were 146 Indian day schools already established to which a large number of white children had previously been admitted by paying to the teacher a small tuition, and from the fact that there were so many white children ready to attend these 146 Indian schools, we were not enabled to establish more than 40 new schools, thereby having to turn down nearly 150 applications. So eager were the whites for free schools that there were only 5 schools in which the number of white children did not exceed the number of Indian children, and only 1 school composed wholly of Indian children. The white people of this nation have certainly appreciated their free school privileges; so much so that when the funds were exhausted at the close of February the people in many localities contributed liberally to the salary of the teacher, that their children might continue in school till the close of the tribal schools.

With the additional appropriation made for the coming school year we shall be able to establish a great many more new schools, yet the Congressional appropriation is still too limited to give all white children in the Territory free school privileges.

Salaries of teachers were paid from the tribal funds and from the Congressional appropriation, and, according to our instructions, were prorated according to the attendance of the Indian and white children. Since the attendance of the white children was so much greater, it was necessary to draw more heavily from the appropriation than from the tribal funds, and for this reason the Congressional appropriation was exhausted at the close of February.

Many of the old houses were put in good repair and several new houses were erected, and if these houses were supplied with good furniture and other equipments our schools, under the management of the able corps of teachers, would compare well with the schools of the States.

The year's work closed with our annual teachers' normal. This normal was held at Jones Academy, and 200 teachers were in attendance. Four regular instructors were employed throughout the term and a special lecturer was with us during the last week. It was conceded by all to be the most successful normal ever held in the Choctaw Nation.

Following is a tabulated statement:

JONES MALE ACADEMY.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.
Sam L. Morley	Superintendent	\$10,996.98
J. G. Masters	Principal teacher	100.00
Herman F. Rusch	Assistant teacher	70.00
M. Annie De Lashmutt	do	60.00
Birdie M. Boyd	do	60.00
Winnifred Flaherty	Matron	50.00
Sadie Crites	Assistant matron	40.00
Alice Fleming	Seamstress	50.00
Nettie Bradley	Assistant seamstress	40.00
James S. Brock	Engineer	50.00
Mary F. Pamplin	Cook	50.00
Katie Foster	Laundress	40.00
H. John Bloom	Janitor	35.00
John D. Plunkett	do	35.00

^a Contract.

Pupils enrolled	125	Total other expenses	\$9,996.98
Total days attendance	30,536	Total annual cost	\$16,126.98
Average attendance	112	Annual cost per pupil	\$143.99
Total salaries paid	\$6,130	Cost per pupil per month	\$16.00

TUSKAHOMA FEMALE ACADEMY.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.
Andrew G. Gladney	Superintendent	\$9,708.88
Amanda Eld	Principal teacher	100.00
Francile Battenburg	Assistant teacher	60.00
Florence B. Morris	do	50.00
Etha Pemberton	do	60.00
Rella Pemberton	Music teacher	50.00
Mattie B. Mitchell	Matron	50.00
Gussie Hayes	Assistant matron	40.00
Mrs. K. E. Strickler	Seamstress	50.00
Bess M. Seyers	Assistant seamstress	40.00
Dollie Humphreys	do	40.00
Chas. S. Conley	Cook	50.00
Charles C. Ross	Engineer	50.00
Georgia Conley	Laundress	40.00
Mack K. Ross	Janitor	35.00
Green Roberts	Cook	50.00
Clara Roberts	Laundress	40.00

^a Contract.

Pupils enrolled	118	Total other expenses	\$9,706.35
Total days attendance	29,474	Total annual cost	\$15,735.35
Average attendance	108	Annual cost per pupil	\$145.70
Total salaries paid	\$6,029	Cost per pupil per month	\$16.19

ARMSTRONG MALE ORPHAN ACADEMY.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.
Gaba E. Parker	Superintendent	\$8,524.31
F. E. Gunn	Principal teacher	100.00
Bettie Dilworth	Assistant teacher	60.00
Mary Morley	do	60.00
Lottie Lee Waters	do	60.00
Ora Gordon	Matron	50.00
Almena Harrison	Assistant matron	40.00
Mrs. Sopronia Knight	Seamstress	50.00
Dona Gardner	Assistant seamstress	40.00
Bessie Gardner	do	40.00
George McBath	Cook	50.00
Ed. Terry	Janitor	35.00
Henry Prince	Laundryman	35.00

^a Contract.

Pupils enrolled	107	Total other expenses	\$8,524.31
Total days attendance	25,909	Total annual cost	\$13,903.64
Average attendance	95	Annual cost per pupil	\$145.35
Total salaries paid	\$5,379.33	Cost per pupil per month	\$16.15

REPORT OF INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY. 765

WHELLOCK FEMALE ORPHAN ACADEMY.

Employees.	Position.	Salary.
Clyde H. Bushnell.....	Superintendent.....	\$8,705.76
Kate K. Knight.....	Principal teacher.....	90.00
Elizabeth Duncan.....	Assistant teacher.....	60.00
Ella M. Damon.....	do.....	60.00
Sarah Hibbard.....	Matron.....	50.00
Maud Bushnell.....	Assistant matron.....	40.00
Martha E. Green.....	Seamstress.....	50.00
Margaret B. Gaw.....	do.....	50.00
Eva Stephens.....	Assistant seamstress.....	40.00
Katie Durant.....	Cook.....	50.00
Addie Haywood.....	Laundress.....	35.00
Ben Shackley.....	Janitor.....	35.00
James Pyeatt.....	do.....	35.00

« Contract.

Pupils enrolled.....	101	Total other expenses.....	\$8,707.06
Total days attendance.....	26,453	Total annual cost.....	\$13,408.06
Average attendance.....	97	Annual cost per pupil.....	\$138.23
Total salaries paid.....	\$4,701	Cost per pupil per month.....	\$15.36

SMALL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Superintendent.	School.	Enroll-ment.	Days of attend-ance.	Amount received.
Silas L. Bacon.....	Old Goodland.....	71	15,484	\$3,614.49
George W. Bell.....	Sardis.....	35	8,953	2,085.45
Joseph Garside.....	Stringtown.....	18	3,323	764.69
Ebenezer Hotchkiss.....	Calvin Institute.....	99	25,414	5,395.66
Dixon J. McClure.....	Good Water.....	29	5,391	1,239.78
E. K. Gills.....	Gills.....	12	1,368	595.25
John W. Burgoyne.....	Big Lick.....	35	6,452	1,485.32
M. W. Leflore.....	Chishoktak.....	50	11,721	2,701.81
Edwin H. Rishel.....	Murrow Orphan Home.....	79	22,653	9,112.94
Total.....		428	100,759	26,998.39

DAY SCHOOLS, CHOCTAW NATION.

Teacher.	School.	Salary.	Days of school.		Enroll-ment.		Days attend-ance.		Amount received.			
			Indians.	Whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Indian fund.	Appropriation.	Total.	
Alison, Elizabeth R.	Cold Spring	45	183	18	33	1,315	916			\$167.23	\$200.77	\$368.00
Anderson, Nora	Cowlington	2	186	17	40	981				97.30		97.30
Anderson, Katie	Huddleston	40	128	6	54	500	1,954			36.02	211.98	245.00
Amoss, W. H.	Soper	50	149	23	119	1,975	6,611			145.88	220.79	366.67
Allen, H. M.	Grant	35	186	18	47	2,166				312.67		312.67
Aston, H. K.	Tamaha	30	180	12	65	1,134				255.00		255.00
Austin, D. J.	Guertie	2	122	13	52	1,360				147.50		147.50
Benson, W. H.	Olney	50	111	15	69	841	4,597			43.57	226.49	270.06
Baldwin, Darling T.	Round Mountain.	45	116	5	44	365	2,670			27.58	227.42	255.00
Bagwell, Maggie	Choate	40	143	5	58	381	2,481			34.49	209.74	244.23
Bridges, D. A.	McCurtain	50	57	6	86	189	2,521			9.01	120.79	130.00
Browning, Agnes	Harkins	40	190	24	35	1,799	2,481			228.97	131.03	360.00
Bear, Martha	Bethlehem	45	136	10	42	965	1,945			65.37	221.63	289.00
Burk, Lillian	Forest Hill	45	181	7	42	938	3,189			60.70	225.90	286.00
Berry, Washington	Old Goodland	50	164	95	33	10,084	1,973			370.65	92.35	463.00
Bacon, Gertrude	Stringtown	45	157	32	34	1,649	1,140			289.27	55.06	353.33
Bales, J. A.	Peachland	45	122	4	43	384	3,264			23.70	246.30	270.10
Blake, Cleora (colored).	Double Spring	40	50		76		2,217				89.33	89.33
Bolton, A. D.	Allen	2	145	10	39	1,094				177.70		177.70
Brantly, Erskine	Antlers, No. 2	2	180	12	100	1,497				163.40		163.40
Brooks, Alton M.	Canadian	2	143	15	107	1,792				192.70		192.70
Curt, Thos. K.	Eureka	50	95	2	74	33	2,914			4.38	228.95	233.33
Culberson, John Anna.	Green Hill	35	121	11	28	202	949			48.17	150.16	199.33

DAY SCHOOLS, CHOCTAW NATION—continued.

Teacher.	School.	Salary.	Days of school.	Enrollment.		Days attendance.		Amount received.		
				Indians.	Whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Indian fund.	Appropriation.	Total.
Crews, Ethel.	Newton	40	112	8	50	327	2,125	\$31.27	\$194.07	\$225.34
Clay, Laura M.	Stock Bridge	45	175	22	7	1,583	224	267.05	89.62	356.67
Cook, Mellie	Ward Chapel	35	139	9	29	1,097	1,965	129.93	180.07	290.00
Chaney, John A.	Reichert	45	167	13	32	1,056	2,358	138.45	215.51	353.96
Collins, J. Y.	Ellis Chapel	40	115	10	32	637	837	88.54	140.79	229.33
Cooper, L. J.	Big Hill	40	74	14	1	658	26	130.58	17.42	148.00
Cambron, Minnie.	Powell	40	37	6	37	139	596	13.36	54.64	68.00
Carroll, O. S.	Cartersville	50	117	11	52	753	3,391	43.66	237.01	280.67
Coghill, Nora.	Panama	50	159	3	39	237	2,301	22.72	266.85	289.57
Cook, I. L.	Atoka, No. 2	2	149	30	207	5,150	.....	391.80	.....	391.80
Dulaney, Thos. S.	Sugar Creek	45	123	17	35	1,084	1,751	86.84	183.16	270.00
Davis, Scotta.	Mount Pleasant	35	107	8	49	1,602	1,787	28.93	144.90	173.83
Delzell, Fannie H.	Oak Lodge	50	137	20	20	2,806	1,374	292.45	135.48	427.93
Damon, Jewell.	Indianola	45	186	14	61	1,862	3,637	153.39	215.05	368.38
Drain, Louie N.	Nunnih Takalo.	40	165	13	40	977	1,397	118.49	181.59	300.00
Deem, H. S.	Big Lick	50	127	47	8	3,004	461	153.89	51.11	205.00
Duckworth, J. D.	Finley	45	124	6	78	198	4,410	15.52	254.45	269.97
Davis, Cecil G.	Gills	50	163	31	39	2,081	1,591	227.01	172.99	400.00
Dukes, Lillie	Wadeville	40	90	9	18	273	423	52.38	132.95	185.33
Dickerson, J. M.	Haw Creek	30	64	7	25	187	.....	90.00	.....	90.00
Davis, Tisha	Dunlap	35	143	3	28	382	1,415	32.05	118.15	150.20
Emery, John E.	Kosoma	45	105	2	31	133	2,739	11.27	118.23	229.50
Ervin, Amanda.	Walker	45	144	4	56	392	2,133	33.80	244.20	278.00
Essex, Marguerite.	Springfield	40	167	14	30	1,234	1,706	133.06	176.38	309.40
Ellis, Helen	Coal Creek	45	124	5	37	392	1,395	49.35	220.65	270.00
Ellison, L. A.	Caddo	2	139	1	0	150	.....	16.00	.....	16.00
Frances, Mollie E.	Caney	40	141	11	64	551	2,659	77.27	214.73	292.00
Ferrell, Mary C.	Garvin	50	187	1	56	691	3,031	109.75	289.95	399.90
Fulsom, Chloe A.	Enterprise	45	124	9	95	906	4,036	34.38	235.62	270.00
Fullerton, Sarnye L.	Banty	45	121	1	59	120	3,026	7.50	272.50	280.00
Fronterhouse, Mrs. L.	Bethel Hill	40	73	4	55	179	2,007	11.04	138.30	149.34
Frey, Louise C.	Oconee	50	155	7	55	650	3,464	45.00	151.37	196.37
Glass, Lena	Ushery	40	173	13	47	1,212	1,947	142.50	161.37	303.87
Grubbs, Bettie	Chishoktak	30	121	63	17	4,505	1,107	120.66	55.26	175.92
Gibbons, Bella	Old Goodland	40	142	34	9	2,241	485	249.37	70.65	320.02
Gay, Wm.	South McAles- ter.	2	180	7	938	975	1	107.70	.....	107.70
Garret, Forrest.	Kinta	50	43	11	46	93	1,196	97.84	.....	97.84
Hurley, Millie	Ward No. 1.	40	97	6	46	71	1,395	13.05	177.62	190.67
Hatcher, Lucy	C r o w d e r Chapel.	40	160	18	18	1,237	875	193.96	114.04	308.00
Hatcher, Lizzie	Jackson	45	185	5	70	537	3,180	37.06	246.34	283.40
Hanesworth, May	Reynolds	45	167	4	42	488	2,875	40.37	244.43	284.80
Hornidy, Emma	Big Lake	35	190	19	2	2,404	182	307.30	17.70	325.00
Harvey, Mattie	Kullichito	45	139	19	24	1,348	1,052	258.15	147.45	405.60
Halcomb, A. L.	Mount Zion	40	110	15	14	542	318	134.73	78.60	213.33
Hullinger, Mamie	Cabaness	40	79	8	44	345	1,215	27.10	143.57	170.67
Hawkins, Virgie	Taylor	35	124	8	24	517	1,052	56.19	153.81	210.00
Hotchkin, Mary P.	Lenox	50	134	13	23	1,461	1,480	185.73	198.27	384.00
Hansford, Edythe	Albion	30	190	8	32	1,077	2,056	120.00	142.00	262.00
Holsom, Ada	Yellow Spring	30	168	19	21	2,238	1,500	149.63	90.37	240.00
Holsworth, Lou	Lukfata	45	139	12	30	1,837	1,640	196.49	178.51	375.00
Hamilton, Mrs. May	Bokchito	50	139	22	50	2,488	3,543	202.81	201.39	404.20
Harris, J. L.	McAlester	2	169	15	360	1,781	.....	201.30	.....	201.30
Hill, W. A.	Spiro	2	186	26	137	1,655	.....	169.80	.....	169.80
Hawkins, Mrs. Bea- trice.	Ferris	45	76	8	40	247	2,110	39.00	125.00	164.00
Irvine, Nettie.	Goodwater	50	179	31	.....	2,846	.....	450.00	.....	450.00
Jerrell, Blanche	Alderson	2	59	5	60	295	.....	30.00	.....	30.00
Jones, Willie Bell	Atoka, No. 1	2	80	4	.....	299	.....	31.00	.....	31.00
Jacksons, Mrs. W. L.	Talihina	50	165	12	104	800	7,209	100.74	269.26	370.00
Johnston, Charlie	Gaither	40	145	12	49	1,515	2,412	140.00	190.00	330.00
James, Ophelia	Boggy Depot.	40	120	3	74	227	3,209	11.24	223.43	234.67
James, Grace	Bentley	40	116	2	44	1,021	1,241	11.59	213.74	225.33
Julian, J. W.	Juanita	2	181	11	90	1,002	.....	108.70	.....	108.70
Johns, Maggie	Legal	30	147	12	21	834	.....	210.00	.....	210.00
Kerr, David W.	Newburg	45	124	8	66	373	3,824	25.27	244.73	270.00
Kerr, William	Norman	40	165	9	39	917	1,026	131.25	172.75	304.00
Kirksey, J. A.	Pine Spring	40	140	15	8	1,366	419	188.82	79.51	268.33
Kirksey, Mrs. Jen- nie.	Pleasant Cove- ne.	40	139	11	21	1,006	1,389	188.62	155.05	343.67
Keller, L. B.	Hoyt	50	155	4	84	768	2,645	34.23	255.77	290.00
Laughinghouse, Martha.	Marysville	50	180	7	43	563	2,301	125.30	152.03	277.33
Latham, Mary	Short Mountain	40	79	6	56	367	1,468	19.51	135.16	154.67
Love, Cora N.	Ashland	45	140	14	68	677	4,436	40.50	227.30	267.80

REPORT OF INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY. 767

DAY SCHOOL, CHOCTAW NATION—continued.

Teacher.	School.	Salary.	Days of school.	Enrollment.		Days attendance.		Amount received.		
				Indians.	Whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Indian fund.	Appropriation.	Total.
Loughridge, Edna	Monroe	50	166	3	92	384	5,140	\$20.19	\$289.81	\$310.00
lorse, Maggie	Boiling Spring	40	82	8	52	305	1,562	20.80	139.20	160.00
Morris, S. I.	Whitefield	50	85	19	84	761	4,219	46.27	146.96	193.23
Moore, W. L.	Russellville	50	100	6	62	241	3,823	17.35	228.74	246.67
McLaughlin, Lula	Goodwater	40	189	22	0	2,006	.....	460.00	.....	460.00
Miller, Bessie	Bennington No. 2	45	170	18	29	1,920	1,994	198.93	142.57	341.50
Miller, Alice M.	Conser	45	190	16	23	2,291	2,121	229.94	160.06	390.00
Miller, Eda L.	Houston	40	189	12	24	1,814	1,886	165.19	164.81	330.00
McClure, Mrs. C. L.	Smithville	50	121	16	21	971	1,351	124.53	175.47	300.00
Moore, Lizzie	Ferguson	50	227	13	55	1,388	3,014	156.46	193.04	349.50
Milam, Mrs. F. T.	Frink	45	190	15	63	1,513	3,229	165.71	209.29	375.00
McCreary, Andrew E.	Albany	50	164	11	98	661	4,168	96.91	263.09	360.00
McCarty, Annie	Alamo	40	162	10	50	716	4,714	44.65	207.35	252.00
McRaven, Elizabeth	Summerfield	45	80	7	25	270	666	51.42	127.08	178.50
McKinney, Mrs. B. W.	Bokchito No. 2	40	186	19	5	1,878	297	300.00	52.00	352.00
McCallum, Olivia	Old Goodland	30	64	27	5	829	198	70.21	19.71	89.92
Maynor, Pearl	Pleasant Hill No. 1	35	170	20	11	2,434	791	236.91	73.09	316.00
Mathews, M. L.	Choate Spring	45	157	18	60	1,204	3,745	140.79	197.55	338.34
Merriman, Gus	Cedar	50	164	16	39	1,787	3,251	127.55	240.80	368.35
McRaven, Alice	Pleasant Valley	35	124	6	28	555	1,097	40.80	169.15	209.95
McDaniel, Effie	Union	40	124	4	75	150	2,456	14.88	225.12	240.00
McDonald, Mary L.	Milton	45	116	6	97	306	3,941	18.57	236.43	255.00
Martin, W. E.	Quinton	2	135	13	167	895	.....	94.70	.....	94.70
Malone, James E.	Heavener	2	172	9	76	924	.....	102.00	.....	102.00
Neely, C. L.	Calvin Institute	2	145	177	83	23,431	.....	2,437.50	.....	2,437.50
Newman, E. L.	Sterrett	2	60	2	65	98	.....	11.00	.....	11.00
Neal, W. H.	Bethel No. 2	35	64	7	46	418	3,270	16.85	183.18	200.03
Osterhold, W. E.	Pleasant View	45	89	7	51	213	785	26.31	170.19	196.50
Orr, Callie	Panther	40	107	6	36	408	2,265	27.02	172.99	200.01
Overall, John W. (colored).	Red Oak	45	112	0	73	.....	3,100	.....	143.00	143.00
Price, L. B.	Fanshawe	45	124	4	59	279	4,487	14.87	255.13	270.00
Phipps, Mary L.	New Hope	40	123	4	49	264	4,109	15.76	224.24	240.00
Post, Bernice	Dixie	40	188	10	17	861	1,863	166.31	162.69	329.00
Pickens, Mrs. L. O.	Celestine	45	142	8	43	438	2,940	57.92	237.58	295.50
Paxson, Anna L.	Cheshoktak	50	177	63	17	7,400	1,318	350.90	92.43	443.33
Peak, Pearl	Frazier	35	149	8	22	415	1,087	94.28	146.05	240.33
Pyles, Mamie (colored).	Battiest	2	197	11	21	.....	1,893	.....	192.50	192.50
Parrish, P. A. (colored).	Shawneetown.	50	116	.....	149	.....	8,626	.....	281.67	281.67
Peyton, L.	Brooken	50	97	4	76	146	1,856	14.31	209.02	223.33
Redenour, Isa	Mowdy	40	15	8	13	70	89	9.65	15.68	25.33
Ross, Samuel B.	Bower	40	114	10	53	397	1,712	24.66	192.68	217.34
Robins, Dean	Doaksville	45	189	14	55	1,542	2,487	162.50	212.50	375.00
Read, Lillah P.	Dunlap	35	47	3	34	125	743	6.82	67.85	74.67
Redman, Clara	Sugarloaf	40	176	10	35	635	1,406	131.92	183.08	315.00
Ross, Nema	Cox Capel	40	122	5	69	377	2,325	20.57	219.43	240.00
Ross, Hallie	Freemy	40	139	5	64	357	2,612	22.55	221.32	243.87
Russell, Leola	Bennington	45	187	10	65	935	2,357	134.93	224.07	359.00
Rowley, Mrs. Lou	Salem	50	189	30	33	1,815	1,372	271.96	178.04	450.00
Scales, Annie L.	Tuskahoma	45	117	19	37	1,024	1,655	86.73	163.77	250.50
Savage, E. L.	Goodspring	45	190	17	13	1,140	425	166.26	123.74	290.00
Strawn, James	Kullituklo	40	165	19	22	1,464	1,214	187.73	132.27	320.00
Smith, Mary A.	Beach Creek	45	112	19	3	898	121	199.15	41.85	241.00
Spencer, Margaret	Highhill	40	144	12	47	997	1,838	102.81	190.86	293.67
Smith, Lottie Lee	Kennady	35	145	6	81	463	2,868	36.95	184.85	221.80
Stanley, Arnold	Kinta	50	22	11	54	144	921	8.46	41.54	50.00
Smith, Julia	Savanna	50	81	13	93	550	4,780	35.25	176.57	211.82
Silvey, J. B.	Mitchell	45	122	11	55	1,052	3,708	111.35	218.65	330.00
Strickler, Florence	Sulphur Spring	45	15	2	17	29	233	3.00	25.50	28.50
Sloan, Ethyl	Featherstone	35	82	5	22	225	974	28.19	111.81	140.00
Steyers, D. M.	Calver	50	187	9	92	1,064	8,418	113.98	276.02	390.00
Sloan, Katherine	Wolf Creek	45	120	12	32	1,118	1,276	95.94	151.20	247.14
Shumake, Bessie (colored).	Box Spring	40	102	0	35	.....	2,492	.....	200.00	200.00
Sanders, Mrs. Fannie Y. (colored).	Cedar Grove	40	100	0	69	.....	2,796	.....	200.00	200.00
Timpson, Mrs. Annie.	Spring Chapel	40	166	7	14	747	413	165.39	122.94	288.33
Terrell, J. C.	Stigler	2	167	10	110	694	.....	78.10	.....	78.10
Troy, Katie	Zion	35	113	29	29	.....	2,410	.....	196.00	196.00
Tremble, A. T. (colored).	Kiamichi	40	112	0	23	.....	2,237	.....	216.00	216.00

DAY SCHOOL, CHOCTAW NATION—continued.

Teacher.	School.	Salary.	Days of school.	Enrollment.		Days attendance.		Amount received.		
				Indians.	Whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Indian fund.	Appropriation.	Total.
Vincent, John A.	Owl	50	108	13	105	859	4,350	\$41.53	\$218.46	\$259.99
Vincent, F. E.	Wilson	2	62	6	43	178		17.00		17.00
Walker, Ida	Reed	40	123	2	52	54	3,116	7.36	232.64	240.00
Williams, Annie	Bethel, No. 1	35	147	13	22	92	676	133.74	108.93	242.67
Walker, B. F.	Toloka	50	188	26	39	3,882	2,264	208.14	85.19	293.33
Wakefield, Nell M.	Stuart	30	100	0	43		1,648		149.00	149.00
Washburn, Chas. W.	Pleasant Hill, No. 3.	45	189	20	27	1,713	870	259.29	145.72	405.01
Wasson, T. F.	Black Jack	40	146	8	21	503	972	106.43	168.57	275.00
Winans, May	Shady Point	40	64	4	61	215	2,985	12.62	227.30	239.92
Willis, Perry	James	40	184	23	47	1,828	3,159	188.45	160.89	349.34
Willingham, Cooper	Livingland	40	62	10	18	196	373	46.19	67.14	113.33
Waterman, Ada F.	Sardis	50	188	38	2	6,876	151	432.83	17.17	450.00
Wingo, Janie	Ward, No. 2	40	102	4	30	373	1,424	36.08	163.92	200.00
Woodward, Martha	Little Sansbois.	40	94	4	8	139	448	60.89	121.78	182.67
Young, Armead B.	Mowdy	40	137	14	59	867	2,017	116.23	120.44	236.67
Xavier, Sister Mary	Antlers No. 1	2	186	21	41	1,872		192.50		192.50
Attaway, J. G.	Cameron	2	127	12	116	1,333		133.80		133.80
Buchanan, Joseph G.	Wapanucka	2	146	14	205	1,485		152.00		152.00
McBride, Howard	Lehigh	2	172	8	270	888		92.60		92.60
Cambron, Minnie.	Stringtown	40	68		49		1,821		140.00	140.00
Bacon, Gertrude	do	50	126	30	38	580		75.00		75.00
Read, Lillah P.	Powell	35	41	5	60	166	839	5.29	63.54	68.83
Taylor, W. C.	Hugo	2	165	15	390	1,852		140.00		140.00
Stuart, J. C.	McCurtain	50	80	10	68	379	3,042	44.84	132.83	477.67
Bales, J. W.	Swink	100	10	10	92	606		68.30		68.30
Clark, Mrs. H. C.	Valliant	44	2	2	49	74		8.00		8.00
Tucker, J. C.	Coalgate	142	10	1,030		666		68.20		68.20
Coward, N. J.	Hartshorne	2	164	15	329	1,377		139.60		139.60
Brunsteter, Ella	Big Lick	35	134	34	9	2,615	237	215.35	21.65	237.00
Cummins, T.	Scpio	2	85	5	24	496		24.80		24.80
Forrester, Chas.	Wister	2	52	23	36	62		6.00		6.00
Strickler, Florence	Short Mountain	40	39	23	54	77	778	2.58	74.75	77.33
De Witt, Mrs. Emily	Summerfield	45	76	7	10	367	125	90.88	44.12	135.00
Bridges, D. A.	Utica	50	42	5	93	104	2,140	5.10	94.90	100.00
Wasson, J. A.	Savanna	50	47	5	59	53	673	39.69	55.31	95.00
Drake, H. E.	Big Hill	40	86	11	4	640	42	149.43	10.67	160.00
Smith, Mabel	Red Oak, No. 2.									
Davis, V. L.	Globe	2	71	6	52	196	41	20.50		20.50
Torrence, J. T.	Bokoshe	2	60	5	68	41	254	27.20		27.20
Gholston, B. A.	Kinta	30	28	9	49	297		60.00		60.00
Danner, W. W.	Indianola	2	40	13	29	381		52.00		52.00
Eliason, E. H.	Bowen	2	40	2	36	78		8.00		8.00
McCray, S. B.	Lula	2	48	10	67	420		46.20		46.20
Mauk, Janie L.	Oak Grove	2	40	3	31	78		8.70		8.70
Total				2,480	11,505	248,374	332,845	24,144.36	26,105.47	50,249.83

SUMMARY.

Academies:	
Total enrollment	451
Total days attendance	112,372
Average daily attendance	412
Total salaries paid	\$22,239.33
Total other expenses	\$36,934.70
Total cost	\$59,174.03
Annual cost per pupil	\$152.18
Small boarding schools:	
Total enrollment	437
Total days attendance	100,759
Amount paid superintendents	\$29,448.39
Neighborhood schools:	
Number Indian children enrolled	3,590
Number white children enrolled	6,427
Number negro children enrolled	425
Total days attendance—	
Indians	238,374
Whites	310,390
Negroes	20,869
Total salaries paid	\$50,249.83

REPORT OF INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY. 769

TOTAL COST.

Other expenses:		
Salary, per diem, and traveling expenses of supervisor-----	\$2, 146. 11	
Salary and traveling expenses of Choctaw representative-----	\$1, 832. 48	
Office rent for school supervisor-----	\$120. 00	
General:		
Total enrollment in all schools-----	11, 310	
Total days attendance in all schools-----	693, 571	
Total salaries paid-----	\$72, 489. 16	
Total other expenses-----	\$70, 481. 68	
Total cost of schools-----	\$142, 970. 84	

In concluding my report, I wish to say that I believe the schools have made a great improvement during the year, and from the great interest that was manifested by the teachers during our annual normal in June the prospects for a still greater improvement during the coming year seem very bright.

Very respectfully submitted.

CALVIN BALLARD,
School Supervisor, Choctaw Nation.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION,
Tishomingo, Ind. T., August 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report as school supervisor for the Chickasaw Nation in the Indian Territory.

The matter of chief and almost exclusive importance in my report for the past year relates to the distribution of the appropriation by Congress for the aid of schools in the Indian Territory. For supervision in this matter the Seminole Nation was attached to the Chickasaw, and after long delay their council made a small appropriation for the payment of the tuition of their citizens, both Indian and negro, in such schools as we should establish. While the others of the Five Civilized Tribes had much of the machinery required already in operation, in the form of neighborhood schools under the control of the United States supervisors, in the Chickasaw Nation there was nothing of the kind. The Chickasaws had persistently refused to relinquish any part of the control of their schools to the United States authorities or to open their day schools to any but the members of their own tribe, and they were so bound up by their legislation that they could not cooperate in any respect whatever.

Since the provisions of the appropriation required the cooperation of the tribal authorities the conditions here existing caused much delay in the work, and when the establishment of schools was begun we had no basis for operation except the isolated private subscription schools existing throughout the nation, which for the most part had been used by such itinerant "professors" as could prevail upon the people of the neighborhood to send their children and pay the price.

Among these were a few fairly good teachers, but a majority of them had never, as student or teacher, seen a good school in operation.

From about 200 of such neighborhoods came petitions for aid in sustaining free schools, and each one had to be considered on its individual merits.

When finally I was instructed to proceed I was again soon called to a halt till the Chickasaw legislature, then in session, should have opportunity to take action in the matter. By this time I had approved in the Chickasaw Nation just 100 schools and 13 in the Seminole. After the adjournment of the Chickasaw legislature I was instructed to establish no more schools in the Chickasaw Nation, as they had in effect declined to cooperate.

Then, too, we had no teachers; no examinations had heretofore been held, except those under the control of the Chickasaw board, who had persistently refused cooperation with noncitizens.

The work was on me like a flood, teachers could not be gathered for examination, and I had no time to examine them. Applications came from all parts of the country for positions to teach, and before I was in condition to give definite replies many of them had made engagements elsewhere, and those who were employed were taken upon their credentials.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and more, I can testify positively that the grade of teaching in the Chickasaw Nation has been very perceptibly raised, and a sentiment has been aroused in favor of more schools and better ones, which is manifesting itself in multiplied petitions for schools, in the construction of new schoolhouses and in the improvement of old ones, in better furnishing and equipment, and in the willingness with which the neighborhoods generally are pledging the payment of part of the teacher's salary, and in many cases employing at their own expense one and sometimes two additional teachers part or all of the time.

I can not now see where twice the amount of money could be made to do half the good in any other department of work in the Territory.

Last year no summer normal for teachers was held in the Chickasaw Nation, but this year the Chickasaw Teachers' Association, a noncitizen organization, appointed a normal to be held at Wynnewood and invited the tribal board to unite with them, and the invitation has been accepted and above one hundred and fifty teachers have been enrolled, which is more than double the number ever before assembled in the nation. Besides this one, another normal was held at Comanche, enrolling about fifty members, and one for colored teachers, enrolling twenty or more, was held at Ardmore.

Of the tribal schools there is little of interest to report that has not previously been given.

The most important incident is the death of Mrs. L. N. Turman, superintendent of the orphans' home at Lebanon.

An educated, cultured lady, enthusiastically devoted to the welfare of her people, she overworked a physical system too frail to stand the strain, and laid down her unfinished work just as it was coming to its full fruition. Under her care the school has so much improved that its generous and cheerful home life makes it the peer of the best. In her death the Chickasaw people, and especially their orphan children, have suffered great loss.

After more than two years of persistent effort, I finally succeeded in September last in obtaining from the officials a list of unpaid school warrants for the period extending from April 1, 1902, to September 1, 1904—nearly two and a half years—certified under oath. This list amounted to \$332,754.99, and a later list extending to December 31, 1904, amounts to \$27,075.03 more.

Funds have been for some time available for payment on these, but frauds were discovered in connection with them which delayed payment still further and have resulted in the indictment of several officials and other prominent persons connected with Chickasaw finances.

Some statistics promised by the Chickasaw superintendent have not yet reached this office, hence are omitted.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. BECK,

United States School Supervisor for the Chickasaw Nation.

HON. JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

REPORT OF THE MINING TRUSTEES FOR CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

SOUTH MCALESTER, IND. T., August 4, 1905.

SIR: We have the honor to respectfully submit herewith our report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The statements following give the names of individuals and companies who are mining coal and asphalt in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under leases approved by the Department.

COAL OPERATORS.

Name of operator.	Mines at—	Principal office.
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	Red Oak, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	Savanna, Ind. T.....	Savanna, Ind. T.
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	McAlester and Coleman, Ind. T.	Kansas City, Mo.
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	Williams, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Capital Coal and Mining Co.....	Savanna, Ind. T.....	Savanna, Ind. T.
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	Carbon, Ind. T.....	Carbon, Ind. T.
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	Chambers, Ind. T.....	Chambers, Ind. T.
Coalgate Co.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.
Degnan & McConnell.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.
Edwards & Son, D.....	Edwards, Ind. T.....	Edwards, Ind. T.
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	Midway, Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Fordyce, William C.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	Baker, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
Hailey Coal and Mining Co.....	Haileyville, Ind. T.....	Haileyville, Ind. T.
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	Lutie, Ind. T.....	Do.
Harrison, Edwin.....	Sutter, Ind. T.....	Sutter, Ind. T.
Kali Inla Coal Co.....	Gowen, Ind. T.....	Midland, Ark.
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	Hughes, Ind. T.....	Hughes, Ind. T.
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	Bokoshe, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co.	Howe, Ind. T.....	Howe, Ind. T.
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.....	Dow, Ind. T.....	Houston, Tex.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.	McAlester, Ind. T.....	McAlester, Ind. T.
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	Buck, Ind. T.....	Buck, Ind. T.
McDougall Co.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.
McAlester, James J.....	McAlester, Ind. T.....	McAlester, Ind. T.
McMurray, John F.....	Baker, Ind. T.....	Baker, Ind. T.
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	Krebs, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	Panama, Ind. T.....	Panama, Ind. T.
Potean Coal and Mercantile Co.....	Witteville, Ind. T.....	Witteville, Ind. T.
Rock Island Coal Co.....	Alderson, Gowen, and Hartshorne, Ind. T.	Chicago, Ill.
Savanna Coal Co.....	Savanna, Ind. T.....	Savanna, Ind. T.
St. Louis and Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	Lehigh, Ind. T.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	McAlester, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	McCurtain, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Southwestern Development Co.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.....	Parsons, Kans.
Standard Coal Co.....	Coleman, Ind. T.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	Hughes, Ind. T.....	Hughes, Ind. T.
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	Lehigh and Phillips, Ind. T.	St. Louis, Mo.

ASPHALT OPERATORS.

Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	Dougherty, Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	Antlers, Ind. T.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Downard Asphalt Co.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Elk Asphalt Co.....	Elk, Ind. T.....	New York City.
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	Victor, Ind. T.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	Gilsonite, Ind. T.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Ravia Asphalt Co.....	Ravia, Ind. T.....	Do.
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	Gilsonite, Ind. T.....	Do.
Schneider, M. & A.....	Woodford, Ind. T.....	Woodford, Ind. T.
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	Loco, Ind. T.....	Comanche, Ind. T.

ROYALTY ON COAL AND ASPHALT.

The royalty on coal and asphalt continues the same, namely: On coal, 8 cents a ton on all coal mined, including slack; on asphalt, 60 cents a ton on refined, and 10 cents a ton on crude asphalt.

The coal and asphalt mined and the royalty paid by each operator during the year are shown on pages 772 and 773.

DECREASE IN COAL OUTPUT.

We regret to report that the output of coal during the year shows a decrease of 339,347 tons, as compared with the output of 1904.

The cause of this decrease is due largely to the increased production of oil in Texas, and of oil and gas in Indian Territory and Kansas, and the more general use of oil and gas for fuel purposes.

Statement showing total amount of coal mined and royalty paid (at 8 cents a ton) by each operator in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Name of operator.	Coal mined.	Royalty paid.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	0.00	\$0.00
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1,669.00	153.52
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	66,971.00	5,357.68
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	15,878.00	1,270.24
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	33,211.00	2,656.88
Capital Coal and Mining Co.....	0.00	0.00
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	52,858.00	4,228.64
Coalgate Co.....	39,202.00	3,156.16
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	6,473.00	517.84
Degnan & McConnell.....	197,970.00	15,837.60
Edwards, D., & Son.....	14,487.00	1,158.96
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	7,849.00	627.92
Fordyce, William C.....	0.00	0.00
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	45,782.00	3,662.56
Hailey Coal and Mining Co.....	104,705.00	8,376.40
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	13,884.00	1,110.72
Harrison, Edwin.....	28,466.00	2,277.28
Johnson Co. <i>a</i>	33,724.00	2,697.92
Kali-Inla Coal Co. <i>b</i>	24,998.00	1,999.84
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	35,646.00	2,851.68
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	13,838.50	1,107.08
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co. <i>b</i>	61,381.00	4,910.48
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co. <i>b</i>	117,317.00	9,385.36
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	38,314.00	3,065.12
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	29,211.80	2,336.94
McEvers, H. Newton <i>c</i>	2,006.00	160.48
McAlester, James J.....	385.00	30.20
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1,183.00	94.64
McDougall Co.....	24,228.00	1,938.27
McMurray, John F.....	15,530.00	1,242.40
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	212,088.00	16,967.04
Ola Coal and Mining Co. <i>b d</i>	77,925.00	6,234.00
Ozark Coal and Rwy. Co.....	17,102.00	1,368.16
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	65,950.00	5,276.00
Rock Island Coal Co. <i>b</i>	415,773.00	33,261.84
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	63,586.00	5,086.88
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	66,797.00	5,343.76
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.....	431.00	34.48
Southwestern Development Co.....	415,323.00	33,223.84
Standard Coal Co.....	0.00	0.00
Savanna Coal Co.....	3,287.00	262.96
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	58,695.00	4,695.60
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	291,245.00	23,299.60
Wilburton Coal and Mining Co. <i>b e</i>	144,166.00	11,533.28
Grand total.....	2,859,515.75	228,761.25

^a Succeeded by Sans Bois Coal Co.

^b Operations of these companies carried on under contract on approved leases of Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co.

^c Succeeded by James J. McAlester.

^d Succeeded by Hailey-Ola Coal Co.

^e Succeeded by Great Western Coal and Coke Co.

The following statement shows the coal mined and the royalty paid in 1905, as compared with 1904 and 1903:

Year.	Tons.	Royalty.	Year.	Tons.	Royalty.
1904.....	3,198,862	\$255,908.99	1903.....	3,187,035	\$254,962.87
1905.....	2,859,515	228,761.25	1905.....	2,859,515	228,761.25
Decrease.....	339,347	27,147.74	Decrease.....	327,520	26,201.62

The statement following shows the total amount of asphalt mined and the total amount of royalty paid by each asphalt operator in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the year, at 10 cents a ton for crude and 60 cents a ton for refined asphalt.

REPORT OF INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY. 773

Name of operator.	Asphalt mined.	Royalty paid.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	0	\$0.00
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	2,045	204.50
Downard Asphalt Co.....	4,100	410.00
Elk Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	1,798	179.80
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1,857	185.70
Ravia Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Schneider, M. & A. ^a	315	189.00
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Total	10,115	1,169.00

^a Refined asphalt.

The following statement shows the asphalt mined and the royalty paid in 1905 as compared with 1904 and 1903:

Year.	Tons.	Royalty.	Year.	Tons.	Royalty.
1905.....	10,115	\$1,169.00	1905.....	10,115	\$1,169.00
1904.....	4,846	614.50	1903.....	5,418	614.94
Increase.....	5,269	554.50	Increase.....	4,697	554.66

The total amount of coal and asphalt mined during the year was 2,869,630 tons and the royalty paid thereon was \$229,930.25, as shown by the following statement:

Mineral.	Amount mined.	Royalty paid.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Coal.....	2,859,515	\$228,761.25
Asphalt.....	10,115	1,169.00
Total.....	2,869,630	229,930.25

The following is a comparative table of the coal and asphalt mined, and the royalty paid in 1905, as compared with 1904 and 1903:

Year.	Coal and asphalt mined.	Royalty.	Year.	Coal and asphalt mined.	Royalty.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
1904.....	3,203,708	\$256,523.49	1903.....	3,192,453	\$255,577.21
1905.....	2,869,630	229,930.25	1905.....	2,869,630	229,930.25
Decrease.....	334,078	26,593.24	Decrease.....	322,823	25,646.96

COAL LEASES CANCELED.

September 24, 1904, at the lessee's request, the Department canceled coal leases Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Southwestern Development Company, covering a total of 3,840 acres, the lessee having paid all advanced royalties. It was shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the lessee could not profitably operate these leases on account of the poor quality of the coal.

COAL AND ASPHALT ACREAGE LEASED.

The number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1905, was 109, covering 101,400 acres.

The number of asphalt leases in effect on June 30, 1905, was the same as last year, namely, 10 leases, covering 6,880 acres.

The total number of coal and asphalt leases in effect at the end of the year was 119, covering 108,280 acres.

COAL LEASES ASSIGNED.

During the year 6 coal leases have been assigned by approval of the Department, as follows:

Lessee.	Assignee.	Leases.	Date of approval.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.:			
Leases 20 and 21	Great Western Coal and Coke Co ..	2	Apr. 29, 1905
Leases 22 and 23	Hailey-Ola Coal Co	2	Do.
Johnson Co	Sans Bois Coal Co	1	Mar. 6, 1905
McEvers, H. Newton	McAlester, James J	1	Mar. 16, 1905
Total		6	

COAL LEASES AMENDED.

By Department approval of April 29, 1905, coal leases 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company were amended (in compliance with the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904) so as to include certain tracts of land on which are valuable mining improvements used in connection with the operation of these leases, and which tracts, through error, were not included in the official coal segregation. As amended, 70 acres were added to lease 20, 60 acres to lease 21, 80 acres to lease 22, and 40 acres to lease 23. These tracts are in each instance contiguous to the lease to which they were added; and before approval by the Department of the papers providing for the segregation and addition of these tracts to the leases named the citizens owning improvements on these tracts were paid the value of such improvements.

The act referred to also provided that certain tracts of land should be added to the leases of Messrs. James Degnan and James McConnell. The papers providing for the amendment of these leases have been prepared and executed and are now pending before the Department.

ROYALTY PAID BY COAL COMPANIES ON ACCOUNT OF FAILURE TO MINE COAL AS PROVIDED IN AMENDED REGULATIONS OF MAY 22, 1900.

The amended regulations of May 22, 1900, contain a provision that requires each coal lessee to mine a certain amount of coal each year from each lease. The provision is as follows:

"* * * And the lessee shall operate and produce coal from each and every lease in not less than the following quantities: 3,000 tons during the first year from date of approval of lease, 4,000 tons the second year, 7,000 tons the third year, 8,000 tons the fourth year, and 15,000 tons the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter."

It appearing that certain of the coal companies were not complying with this regulation, the Department directed that demand be made upon each company for the royalty on the difference in tons between the amount mined each year and the amount that should have been mined. A number of companies have complied with such demand. A few companies have not yet paid, and they have been notified that settlement must be made without further delay.

The term of Mr. Charles D. Carter, trustee for the Chickasaw Nation, having expired, he was succeeded on November 18, 1904, by Mr. J. Hamp Willis, of Kingston, Ind. T.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMPTON TUCKER,
Trustee for Choctaw Nation.

J. HAMP WILLIS,
Trustee for Chickasaw Nation.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muskogee, Ind. T.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., July 15, 1905.

As Mr. J. Blair Shoenfelt, my predecessor, closed his term of office with the end of the fiscal year, this annual report covers a period wholly within his administration, and is therefore only intended to be a résumé of the public business dispatched during the year as shown by the records of this office. To enable you to institute the comparison necessary to ascertain the direction and character of the volume of work handled, there are given in some statements the corresponding figures for preceding years.

The Union Agency is under the immediate supervision of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and all reports to and from your Office pass through his hands for his indorsement and suggestions.

The Indians whose affairs are to a greater or less degree managed by this agency are the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory, viz, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles. The members of these tribes, including freedmen, number approximately 85,000.

Matters of allotment and determination of citizenship questions have been and are entirely in charge of the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The Indian agent is charged, among other things, with the duty of receiving and disbursing, under your direction, large sums of Indian moneys, both tribal and individual, and the payment of various expenses incurred in connection with the work of the Department in the Indian Territory. This report will show a total of \$1,239,626.74 collected and \$1,992,410.50 disbursed during the year, and counting moneys received for disbursement shows a grand total handled of \$3,270,717.65.

Clerical force and mail.—The records show that about ninety persons were employed at the agency proper (not including the Indian inspector's force, field men, or Indian police) during the past twelve months.

The following statistics with reference to correspondence will give an intelligent idea as to the volume of business transacted and the increase thereof:

Separate letters and remittances received six months, July	
1 to December 31, 1904	43, 617
From January 1 to June 30, 1905.....	51, 379
	<hr/>
Total letters received during fiscal year.....	94, 996
Approximate total of separate letters and receipts written and forwarded during the year.....	130, 000

Receipts and disbursements.—The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

Receipts:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—		
Coal royalty	\$245, 858. 56	
Asphalt royalty	2, 569. 80	
Stone and ballast	281. 94	
Town-lot payments.....	541, 749. 55	
	<hr/>	\$790, 459. 85
Choctaw Nation, cattle tax.....		34, 288. 05
Chickasaw Nation, cattle tax.....		25, 825. 60
Creek Nation—		
Coal royalty (individual).....	\$4, 756. 44	
Oil and gas royalty (individual)	5, 672. 79	
Grazing tax.....	12, 146. 78	
Occupation and merchandise tax	23, 300. 17	
Rent of capitol building (Department of Justice).....	1, 000. 00	
Town-lot payments.....	105, 579. 47	
	<hr/>	152, 455. 65
Cherokee Nation—		
Coal royalty (individual)	1, 891. 71	
Oil and gas royalty (individual)	78, 846. 00	
Ferry charters.....	65. 00	
Grazing tax	2, 944. 20	

Receipts—Continued.

Cherokee Nation—Continued.

Sale of intruder places -----	\$910. 15	
Rock and stone royalty (individual) -----	500. 00	
School revenue (board teachers and pupils) -----	11, 491. 94	
Town-lot payments -----	139, 389. 74	
		\$236, 038. 74
Sale of town-site maps -----		465. 35
Sale of public property -----		93. 50
Grand total actually collected by Indian agent -----	1, 239, 626. 74	
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition -----	1, 998, 309. 34	
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances -----	7. 50	
		3, 237, 943. 58
Balance individual Indian moneys carried over from previous fiscal year -----		32, 774. 07
Total -----		3, 270, 717. 65

Disbursements:

Per capita and other Indian payments—		
Chickasaw arrears of interest -----	\$15, 880. 00	
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots -----	800, 000. 00	
Payment to Loyal Creeks -----	403, 071. 05	
Payment to self-emigrants -----	11, 014. 85	
		1, 229, 965. 90
Warrant payments—		
Creek -----	173, 221. 46	
Cherokee -----	163, 189. 54	
Chickasaw -----	17, 566. 59	
		353, 977. 59
Schools—		
Choctaw tribal fund -----	52, 208. 39	
Five Civilized Tribes (Congressional appropriation) -----	96, 992. 36	
		149, 200. 75
Miscellaneous—		
Town-site surveys and appraisements -----	37, 699. 42	
Removal of intruders -----	30, 599. 68	
Sale and leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands -----	23, 954. 48	
Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court -----	1, 118. 50	
Cherokee citizenship commission and witnesses -----	2, 924. 56	
Salary and expenses, revenue-inspection service -----	32, 659. 08	
Exchange -----	746. 05	
Public roads -----	9, 908. 82	
Salary of agent, employees, office, incidental, and miscellaneous -----	57, 062. 35	
Paid royalties due individual Indians -----	61, 013. 23	
Refunded for overpayment on town lots -----	1, 580. 09	
Total actual disbursements -----	1, 992, 410. 50	
Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes -----	1, 146, 697. 44	
Deposited on account of sale of town-site maps -----	465. 35	
Deposited to cover disallowances, etc. -----	7. 50	
Balance on hand, individual Indian moneys -----	63, 385. 24	
Deposited unexpended balances -----	67, 658. 12	
Deposited on account of sale of public property -----	93. 50	
Grand total -----		3, 270, 717. 65

Town lot payments and deeds.—The duty of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, in connection with the various town sites in the Indian Territory, is solely to receive and properly credit moneys due the several nations from individuals to whom town lots have been scheduled or appraised in the so-called Government town sites, which town sites under existing law have been set aside and reserved from allotment by the honorable Secretary of the Inte-

rior, surveyed, plated, and subsequently appraised and lots awarded to claimants by a town-site commission. The work of surveying and appraising these town sites and the disposition of the lots therein has been and is carried on under the immediate direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, who prepares from the reports and schedules of the town-site commission record books showing the condition of the title of each lot, which books at the proper time are turned over by the inspector's office to the Indian agent, record to be made therein of all payments properly tendered and received.

The inspector or the town-site commission serves each person to whom a lot has been scheduled with a notice advising him of the appraised value of such lot and the terms under which he must pay. After such service, and not before, the Indian agent accepts payment upon any particular lot. In instances where the ownership of the lot or improvements is in question, or has not been determined by the inspector or the town-site commission, such lot is marked "Contested" or "In litigation" upon the record books turned over to this office, and until advised by the inspector as to the disposition of such contest no payments are received.

Where lots are not listed or scheduled by the town-site commission or the inspector's office to any person, but are held to be vacant, subject to sale at public auction, such sales are duly advertised and carried on under the direction of the inspector, at which time the Indian agent collects, at the place of sale, the amount of the first cash payment, which first payment, under the instructions of the Department, must be made at the time of sale by the successful bidder or no sale is made and the lot is again offered at auction.

As to the manner of making these payments and their relation to the appraised value of the lot, different provisions of law are in effect in the various nations.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, where improvements were erected prior to July 1, 1902, the owner of such improvements is entitled to purchase one residence and one business lot at 50 per cent of the appraised value and the remainder of the lots on which he owns improvements at 62½ per cent. Where improvements were erected subsequent to July 1, 1902, the full appraised value must be paid. In these nations the law requires that the first payment of 25 per cent be made within sixty days from service of notice and the balance in three equal annual installments.

In the Creek Nation occupancy rights as well as improvements are recognized under certain conditions, and when satisfactorily established, the claimant can secure title to the lot by paying 50 per cent of its appraised value. Practically all of the lots in this nation are being paid for on this basis. A few claimants, however, who had larger tracts in their possession were required to pay two-thirds of the appraised value.

In the Cherokee Nation many of the towns have been platted, occupancy rights sold by the tribal authorities, and the money received paid into the National Treasury. Where these sales were satisfactorily established and the lot was improved, the claimant is now only required to pay 25 per cent of the appraised value; where unimproved, 50 per cent. If a Cherokee citizen is in rightful possession of an improved lot that was not disposed of by the tribal laws, he may secure title by paying 50 per cent. Noncitizens or white persons having similar claims are required to pay the full appraised value. In all of the smaller town sites, having less than 200 population at the time they were set aside, the lot claimants must pay the full appraisement in every instance.

The manner of making these payments on lots scheduled by the town-site commission in the last two nations mentioned, Creek and Cherokee, is similar to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, except that 10 per cent only is required within 60 days, 15 per cent within four months, and the balance in three equal annual installments. In the Cherokee Nation purchasers of unimproved lots pay 25 per cent at the time of sale, 25 per cent in four months, and the remainder in two annual installments.

The Creek and Cherokee agreements provide for interest in case any amount is not paid when due, the rate in the Creek Nation being 10 per cent per annum and in the Cherokee Nation 6 per cent.

This office has not been required to handle any town-site funds belonging to the Seminole Nation, as the agreement with that nation provided for the disposition of the lots in Wewoka, the one town site therein, by the tribal authorities.

Of the 300 Government town sites in the Indian Territory, 258 are now making payments to the Indian agent, this number of separate schedules of appraisement and record books having been turned over to this office by the Indian

inspector. These are proportioned among the nations as follows: Creek, 25; Cherokee, 38; Choctaw, 90; Chickasaw, 105; total, 258.

Remittances are received only in the name of the person to whom the lot was appraised as shown upon the schedule prepared by the town-site commission and the record book. Many requests are made by persons who have purchased lots after the appraisal to have deed issued in their name. The matter has been brought to the attention of your office and the Department, and instructions have been given that it is necessary to refuse such requests, as it would be not only impracticable, but almost impossible for the officers of the Interior Department to keep a record of all transfers of town property made subsequent to the appraisal of the town site and change its books accordingly. This would require nearly as much time and labor as to determine the ownership of the lots in the first instance. Therefore, upon payment of the full amount due for any lot, the deed is invariably issued in the name of the person to whom the lot was originally listed.

The magnitude of this work and its constant increase is probably best evidenced by the following statement:

Town-lot moneys received and credited by fiscal years.

Fiscal year ended—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
June 30, 1900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
June 30, 1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
June 30, 1902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
June 30, 1903.....	211,410.22	21,286.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
June 30, 1904.....	106,479.26	73,568.24	374,574.22	554,621.72
June 30, 1905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76

Individual town-lot receipts, issued year ended June 30, 1905, were:

Creek Nation.....	3,481
Cherokee Nation.....	6,114
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	24,089
Total	33,684

The larger per cent of remittances are received by mail, and the money is tendered in every conceivable form. In many instances errors are made by the town-lot owner in calculating the percentage due, incorrect lot numbers are given, and it is necessary to return the remittance. All this, together with the careful checking, computing of interest, and record work incident to the receipt of these payments, issuance of patents, etc., requires a large amount of detail and involves considerable expense for clerical force.

The agreements of the Creek and Cherokee nations require town-lot patents, after execution by the tribal executives, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Such approval is not required in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. When final payment is made for any lot in the Creek and Cherokee nations a certificate to that effect, signed by the Indian agent, is issued in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the principal chief of the nation and the other to the Indian inspector. Upon receipt of this certificate of final payment the principal chief prepares and executes a proper deed or patent, of which execution he advises this office and transmits the deeds to the Indian inspector, to be forwarded for departmental approval. Upon such approval this office is advised of the date by the inspector, and the record is accordingly completed. The approved deeds are transmitted to the Commissioner (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes, for record, which Commissioner, in turn, forwards them to the principal chiefs for delivery. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations deeds are prepared in this office, and when executed under the joint hands of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, are registered as to dates of execution in the town-site record books in the hands of this office and are forwarded by mail by the agent to the proper person.

The following statement shows the number of town-lot patents issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	5,247
Creek Nation	1,890
Cherokee Nation	636
Total	7,773

PER CAPITA AND OTHER INDIAN PAYMENTS.

Choctaw and Chickasaw town-lot fund.—The act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 571), provided for the payment of moneys, accumulated in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, derived from the sale of town lots in said nations, to the members of the two tribes (freedmen excepted), each member to receive an equal portion thereof, the amount per capita to be ascertained by dividing the entire sum available by the whole number of persons claiming to be members, including those whose applications for enrollment were pending, only those whose enrollment had been approved to be paid, shares of others to be set aside and paid to them upon enrollment and approval thereof by the Department.

The funds so accumulated, belonging to these two nations and authorized to be disbursed per capita, were sufficient to pay enrolled members of said tribes, not including freedmen, \$40 each. During the year the sum of \$800,000 was disbursed, 5,072 Chickasaws and 14,928 Choctaws sharing in the payment, which was made at various towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations where it was most convenient for the Indians to appear. The amounts disbursed at each paying place are shown by the following statement:

Chickasaw Nation:	
Stonewall	\$29,760
Tishomingo	80,120
Ardmore	64,280
Pauls Valley	33,080
Purcell	8,840
Lindsay	\$9,720
Chickasha	21,960
Ryan	3,920
Marietta	1,600
Colbert	7,320
Choctaw Nation:	
Kinta	84,880
Tuskahoma	125,240
Fort Towson	93,320
Hugo	15,160
Boswell	25,600
Atoka	91,040
Durant	23,120
South McAlester	23,320
Wilburton	3,440
Wister	8,000
Spiro	7,040
Muskogee (paid by voucher)	39,240
Total	800,000

After the field party was disbanded and the payment was closed at the several towns mentioned, those who had not been paid and those whose enrollment was subsequently approved were paid by voucher from the agency office at Muskogee.

The following statement shows the number of Indians enrolled, the number paid, and yet to be paid, in each nation:

Nation.	Number enrolled.	Number paid.	Number to be paid.	Canceled (dead).
Choctaws	16,512	14,928	1,461	123
Chickasaws	5,362	5,072	253	37
Total	21,874	20,000	1,714	160

The work incident to this payment and the visiting of the different towns required, approximately, seven months' service of the entire field paying party and correspondingly large expenditure for salaries and traveling expenses of clerical force.

Chickasaw per capita.—Section 72 of the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provided for the payment of \$40 per capita to Chickasaw citizens immediately after the approval of their enrollment and the right to participate in the distribution of tribal property. This payment was practically completed during the previous fiscal year; but there was disbursed, in settlement of unpaid shares, during the last fiscal year the sum of \$15,880 to 397 Chickasaw Indians. This money was all paid, by voucher, from the agency office at Muskogee.

Loyal Creeks.—The payment to Loyal Creek Indians, or their heirs or legal representatives, in accordance with the appropriation (\$600,000) contained in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, was commenced during the previous year, but owing to the complications with reference to the matter of descent and distribution of shares of deceased persons such payment was temporarily suspended. After a reenrollment the same was again taken up during the past fiscal year, during which year the Indian agent disbursed to 4,506 beneficiaries the total sum of \$403,071.05, the payments being made at Muskogee, Eufaula, and Weleetka. As Mr. James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, enrolled the heirs of practically all of these original Loyal Creeks and was familiar with the persons entitled to payment and could materially assist in identifying them, the disbursement of this money was made under his supervision.

The payment was practically completed, but there are some outstanding shares and some claims where the enrollment is not approved, which will go over to the current fiscal year.

Self-emigrant Creek payment.—This payment was made under the appropriation of \$12,220 contained in the act of May 27, 1902, to reimburse certain Creek Indians who emigrated, at their own expense, from east of the Mississippi River to the Creek Nation, and subsisted themselves for one year, in accordance with the treaty proclaimed April 4, 1832. This money was divided among the heirs of the original so-called "Self-emigrant Creek Indians," and upon the roll approved by the Department \$11,014.85 was disbursed during the year. There was but one living original claimant entitled to receive money from this source, and that was Mrs. Levina Wadsworth, of Checotah, Ind. T., who originally came from Alabama in 1833, and was said to be 107 years of age.

Delaware payment.—The act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 221), appropriated \$150,000 in full settlement of all claims and demands of the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation against the United States, with the proviso that the same should be paid only after the tribal authorities shall have signed a writing stating that such payment was in full of all claims of said Indians, which writing shall be subject to the approval of the President of the United States. On October 13, 1904, the Delaware Indians in council agreed to all the conditions prescribed in the appropriation act and adopted a resolution to that effect, which was in due time approved by the President, and which resolution also provided for the payment of \$37,200 of the appropriation for various attorneys' fees, etc., leaving the sum of \$112,800 to be disbursed per capita among the members of the Delaware tribe, the council authorizing the United States Indian agent at Union Agency to make the roll and payment thereon.

In view of the legal questions arising with reference to the persons constituting the members of the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation, and the other delay incident to the proceedings of the tribal council, this payment was not made during the past fiscal year, nor were any steps taken to prepare the roll upon which the money is to be disbursed, except so far as the securing of necessary instructions, etc., was concerned.

WARRANT PAYMENTS.

Creek.—The expense of the maintenance of the Creek tribal government and schools is paid under appropriation acts of the national council by the issuance of warrants signed by the principal chief. These warrants, before being circulated, are presented to the Indian agent to be checked with the appropriation acts, and if found correct a consecutive record of all issued is kept, as well

as an individual account with each appropriation. The warrants are then approved by the agent and returned to the principal chief for delivery. From time to time, as funds are available, these warrants are taken up and paid by the agent, and the statement of disbursements will show a total of \$173,221.46 disbursed during the last fiscal year on this account.

The annual income of the Creek Nation being insufficient to pay all of its expenses, and in order that the outstanding indebtedness and warrants might be paid, Congress, in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905, appropriated \$75,000 of the funds in the Treasury to the credit of the Creek Nation, derived from the sale of town lots, to pay the outstanding indebtedness of said Nation. Of the amount disbursed during the year, as shown above, \$49,728.07 was of this appropriation. The payment, not being completed at the close of the fiscal year, will be resumed as soon as possible.

Cherokee.—Practically the same system with reference to the issuance, recording, and approval of warrants drawn by the principal chief of the Creek Nation is in effect in the Cherokee Nation, except that Cherokee warrants are not circulated, but instead are paid by the Indian agent as presented to him and approved, vouchers being secured from the person to whom warrant is drawn and official check mailed said person in lieu thereof. During the year the sum of \$163,189.54 was disbursed in retiring Cherokee warrants, under the several funds, as follows: National, \$38,980.76; school, \$108,445.22; orphan, \$12,374.88; insane, \$3,388.68.

Chickasaw.—Under a list previously approved the Indian agent disbursed in retiring outstanding Chickasaw school warrants the sum of \$17,566.59 during the fiscal year. Only such funds as had accumulated on account of royalties collected from coal and asphalt were available at that time. Subsequently \$300,000 of the invested fund of the Chickasaw Nation was appropriated by act of March 3, 1905, to retire outstanding school warrants, and preparations were made for the payment to commence on March 13, 1905. In checking these warrants in the agent's office preparatory to payment it was discovered that some had been presented which the records of the tribal treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation showed had also been previously presented to said treasurer and paid by him. The matter being called to the attention of the Department, instructions were given that the payment be suspended until the alleged irregularity could be investigated, and in view of such investigation the payment was not resumed nor commenced prior to the close of the fiscal year.

All warrants issued by the tribal authorities for the expenses incurred after July 1, 1905, in connection with the operation of their schools will be paid by the superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory instead of the Indian agent, and accordingly warrants drawn on the school funds of these nations will be submitted to said superintendent instead of this office.

COAL AND ASPHALT ROYALTIES, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Royalties due under existing coal and asphalt leases, covering segregated lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which leases were originally made with the mining trustees of these nations with the approval of the Department, are collected by the Indian agent.

During the year 113 coal leases and 10 asphalt leases were in effect. In accordance with the agreements with these nations, these royalties are deposited to the credit of the two tribes, the funds so derived to be used for the education of their children of Indian blood, and to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

No new leases were made during the year or are being made. The lands covered by existing leases are subject to the further disposition of Congress and the unleased segregated lands are subject to sale. Other lands not segregated, although they may be underlaid with coal or asphalt, are allotted, and citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, after receiving their certificates of allotment, are authorized to lease such allotments, for mineral or any other purpose, for a term not longer than five years.

The royalties collected by the Indian agent and placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, aggregated \$248,428.36, of which amount \$245,858.56 was for coal and \$2,569.80 was for asphalt, the same being paid at the rate of 8 cents per ton for coal, mine run, and 60 cents per ton on refined or 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt. Included within these figures are payments made as annual advance royalty on

the different leases. Therefore the amounts collected do not actually represent the tonnage mined.

The following shows the aggregate amounts collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes on this account by fiscal years:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	\$110, 145. 25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	138, 486. 40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	199, 663. 55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	247, 361. 36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	261, 929. 84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	277, 811. 60
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	248, 428. 36

OIL, GAS, AND OTHER MINERAL LEASES, CREEK AND CHEROKEE NATIONS.

The agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations require that long-term agricultural and grazing leases and all mineral leases made by allottees be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the regulations under which these leases are submitted have been promulgated from time to time and provide for the filing of such leases with the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, to be forwarded through the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval.

The larger per cent of leases submitted are for oil and gas mining purposes. The principal oil development being in the Cherokee Nation, most of the leases are by Cherokee allottees. The total number of all classes of leases filed during the year was 4,165, of which number 3,830 in the Cherokee Nation and 269 in the Creek Nation were for oil and gas.

The following is a tabulated statement showing number and character of leases filed and acted upon by this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Nation and character of lease.	Leases—						
	Filed.	For-warded.	And bonds ap-proved.	Ap-proved; bonds not ap-proved.	At De-partment for ap-approval.	Filed not yet for-warded.	Disap-proved.
Cherokee:							
Oil and gas.....	3,830	1,294	472	476	332	2,536	14
Coal and asphalt.....	18	3	2	1		15	
Marble and stone.....	3	1	1			2	
Iron.....	4					4	
Lead and zinc.....	9					9	
Creek:							
Oil and gas.....	269	85	41	27	10	184	7
Coal and asphalt.....	31	31	27	1	1		2
Limestone.....	1					1	
Total.....	4,165	1,414	543	505	343	2,751	23

It appears that many leases were being secured from allottees and not presented for approval, and, therefore, on November 16, 1904, a regulation was promulgated requiring all leases previously executed to be filed on or before a certain date, and leases executed thereafter to be presented within thirty days from date of execution. As a result, about 2,000 leases were filed in a very few days on or about December 16, 1904. The details incident to this branch of the agent's work are very voluminous. Each lease is executed in quadruplicate, which, with the bonds, makes a total of 20,825 separate instruments handled during the year without taking into consideration the various accompanying papers, which, particularly in cases where the lessee is a corporation and the lessor a guardian, have been many. It is believed, as a conservative estimate, that the number of individual papers filed in connection with these leases will aggregate over 70,000, and the records show the remarkable fact that only one lease of this whole number was received in proper form for transmission to the Department. These corrections have occasioned much correspondence and incident delay. From the statement furnished above it will be noted that 1,414 leases were passed upon and forwarded during the year.

Much difficulty has been experienced and delay occasioned by protests of Indian lessors, all of which are carefully investigated and the merits looked

into before leases are transmitted. It is confidently believed that many of these protests are brought about by rival agents of oil companies, who, seeking to secure a lease upon a particularly desirable tract, offer the lessor more money or a larger bonus. This encourages the Indian, who in many cases desires to procure as much bonus money as possible, to ask that the first lease be not approved. In other cases, when the lease is given, there is probably but little development in that vicinity and a small amount of bonus is offered and accepted; later, before the lease is approved, good wells are secured in the vicinity of the land and its value for oil purposes accordingly rises and the Indian becomes dissatisfied with his original bargain and wants to secure more bonus. Protests of this character became so numerous that to avoid complication, annoyance, and delay to all concerned, and at the same time protect the ignorant Indian who has a habit of signing papers without thoroughly understanding their contents, it has been arranged that when Indians appear before United States commissioners, duly authorized officers of the court, such commissioners will read over and explain the contents of the leases and see that they are executed understandingly in their presence, taking affidavits of the Indians to that effect properly certified to by the commissioners. Where leases are filed without this certificate of the United States commissioner the lessees are advised that they should have the Indian appear before the commissioner, or at the agency, and thus determine as to whether or not the Indian thoroughly understands the transaction, is satisfied with same, and desires the lease approved.

The following is the amended list of papers required to accompany mining leases submitted for departmental approval.

1. Sworn application upon form prescribed by Department.
2. Statement from Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes verifying allotment (this procured by this office); and in the Creek Nation, certificate of principal chief showing delivery of deed.
3. Affidavit showing no development work by the lessee and amount of bonus paid, or to be paid, if any.
4. Affidavit of lessor made before United States Commissioner; or, in lieu thereof, statement made to the Indian agent.
5. Affidavit by lessee showing that lease was taken in good faith, for purpose of active operation, and not for speculation and resale.
6. Affidavit by lessee, if individual, showing his financial responsibility, amount of cash on hand available for mining operations, and experience in oil and gas or other business, accompanied by affidavit of bank officer showing amount deposited to his credit.

Should the lessee be a corporation, the following additional papers are required:

1. Certified copy of articles of association and certificate of incorporation; and, if a foreign corporation, certificate of clerk of court of appeals at South McAlester, showing compliance with Indian Territory law.
2. Evidence in the form of a single affidavit of the secretary or president of the corporation, under corporate seal, showing authority of the officers to execute lease, bond, and other papers. (See form hereafter quoted.)
3. Financial showing in affidavits covering the following points:
 - (a) Total number of shares of the capital stock actually issued and specifically the amount of cash paid into the treasury on each share sold; or, if property was paid, state kind, quantity, and value of the same paid per share.
 - (b) Of the stock sold how much per share remains unpaid and subject to assessment.
 - (c) How much cash has the company in its treasury and elsewhere, and from what source it was received.
 - (d) State the amount of cash the company has on hand available for mining operations under its leases.
 - (e) What property, exclusive of cash, is owned by the company, and its value.
 - (f) Certificates by officers of the banks should be furnished showing the amount deposited therein to the credit and subject to the check of the company.
 - (g) What is the total indebtedness of the company and, specifically, the nature of its obligations.
 - (h) State what experience the officers of the company, or others connected with or employed by it, have had in the production of petroleum and gas, or other business.

Where a lease covers the allotment of a minor, the same must be executed by a duly appointed and authorized guardian, and requires the following additional papers:

1. Certified copy of letters of guardianship.
2. Certified copy of order of court authorizing guardian to execute the lease.
3. Certified copy of confirmatory order of court approving the lease.
4. Affidavit of parent or guardian as to date of birth of minor, as the leases can only be made during the minority of the ward.
5. If the guardian is not the parent of the minor, an affidavit setting forth at whose request he was appointed and his relation to the minor, if any.
6. Affidavit by guardian stating the amount of bonus paid, or to be paid, in connection with each lease.

So many different forms and separate papers have been prepared, showing the authority of officers of corporations to execute leases and bonds, a special form has been approved by the Department, and for convenience is quoted below :

Whereas _____ is the duly elected and qualified and acting president of _____, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of _____, and

Whereas _____ is the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of said corporation, and

Whereas both of said persons were president and secretary, respectively, on the _____ day of _____, 190____, at which time they executed an _____ mining lease with _____, allottee of certain lands in the _____ Nation, Indian Territory :

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, _____, of said corporation, do solemnly swear that the mining lease mentioned above was duly and regularly entered into by the officers of said corporation as named, by and under the authority of the board of directors of said corporation, and in accordance with the by-laws thereof; and further that said officers were duly authorized and empowered on behalf of the corporation named to execute any and all bonds, applications, or other papers, required in connection with said mining lease.

I further certify that the action of said officers in executing the papers mentioned on behalf of said corporation, binds said corporation to a full and complete performance of any and all obligations contained therein.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 190____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190____.

Notary Public.

(My commission expires _____.)

NOTE.—To be executed by secretary or president-secretary in all cases where possible, and in every case to have corporate seal affixed.

Any form substantially the same as this one will be accepted.

When leases are in proper form except as to financial showing, under instructions, the lessees are notified to file the necessary papers within fifteen days from date of notice. If this requirement is not complied with at the expiration of this time the leases are transmitted for departmental action.

One of the most important amendments to the regulations, promulgated March 20, 1905, requires each lessee to drill at least one well on the land covered by each tract leased within twelve months from the date of approval of the bond, as all leases contain a clause that the same shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. This applies to leases approved before the adoption of this regulation, as well as to those subsequently submitted. In case of leases previously approved, the lessee has one year from the date of the regulation, viz, March 20, 1905.

The following regulations have been prescribed fixing the royalty on gas wells and providing a penalty for the failure of the lessee to securely cap or plug any well abandoned or not used :

On each gas-producing well, where the gas is utilized, lessees shall be required to pay, at the end of each year, a royalty of \$150. Failure on the part of the lessee to use a gas-producing well where the same can not be reasonably utilized at the prescribed rate shall not work a forfeiture of the lease for oil purposes, but if the lessee desires to retain gas-producing privileges, he or they shall pay a royalty of \$50 per annum on each gas-producing well not utilized, the first payment to become due and to be made within thirty days from the date of the discovery of gas; but upon gas wells heretofore drilled, the gas from which is not being utilized, the first payment shall become due and be made within thirty days from March 20, 1905. Subsequent payments for such wells shall be made in advance at the first of each succeeding year dating from the first payment.

Where payments of \$150 per annum are required to be made at the end of each year, where the gas is utilized, the year necessarily commences to run from the date of the utilization of said gas, evidence of which date the lessee must furnish in the form of a sworn statement.

Every lessee shall securely cap or plug each oil or gas well upon the land leased within three days after the same is abandoned or not used, and every lessee failing to securely cap or plug his oil or gas well, as above required, shall pay the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, for the use of the lessor, the sum of \$10 per day for each well during the time said well or wells remain not capped or plugged, and for any failure on the part of the lessee to comply with any rule or obligation in his lease, the Secretary of the Interior may revoke his approval of any such lease, after due notice to the lessee. This regulation shall be applicable to leases heretofore made as well as those hereafter entered into.

Under the regulations, all royalties due under these leases are required to be paid to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, for credit to the various Indian lessors.

With the consent of the agent, lessees may make arrangements with pipe-line companies and purchasers of oil for the payment of the royalty by the purchaser, but such arrangement, if made, shall not operate to relieve the lessee from the responsibility of the payment of such royalty should such purchaser fail, neglect, or refuse to pay the same when it becomes due,

Under recent instructions, leases and papers when once filed in this office can not be withdrawn for any purpose whatever. If corrections or additions are desired to be made the same may be done at this office if not material, but erasures, alterations, or interlineations in the body of an executed instrument can not be made without the written consent of all parties thereto. Newly executed leases or papers will, however, be received to take the place of those found to be incorrect.

The forms of lease provide that the same shall not be in force or effect unless satisfactory bond is furnished within sixty days from the date of approval. Immediately upon advice of approval of any lease, the lessee is advised and called upon to furnish bond in the proper sum, and upon this being done and approval of the bond the lease is in full force and effect; the original is retained in the files of your Office, one copy in this office, one forwarded to the lessee, and one to the lessor.

Some few applications have been made, after leases are approved, for permission to transfer the same to other companies or individuals. The agent has been instructed that it is the desire of the Department that such restrictions be made with reference to these transfers as will avoid encouraging the same. The Department will not release the original lessee from his obligations under his contract, as he is required in the first instance to submit ample proof that the lease was taken in good faith and not for speculation and resale; nor will application for permission to assign or transfer them be approved unless it is clearly shown to be to the best interest of the Indian lessor. Where these requests are submitted, formal application should be made by the original lessee company for permission to transfer the lease, setting forth in full and in detail the reasons why it is desired to make the transfer, and whether or not it will result in more active development of the property and accordingly be to the best interests of the lessor, with the written consent of said lessor. Full information should also be submitted as to the company or individual to whom it is desired to transfer the lease, the responsibility and standing of said company or individual, and if a corporation evidence to that effect should be submitted. It should also be shown what plans the new company expects to make to operate the lease, the experience it has had in the oil and gas business, etc.

Upon the submission of this application and evidence the matter of granting authority for the transfer will be taken up with the Department. After such authority is granted the formal papers in connection with the assignment can then be executed. The Department will not approve assignments made unless authority is first granted in advance.

The necessary papers to show the assignments are as follows:

I. An instrument to be executed in quadruplicate by the original lessee, describing the lease, transferring and assigning to the new company or individual all right, title, or interest of said original lessee in and to the said original lease and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

II. An instrument in quadruplicate, to be executed by the new company or individual, describing the original lease, by which the new company or individual consents to the assignment and agrees to carry out the stipulations and provisions of the original lease, the assignment of which is to take effect upon the approval of the Department.

III. The new company or individual should also agree that the lease when assigned will be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed or that may be hereafter prescribed by the Department governing these matters, and that the company is bound either by a new bond or by the old bond, to be described in the new instrument.

IV. The bonding company must consent to the transfer of the lease, and if the old bond is to remain in effect must also specifically state that said original bond shall remain in full force and effect in the same manner as though the transfer had not been made. Evidence must be shown as to the authority of the officers of the bond company to sign any agreement.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN ROYALTIES.

As heretofore shown, in connection with oil, gas, and other mineral leases in the Creek and Cherokee nations requiring the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all royalties due thereunder are paid to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency for credit of the various Indian lessors. Therefore, an individual account is kept with each lease, showing all royalties paid thereon; and when the same is properly credited vouchers are prepared and forwarded to the Indian lessor for his signature, upon receipt of which, properly executed, the amount due is paid to the Indian by official check. All lessees are required to make payment of royalty due for each calendar month and to furnish report as to the production, under oath. Each report is due, and remittance must be made, not later than the 25th day of each month for the month preceding. Where there is no production, in order that

the records may so show, a statement to that effect is also required from the lessees each month.

As oil and gas mining leases are approved and the lands developed, this branch of the agency work accordingly increases. At the close of the fiscal year there had been, as shown by the statement submitted in connection with action taken upon these leases, a total of 543 mineral leases made by individual allottees in the Creek and Cherokee nations upon which royalty was collected, credited, and paid out to the Indians.

Under contracts made by the Department during previous years, before the allotments were made, certain moneys were paid into the agency on account of timber sold under such contracts. In many instances the lands covered by these contracts were allotted before the expiration thereof; and, it having been held that the allottee was entitled to moneys paid for timber removed after the date of his application to select the lands as his allotment, such moneys have been paid to the individual Indian, upon application, when it was shown that his allotment of that particular tract had become final by the issuance of the customary certificate of selection.

As will be noted from the statement of receipts and disbursements, the following amounts of individual Indian moneys were handled during the fiscal year:

Nation.	Received.	Disbursed.
Creek.....	\$10,429.23	\$6,733.56
Cherokee.....	81,195.17	54,279.67
Choctaw and Chickasaw (timber).....		918.15
Total.....	91,624.40	61,931.36

In connection with this matter, attention is invited to the fact that the regulations were recently amended requiring individual Indian moneys belonging to minors or incompetents to be placed in designated depositories—national banks—in convenient places in the Creek and Cherokee nations, and to be there held and interest paid thereon until drawn out by the proper guardian under orders of the court. While these depositories had been designated, they had not at the close of the fiscal year furnished the required bonds, and therefore, except in special cases where the court had ordered the Indian agent to pay the money to the guardian, moneys belonging to these minors had accumulated in the hands of the agent, which accounts for the difference between the amounts collected and disbursed.

MANNER OF ALIENATION OF ALLOTTED LAND.

Each of the various agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes makes different provisions with reference to the right of the Indian to alienate his allotment after the same has been made and his title perfected.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), removed all restrictions upon the alienation of lands of allottees who are not of Indian blood, except minors, and except as to their homesteads. Therefore, this class of citizens, which includes freedmen and intermarried whites, may alienate their allotments, save the homesteads, without departmental supervision.

The restrictions applying to citizens by blood in the various nations are, briefly, as follows:

Creek Nation.—Citizens by blood can only alienate their surplus allotments before the expiration of five years from the date of approval of the supplemental agreement, or until July 1, 1907, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The homestead of 40 acres is inalienable for twenty-one years from the date of the deed. Citizens by blood of the Creek Nation may secure the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to the alienation of their land, homesteads excepted, in three ways:

1. By petitioning the Indian agent to have the land posted, advertised, and sold under sealed bids, as provided by the regulations as amended July 10, 1903.

2. Upon the recommendation of the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the act of March 3, 1903, where the land is at a station along the lines of railroad and is shown to be necessary for town-site purposes.

3. By application to the United States Indian agent for removal of all restrictions and by furnishing satisfactory evidence to the agent and the Department that such removal will be to the best interest of the allottee.

Cherokee Nation.—Surplus land allotted to citizens by blood is inalienable for five years from the date of patent; homesteads, for twenty-one years. Therefore, this class of Cherokee citizens can only dispose of their surplus allotments by securing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in two ways:

1. By removal of restrictions upon the recommendation of the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes where the land is at a station along the lines of railroad and necessary for town-site purposes.

2. Where the restrictions are removed by the Secretary of the Interior after application to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—Citizens by blood in these nations are authorized to alienate their surplus allotments, one-fourth of the acreage in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance in five years, in each case from the date of patent. Their homesteads are inalienable for twenty-one years. Prior to the expiration of these periods Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens by blood may apply for removal of restrictions in two ways:

1. For town-site purposes at stations along the lines of railroad, to the Commission (now Commissioner) to the Five Civilized Tribes.

2. For general removal of restrictions, where it is considered for the best interest of the allottee, to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency.

Seminole Nation.—No deeds to allotted lands in this nation will be issued until the extinguishment of the tribal government on March 4, 1906, after which there are no restrictions upon alienation, except as to the 40-acre homestead. Citizens by blood of this nation may apply for removal of restrictions, in the same manner as citizens of the other nations, to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, and for town-site purposes to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Under the legislation heretofore quoted, contained in the act of April 21, 1904, regulations governing applications by allottees of Indian blood of the Five Civilized Tribes for removal of restrictions upon the alienation of their surplus allotments were prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on May 12, 1904, and were printed in full in the last annual report of this office. No material changes have been made therein except, in order to facilitate action upon the large number of applications that were presented and secure personal investigation in cases where the applicant was not personally known to the agent to be of established capacity and experience in business affairs, a special inspector was appointed to make these investigations, who entered on duty in connection with this work on January 1, 1905; and I respectfully submit herewith, to which attention is invited, a report of such special inspector, Mr. Charles O. Shepard, as to the duties performed by him and the work accomplished in this division.

One other important change was the elimination of the description of the Indian's allotment in the certificate removing his restrictions, the form of certificate being changed to read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, UNION AGENCY,
Muskogee, Ind. T.

In the matter of the application of _____, a citizen by blood of the _____ Nation, for the removal of the restrictions upon the sale of his allotment, except his homestead. Number _____.

In accordance with the regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior May 12, 1904, in conformity to the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 204), I have made a full investigation in connection with the application of _____, a citizen by blood of the _____ Nation, for the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of his allotted lands, except his homestead, and am, as the result of that investigation, satisfied that the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of his allotted lands, except as to his homestead, will be for the best interests of the allottee, and I so recommend. The approval of this certificate does not in any manner determine the right of the allottee to any particular tract of land.

United States Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., _____, 190-.

Approved: _____

Secretary of the Interior.

The change was found to be advisable to avoid complicating the title to these lands, should a certain tract be described in a certificate which at a subsequent date might be for some good reason canceled from his allotment. In many instances the allottee, when he made application, had not selected all of the land to which he was entitled, and by describing the portion he had selected would only necessitate another application at a later date covering the remainder of his land.

The report of the special inspector and the records of the agency show the following statistics with reference to these applications for removal of restrictions and action taken thereon:

Up to and including June 30, 1905, 2,245 of these petitions have been filed, divided among the Five Tribes as follows: Creek, 553; Cherokee, 577; Choctaw, 854; Chickasaw, 219; Seminole, 36; duplicate, 6; total, 2,245.

Of the above, the statement below shows the action taken:

Applications approved: Creek, 146; Cherokee, 138; Choctaw, 71; Chickasaw, 28; Seminole, 5; total.....	388
Applications disapproved	982
Applications now pending in this office.....	809
(Of this number 244 have been heard and are in course of preparation for submitting to the Department; 480 are docketed for hearing, and 85 are incomplete for lack of certain documentary evidence.)	
Applications dismissed and withdrawn for various reasons...	60
Files left vacant by consolidation with others.....	6
Total	2,245

Of the 1,085 application first filed and forwarded without hearing with a recommendation of disapproval, 200 were returned for further investigation, and 885 were approved as to the agent's adverse report thereon. Of these 885 applications, 165 have since been granted hearings, leaving 720 applications upon which hearings are granted upon request of the petitioner. Of the 200 returned for further investigation, the directions of the Department have been complied with as to a large per cent thereof, the others having all been given opportunity to testify.

The law requires that the findings of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, removing the restrictions, "shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded." In view of the different provisions of the various agreements governing the recording of patents to allotted lands in the Indian Territory and the general recording act establishing districts and places of record for deeds and other conveyances and instruments of writing, the question arose as to the proper place to record the certificates removing restrictions. After consideration by your office and the Department, instructions were given that the law required such certificates to be recorded by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the same manner that such Commission recorded patents to these allotments; and, therefore, upon return of approved certificates they are forwarded by the agent to the Commission (now Commissioner) for record, and afterwards returned to this office for delivery to the allottee.

CREEK LAND SALES—SEALED-BID SYSTEM.

As mentioned heretofore, section 16 of the supplemental agreement with the Creek Nation, ratified by act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), authorizes Creek citizens to sell their surplus allotments before the expiration of the five-year alienation period, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The plan under which these sales may be made was adopted by the regulations of July 10, 1903, putting into effect the sealed-bid system.

Citizens whose restrictions have not been removed, either by act of Congress or special certificate approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and who desire to sell a portion of their land not included in their homesteads, may petition the Indian agent, who, if such action is considered expedient, posts and advertises the land for sixty days and specifies the time at which sealed bids received are to be opened. Each bid is required to be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, covering 20 per cent of the amount of such bid.

As petitions are constantly being received, bids are opened upon different tracts on Friday of each week at 2 o'clock p. m., at the agency office at Muskogee. The opening is public, and the bids are announced to any interested persons who care to be present. During the period that the land is being advertised it is personally inspected by a land appraiser, who makes a written report as to the value of the tract, which report is sealed and not opened until the time of the opening of bids, and is not made public either before or after said opening.

No bids are accepted for less than the appraisement. If the allottee is willing to accept the highest bid, equal to or above the appraisement, and it is considered advantageous to make the sale, the highest bid is accepted, subject to departmental approval, the person making same being required to deposit a certified check for remainder of purchase price.

When a properly executed deed is presented, it is forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval, together with the original bids and certified checks. Upon approval of the deed and its return with the checks, which are indorsed payable to the Indian, the deed is delivered to the purchaser, and prior to October 6, 1904, the checks were turned over to the allottee. Upon the last-mentioned date, however, the regulations were amended, requiring, except in cases where special authority is obtained from you upon the recommendation of the agent, that the full purchase price be deposited in a Government depository, subject to the check of the Indian when approved by the agent in amounts of \$10 per month or larger sums when specially authorized. Subsequently, upon March 6, 1905, this regulation was changed to permit the Indian to draw \$50 per month, the same rule being continued with reference to larger sums being paid him upon authority being granted therefor upon the recommendation of this office.

The following is the record showing the number of tracts, acreage, deeds approved, and amount of money returned or paid out to Indians in connection with these sales during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Description of tracts.	Number.	Acres.
Tracts on which bids were received and opened:		
Accepted as above appraisement	162	13,661.82
Rejected as below appraisement	101	7,530.98
Withdrawn by allottee	8	690.57
Tracts now posted upon which bids have not been opened	129	9,593.73
Tracts on which no bids received	285	22,985.87
Total number of tracts for the sale of which petitions were filed, posted, and advertised	685	54,462.97

Deeds:

Approved by the Department.....	157
Disapproved by the Department.....	47
Now under consideration.....	36
Total	240

Checks:

Paid to allottees	\$190,931.88
In Government depository, to be paid allottees as prescribed by the regulations at \$50 per month. Covering deeds now under consideration not yet delivered to allottees.....	21,998.70
	43,801.35
	256,731.93
Returned to highest bidder on account of deeds being disapproved	63,132.00
Returned to unsuccessful bidders	45,634.72
Total amount submitted with bids on Creek lands advertised.....	365,498.65

PLACING INDIANS IN POSSESSION OF THEIR ALLOTMENTS.

The agreements with the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations require each citizen of those nations to be placed in unrestricted possession of his allotment after he receives certificate therefor issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the allottee, to remove all persons objectionable to such allottee. This is one of the largest, most difficult, and expensive branches of the agency work. These complaints require constant use of the Indian police force and hearings and investigations in the field.

Up to June 30, 1905, 3,553 written complaints for possession have been filed, and of this number this office has heard and disposed of 3,058, leaving 495 unsettled cases on July 1, 1905.

The following statement shows the disposition of these cases in the four nations during the past fiscal year:

Nation.	Pending July 1, 1904.	Filed during past fiscal year.	Heard and disposed of.	Unsettled.
Creek.....	122	469	492	99
Cherokee.....	55	444	355	144
Choctaw.....	92	350	391	51
Chickasaw.....	126	662	587	201
Total.....	395	1,925	1,825	495

As allotments are only now being completed in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations, and certificates are still issued in these nations, many complaints for possession are being filed. In the Creek Nation a large number of complaints are also made, alleging that lands leased for agricultural purposes are being used for grazing.

As an instance of the complications that arise in connection with the placing of Indian citizens in possession of their allotments, reference is made to the following important case, still pending at the close of the fiscal year:

Application was made to the Indian agent in the customary manner for the possession of the allotments of two minor children in the Chickasaw Nation. A guardian for these children had been appointed by the tribal authorities prior to the passage of the act of April 28, 1904, giving the United States courts full and complete jurisdiction in these matters. Subsequently said tribal guardian applied to the United States court at Ardmore for letters of guardianship for these same minor children, which letters were granted in open court.

Shortly thereafter another person made application to the clerk of the United States court at Tishomingo, in vacation, and was appointed guardian for the same children, at which time complaint was filed before the Indian agent by the last-appointed guardian, asking for the possession of the allotments of said children.

When a hearing was had by this office the two guardians presented their letters issued by the United States courts in the same cases, and they were advised that it would be necessary for the court to determine, before action could be taken to place the minors in possession, which one was the legal guardian. After consideration, the court determined the guardian appointed in vacation to be the legal guardian.

It appears, however, that during this time and prior to the matter having been brought to the attention of the court, the guardian first appointed by the tribal court and subsequently by the United States court had petitioned the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the removal of the restrictions for town-site purposes on 100 acres of said land, which petition was granted and approved by the Department, subject, however, to the approval of the court so far as the actions of the guardian were concerned.

In the meantime, the court having declared the other guardian to be the proper one, the alienation of the allotment for town-site purposes by the first guardian was not approved and his letters revoked. The second guardian refused to sell the land for town-site purposes, and entered into a rental contract for five years covering the lands, which contract was submitted to the

court and approved. There are upon this land about twenty-five dwellings, a large hotel, and a store building. The persons occupying the same and claiming the improvements took possession under authority of a previous claimant.

The records show that the guardian whose letters were revoked has taken an appeal from the decision of the court for the southern district to the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory.

PUBLIC ROADS.

There is no legislation in the various agreements in the Indian Territory establishing public roads except in the Creek and Seminole nations, in which nations allottees, purchasers, and others take title to the lands subject to the provisions of law authorizing public highways or roads along all section lines. Such roads may be established elsewhere than on section lines wherever necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land so taken to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and to be paid from tribal funds.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904, appropriated \$10,000 to carry out the provisions of the Creek and Cherokee agreements with reference to the establishment of these roads, and under the directions of the Department the duty of opening roads along section lines and elsewhere, appraising damages, etc., has devolved upon the Indian agent.

In response to a public notice given and because of their general knowledge of the law, allottees and their tenants have generally throughout the two nations opened the section lines as public roads. The records show that 326 separate complaints were made during the year against persons who had failed to open necessary roads along section lines, all of which complaints were acted on by the agent's office.

Petitions for roads to be established elsewhere than along section lines, by reason of these lines being impracticable or impassable on account of natural obstructions, have only been granted after a careful investigation by a surveyor or employee of the office and full report made as to the situation. The number of petitions of this character from both nations received during the fiscal year was 131, of which but 12 were approved and the roads established; 7 of these were in the Cherokee Nation and 5 in the Creek Nation. Eleven of these cases were so urgently desired by the residents and persons interested that damages were waived. In the other case the damages were assessed and in due time paid from tribal funds, as the law provides.

Many complaints have been received from the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations. When allotments are made the citizens desire to fence in same, and in doing so close up roads which meander across their lands. A road is a public necessity, and in view of the importance of the matter it is respectfully suggested that some provision be made by Congress for establishing section-line and other roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations. The earlier it is done the better.

DELAWARE-CHEROKEE IMPROVEMENTS.

As mentioned in the last annual report of this office, the Indian agent was, on May 11, 1904, designated by the President to perform the duties prescribed by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), relating to the approval of the valuations at which improvements of Delaware-Cherokee citizens upon their surplus holdings of land may be sold; and the records show that, acting under the instructions and regulations of the Department, dated May 12, 1904, the agent considered and approved bills of sale presented by Delaware-Cherokee citizens conveying to Cherokees or freedmen, who were entitled to allotments, certain improvements upon the surplus holdings of said Delawares, as follows: Bills of sale filed, 419; bills of sale approved, 301; total number of acres involved, 13,807.72; total value of improvements as fixed by agent, \$20,995; average value per acre, \$1.52.

Subsequently the provision of law contained in said act of April 21, 1904, in reference to this matter was practically reenacted by the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1071), allowing Delaware-Cherokee citizens six months from that date in which to dispose of their improvements upon their surplus holdings. Under this legislation Mr. Cyrus Beede, United States Indian inspector, was designated to value such improvements and perform the necessary duties in connection therewith. No further action was

taken by the agency with reference to this matter during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Conclusion.—Owing to the short time I have had charge of Union Agency and as this annual report covers a period not within my administration, I refrain from making general recommendations or discussing general policies. I do urge, however, in addition to the desirability and necessity of the establishment of public roads along section lines in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, that proper provision be made for the continuation of Indian schools after expiration of the tribal governments on March 4, 1906, and for the maintenance of other schools until a Territorial or State government is formed and appropriate legislation enacted in connection therewith. Should such provision not be made, all schools now existing in the Territory, except those maintained by private subscription and in incorporated towns, must close on the above date.

DANA H. KELSEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

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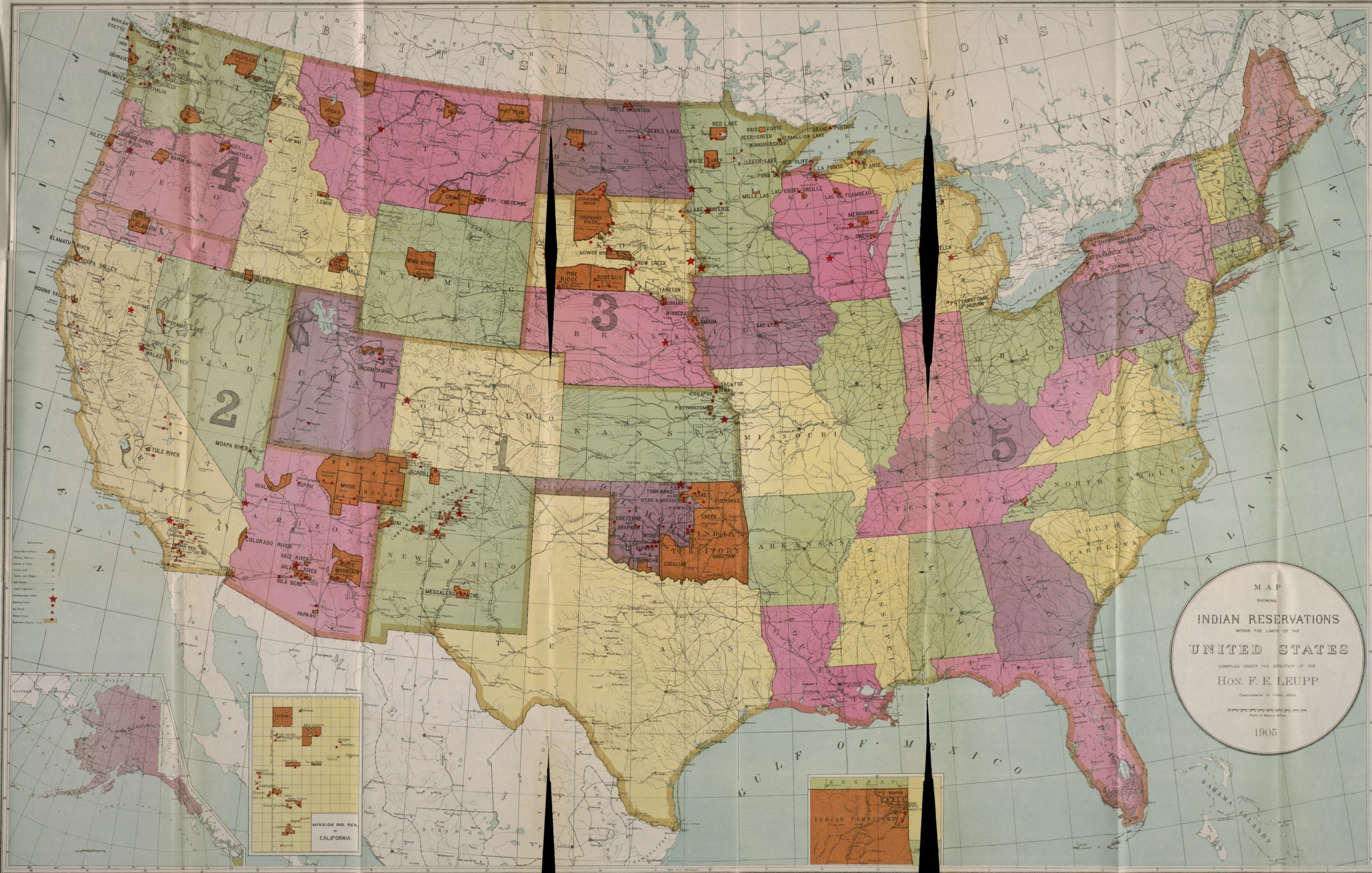
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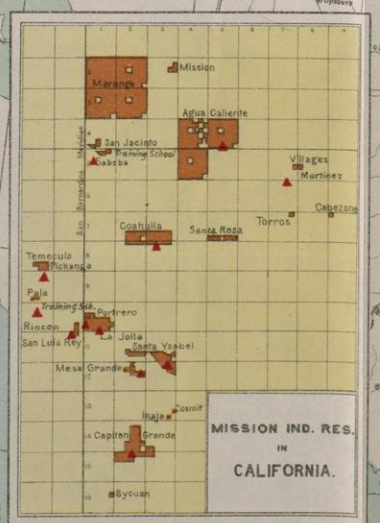
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MAP
SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HON. F. E. LEUPP
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
1905