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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,

AND

APPENDIXES.

WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1904.

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE RECORD
DATE

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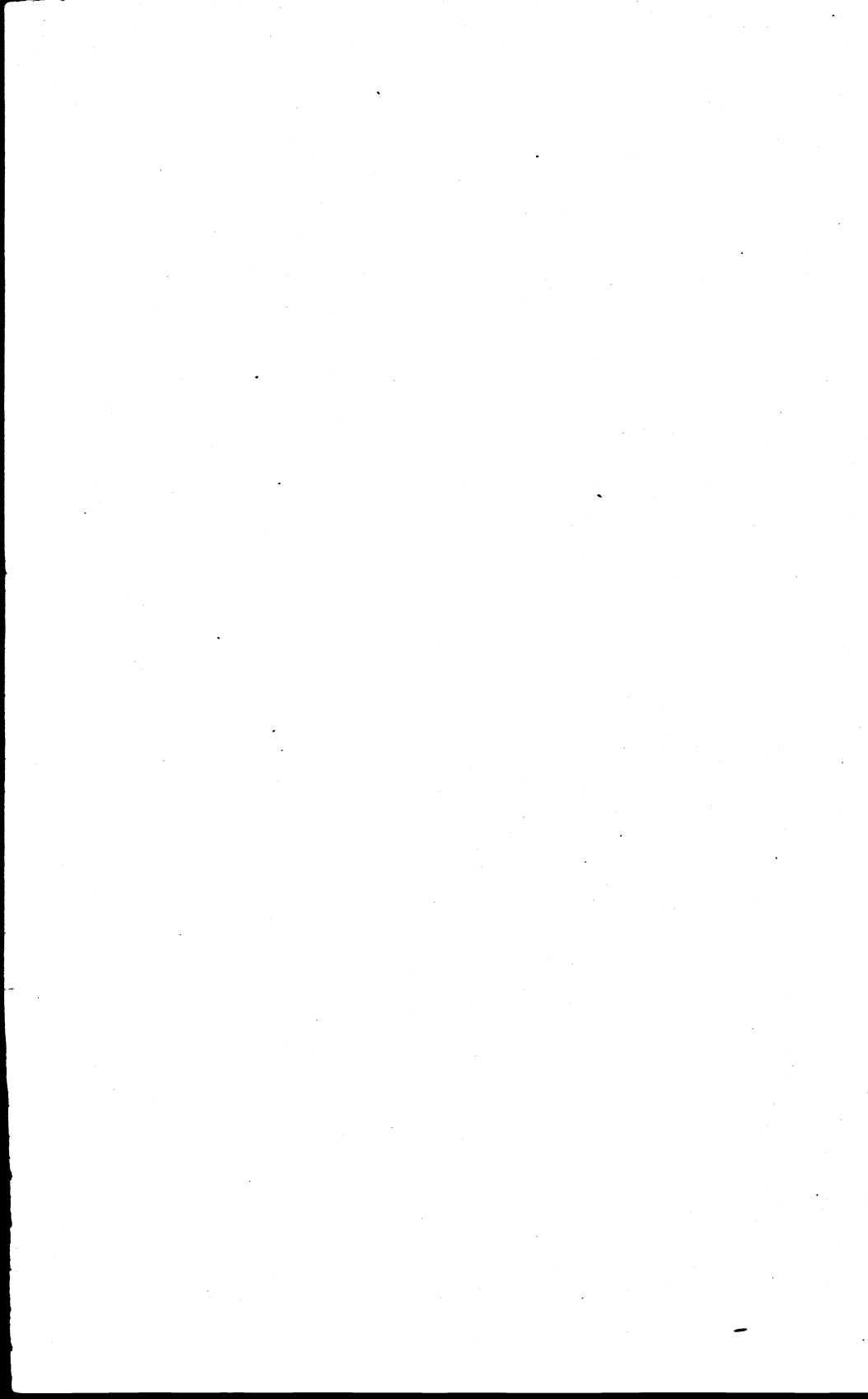
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1903.

SIR: The Seventy-second Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.

FINANCE.

Appropriations.—The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, contained appropriations aggregating \$8,521,306.77.

The aggregate of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1903, given in the last annual report, was \$9,132,028.10. Since then appropriations for the Indian service were made by the general deficiency act of March 3, 1903, as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	\$20,000
Miscellaneous	12,000
Support of schools.....	8,245
Total	40,245

This, added to the aggregate appropriated by the regular Indian appropriation act, makes a total of \$9,172,273.10 for 1903.

The different objects of appropriations for the two years are shown by the following table:

TABLE No. 1.—*Appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1903 and 1904.*

	1903.	1904.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$727,640.00	\$727,940.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,249,377.69	2,181,638.35
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	745,000.00	649,000.00
Incidental expenses	93,400.00	93,400.00
Support of schools	3,539,465.00	3,522,950.00
Miscellaneous.....	818,022.41	1,346,383.42
Capitalization of annuities.....	999,368.00	.....
Total.....	9,172,273.10	8,521,306.77

The excess of 1903 over 1904 is \$650,966.33, accounted for as follows:

1903 over 1904:		
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	\$67,744.34	
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	96,000.00	
Support of schools	16,515.00	
Capitalization of annuities	999,368.00	
		\$1,179,627.34
1904 over 1903:		
Current and contingent expenses	300.00	
Miscellaneous	528,361.01	
		528,661.01
		650,966.33

Expenditures.—The expenditures on account of the Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	\$719,242.59
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	1,560,085.90
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	489,418.74
Trust funds	3,578,784.65
Incidental expenses	69,836.81
Support of schools	3,161,438.61
Miscellaneous	3,356,360.78
Total	12,935,168.08

The excess of this total over that of the appropriations for 1903 is accounted for by the item of "Trust funds," which are not appropriated annually, and by the item "Miscellaneous," which includes a number of permanent appropriations which are carried over from year to year.

EDUCATION.

There are only two phases of the Indian question: One, that the American Indian shall remain in the country as a survival of the aboriginal inhabitants, a study for the ethnologist, a toy for the tourist, a vagrant at the mercy of the State, and a continual pensioner upon the bounty of the people; the other, that he shall be educated to work, live, and act as a reputable, moral citizen, and thus become a self-supporting, useful member of society.

The latter is the policy of the present administration of Indian affairs, and if carried to its legitimate conclusion will settle for all time the "Indian question." Such a settlement will be an honor to the Government and a credit to the Indian. He will then pass out of our national life as a painted, feather-crowned hero of the novelist to add the current of his free, original American blood to the heart of this great nation.

To educate the Indian in the ways of civilized life, therefore, is to preserve him from extinction, not as an Indian, but as a human being. As a separate entity he can not exist encysted, as it were, in the body

of this great nation. The pressure for land must diminish his reservations to areas within which he can utilize the acres allotted to him, so that the balance may become homes for white farmers who require them. To educate the Indian is to prepare him for the abolishment of tribal relations, to take his land in severalty, and in the sweat of his brow and by the toil of his hands to carve out, as his white brother has done, a home for himself and family.

Practical education is what he most requires—the knowledge of how to make a living, even under adverse circumstances. The first step is the acquirement of the English language. Without it he is powerless to transact intelligently the ordinary affairs of life, to dispose of the produce of his farm or the increase of his herds. Indian schools are therefore limited in text-book instruction to the ordinary common school branches. Higher mathematics, geometry, and astronomy have no place in the curriculum of schools supported by the Government for Indian children.

Common sense dictates that it is unwise to turn the whilom children of the forest out upon a farm with only those rudiments of an education which, while sufficient for the average white citizen with inherited tendencies to struggle for a living, are inadequate to enable a red child to wring an existence out of frequently ungenerous soil and under adverse conditions. The Government must therefore advance a step further—toward paternalism, if you will—and teach its Indian wards how intelligently to plant and cultivate crops and reap the harvest. While doing this it must also instill a love for work, not for work's own sake, but for the reward which it will bring.

By the issuing of rations and the payment of annuities, lease money, and grass funds, the incentive to work has been removed, the Government freely giving to the red man that for which the white, the black, and the yellow must toil early and late. These latter do no work unless compelled by necessity to do so; neither will the Indian. Rations were a necessity in the past, but that day has gone except for the old, infirm, and physically incapacitated. The absurdity of the Government spending hundreds of dollars to educate an Indian to *work*, then, after teaching the necessity, sending him home to his reservation to be supported in idleness, is all too manifest. It were far better not to educate at all if education is to be nullified by unwise gratuities.

Give the Indian a white man's chance. Educate him in the rudiments of our language. Teach him to work. Send him to his home, and tell him he must practice what he has been taught or starve. It will in a generation or more regenerate the race. It will exterminate the Indian, but develop a man. Protect him only so far that he may gain confidence in himself, and let nature and civilized conditions do the rest.

Indian schools are carrying out the above policy in the face of many

difficulties. Whether this policy is the best, time alone will determine. Results attained at present indicate that it is correct; that pursued through a few generations acquired habits will become fixed and be transmitted by heredity, thus establishing characteristics which distinguish the sturdy white citizen.

Indian education is hampered on the one side by the misguided, sentimental friendship of those who place the Indian upon too lofty a pinnacle, who contend that the white man's treatment of him, in the present and in the past, is cruel and inhuman, and, on the other side, by those who, in their greed for his lands and money, act upon the old theory, "No good Indian but a dead one." The Indian Office is the target of both these classes, who are prompt on all occasions to rush forward with advice as to the best methods of civilizing these people. Were the Department to follow these heterogeneous counsels, its policy would illustrate forcibly the fate of the man who shapes his conduct in accordance with the last advice received, and inevitably winds up in disaster and ruin. There is probably no department of the Government to which free counsel, abuse, and criticism are so lavishly given as to that which is charged with the management of Indian affairs. The advice of those who are sincerely interested in the welfare of these people, who have "no ax to grind," and who have had opportunity to study the difficulties of the situation from a practical standpoint, is always of value and carefully considered. All wisdom relative to the management of the red man is not by any means assumed by the Indian Office.

A great nation or a strong character is not developed in a day; neither is an Indian made a useful citizen. Slowly must old habits and customs be eradicated and new ones formed. A conservative course is the only safe one. The Indian, under firm but kindly counsels, has developed and is developing those characteristics of mind and body which fit him to assume the guardianship of his own interests and become self-supporting. That some, even many, Indians who have been from childhood under the care of Government schools relapse into old habits is too true; nothing else could be expected. The young of the wild bird, though born in captivity, naturally retains the instincts of freedom so strong in the parent and beats the bars to secure it, while after several generations of captivity the young bird will return to the cage after a brief period of freedom. So with the Indian child. The first wild redskin placed in the school chafes at the loss of freedom and longs to return to his wildwood home. His offspring retains some of the habits acquired by the parent. These habits receive fresh development in each successive generation, fixing new rules of conduct, different aspirations, and greater desires to be in touch with the dominant race.

The Indian tribes are as diverse in habits and customs as the races of the Old World. To judge the civilization and capacity of Europeans by the single standard of the Albanians is to draw as false conclusions as to establish one rule for all Indians by the pattern of the Shebits or Chippewa, Sioux or Hopi, Comanche or Digger. Herein lies one of the great difficulties, and generalizations from one tribe are frequently at fault when applied to the whole number under the care of the Government.

The Indian school of the present is not the institution of the past generation. Mistakes are being corrected, and, while they are still imperfect, the schools are striving to raise the Indian character and prepare the young generation for the time when the parental hand of the Government must be taken away. The evolution of the school system may therefore be said to have led to the establishment of reservation and nonreservation schools. In the former local environment is a prominent factor; in the latter a wider reach is given the young Indian to acquire a more intimate connection with civilization in some of its best centers. It is true, however, that with the influx of population in the Indian country, the construction of railroads, and the building of cities, the line of demarkation between the older reservation and nonreservation institutions is rapidly disappearing.

While day schools are growing in importance, the Indian parent in only a few places has advanced sufficiently to appreciate education, so as to compel attendance. The day school is in itself a great civilizer, cultivating the refinements of life and dispensing the gospel of cleanliness. For some years to come it can not take the place of the boarding school, but is its most valuable adjunct. The day-school system is seen in its best phases on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations in South Dakota. Scattered over these reservations are about 50 day schools, each in charge of a teacher and housekeeper. Children are brought to them from the camps, remain a few years, and are then transferred to the boarding schools and their vacant places filled by the younger generation of the Indians living in the vicinity.

The ideal system therefore is—and it could be carried out but for the excess in number of nonreservation schools—to enroll the young child of the camps in the day school, then pass him into the reservation boarding school, where he should remain until he has completed the sixth grade, when, if he possesses the natural aptitude to acquire a trade or further education, send him to a nonreservation school. If for physical or mental disabilities this is undesirable, return him to his home. This is an ideal system, but for reasons over which the Department has no control it seems impossible of being carried into effect. Everything possible, however, is being done to bring about such a result, and new rules have been put in force limiting and defining the territory from which each nonreservation school may draw pupils.

As stated in the annual report of the Office last year, the number of nonreservation schools has been expanded beyond just limits. While the new rules for the collection of pupils for them have effected reforms, yet in the effort to secure pupils the desirability as well as eligibility of the material is too often neglected. Several hundred so-called "white Indians" have been returned to their homes, and it is now believed that the schools are practically freed from this class. This has caused some demoralization at a few schools where a large number were sent home. Superintendents have loyally cooperated in the matter to the end that the educational benefactions of the Government may be legitimately applied for the benefit of the real Indians. If in furtherance of this idea, the number of nonreservation schools could be limited to the actual necessities of the service, the money thus saved could be profitably applied to building up and developing the home education of Indians in reservation day and boarding schools.

The nonreservation school idea has grown out of proportion to its legitimate sphere. If properly contracted and limited in scope, paradoxical as it may appear, its zone of usefulness would be expanded. With fewer schools of this class the struggle for pupils could be properly controlled, a better class intellectually and physically could be enrolled, with a consequent increase in effective results. The returned student being of a higher type would have resultant benefit on his people, which could not fail to elevate and civilize. The money spent by the Government on the dullard, or the physically weak boy or girl, who has been enrolled in these schools is practically wasted, while on the other hand that expended in educating in these distant schools the brightest youth of the tribe, with constitutions able to stand the strain of new climatic conditions, will introduce into the home life of the older Indians a leaven which begins to work from its introduction.

There is a grave necessity for additional educational facilities on the Navaho Reservation in New Mexico and on the San Carlos and White Mountain Apache reservations in Arizona. There are hundreds of children on these reservations who have never seen a school. The present schools there are filled to the limit of their capacity, and the field should be extended by boarding and day schools. The Flathead Reservation has only a small school in inadequate buildings, while the Cœur d'Alène in Idaho has none. These are all practically virgin fields for the exertions of the Government. The parents, knowing nothing of home education, are hostile to all nonreservation schools, but when the results of education can be brought to them through reservation schools they can easily be persuaded to send their children away.

The planting of reservation day and boarding schools is in furtherance of the "small community" plan of bringing the adult Indian into closer contact with the white teacher, matron, farmer, and mechanic. It gives individualism in instruction, and furnishes object lessons for

old and young. The Indian is gregarious, and that plan turns a natural tendency into the civilized colony idea.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND THEIR PERSONNEL.

There were 257 Indian schools in operation during the fiscal year, of which number 91 were reservation boarding schools, 26 were non-reservation boarding schools, and 140 day schools. There were enrolled in all of these schools 24,357 pupils, with an average attendance of 20,876. For the proper care of the children of these several schools there were employed during that period 2,282 persons, of which number 111 were superintendents. All of these people have either been in the service for a long period or have been appointed through the medium of the classified Indian civil service.

As a general rule, in the boarding schools the immediate conduct of the pupils is committed to matrons, assistant matrons, industrial teachers, etc., and at the day schools a man is employed as a teacher, while his wife occupies the position of housekeeper. These persons are appointed upon merit, and while out of so large a number of persons connected with the service there are some who are not properly qualified for their positions, yet it is believed that the proportion of the disqualified is very small in comparison with the whole number.

For the general supervision of these schools five supervisors are appointed, and the whole field is divided into districts. They visit every school in the district assigned them from one to two and three times each year, going thoroughly into the capability and effective industry of the personnel of the school, the character and efficiency of the superintendent, and the moral conditions pertaining to the institution. Aside from these inspections there are five special agents, as well as seven inspectors, who look into the general conduct of the schools. These officials from time to time make reports of their investigations and conclusions.

The moral condition of the schools is of supreme importance, and supervisors are especially charged to look into it at every school visited. Whenever a supervisor or other conscientious inspecting official has reported that the moral tone of an Indian school was not good the superintendent or some employees, or both, have been relieved. Such occasions, however, are very few compared with the number of schools and the number of employees.

In a general report upon the condition of Indian schools to the Department United States Inspector James McLaughlin, who has for thirty-two years been continuously connected with the Indian service in various capacities, said:

I regard the efficiency of the Indian schools as steadily advancing, and therefore a comparison between the conditions now and the conditions five, six, or more years ago as manifestly improved with a marked onward and upward tendency.

Gen. Frank C. Armstrong also, in a report last year deduced from his long service as an outsider, as an inspecting official, and as an Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

I find on all reservations that I have visited that the schools are very much improved within the last six or eight years, or since the time that I visited them as an inspector. The attendance is much better, the class of employees has been improved, the discipline and system advanced in every respect. I consider the whole Indian service, and more particularly the school service, greatly improved in every respect within the past ten years.

At various times during the past year there have been sensational newspaper articles bearing upon the question of morality at Indian schools. It is true that cases of the intercourse of the two sexes in some of the Indian schools, owing to lack of proper supervision, have happened in a few instances, but in every case where, from a careful investigation of the testimony and the evidence, it has been found to be due to culpable negligence of those charged with the care of the pupils, the negligent ones have been removed from the service.

The conditions which surround an Indian school are very materially different from those of the ordinary white school, and the same standard can not always be adopted in dealing with these classes. Children in white institutions of learning usually come from homes where every moral influence is thrown around them, where their own inherited tendencies are fostered for the upbuilding of a moral character. They are encouraged by parents, associates, and friends to be chaste and moral, and are thus by nature and environment, as well as inheritance, stronger to resist the temptations of this character than are Indian children. Pupils in Indian schools are generally kept in these institutions for twenty-four hours of the day for ten months in the year. The other two months they are returned to their homes in the camp, where they live surrounded by their own people.

The "sun dance" and other religious dances of a number of tribes have a very deleterious effect upon the young generation of Indian boys and girls, and while many of the brutal and bloody features of these dances have been eliminated within the past ten years, the character of some, from recent sworn reports of eyewitnesses, are obscene and degrading to such a degree as to make a description too revolting to print. If it were possible to restrict such "dances" to the old Indians the practice would soon die out, as the training of the younger generation in the schools will prevent their participating therein; but such restriction can not be made, as, in the cases in mind, every child, no matter of how tender an age; every girl, no matter that every womanly instinct is revolting against the custom, must under heavy penalties be present, and not only be present, but actually participate therein.

These dances of alleged religious enthusiasm disturb the moral train-

ing of boys and girls, interfere with school attendance, and can only result in nullifying the good work of the teachers. An inspecting official, in a very recent report upon a Middle West tribe of Indians, says:

They held two medicine dances while I was at this agency. I attended one of them; and while they claim that it is a religious ceremony I hardly think it should be encouraged. It draws a crowd together of several hundred Indians for two or three days and encourages them in idleness. The Indian giving the dance bears all the expenses of it and gives presents besides, so that it frequently costs \$200 or \$300. On this occasion they were initiating a boy about 12 years of age, and his mother was bearing the expense. I have no doubt this ceremony at his age will have a stronger influence on him in later life than all his schooling.

Like all free people who have ranged the forests and plains, the North American Indian loves the pleasures of the dance and the poetry of motion, and therefore there may possibly be a few harmless Indian dances; but such, if they exist, are an exception. Indian schools, however, recognize this love of dancing; and, to turn it from viciousness and harmfulness, it is usually customary to have social entertainments on certain evenings at the school, where the boys and girls can meet together and enjoy themselves as their civilized neighbors do, by participating in a well-regulated dance. It adds brightness to their monotonous round of duties and teaches politeness and courtesy to each other. The Indian dance, no matter if it is religious, should go with its earlier prototype, the bacchanalian dances of the ancient Greeks.

It is probably true that the majority of our wild Indians have no inherited tendencies whatever toward morality and chastity, according to an enlightened standard. Chastity and morality among them must come from education and contact with the better element of the whites. An Indian girl who returns home to her parents does not have the same restraints thrown around her as does the white girl. Superintendents, teachers, and other employees in Indian schools therefore receive scant support from the wild Indian parents at home, who can not appreciate the anxiety of white mothers to guard their offspring. It must be taken into consideration, in dealing with this vital question of Indian civilization, that it is not an easy matter in one generation to engraft our standard of morality, evolved from centuries of Christianity, upon the children of the forest, who have for generations followed the instincts of nature.

The difficulty surrounding those who are employed in Indian schools is extremely great. Charged with the responsibility of forming the moral characters of numbers of Indian children who do not appreciate the restraints with which our own children are familiar, and knowing these general conditions, the characteristics of the Indians, and the lack of home support, when cases of immorality among the pupils are

reported they are not judged with the same degree of harshness as would be the case had they occurred in a white school.

Immorality, either in Indian children at school or in those who have control of them, is of course not countenanced by the Indian Department. Unfortunately, scandals occur in white schools, where all safeguards and inherited tendencies of civilization are thrown around both school and pupil. How much more so may it be in our Indian schools? Employees in Indian schools are selected from certification made by the Civil Service Commission. Their appointments are upon merit, and in all promotions an effort is made to reward meritorious conduct in the service. These employees, therefore, have every incentive to guard carefully the interests of the children committed to their charge. It is believed that they are, as a rule, moral, upright, and Christian men and women, devoted to their work of uplifting the red man and preparing him for citizenship.

Vacancies and original positions in the Indian school service are filled from lists of eligibles furnished by the United States Civil Service Commission when requested by this Office. From such certifications 648 persons received appointments during the past year. Of those appointed 306 declined. For the same period 86 persons were reinstated and 225 Indians given places at salaries above \$300 per annum. This makes 959 appointments for the year and 653 acceptances.

The various positions in the school service are divided as follows: Supervisors, 7 white; superintendents, 111 white; assistant superintendents, 11 white; clerks, 45 white and 20 Indian; physicians, 23 white and 1 Indian; disciplinarians, 16 white and 13 Indian; teachers, 438 white and 69 Indian; kindergartners, 52 white; manual-training teachers, 8 white; matrons and housekeepers, 187 white and 42 Indian; assistant matrons, 95 white and 57 Indian; nurses, 30 white and 3 Indian; seamstresses, 109 white and 40 Indian; laundresses, 71 white and 64 Indian; industrial teachers, 78 white and 35 Indian; cooks and bakers, 136 white and 62 Indian; farmers, 43 white and 21 Indian; blacksmiths and carpenters, 69 white and 10 Indian; engineers, 45 white and 21 Indian; tailors, 12 white and 7 Indian; shoe and harness makers, 18 white and 14 Indian; gardeners, 17 white and 5 Indian; dairymen, 5 white and 1 Indian; Indian assistants, 41; miscellaneous positions, 62 white and 68 Indian.

WHAT IS AN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIANS?

All Indian schools are industrial training institutions. The central thought is work as a preparation for home life. The day, therefore, is divided so that one-half of the pupils are for three hours in the academical classes acquiring the knowledge of English letters, history,

geography, arithmetic, etc., usually taught in the public schools of the white people; the other half of the day is devoted to industrial pursuits adapted to the age and sex of the pupils. The course of study in the class rooms is thoroughly coordinated with that of the field, the shop, and the home. The boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking, farming, wagon making, painting, tailoring, printing, dairying, gardening, masonry, baking, blacksmithing, plastering, harness making, forging, steam fitting, engineering, and firing. The girls are taught sewing, mending, housework, laundering, dairying, baking, cooking, care of poultry, and the multitude of "little things" which contribute to the successful housekeeper and home maker.

While all of the above are taught at the large nonreservation schools, there is a gradual reduction in the number of industries as the schools grow smaller. Each school must study its own capabilities, and industries are given suited to the students, their environments, and the money available for appliances and instructors.

The peculiarities of each tribe fix the native industries taught at the school. When the natural talent of the Hopi can be turned profitably to weaving, his children are instructed along those lines. The skill of the Mohave can be turned to basket making or the Oneida to beadwork. The native industry should not be developed so far that there is a destruction of the commercial value of the product when brought into competition with the machine-made articles of deft Yankee construction. There is an unknown value in the basket of the Indian squaw who month after month in a primitive tepee weaves her soul, her religion, her woes, and her joys into every graceful curve and color of her handiwork. Remove these beautiful, sentimental considerations from the basket and place it by the finished product of the white man's factory, and the idea that the native industry of the Indian can be developed into a successful one, by means of which to keep the wolf from the door, does not hold out much hope. Increase and commercialize the native industry of the Indian, and its value readily falls by the inevitable law of supply and demand. For the present at least the teaching of native industries is receiving attention which will be given as long as it can be made profitable to the workers engaged in it.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1904, approved March 3, 1903, contained this item:

That in preparing implements and room for laundry work in all Indian schools arrangements shall be made for doing by hand such an amount of said work as may be sufficient to teach the female pupils the art of hand laundry work.

Immediately thereafter this provision was called to the attention of all the superintendents of schools, and they were requested to submit reports showing how the laundry work was done at the respective

schools. Replies were received from all the schools, from which it was developed that at one-third of them all the laundry work was performed by hand, and at all the others either a good portion was so performed or classes were maintained to teach the female pupils this useful art of hand laundry work. Take a school of 150 pupils, one-half are girls, and of this number not more than one-third are above 12 years of age. To require this one-third to do all the laundry work for 150 pupils, including their bed linen, table linen, etc., and then go to school half the day, work under the matron cleaning up their dormitories, schoolrooms, dining rooms, etc., attending to the sewing and mending, assisting in the kitchen, dining room, looking after poultry, and the many other things which Indian girls have to do in an Indian school, savors largely of drudgery; therefore, while they are all taught as a part of their domestic training how to wash their own clothes, yet a steam laundry is absolutely essential, unless at least one-third of the girls enrolled are to be bound as slaves to the washtub.

While the different trades are taught in the larger nonreservation and in a few of the reservation boarding schools, yet most of the industrial training given Indian pupils is in agricultural pursuits in the broadest acceptation of the term. This Office is well aware of the fact that for some time yet, except in isolated and particular cases, the Indian can not successfully compete with the American journeyman and mechanic. Therefore the greatest stress is laid upon teaching him how successfully to farm his own allotment, to give him those underlying principles of agriculture, stock raising, and dairying which will enable the average Indian man to wring an existence from the too-frequently ungenerous soils the white man has allowed him to retain. To make him independent as far as possible, those branches of the mechanical arts such as horseshoeing, blacksmithing, setting a wagon tire, handling of ordinary carpenter tools are a part of the instruction of every boy in school. Agriculture is the basis of all industrial training. Nature, environment, and necessity will and should make at least nine-tenths of the Indian youth tillers of the soil and breeders of stock. The Government has been prodigal of land. Every Indian boy or girl can have a farm. Here he must make his home and his living, if possible. Industrial instruction is given to meet these conditions.

At several of the large schools specialized training in farming and stock raising is given. At Chilocco, in Oklahoma, every facility is afforded the Indian boy to learn the best methods of cultivation of the soil and care of stock. It is being developed at Haskell Institute, near Lawrence, Kans., and the recent purchase of additional land both at this school and Phoenix, Ariz., will give ample facilities. At Salem, in the Northwest, more land has been secured. The idea will still

further be elaborated at other institutions, in order that farming operations may be conducted under conditions of soil, climate, and methods similar to those which the Indian boy will find when he returns to his own home, which is within the territory from which the school draws its pupils.

Many of the reservation schools are located in the arid regions of the West. Irrigation ditches have been provided at a number of them, while the General Government, falling in with the idea of the reclamation of much of these arid areas, is giving special attention to the matter and providing funds for irrigation systems on the reservations. This being the case, instruction in farming by irrigation becomes of principal importance in the schools located in these rainless belts.

A number of reservation schools are surrounded by as fine farming lands as the country contains. The schools in Oklahoma, Kansas, Indian Territory, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota may be cited.

As a typical farm school on a reservation there is no better example than the one at Seger colony, on what was the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation in Oklahoma. This is an institution with about 125 children in attendance, divided about equally between boys and girls. In his annual report for the year Supt. John H. Seger states that, notwithstanding the floods and droughts, on the whole a very good crop was raised, and the results of farming, dairying, and stock raising were gratifying. About 200 acres of old land were cultivated, and there have been broken over 200 acres of new land by Indian labor. The product of the farm was 1,000 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats, 150 bushels of rye, 1,400 bushels of corn, 300 tons of hay, millet, and fodder, valued in round numbers at \$2,315. The increase of stock was 16 pony colts, 67 calves, 7 colts, 14 heifers, 57 lambs, 15 pigs, and 16 steers; all valued at \$1,317.25, which, with beef, mutton, and pork, eggs, milk, butter, etc., brings the total value of all products up to \$5,180.97.

The above makes an excellent showing when it is considered that only one white farmer superintends all this work, while the labor is performed by the boys, who work half a day at a time, going to school the other half. This kind of farming is practical from a business standpoint, as well as for its instructive value. Farming is thus taught as it should be by actually doing it.

Examples from other schools could be presented, but the above seem sufficient to indicate some of the practical and business results of the industrial training provided by the Indian Office.

As an evidence of the progressive spirit of the Indian in assimilating a portion, at least, of the civilization taught him in the schools, the reports of this Office show that in 1886 the number of Indians who wore citizen's dress wholly was 58,590, which number had increased

in 1902 to 102,130; in 1887 the number of Indians who could read was 19,816 and the number who could use English for ordinary purposes was 25,255; for 1902 there were 47,081 of the first named and 62,616 of the latter.

In 1889 (the first year this item was reported) the value of the products of Indian labor sold to the Government was \$71,260, in 1902 it had increased to \$461,173; in 1889 the Indians sold products to others than the Government to the value of \$499,333, and in 1902 to the amount of \$1,552,624. A civilized community is generally gauged by the character of its public highways and roads, and it is noticeable that in very many parts of this country the improvement of these thoroughfares has not kept pace with progress in other matters. It is therefore of interest to note that in 1892 it was reported that the Indians had put in during the year 9,309 days of labor on their highways, while during 1902 this number of days was increased to 35,964. As is well known, the Indian loves a pony or burro, and his wealth in other days was counted by the number of these animals he possessed. But here also the civilizing process is in evidence. From 443,244 ponies and burros owned by him in 1890, the number has decreased to 344,646 in 1902, while for the same period his cattle increased from 170,419 to 288,884 head.

As an indication that the adult Indians are becoming tillers of the soil, the reports show that last year they cultivated 361,680 acres of land and raised 913,203 bushels of wheat, 742,869 bushels of oats, rye, and barley, 594,571 bushels of corn, 444,577 bushels of vegetables, 70,652 bushels of flax, 288,391 tons of hay, and made 134,781 pounds of butter; they sawed 6,512,000 feet of lumber and marketed 76,820,000 feet of timber; they had 1,493,451 acres of land under fence and built 433,801 rods of fencing; 11,453 families are said to be living on their allotments.

While the above data are brought as evidences of the Indian's material progress toward civilization under the educational system of the Department, yet a comparative study of the tables indicates such progress to be slow. It also presents the encouraging feature that, while slow, it seems to be sure, and with the changes of policy of late years the succeeding years should produce more rapid results.

Outing system.—As an adjunct to the industrial work of the schools the "outing system" is most valuable. This system consists in placing Indian boys and girls enrolled in certain schools out into the families of surrounding farmers, the boys for general farm work and the girls for various household duties. The "outing system" is brought to its greatest perfection at Carlisle, Pa., which large school is in a section peopled by thrifty farmers. In their homes the practical work of the farmer is learned by experience through several months of the year. The girls, under the tutelage of their good wives, learn domesticity and

the care of the home. They usually attend public schools, and are paid a stipulated sum for their labor, thus learning the value of labor in dollars and cents and the resultant benefits of thrift. The great portion of the money earned is placed to their credit at the school, and in many instances quite a "nest egg" is turned over when they leave school in addition to their practical training.

As stated, the system is most effective in Pennsylvania, where local prejudices are not brought into play, and the ratio of the Indian population to the white is relatively infinitesimal. The results of the system in the West are somewhat problematical and experimental at present. The Indian schools at Salem, Oreg.; Riverside, Cal.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and several other points have with varying success carried out the "outing system" for several years past. Whether it will be as successful as at Carlisle is for the future to determine.

The system has its element of danger as well as of good. The boys and girls are placed in families more or less remote from the school. For the time they are removed from the watchful eyes of the employees, and the superintendent can not absolutely know that the family where the child is placed is honorable, upright, and kind, even when that is its general reputation. But with this element of danger always present there have been only a few mistakes made.

The largest number of pupils placed under the "outing system" during any one month of the past fiscal year was as follows: Carlisle, Pa., 617; Salem, Oreg., 251; Riverside, Cal., 159; Santa Fe, N. Mex., 92; Albuquerque, N. Mex., 61; Phoenix, Ariz., 50; Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., 49; and Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak., 8; a total of 1,287 pupils.

SCHOOL PLANTS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENTS.

The United States has invested in plants for the education of Indian children about \$6,000,000. While many are new and modern in construction, the great majority, especially those on the reservations, are old, dilapidated, and badly located. Some of these are inheritances from the War Department in the shape of abandoned military posts. While their buildings may be good, yet they are not constructed in a manner fitting them to Indian school purposes.

Many Indian schools are located in the arid portions of the great West. The water supply for domestic and irrigation purposes is scant, and much money must be spent in order to conserve and develop it.

An Indian school is very different in many respects from a white public school. For the former the Government must supply a school building suitable for class rooms and assembly hall; also dormitories, kitchen and dining hall, shops, hospital, farm, barns, stables, etc. Employees must constantly be with the children, and in addition, there-

fore, there must be provided quarters and cooking and dining facilities for their use. Hence it will be observed that for a large school quite a considerable number of buildings is necessary.

In planning an Indian school plant, effort is made to adapt all the buildings to the purposes intended. Ventilation and hygienic devices are necessary that the health of the pupils may be properly conserved. The latest results of school architectural science are brought to bear whenever funds are available, even at the sacrifice of capacity. Lighting of schoolrooms and shops are of paramount consideration on account of the tendency of Indian children to diseases of the eye. Baths, lavatories, heat, light, and sewerage requirements are carefully planned for every plant. Modern systems are not provided as luxuries, but as essential to the health of the pupils. Imagine the condition of an Indian school of 200 pupils without an adequate system of sewage disposal. A sewer can not be successfully operated without an adequate water system, upon which depends a steam heating system, doing away with multitudes of separate fires, each a zone of danger. The water supply furnishes adequate bathing facilities. Electricity or gas supplies light and does away with dangerous coal-oil lamps.

Therefore, taking all these factors into account, the long distance usually from railroads, high prices of labor and material, it follows necessarily that Indian school plants are expensive. But they are not more expensive than buildings of the same character for white children. It must not be overlooked that the only similar institutions for whites are the industrial and reform schools. The investigations of this Office disclose the fact that Indian school plants are constructed at less expense than these. While school buildings for the Indians are substantially constructed and are not displeasing architecturally, yet little money is spent on outside adornment. A fair comparison is invited with similar plants for white schools all over the country.

The appropriation for school buildings, sites, and sewers, and water, heating, etc., facilities for the fiscal year 1903 was \$250,000, of which amount nearly half was used in what may be termed repair work. Out of the remainder several new plants were erected. This amount is not sufficient to keep the present Indian schools in repair, build hospitals, install lighting plants, improve water and sewerage systems, and erect several entirely new school plants where they are sadly needed.

CLASSES OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Indian schools are divided into (1) nonreservation boarding schools, located as a rule near the centers of civilization and away from the reservations; (2) reservation boarding schools, located within the borders of the Indian reservations; (3) day schools, situated near the camps and homes of the Indian parents.

Nonreservation Boarding Schools.—There are 26 of these schools. Their capacities range from 90 to 1,000 pupils.

TABLE No. 2.—Location, capacity, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location of schools.	Date of opening.	Number of employees. ^a	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1879	89	b 950	1,074	963
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 25, 1880	48	550	670	613
Chilocco, Okla.	Jan. 15, 1884	48	600	665	624
Genoa, Nebr.	Feb. 20, 1884	29	325	320	310
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Aug. —, 1884	31	300	380	286
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	68	700	814	762
Grand Junction, Colo.	—, 1886	18	200	166	147
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Oct. —, 1890	30	300	365	333
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Dec. —, 1890	21	200	210	200
Carson, Nev.	do	24	200	235	219
Pierre, S. Dak.	Feb. —, 1891	16	150	158	139
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept. —, 1891	56	700	763	703
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Mar. —, 1892	28	300	136	118
Perris, Cal.	Dec. 27, 1892	33	300	335	294
Flandreau, S. Dak. (Riggs Institute)	Jan. 9, 1893	14	100	112	107
Pipestone, Minn.	Mar. 7, 1893	35	350	399	364
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Feb. —, 1893	14	200	143	132
Tomah, Wis.	Jan. 3, 1893	26	300	326	286
Wittenberg, Wis. ^c	Jan. 19, 1893	23	225	258	230
Greenville, Cal. ^c	Aug. 24, 1895	12	100	113	104
Morris, Minn.	Sept. 25, 1895	9	90	84	75
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Apr. 3, 1897	17	160	202	163
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Mar. —, 1898	13	125	162	129
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Apr. 4, 1898	6	100	53	39
Riverside, Cal.	Sept. 1, 1898	13	125	119	116
.....	July 1, 1902	21	300	389	337
Total		742	7,950	8,651	7,793

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

^c Previously a contract school.

It will be observed that there is an apparent increase of one in the number of these schools, but in reality there has been none, the fact being accounted for by reporting during the year Riverside and Perris schools as separate institutions. By act of law they are now conducted as one school, thus making no increase in the number of nonreservation schools.

Reservation Boarding Schools.—This class contains the largest number of Government schools. Ninety-one were operated during the year. Their capacities range from 40 pupils to 350, with an average of about 150 pupils. The policy with reference to this is that no reservation school should exceed 150 to 200 pupils, for the reason that the great majority come direct from the camp, and require more individual care and attention than at the nonreservation schools, where as a rule they are older and have had some training on the reservation before entering therein. The Tulalip Boarding School, in Washington, was destroyed by fire early in the year, and as no other arrangements could be made for the pupils the school was discontinued until the new plant could be constructed. On the Crow Reservation, in Montana, the new Pryor Creek Boarding School was completed and opened in February, 1903. After years of promise the Indian school on the Southern Ute Reservation, in Colorado, was finished and opened for pupils November 19, 1902.

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TABLE No. 3.—Location, date of opening, enrollment, and average attendance of Government boarding schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	Mar. 1, 1879	100	120	114
Keams Canyon (Moqui or Hopi).....	—, 1887	120	186	178
Western Navaho	July 1, 1899	100	161	181
Navaho	Dec. 25, 1881	180	218	182
Little Water	July 1, 1899	80	118	90
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	250	275	250
San Carlos	Oct. —, 1880	100	132	112
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1894	70	84	74
Rice Station	Dec. 1, 1900	200	217	210
Havasupai	July 1, 1900	50	71	60
Truxton Canyon	Apr. 1, 1901	125	172	150
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	180	137	129
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	160	138	114
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	125	117	108
Colorado:				
Southern Ute	Nov. 19, 1902	70	72	57
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—, 1874	150	167	159
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	150	160	123
Lemhi	Sept. —, 1885	40	78	68
Indian Territory:				
Seneca (Quapaw).....	June —, 1872	120	155	137
Iowa:				
Sauk and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	80	91	72
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	60	70	52
Potawatomi	—, 1873	80	101	79
Minnesota:				
White Earth	—, 1871	134	145	131
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	81	64
Wild Rice River	do	65	93	77
Bena	Jan. 1, 1901	40	57	48
Cass Lake	Jan. —, 1901	40	53	41
Cross Lake	do	40	60	42
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	60	85	76
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	100	93	77
Vermilion Lake	Oct. —, 1899	150	76	60
Montana:				
Blackfeet	Jan. —, 1883	60	69	54
Crow	Oct. —, 1884	150	169	167
Pryor Creek	Feb. —, 1903	50	59	57
Flathead	Feb. 4, 1901	45	48	38
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	130	108	99
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	220	200
Nebraska:				
Omaha	—, 1881	54	87	74
Winnebago	Sept. 15, 1901	90	105	91
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	80	103	74
Nevada:				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	80	64	58
Western Shoshoni	Feb. 11, 1893	60	57	53
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	110	112	100
Zufi	Nov. —, 1896	50	101	49
North Carolina:				
Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	150	158	140
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—, 1874	350	355	317
Fort Berthold	Apr. 2, 1900	80	104	84
Standing Rock (agency).....	May —, 1877	136	175	143
Standing Rock (agricultural).....	—, 1878	100	136	129
Standing Rock (Grand River).....	Nov. 20, 1893	150	141	126
Oklahoma:				
Absentee Shawnee	May —, 1872	100	105	95
Arapaho	Dec. —, 1872	150	130	121
Cheyenne	—, 1879	140	162	144
Cantonment	May 4, 1899	120	100	88
Red Moon	Feb. —, 1898	75	39	34
Fort Sill	Aug. —, 1891	150	175	162
Rainy Mountain	Sept. —, 1893	100	114	101
Riverside	Sept. —, 1871	150	167	161
Kaw	Dec. —, 1869	44	43	37
Osage	Feb. —, 1874	180	164	144
Oto	Oct. —, 1875	75	72	72
Pawnee	—, 1865	130	150	145
Ponca	Jan. —, 1883	100	111	103
Sauk and Fox	—, 1868	100	110	100
Seger	Jan. 11, 1893	150	134	118

TABLE No. 3.—Location, date of opening, enrollment, and average attendance of Government boarding schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde.....	Apr. —, 1874	90	83	72
Klamath.....	Feb. —, 1874	110	117	100
Yainax.....	Nov. —, 1882	90	101	96
Siletz.....	Oct. —, 1873	100	54	45
Umatilla.....	Jan. —, 1883	125	113	83
Warm Springs.....	Nov. —, 1897	150	112	95
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Apr. —, 1893	125	143	134
Crow Creek (agency).....	— —, 1874	140	122	94
Crow Creek (Grace Mission).....	Feb. 1, 1897	41	24	20
Springfield.....	Aug. 1, 1895	55	69	60
Lower Brulé.....	Oct. —, 1881	140	95	92
Pine Ridge.....	Dec. —, 1883	220	242	214
Sisseton.....	— —, 1873	100	139	119
Rosebud.....	Sept. —, 1897	168	155	143
Yankton.....	Feb. —, 1882	150	171	153
Utah:				
Ouray.....	Apr. —, 1893	80	68	52
Uinta.....	Jan. —, 1881	85	106	91
Southern Utah.....	Oct. 2, 1900	35	34	23
Washington:				
Colville.....	July 1, 1899	200	234	209
Puyallup.....	Oct. —, 1873	125	116	82
Yakima.....	— —, 1860	150	137	91
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay Agency (Menimonee).....	— —, 1876	140	142	117
Oneida.....	Mar. 27, 1893	200	202	190
Lac du Flambeau.....	July 10, 1895	150	173	160
Hayward.....	Sept. 1, 1901	150	179	165
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni.....	Apr. —, 1879	180	153	146
Total.....		10,482	11,209	9,794

^a Opened Nov. 21, 1894. Partly destroyed by fire Mar. 29, 1898. Rebuilt and reopened Apr. 2, 1900.
^b Burned Sept. 10, 1902.

Day Schools.—The day schools comprise over half the number of schools conducted by the Government, their number during the year being 140. They are situated near the homes of the parents, thus bringing the old and young into touch with each, which, where conditions are favorable, is a manifest advantage. There was an increase of six schools of this class over the number in the previous year. The following were discontinued for want of proper support: Tulalip, Wash.; Pine Ridge No. 32, S. Dak., and Pescada Pueblo, N. Mex. The following were established: Lehi, Black Water, and Casa Blanca, on the Pima Reservation, Ariz.; Lac Courte Oreille and Nett Lake, on La Pointe Agency, Wis.; Jicarilla, on the Jicarilla Reservation in New Mexico; Tonkawa, at Ponca Agency, Okla.; Sauk and Fox, on Sauk and Fox Reservation, Kans., and Wanatan, on the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.

TABLE No. 4.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.*

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Pima Reservation—			
Gila Crossing.....	40	49	45
Salt River.....	44	40	32
Maricopa.....	45	39	38
Lehi.....	40	32	29
Black Water.....	40	47	36
Casa Blanca.....	44	34	31
Moqui Reservation—			
Oraibi.....	75	180	142
Polacca.....	35	47	45
Second Mesa.....	102	97	94
California:			
Big Pine.....	30	36	19
Bishop.....	60	53	35
Independence.....	28	21	14
Manchester.....	40	20	10
Mission Agency (11 schools).....	315	239	139
Potter Valley.....	50	35	23
Ukiah.....	24	22	9
Upper Lake.....	30	19	11
Kansas:			
Great Nemaha.....	30	22	11
Sac and Fox.....	33	23	13
Michigan:			
Bay Mills.....	50	29	20
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley.....	36	34	20
White Earth.....	40	40	24
Attending Wild Rice River boarding school.....		14	9
Montana:			
Tongue River.....	32	28	19
Nebraska:			
Ponca.....	35	21	13
Nevada:			
Walker River.....	36	29	23
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acoma.....	50	33	15
Isleta.....	50	64	37
Laguna.....	40	39	29
Paguate.....	30	37	23
Paraje.....	20	22	18
San Felipe.....	70	63	41
Santa Ana.....	18	19	16
Seama.....	40	30	24
Cochiti.....	30	24	16
Jemez.....	35	49	30
Nombre.....	29	23	16
Picuris.....	16	13	9
San Ildefonso.....	21	22	18
San Juan.....	32	28	19
Santa Clara.....	30	52	34
Santo Domingo.....	30	39	15
Sia.....	30	24	19
Taos.....	32	59	40
Tesuque.....	20	4	4
Jicarilla.....	25	26	21
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain (2 schools).....	80	101	46
Devils Lake (Wanatan).....	32	37	22
Fort Berthold (3 schools).....	136	79	67
Standing Rock (5 schools).....	170	161	134
Oklahoma:			
Tonkawa.....	24	12	9
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (3 schools).....	75	84	75
Pine Ridge (29 schools).....	1,015	793	647
Rosebud (21 schools).....	578	532	470
Washington:			
Neah Bay.....	56	57	38
Quileute.....	60	47	30
Tulalip—			
Lummi.....	32	34	15
Swinomish.....	50	56	50
Port Madison.....	30	54	26
Puyallup—			
Chehalis.....	40	20	10
Quinalt.....	50	28	20
Skokomish.....	40	38	14
Jamestown.....	50	24	11
Port Gamble.....	26	22	10

TABLE No. 4.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.
Wisconsin:			
Green Bay—	40	42	24
Stockbridge	32	34	20
Oneida	319	303	186
La Pointe (7 schools).....			
Wyoming:	21	19	17
Shoshoni—Big Wind River.....			
Total	4,898	4,497	3,289

Indians in white public schools.—Notwithstanding the efforts of this Office to get Indian children into the white public schools the plan has not met with as much success as the theory merits. Mixing white and Indian children in these schools has a civilizing effect, and whenever racial prejudice or self-interests do not prevent, earnest effort is made along these lines.

Contracts were awarded for education of Indian pupils in white public schools at the places and for the numbers shown in the following table:

TABLE No. 5.—Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed, under contract with the Indian Bureau, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

State.	School district.	County.	Con-tract number of pupils.	Num-ber of months in ses-sion.	Enroll-ment.	Aver-age attend-ance.
Idaho	No. 24	Bingham	4	8	4	4
Michigan	No. 1, fractional	Isabella	4	6	15	6+
	No. 9	Lapeer	3	8	4	3-
Nebraska	No. 1	Thurston	10	9	26	12+
	No. 14	do	7	9	13	8-
	No. 16	do	10	3	8	2-
	No. 17	do	10	9	21	8-
	No. 18	do	9	9	14	8
	No. 36	Knox	15	9	22	12+
Oregon	No. 60	Coos	5	9	6	2+
South Dakota	Independent	Stanley	16	9	18	11+
Wisconsin	No. 1, Odanah	Ashland	6	10	13	5
Total .....	.....	.....	99	.....	164	81

The principal difficulty met with at those schools attended by Indian and white pupils is the irregular attendance of the former. Indian parents do not see, as do the white, that regular and prompt attendance is vital to the success of their children in the school. This is shown in the table following.

TABLE No. 6.—*Number of district public schools, showing number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1903.*

Year.	Number of schools.	Contract number of pupils.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Ratio of average attendance to enrollment.
1891.....	8	91	7	4	<i>Per cent.</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+

Mission schools.—The most valuable adjunct of the Government work of civilizing the Indian is the missionary and educational work of the various bodies of Christians who maintain schools and churches in the Indian country. They are doctrinal and denominational in character, and seek to impress upon young and old the religion expounded by the respective churches. While there may have been slight friction at a few places, in the main there has been hearty cooperation between the missions and the Government in the great work in which both are zealously enlisted. The God-fearing, earnest, and sincere mission teacher is an immense power for good in uplifting the Indian race, developing the spiritual nature of its people, and making sober, religious men and women.

Forty-four boarding schools and 4 day schools were conducted by religious bodies or charitable organizations. The large majority are located in the Indian country in connection with mission churches and chapels. Of this number the Presbyterian Church reported 4 boarding schools; the Catholic Church, 30 boarding schools and 3 day schools; the Episcopal Church, 3 boarding schools; the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1 boarding school; the Congregational Church, 3 boarding schools; the Methodist Church South, 1 boarding school; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1 boarding school; Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., supported by voluntary contributions; the Lutheran Church, 1 day school.

Contract schools were abolished by the discontinuance of Government aid by Congress in the Indian appropriation act of 1901. However, a special appropriation was made in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1903, for the education of 120 pupils at the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The location, denomination controlling, and other information relative to mission schools will be found condensed in the following table:

TABLE NO. 7.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
ARIZONA.				
Tucson.....	Presbyterian Church.....	150	133	127
CALIFORNIA.				
Banning.....	Catholic Church.....	150	148	121
San Diego.....	do.....	150	90	86
IDAHO.				
Cœur d'Alène Reservation: De Smet Mission.....	Catholic Church.....	150	80	67
MICHIGAN.				
Baraga.....	Catholic Church.....	140	14	14
Harbor Springs.....	do.....	200	109	104
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth Agency: St. Benedicts.....	Catholic Church.....	150	101	99
Leech Lake Agency: Red Lake Reservation (St. Marys).....	do.....	80	71	62
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet.....	Catholic Church.....	150	69	62
Crow.....	do.....	150	68	64
Flathead.....	do.....	400	192	172
Fort Belknap.....	do.....	250	88	86
Fort Peck Agency, Wolf Point.....	Presbyterian Church.....	30	25	21
Tongue River.....	Catholic Church.....	65	56	53
NEBRASKA.				
Santee Agency: Santee Normal Training.....	Congregational Church.....	125	88	77
NEW MEXICO.				
Bernalillo.....	Catholic Church.....	125	71	67
Santa Fe (St. Catherine's).....	do.....	150	153	145
NORTH DAKOTA.				
Fort Berthold Agency: Mission Home.....	Congregational Church.....	45	29	26
Devils Lake Agency: Turtle Mountain (St. Marys).....	Catholic Church.....	150	96	79
Standing Rock Agency: St. Elizabeths.....	Episcopal Church.....	62	66	60
OKLAHOMA.				
Kiowa Agency: St. Patricks.....	Catholic Church.....	125	65	61
Mary Gregory Memorial.....	Presbyterian Church.....	60	28	19
Cache Creek.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	50	49	47
Methvin.....	Methodist Church South.....	80	44	37
Osage Agency: St. Louis.....	Catholic Church.....	125	80	64
St. Johns.....	do.....	150	41	39
Sauk and Fox Agency: Sacred Heart, St. Marys Academy.....	do.....	50	54	47
Sacred Heart, St. Benedicts.....	do.....	50	42	33
OREGON.				
Umatilla Agency: Kate Drexel.....	Catholic Church.....	150	76	60

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TABLE No. 7.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
BOARDING SCHOOLS—Continued.				
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution.....	Voluntary contributions.....	70	53	40
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
Crow Creek.....	Catholic Church.....	75	67	60
Cheyenne River Agency: Plum Creek.....	Society for Propagation of the Gospel.....	10	10	10
Oahe.....	Congregational Church.....	50	31	26
Pine Ridge.....	Catholic Church.....	200	187	174
Rosebud Agency: St. Francis.....	do.....	250	240	223
St. Marys.....	Episcopal Church.....	55	48	45
Sisseton Agency: Goodwill Mission.....	Presbyterian Church.....	90	59	51
WASHINGTON.				
Colville Mission.....	Catholic Church.....	80	69	55
Puyallup Reservation: St. Georges.....	do.....	80	73	50
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay.....	Catholic Church.....	170	187	159
La Pointe Agency: Bayfield.....	do.....	50	59	38
Odanah: St. Marys.....	do.....	100	90	90
WYOMING.				
Shoshoni Agency: St. Stephens.....	Catholic Church.....	90	71	63
Shoshoni Mission.....	Episcopal Church.....	20	16	14
Total.....		5,102	3,484	3,097
DAY SCHOOLS.				
ARIZONA.				
Pima Agency: San Xaviers.....	Catholic Church.....	125	116	100
St. Johns.....	do.....	140	152	118
CALIFORNIA.				
Kelseyville (St. Turibius).....	Catholic Church.....	20	10	6
MONTANA.				
Fort Peck Agency, Wolf Point ^a	Presbyterian Church.....		2	2
Santee Agency, Santee Normal training ^b	Congregational Church.....		14	8
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay Agency, Lutheran Mission.....	Lutheran Church.....	40	11	6
Total.....		325	305	240

^a Attend Wolf Point boarding school.

^b Attend Santee Normal boarding school.

ATTENDANCE UPON INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools of all kinds for the fiscal year 1903, as compared with similar data for the previous year, are shown in the table following.

TABLE NO. 8.—Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1902 and 1903, showing increase in 1903; also number of schools in 1903.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools, 1903.
	1902.	1903.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1902.	1903.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation, boarding	8,568	8,651	+ 83	7,354	7,793	+439	26
Reservation, boarding	11,506	11,209	-297	9,963	9,794	-169	91
Day	4,360	4,497	+137	3,223	3,289	+ 66	140
Total	24,434	24,357	- 77	20,540	20,876	+336	257
Mission schools:							
Boarding	3,565	3,484	- 81	3,153	3,097	- 56	44
Day	288	305	+ 17	223	240	+ 17	4
Total	3,853	3,789	- 64	3,376	3,337	- 39	48
Hampton	134	101	- 33	106	88	- 18	1
Public	189	164	- 25	98	81	- 17	(a)
Aggregate	28,610	28,411	-199	24,120	24,382	+262	306

a Twelve public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.

Statistics relating to Indians in schools in New York are not included in the above table, as the State cares for these Indians. Under the Curtis law and several agreements the Indian Department has supervisory control of educational matters in Indian Territory, and statistics relative to the Five Civilized Tribes will be found on page 81 of this report.

The following table gives a condensed summary of Indian schools and attendance through a period of twenty-seven years:

TABLE NO. 9.—Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1903.^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	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
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

^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.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The appropriations for Indian school purposes for the past quarter of a century, showing increase or decrease over each preceding year, are shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 10.—*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	.....	1891.....	\$1,842,770	35
1878.....	30,000	50	1892.....	2,291,650	24.3
1879.....	60,000	100	1893.....	2,315,612	1.04
1880.....	75,000	25	1894.....	2,243,497	α 3.5
1881.....	75,000	.....	1895.....	2,060,695	α 8.87
1882.....	135,000	80	1896.....	2,056,515	α 2
1883.....	487,200	260	1897.....	2,517,265	22.45
1884.....	675,200	38	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1885.....	992,800	47	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1886.....	1,100,065	10	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1887.....	1,211,415	10	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1888.....	1,179,916	α 2.6	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1889.....	1,348,015	14	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1890.....	1,364,568	1	1904.....	3,522,950	α .23

α Decrease.

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE INSTITUTE.

Under authority of the Secretary of the Interior school institutes were held during the past year as follows: Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Springfield, S. Dak.; Santee Agency, Nebr.; Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Darlington, Okla.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Tomah, Wis.; Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.; Newport, Oreg., and one general meeting at Boston, Mass., which was attended by teachers from all parts of the country.

These institutes are held for the purpose of bringing together teachers from schools located far from the centers of civilization, in order that they may keep in touch with new and improved methods of school work and compare notes upon the best means of educating and advancing the young Indian. The various localities represent different types of Indians and different theories and management. The coming together of the teachers in this way tends to develop harmony and uniformity in educational methods and gives them new ideas which might not otherwise occur to them. These meetings have been attended by large numbers of Indian teachers and workers from all parts of the country, who take part in the open discussion of practical matters, which furnish food for thought and action during the coming school year.

The meeting of the department of Indian education at Boston was a large gathering of Indian educators and workers. This institute was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Educational Association, which afforded the Indian teachers an excellent opportunity to obtain valuable suggestions from successful educators

from all parts of the country. At each session a comparison of plans and methods as practiced in the various sections of the country represented was brought out, the object being to give each school the benefit of the experience of others, and much good to the service will result from this interchange of ideas. The Indian teachers visited a number of Boston summer schools where the most advanced theories and practical ideas in education were exploited by teachers of prominence and ability. The teachers attending the Boston meeting received the benefit of addresses by such noted men as Dr. Edward Everett Hale; Hon. Curtis Guild, jr., lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; Dr. A. E. Winship, editor *Journal of Education*, Boston, Mass.; Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. James T. Doyle, secretary United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and many other well-known educators.

A large exhibit of literary and industrial work was contributed by the various Indian schools and displayed at the institute held in Boston. This exhibit was visited and studied by thousands of educators from all over the United States and was conceded to be the finest display of Indian work ever made anywhere. It served to show the marvelous advancement made in educating Indian children. The display of industrial work, representing the various trades taught in the Indian schools, attracted marked attention, and illustrated most effectively the progress made along the line of industrial education.

At the Boston meeting citizenship, character building, manual and industrial training were the central topics. Excellent papers on these and miscellaneous subjects were read. The majority of those who read papers or took part in the discussions emphasized the importance of giving the Indian special agricultural training in order that he may, as soon as possible after taking possession of his allotment, make it yield him a living. A number of Indians (teachers and students from the various schools) were in attendance, and their interest in the features of the institute and practical suggestions in discussions demonstrated the earnest manner in which they are taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered them and their desire to assist in the uplifting of their race and to get the full benefit of their trip to Boston. Full accounts of the various institutes are given on page 386 of this report.

As heretofore, great interest was taken in the local institutes, and educators from adjoining States, by their presence and participation, attested their earnest cooperation with the Indian teachers in their work and have been of great assistance to the Indian workers. Great credit is due the Superintendent of Indian Schools, superintendents, and teachers for their assistance in making the institutes interesting and successful.

ABOLISHMENT OF AGENCIES.

In pursuance of the general policy which has been adopted, believing it to be for the best interests of the Indians to substitute for Indian agents bonded superintendents of schools, Congress, in the appropriation act for the current fiscal year, omitted appropriations for ten agents. They were located as follows: Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.; Fort Apache, Ariz.; Jicarilla, N. Mex.; Klamath, Oreg.; Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.; Pima, Ariz.; Ponca, etc., Okla.; Sauk and Fox, Okla.; Southern Ute, Colo., and Umatilla, Oreg. All of these agencies have therefore been placed in charge of the superintendents of the training schools located at the respective agencies.

The Navaho Reservation, situated in New Mexico and Arizona, is one of the largest in the United States. It has an estimated population of about 20,000 Indians. These Indians are practically in the same condition they have been for years past. The Office has endeavored, under the management and control of one agent, to secure a betterment of their condition, but has finally become convinced that such policy can not be successfully carried out. Therefore, this large reservation has been divided in two by a line drawn east and west and the southern half has been placed under a superintendent at Fort Defiance and the northern half under a superintendent on the San Juan River.

There are under the Mission Tule River (Consolidated) Agency in southern California 11 day schools and 27 reservations. Owing to the widely separated localities of these schools and reservations, it was manifestly impossible for one agent properly to look after their respective interests. Hence they have been divided into two groups, one placed under the superintendent of the training school at San Jacinto, and the other under the superintendent of the training school at Pala.

Under the Potawatomi, Great Nemaha, etc., Agency, in Kansas, were included several scattered reservations. These have been separated, and the Potawatomi reserve and school placed under the superintendent of the training school at that place. The other smaller reserves were placed under the superintendent of the Kickapoo Training School near Horton, Kans.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation is a large reserve in Oklahoma, on which were located 5 boarding schools. This reservation has been broken up, and a portion with 2 schools, placed under the superintendent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho training schools, another portion under the superintendent of the Cantonment Training School, and the remainder with 2 schools, under the superintendent of the Seger Training School.

The Moapa Indians have a small reservation of a few hundred acres in southeastern Nevada. The Indians are few in number and have for

some years been neglected from an educational standpoint. Hence a few months ago they were placed in charge of an industrial teacher, and a day school is in process of erection.

Conditions are favorable at several other reservations, and it is expected during the year to continue the process of subdivision into small communities with a responsible bonded teacher. In the reports of this Office for the past four or five years, great emphasis has been placed upon the above policy. A bonded superintendent has usually a less number of Indians to control than an agent has and is thereby enabled to give more individual attention to the Indians surrounding his school. The education, not only of the child when in school but on its return to the reservation, is in charge of a man who has watched its growth, seen its possibilities develop, who, being vitally interested in its welfare, after it leaves the walls of the institution continues to carry out the idea of self-support inculcated in the child while at school.

The segregation of the adult Indians with their children in smaller communities than heretofore, in charge of a superintendent who is bonded for the proper performance of his duties, freed from the bias of political prejudices, with his position solely dependent upon his own exertions and success in making the Indians self-supporting is, in my judgment, the only way by which the Government can finally bring these people to a realization of their own condition and make them work as a white man has to do for his living.

It is folly to educate an Indian and then pension him. Government schools teach him to work and the dignity of labor. An Indian who works is always as welcome as any other man in any community. The Indian who is shiftless, a drunkard, and a loafer is ever an undesirable element, but an Indian who can contribute to the wealth, the honor, and integrity of his neighborhood is always gladly received in it.

Breaking up the reservations into small communities enables the superintendent to continue the good work of the schools, to induce the young Indian man or woman practically to carry out his education to his own benefit. The sphere of action is more circumscribed, but the area of results is multiplied. It brings the returned student under the watchful eye of the superintendent. His education is therefore continued on his own farm or in her own home. Helpful counsel can be given in individual cases, which should undoubtedly be productive of lasting and beneficial results.

The success of this policy has been unquestionably demonstrated. Everywhere it has been tried it is productive of good results. There is less scandal, less speculation, less friction than under the old agency system.

Collated statistics relative to the length of service of the different superintendents and agents in the Indian service confirm the state-

ments above made. To illustrate, there are 36 superintendents of Indian training schools upon whom agency duties are devolved, of which number 1 entered the service in 1873, 1 in 1884, 1 in 1886, 1 in 1888, 1 in 1889, 2 in 1891, 4 in 1892, 12 in 1893, 2 in 1894, 5 in 1895, 2 in 1896, 1 in 1897, 1 in 1898, 1 in 1899, and 1 in 1900.

Eleven Indian agents covered into the superintendents' class under the amended civil-service rules are not included in the above list, as for the purpose of this comparison it is unnecessary.

There are in the service 24 bonded superintendents of nonreservation training schools who have no agency duties imposed upon them, of whom 1 entered the service in 1879, 1 in 1883, 1 in 1884, 1 in 1886, 1 in 1887, 2 in 1889, 5 in 1890, 1 in 1891, 5 in 1892, 1 in 1893, 2 in 1894, 2 in 1895, and 1 in 1896.

The third class of Indian school superintendents are those who have charge of reservation boarding schools and are not bonded, but are under the control of a bonded agent, making their reports through him to this Office. Of the 38 in this class 1 entered the service in 1882, 1 in 1884, 2 in 1886, 2 in 1888, 1 in 1889, 5 in 1890, 3 in 1891, 6 in 1893, 2 in 1894, 3 in 1895, 1 in 1896, 2 in 1897, 5 in 1898, 3 in 1899, and 1 in 1900.

On July 1, 1903, there were in the service 29 Indian agents in charge of reservations, of which number 1 entered the service in 1896, 1 in 1897, 4 in 1898, 3 in 1899, 6 in 1900, 4 in 1901, 7 in 1902, and 3 in 1903.

An inspection of the above tables will show that the average length of service of bonded superintendents with agency duties is ten years and three months; of bonded superintendents of nonreservation schools with no agency duties, eleven years eleven months and fifteen days; of reservation unbonded superintendents, ten years; in contrast with which the average length of service of the Indian agents who are not in the classified service is only three years and four months.

Continuity of policy seems never to have been the rule under the old agency system. At the expiration of each four years of service there has been a change of agents. The new official coming into office, with practically no knowledge of Indian matters, as a rule, wishes to distinguish his administration by developing some new policy and making some changes from the methods of his predecessor; but by the time such changes of methods and policies have had an opportunity of trial his four years have expired, and a new man comes on the scene to begin another series of experiments. The chief sufferer by such frequent changes is the Indian himself. As soon as the Indian begins to appreciate and to understand the new régime another appears, and it is a wonder that under the history of such a system for seventy-five years as much good has been accomplished as may be accredited to the Department.

With quadrennial and sometimes more frequent changes of agents it is impossible to secure the best or permanent results. A fixed policy must be inaugurated to do so. This has been accomplished in a great many cases by a change from agency to superintendency, from appointment for party services to appointment for merit, from appointment of inexperience to appointment of experience. As stated above the average tenure of office of an Indian agent is about three and one-half years, while that of a bonded superintendent is about ten years. The facts speak for themselves. The one officer brings to his work years of experience in practical dealing with the Indian; the other, under the exigencies of his appointment, only a general ignorance of the necessities of the Indian service.

Their positions are secure so long as they perform their duties, elevating the Indian and teaching him his duty to his fellow-men. In small communities a bonded superintendent is in touch with his people. He can readily bring home to them some of the stern realities facing every man in the struggle for existence. In a large measure he will be uninfluenced by the songs of the "land grafter" or "greedy trader." His tenure being during good behavior, he is not looking forward to a return to civil life after four years to live among these people—people whose interests, in all probability, during his administration were antagonistic to those of the Indian. His opportunity to watch the development of the Indians under his charge, to see the policies inaugurated in the schools develop in the adult Indian, is greater than falls to the lot of the average agent. Mistakes of policy can be corrected, where the other man would not have the requisite time. Therefore, with the idea always present of promotion or continuation in office for successful results, the bonded superintendent has more incentive to look carefully after the welfare of his charges than any appointee who at best can only look forward to a four years' service.

These officials are selected from the service for the reason that they have held positions of responsibility and demonstrated their capacity. The Indian Office has had ample opportunity through a long series of years to study the man and judge of his chances of success. As a rule they are men of good education and proven ability in the lower grades of service, from which promotions are made, a plan which promotes discipline, substantial service, and is a reward for faithful service. It gives a business administration which only can advance the interests of the Indians and make them self-supporting.

It must not be understood that a wholesale criticism and condemnation of United States Indian agents is intended in this change of policy. There have been in the past and are still in the present a great many agents who are doing as good work as any bonded superintendent.

INDIAN TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS.

The question is frequently asked "How many treaties have been made with the Indian tribes in the United States and ratified by the Senate?" Senate Executive Document 95, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, page 132, gives the total number of treaties from 1775 to 1871 as 645, including a treaty made with the Six Nations, August 25, 1775, and ten others made prior to the Federal Constitution going into effect 1789. The annual report of this Office for 1881 is cited as authority, but in that report the list of treaties was arranged alphabetically by tribes which often duplicated the treaty reference. Without noticing this the entire list was counted.

I have caused a careful count to be made and find that the number of treaties made with the Indians and ratified by the Senate, including the "Fort Laramie" treaty of September 17, 1851, is only 370. These treaties may be found in the United States Statutes at Large, as follows:

Volume 7	236	Volume 13	7
Volume 9	15	Volume 14	27
Volume 10	28	Volume 15	15
Volume 11	12	Volume 16	3
Volume 12	24	Volume 18	2

This list omits the Fort Laramie treaty of September, 1851, because it never was printed in the Statutes; but this treaty, made with the Sioux, Assiniboin, Blackfeet, Grosventre, Mandan, Arickara, Crow, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, was one of the most important ever made, as it fixed and determined by definite boundaries the countries claimed by each of these tribes, some of the most numerous and powerful in the country. This treaty was amended by the Senate, and the treaty as amended was agreed to by every tribe participating therein except the Crow, and yet has never been printed in the United States Statutes. It is recognized in the first article of the Yankton Sioux treaty of April 19, 1858 (11 Stats., p. 744), and frequent appropriations of money by Congress have been made under it. The full text of the treaty is printed in *Compilation of Laws relating to Indian Affairs*, published by this Office in 1883, p. 317.^a The original treaty is on file in this Office (Upper Platte, I, 206, 1853).

Another treaty, made September 23, 1805, with the Sioux was also never printed in the United States Statutes at Large. It was submitted by the President to the Senate March 29, 1808. The Senate committee reported favorably on the 13th of April with an amendment. In its amended form the Senate on the 16th of April, 1808, consented to its ratification by a unanimous vote. An examination of the records of the State Department by Mr. C. C. Royce, of the Bureau of Eth-

^a It may also be found in Senate *Compilation of Indian Treaties*, page 440. See also note in 11 Stats., page 749.

nology, and formerly of this Office, failed to indicate any subsequent action by the President in proclaiming the ratification of this treaty; but more than twenty-five years subsequent to its ratification by the Senate the correspondence of the War Department speaks of the cession of land described therein as an accomplished fact. It appears in the appendix to the Senate Compilation of Indian Treaties, page 793.

The first treaty was made with the Delaware September 7, 1778, and the last treaty was made August 13, 1868, with the Nez Percé, though the last treaty proclaimed by the President February 17, 1870, was made as early as October 14, 1864, with the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians.

These 370 treaties were made at the following periods, viz:

1778.....	1	1808.....	2	1831.....	5	1852.....	2
1784.....	1	1809.....	4	1832.....	16	1853.....	3
1785.....	2	1814.....	1	1833.....	9	1854.....	18
1786.....	3	1815.....	14	1834.....	6	1855.....	19
1789.....	2	1816.....	10	1835.....	3	1856.....	3
1790.....	1	1817.....	5	1836.....	20	1857.....	2
1791.....	1	1818.....	15	1837.....	12	1858.....	4
1794.....	3	1819.....	4	1838.....	6	1859.....	4
1795.....	1	1820.....	6	1839.....	3	1860.....	1
1796.....	2	1821.....	3	1840.....	1	1861.....	4
1797.....	1	1822.....	2	1842.....	4	1862.....	3
1798.....	1	1823.....	1	1843.....	1	1863.....	8
1801.....	2	1824.....	3	1845.....	1	1864.....	4
1802.....	4	1825.....	20	1846.....	5	1865.....	18
1803.....	4	1826.....	4	1847.....	2	1866.....	7
1804.....	4	1827.....	3	1848.....	3	1867.....	8
1805.....	8	1828.....	4	1849.....	2	1868.....	8
1806.....	1	1829.....	4	1850.....	1		
1807.....	2	1830.....	2	1851.....	3		

By an act approved February 16, 1863 (12 Stats., p. 652), Congress declared—

That all treaties heretofore made and entered into by the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians, or any of them, with the United States, are hereby declared to be abrogated and annulled, so far as any treaties or any of them purport to impose any future obligation on the United States, and all lands or right of occupancy within the State of Minnesota, and all annuities and claims heretofore accorded to said Indians, or any of them, to be forfeited to the United States.

Of all treaties made with the Indians of the United States from 1778 to 1868, covering a period of ninety years, this is the only instance in which the Government has abrogated or annulled an Indian treaty after it had been ratified and proclaimed by the President.

Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1871 (16 Stats., p. 566), prohibited the making of any future Indian treaty. (See Rev. Stat., sec.

2079.) Since that time only *agreements* have been made with the Indians, subject to the approval of Congress. The number of such agreements that have been approved or confirmed by Congress is 74. The first was made September 20 et seq., 1872, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, and the last was made March 21, 1902, with the Choctaw and Chickasaw.

A schedule of these treaties and agreements appears on page 469 of this report.

INDIAN TRADERS.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1901, provided that any person considered by this Office to be a "proper person to engage in such trade" should be allowed to carry on business within the Osage Reservation. In its last annual report this Office suggested that a similar policy might be carried out to advantage on other reservations, leaving Indian trade without restrictions save as to the character of the trader and his compliance with Office regulations. The Indian appropriation act of the 3d of last March extended this provision so as to make it apply to all Indian reservations. This allows practically free trade upon Indian reservations, except that a trader must be licensed as hitherto, must be a "proper person" to be allowed to reside among Indians, and must comply with the regulations of the Indian Bureau.

Office letter of March 10 notified agents of this legislation and informed them that a "proper person" would be construed as one whose personal character and influence among the Indians would be conducive to their welfare and whose dealings with them would be both honest and just. Among the disqualifications should be counted bad morals, dishonest methods, or extortionate prices.

The number of traders to be allowed at an agency or on a reservation will hereafter largely regulate itself according to the law of supply and demand which obtains elsewhere, and the hoped-for result will be to give the Indians the benefit of all the competition practicable.

One restriction the Office still adds, which is that a trader shall have only one store upon a reservation. Branch stores, for which applications are frequently made, tend, of course, to cut off competition.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

The record for the past year demonstrates in a marked degree the activity of the officials of the Indian service in apprehending and prosecuting persons charged with having violated the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians. These officials have been hampered in the performance of such duty because of the difficulty experienced by them in securing evidence against the offenders.

Requests for authority to employ detectives were frequently received, but the Office was powerless to grant them because there were no funds under its control applicable for such employment.

The need for the employment of detectives for the purpose of obtaining evidence against liquor sellers is shown in a report dated April 7, 1903, made by Special Agent Brewster, of the Department of Justice. He referred to the opinion expressed by the United States attorney for the district of Oklahoma that the only way to apprehend the saloon keeper who is known to be violating the law is to use Indians as detectives. In justification of such a course the United States attorney cited the methods of the Post-Office and Treasury Departments in detecting violations of law and contended that it was the only way to accomplish successfully the desired result.

The decision of Judge Hanford of the United States circuit court for the district of Washington in the case of the United States *v.* Bagnell et al., rendered during the September, 1898, term, held that a mineral location on land opened to entry by the act of July 1, 1898, on the Colville Reservation, Wash., was not "Indian country" within the meaning of the liquor law and practically opened the gate to the introduction of liquor into that reservation. The commissioners of Ferry County, Wash., on the authority of that decision went so far as to issue licenses to dealers to sell liquor within the south half of the reservation.

Upon representations made by Mr. Albert M. Anderson, United States Indian agent at the Colville Agency, supplemented by a report from this office, the Department, on May 15, 1903, declared its unwillingness to accept the ruling of Judge Hanford as correct and expressed its disbelief that the act of 1898, subjecting the mineral lands of the Colville Reservation to entry under the mining laws, operated to destroy the character of the lands within that reservation as Indian country. The Department cited the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated October 4, 1898 (22 Opinions, 232), in which it was held that notwithstanding the extinguishment of the Indian title to specified tracts within the Indian Territory the Territory still remains Indian country. While the facts in respect to the Colville Reservation were somewhat different, it seemed to the Department that the same rule should be applied there and that it should be held that the allowance of mineral entries for portions of the land within the outer boundaries of the reservation does not take the reservation out of the class of lands properly designated as Indian country.

At the request of the Department the Attorney-General, on July 29, 1903, instructed the United States attorney for the district of Washington to institute proceedings against persons charged with selling liquor on the Colville Reservation, and if the decision of Judge Hanford

was thought to be for the present controlling, to adopt some method whereby the question involved may be reviewed by the appellate court.

At a recent date practically the same question arose in respect to the town sites of Washunga and Red Rock, located respectively in the Kaw and Oto reservations, Okla. These town sites are entirely surrounded by Indian-reservation lands, and unless it be held that they are still Indian country it will be difficult to prevent the introduction and sale of liquor there.

Several investigations of alleged infractions of the liquor law have been made by special agents of the Department of Justice, and numerous prosecutions and convictions of offenders have been had during the past year.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

But few requests for permission to engage Indians for exhibitions and shows have been received during the year, owing to the fact that the policy of the Department not to authorize their engagement for such purposes has become quite generally known. All such requests have been refused. With one exception, requests of officials in charge of State or county fairs or festivals, that Indians from various agencies be allowed to participate as an attraction, have also been refused. The exception was in the case of the annual carnival and festival at Denver, Colo., as to which the Department telegraphed the mayor of Denver, August 23, 1902, as follows:

Your telegram 21st received. Department for several years has consistently declined to permit Indians to take part in exhibitions, but last year waived rule in case of twenty-fifth anniversary of admission your State into the Union, held at Colorado Springs, on guarantee that Indians should take part only in historical parade. Practice of Indians camping your city for past several years was without Department knowledge or consent, as is reported visit of Arapahoes and Shoshones to Cheyenne. But for purpose stated in your telegram and guarantee of expenses, including return, will not object to Indians named going to Denver, providing also that they be properly guarded against excesses.

May 21, 1903, Jacob White Eyes reported that 8 Navaho Indians were stranded at Coney Island, N. Y., without means of reaching their homes; May 19, a Tuscarora Indian was reported as stranded in St. Louis; June 13, David P. Dyer, United States district attorney for east Missouri, reported 16 Indians from the Kiowa Agency, Okla., stranded in St. Louis from a Wild West show; and July 31, the United States district attorney at Janesville, Wis., reported that 16 Pine Ridge (S. Dak.) Sioux were left by a show at Janesville without means of getting home. In all four cases they were advised that as they had taken the responsibility of leaving their reservations without permission they would have to look to their employers for help, and that this Office had no funds to aid them.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

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

ALLOTMENTS ON RESERVATIONS.

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

Chippewa of Lake Superior, L'Anse and Vieux d' Sert Reserva- tion in Michigan	14
Chippewa of the Mississippi, White Earth Reservation in Minnesota	4,318
Kickapoo in Oklahoma	1
Nez Percé in Idaho	10
Sioux, Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota	5
Winnebago in Nebraska	92
Kaw in Oklahoma (homestead deeds)	247

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

Chippewa of Lake Superior, on the Lac Court Oreille Reserva- tion in Wisconsin	112
Sioux, Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota	1,071
Swinomish in Washington	7

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in this Office, but have not been acted upon:

Chippewa of Lake Superior, Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin	116
Sioux, Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota	313

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

Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent John H. Knight reported August 31, 1903, that he had then made 1,174 allotments, being 315 for the year ended on that date.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—Special Allotting Agent John K. Rankin reported August 24, 1903, that he had made 1,358 allotments, being 550 for the year ended on that date.

Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo.—The work of making allotments upon the Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo., was resumed May 21, 1903, H. G. Nickerson having been appointed a special allotting agent and assigned to that duty. This work was suspended because Allotting Agent Nickerson's predecessors had made many allotments of lands which were worthless and where they could not be irrigated. They had made 766 allotments to the Shoshoni and 442 to the Arapaho Indians, aggregating 1,208 allotments. Since his appointment Allotting Agent Nickerson has traveled over the entire reservation where allotments have been made and irrigation ditches constructed, or proposed to be constructed, and he recommends that all of the allotments be revised; that the allotments north of Big Wind River, on which there are no improvements, be canceled, as well as worthless allotments elsewhere,

and that lieu lands susceptible of irrigation be allotted. He expresses the opinion that negotiations should be conducted with the Indians with a view to obtaining their consent to the sale and relinquishment of a portion of their reservation, particularly that lying north of the river.

The whole subject of allotment and irrigation work on this reservation, and the advisability of negotiating with the Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation, was laid before the Department by this Office August 25, 1903. The opinion was expressed that the work of revising allotments could proceed; that the question of irrigation should not now be passed upon, and that early negotiations with the Indians would not be objectionable.

Sioux Ceded Lands.—The Indians who received allotments within the Sioux ceded tract, South Dakota, under the Sioux act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), have from time to time made relinquishments of the same. It has been the policy of the Department to encourage them to relinquish their allotments on the ceded lands and to remove to their respective reservations and take allotments there if found to be entitled thereto. For this reason none of these nonreservation allotments have as yet been submitted to the Department. When it shall have been ascertained that no other Indians within the Sioux ceded tract desire to relinquish their allotments, the unrelinquished allotments will be submitted to the Department for approval and for the issuance of patents.

NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work in the field among nonreservation Indians has been continued during the year by Special Allotting Agents William E. Casson and George A. Keepers, the former continuing the work of investigating, overhauling, and marking the corners of allotments previously made in the States of California and Nevada, while the latter was engaged in making new allotments in the State of Washington.

Redding and Susanville Districts, California.—During the month of December last Mr. Casson completed, so far as was deemed practicable at the time, the work of surveying and overhauling the allotments in the Susanville and Redding land districts in California, though much work which could be attended to largely by correspondence connected with changes in entries from allotments to homesteads, making settlement, settling conflicts, and adjusting disputes remained to be done. The total number of allotments and applications for allotments in these two districts was originally about 1,600. Of this number about 615 were in the Redding district, for the most of which trust patents have been issued, while those in the Susanville district numbered about 1,035, for which but few trust patents have been issued.

As a result of Mr. Casson's investigations, and in compliance with

the various rulings and decisions of the Department affecting this class of allottees, which have been referred to in previous annual reports, a large proportion of these 1,600 allotments, perhaps nearly one-third, have been surrendered or canceled, while from the reports made by Mr. Casson in other cases not yet acted upon a great many more will probably in the end have to be canceled. The necessity for making these cancellations is certainly to be regretted, especially as the Indian allottees thus adversely affected are among the best and most progressive of the nonreservation Indians. Naturally all of them are more or less discouraged and uneasy regarding the security of their allotments.

Carson City District, Nev.—Since last February Mr. Casson has been investigating and surveying the allotments in the Carson City, Nev., land district, numbering about 750, made to Indians of the Piute and Washo tribes. As was anticipated, the investigation shows that these allotments cover for the most part arid sagebrush and rough mountain lands, upon which it is out of the question for the Indians to reside and build homes. The most of these allotments will, of course, have to be canceled, and the Office feels that other arrangements should be made, if practicable, to provide homes for these people. One plan, which is now being investigated, is to reserve one or more small tracts of vacant Government land upon which a water supply can be developed at a moderate cost and locate the Indians thereon. Five or 10 acres of irrigated land is deemed to be amply sufficient to meet the requirements of these Indian families. In fact, the most important desideratum is to provide them with a home place—a piece of ground upon which they can live unmolested by the white land seeker.

Some of the Carson City allotments, it is understood, are embraced in the large irrigation system now being constructed by the Government on the Truckee River, and it is thought that arrangements can be made to place a number of these people upon the irrigated lands by securing the surrender of the present allotments, which embrace 160 acres each, and making new allotments of 5 or 10 acres each to heads of families and adults. The sale of enough of the allotted land might be authorized to meet the assessment that will be made under the law to pay for the irrigation system.

Fort McDermitt Military Reserve.—In 1892 the lands comprising this reserve were allotted in the field by Special Allotting Agent Michael Piggott, under the fourth section of the general allotment act, to non-reservation Indians, the allotments being Nos. 33 to 112, Carson City, Nev., series. The reserve embraced about 500 acres of irrigable land, to cover a portion of which ditches had been constructed by the military authorities. The remainder of the reserve consisted of arid and comparatively worthless lands, being unsusceptible of irrigation. The allotments were made by legal subdivisions, choice of the irrigable

land being determined by drawing slips from a hat. The result was that a few of the Indians, including wives, minor children, and non-progressives, were allotted all of the irrigable land, each receiving 80 acres.

For a number of years this office and the Department have had under consideration the advisability of reallocating these lands. During the past summer Mr. Casson investigated this matter carefully and surveyed and marked the corners of the legal subdivisions. His report of July 10, 1903, left no doubt but that the reallocation should be made, and in accordance with his recommendation, concurred in by the office in its letter of August 8, the Department on August 13, authorized the change to be made. September 21 Mr. Casson was accordingly instructed to procure the relinquishments of the allottees and to proceed to subdivide the 500 acres of irrigable land and allot the same in tracts of 5 or 10 acres each, giving the heads of families and single adults the preference in the order named, and allotting the remainder, if any, to the wives and minor children. Mr. Casson will also lay out any new irrigation ditches that may be required and show the Indians how to construct them. It is believed that when this work shall have been accomplished a number of Indian families will be provided with permanent home places and enabled to better their condition.

Owing to the absence of building materials of every description in that locality, and the prohibitory price of sawed lumber on account of the great distance from the railroad, it will be impossible for the Indians, as shown by Mr. Casson's report, to make permanent building improvements at present on the lands allotted to them. Action regarding compliance with this requirement has accordingly been deferred by the Department for the time being.

Sauk Valley, Washington.—Since my last annual report was submitted, Mr. Keepers has been engaged in making allotments to the Indians in Sauk Valley, Washington. In 1895 Special Allotting Agent Bernard Arntzen visited that locality and made some allotments, but was ordered elsewhere before the work was completed. Mr. Keepers has made 60 more allotments, numbered from 62 to 121, Seattle series. The lands allotted are embraced for the most part in townships included, or withdrawn from settlement with a view to being included, in a forest reservation. As the Indians were, however, in occupancy of and had improved the lands prior to the date of the order creating the forest reserve, they were no doubt entitled to have the lands allotted to them in severalty.

Mr. Keepers reports that these Indians are intelligent and progressive; that they took great interest in the work and assisted in its performance, and that the lands are well suited for Indian allotments and

homes, all containing at least small patches susceptible of cultivation. None of the lands allotted are particularly valuable for the timber thereon.

On timber lands.—By letter dated February 21, 1903, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Department modified the ruling previously in force prohibiting the allotment under the fourth section of the general allotment act of lands “more valuable for the timber than for agricultural or grazing purposes.” As modified, the regulations now permit the allotment of any lands containing a sufficient arable area to support an Indian family and suitable on the whole for a home for the allottee. In other words, such allottees are placed on the same footing with homestead entrymen, the lands being “subject to the same conditions, limitations, and restrictions as when entered under the homestead law.”

This modified ruling is a very important one for this class of allottees, averting as it does the necessity of canceling the large number of allotments in different portions of the United States, which contain more or less merchantable and valuable timber. In my last annual report, in which this subject of timber allotments was discussed, it was stated that in the Susanville district alone 129 allotments had been reported for cancellation on this ground. Unfortunately, a considerable number of such allotments in various districts had been canceled on this account during the past seven or eight years, before the ruling was modified.

Joint investigation.—Department letter of February 21 last also approved the recommendation made by this Office and the General Land Office, that all the nonreservation allotments of record be jointly investigated by the two offices. The purpose of this work, which had already been prosecuted by this Office for two or three years previously in the Redding and Susanville districts, is to effect the cancellation of all improper and unsuitable allotments, and to place the remainder on a more secure basis, as regards contests and interference on the part of white settlers, by determining the allottee's qualification, ascertaining the character of the land and its suitability, showing him the corners, persuading and assisting him, if an adult, to make settlement, etc.

This work of investigating all fourth-section allotments of record will be prosecuted with diligence by this Office and their validity determined at the earliest practicable date. As the General Land Office has not yet investigated the allotments in the Susanville and Redding districts through its special agents, the work there is still incomplete as regards compliance with the aforesaid Departmental instructions, and the allotments are still in a state of suspense. It is hoped that such investigation may be made at an early date, so that

the validity of the allotments may be determined finally and once for all, and trust patents issued where this has not already been done. It is not believed, and it can hardly be expected, that these Indians will enter with much zeal into the work of improving their allotments until this shall have been done.

Dayton Creek, Montana.—On October 23, 1902, the United States Indian agent of the Flathead Agency made report to this office respecting the Dayton Creek allotments, within the Kalispel land district, Montana—some 19 in number—and stated that they were all in the possession of white men; that some of these allotments had been in their possession for many years, while others had settled on them within the past four or five years; that nearly all of the white trespassers were cultivating the lands and had placed good and substantial improvements on them so that some of these allotments with clear title would be worth several thousand dollars; and that one Indian, named “Custa,” allotment No. 9, was in actual possession of his land, but that a white man had recently commenced contest proceedings against him for a part of it.

The agent made the following recommendations: First, that the allotments in conflict with the claim of Casey and Proctor be canceled; second, that the contest against “Custa,” allotment No. 9, be vigorously defended because this Indian had lived upon and farmed his allotment for many years, made a good home thereon, and was reasonably prosperous; third, that heirs of deceased Indian allottees be allowed to relinquish or to sell their rights to persons in possession or to any person who might wish to defend the Indian’s rights as against the person in possession; fourth, that all other allottees be permitted to relinquish their allotments; fifth, that upon the relinquishment of any of these claims by the Indians the sum of \$1.25 per acre be deposited with the United States Indian agent for their benefit, to be paid to them or expended in their behalf as might be deemed to their best interests.

These recommendations were made in the hope that they might lead to the ending of this long drawn out and troublesome question. The agent thought that land fully as good as that in contest was to be had on the Flathead Reservation, only a few miles away, and he believed that it would be better to locate the Indians upon new allotments than to undertake to dispossess the whites in behalf of the Indians. The removal of the Indians to new allotments on the reservation would be no hardship upon them, but the removal of the whites from these allotments would mean their financial ruin.

February 21, 1903, the agent was instructed to visit the Indian allottees at Dayton Creek and endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the contests between them and the whites. It was thought that by

the exercise of tact he might be able to terminate the contests initiated, adjust satisfactorily all the issues involved, and thus save useless and expensive litigation. These contests have not as yet been finally settled.

IRRIGATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the last fiscal year (1903) contained an appropriation of \$150,000 for construction of ditches and reservations, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, and authorized the employment of not exceeding two superintendents of irrigation.

Two irrigation engineers were employed under this appropriation, George Butler at large and John B. Harper on the Pueblo and Jicarilla reservations in New Mexico; and one, Walter B. Hill, in charge of construction on the Crow Reservation, in Montana, was paid from funds belonging to the Crow Indians.

Of the above appropriation \$120,950 has been expended, as follows:

For the Pueblos of New Mexico	\$11,200
Crow Reservation, Mont	39,000
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	11,100
Walker River Reservation, Nev	2,350
Western Shoshoni Reservation, Nev.....	3,000
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	9,300
Pima Reservation, Ariz.....	15,000
Navaho Reservation, Ariz	13,000
Klamath Reservation, Oreg.....	7,000
Mission reservations, California	10,000
	120,950
Total.....	120,950

Some \$4,000 more has been expended on other reservations in small amounts, leaving a balance of about \$25,000 at the present time, which will probably be reduced to \$12,000 or \$15,000 by the payment of outstanding liabilities.

The Crow Indians having expended nearly \$600,000 of their own funds in the construction of systems of irrigation, it was found necessary to use the appropriation for irrigation to complete their largest system. When completed, this system will be one of the finest and best constructed in the country. Some \$35,000 more will be required besides the cost of the necessary laterals, amounting, according to the estimate of Inspector Code, to about \$250,000.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$150,000, the employment of four skilled irrigation engineers being allowed. In addition to Messrs. Butler and Harper, Messrs. Walter B. Hill and James R. Meskimons have been appointed superintendents of irrigation.

The expenditure of \$142,265 has already been authorized, as follows:

Yakima Reservation, Wash	\$45,434
Zuñi Reservation, N. Mex.....	40,000
Pueblos, N. Mex	5,800
Pala Reservation, Cal.....	13,880
Crow Reservation, Mont.....	15,000
Western Shoshoni Reservation, Nev.....	5,000
Navaho Reservation, Ariz.....	3,885
Salaries of superintendents and small amounts on other reser- vations	13,266
Total	142,265

It has been found necessary to deny applications for funds greatly needed for work on other reservations, including \$20,000 to complete the Big Horn Canal on the Crow Reservation.

Mission Indians.—It is particularly gratifying to note the excellent results obtained during the past year through the effort made to secure water for irrigation, by means of artesian wells, for the Mission Indians of California, residing on the Torros and Cabezon reservations. Twenty-two wells were bored under a contract with the Coahuila Development Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., and an aggregate flow of 209.20 miner's inches of water was obtained. In addition, three wells were bored by the company, outside of its contract, on section 16, Torros Reservation, developing a total flow of 26.25 miner's inches. The water so obtained will beyond question prove a great boon to the Indians. With plenty of water they will now be able to raise various crops on lands that heretofore have been regarded as mere wastes of sand and sagebrush.

Navaho Reservation.—July 14, 1902, this office laid before the Department plans for beginning the construction on the Navaho Reservation of irrigation ditches leading from the San Juan River, and recommended that George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, be sent there for the purpose of surveying and staking off lines for three or four small ditches leading from the river at the most practicable points and where the largest quantities of good lands might be irrigated.

Superintendent Butler submitted his report to the office May 15, 1903. He surveyed and staked off two ditches, viz., the Sandeval ditch and the upper San Juan ditch. The former heads on the left bank of the river about 30 miles west of the eastern boundary of the reservation. He reported that there was nothing difficult of construction, the line running mostly in earth for its entire length of about 4½ miles, and estimated the cost to be \$10,644.63. The acreage reclaimable under the line is 822.4 acres, at a cost of \$12.94 per acre. This ditch has been constructed by Supervisor Shoemaker, under authority from the Department, at a cost of about \$10,000. It is known as Ditch No. 2.

The San Juan ditch was estimated by Superintendent Butler to cost

\$66,836.81. It has not been constructed. Mr. Shoemaker, supervisor of ditches, is of the opinion that the irrigation funds can be more profitably expended in the construction of smaller ditches leading from the San Juan River. He accordingly recently submitted an estimate to construct ditch No. 3, surveyed by himself, at a cost of \$3,885.87. Authority was granted for the expenditure of this sum by Supervisor Shoemaker, who had been made a special disbursing officer and had given bond. The work of irrigating the Navaho lands along the San Juan River will be pushed and the Indians encouraged to locate upon and cultivate the lands when irrigated. This course seems to be the only way to place the Navaho in a position to become self-supporting and comfortable.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

Inherited Lands (act May 27, 1902).—The amended rules for the conveyance of inherited Indian lands approved October 4, 1902, provide that a list of such land as is to be offered for sale must be posted in the office of the Indian agent or other officer in charge for ninety days from the first Monday after a petition for the sale of the land has been filed. By reason of this amendment no deed for inherited Indian land was approved by the Department until March 4, 1903. Since that date the sale of inherited Indian land has steadily progressed, and it appears from the volume of business being transacted that the Indian heirs are, as a rule, taking advantage of the law authorizing them to sell and convey such land as is inherited by them from some deceased Indian allottee.

The descent and distribution of allotted Indian land is governed by the laws of descent in force in the several States and Territories wherein the land is situated. There is some doubt as to whether this provision is the best that could have been made, for under the law each member of the Indian tribe received an allotment without regard to age or sex, thereby distributing the tribal real property among men, women, and children. Certain unusual conditions arise by reason of this distribution, and the application of such laws of descent to the real property so distributed in some instances works an injury to the Indians and in others creates much inequality. The injury arises where a white man has married an Indian woman and subsequently deserted her, leaving more or less offspring of the marriage. In such instances, if these children die, the white husband, as a rule, inherits all of their allotted land to the exclusion of the mother and the surviving brothers and sisters, if any, who in equity are entitled to at least a portion of it. The inequality arises largely from the fact that as a rule these laws of descent provide that the father shall be entitled to all the estate owned by any deceased child who dies without

issue, thus depriving the wife and surviving children of any share in the property.

Enough land has been conveyed to test thoroughly the practicability of the amended rules, and they have so far met all requirements, and a few amendments of an explanatory nature rather than amendatory are all that have been found necessary. These amendments were approved by the Department September 18, 1903, and are as follows:

Paragraph 5 of section 1 was amended by providing that—

Bids will be received for inherited Indian lands up to 12 o'clock noon of the day upon which bids are advertised to be opened, at which hour they will be opened.

Paragraph 6 of section 1 was amended by directing Indian agents and other officers in charge of agencies, as follows:

You are directed to cause to be inserted in the advertisements published by you concerning the sale of inherited Indian lands notice to the effect that the sealed envelopes containing bids should not have noted thereon descriptions of the lands to which the bids relate, but that there shall be noted on such envelopes the dates upon which the same are to be opened. You will further notify all prospective bidders of the change in the amended rules, as indicated in this paragraph, furnishing them with a copy of this circular letter.

Paragraph 8 of section 1 was amended to read as follows:

Purchasers shall pay all costs of conveyancing, and, in addition thereto, the following sum, to wit: If the purchase price is \$1,000, or less, \$1; if it is more than \$1,000 and less than \$2,000, \$1.50; and where the purchase price is more than \$2,000, \$2, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for giving due public notice, as hereinafter provided, that the lands will be sold.

Paragraph 11 of section 1 was also amended by adding the following:

A list of the lands offered for sale will be published in the weekly edition of the newspaper of widest circulation in the county in which such lands are situated, such list to be corrected on Monday of each week, adding thereto such other lands as may have been listed and removing therefrom such lands as may have been sold during the prior week.

It is believed that these rules protect the interests of the Indian heirs as fully as they can be protected under the law, and at the same time they are in no way complex and leave the Indian heirs to the free exercise of their discretion in determining whether or not they will sell their inherited land.

The provision in the amended rules that sealed bids for the land offered for sale must be deposited with the Indian agent or other officer in charge is no doubt productive of better prices, as is evidenced by the sale under the amended rules of lands which had been sold under the rules approved June 26, 1902, but which sales had never been approved by the Department. A comparison of the prices agreed to be paid under the former rules and the prices paid for the same land under the amended rules shows that the latter will average from 10 to 50 per cent higher than the former, and in some cases a much higher

percentage of gain has been noted. As an illustration, the records show that \$1,875 each was offered originally for two 120-acre tracts located within the limits of the Sisseton Reservation, S. Dak., while under the amended rules one tract brought \$2,165 and the other \$2,251.50. Another tract of 151 acres on the same reservation brought \$2,400 under the amended rules, while but \$2,000 had before been offered. Three tracts located within the limits of the Sac and Fox Agency originally brought \$1,000, \$1,200, and \$1,000, while under the amended rules they sold for \$1,220, \$1,904, and \$1,100, respectively. At Ponca, etc., Agency land that brought originally \$650, \$1,300, and \$2,000 sold for \$800, \$1,680, and \$2,226 under the amended rules.

Part of this increase in the prices paid is no doubt due to the fact that at the second offering of these lands it was more generally known that they were for sale and the public had become better acquainted with the manner in which such sales were to be conducted; but the increase is no doubt largely due to the fact that the land was sold under sealed bids.

The following table shows the amount of inherited Indian land sold to and including September 15, 1903, the location of the same, and the average prices paid:

TABLE 11.—Sales of inherited lands under act of May 27, 1902.

Location of land sold.	Number of acres sold.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Cantonment, Okla.....	633.06	\$6,560.40	\$10.36
Cheyenne and Arapah, Okla.....	1,980.45	31,584.50	15.94
Grande Ronde, Oreg.....	80	914.00	11.42
Kiowa, Okla.....	160	8,510.00	53.18
Leech Lake, Minn.....	45.25	226.25	5.00
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....	3,845.33	89,939.25	23.38
Oneida, Wis.....	44	700.00	15.90
Pawnee, Okla.....	1,439.26	19,754.32	13.72
Ponca, Oto, and Oakland, Okla.....	12,298.63	235,948.38	19.18
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha, Kans.....	2,149.78	50,730.00	23.59
Quapaw, Ind. T.....	1,338.30	24,986.60	18.67
Sauk and Fox, Okla.....	8,611.89	94,976.00	11.02
Santee, Nebr.....	2,313.40	29,126.00	12.59
Shawnee, Okla.....	1,271.40	31,471.00	24.67
Siletz, Oreg.....	98.51	620.00	6.29
Sisseton, S. Dak.....	3,710.10	55,441.37	14.94
White Earth, Minn.....	160	2,300.00	14.37
Yankton, S. Dak.....	4,814.63	73,385.18	17.00
Total.....	44,493.99	757,173.25	17.01

From the above table it may be observed that over three-quarters of a million dollars have been paid to the Indians for their inherited lands in a comparatively short time, as every sale is made for cash and the money paid direct to the heirs. It not unfrequently happens that from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and as high as \$5,000 are paid to one individual, and when it is remembered that this same Indian has perhaps never before been in possession of more than a few dollars at any one time, and has no practical business experience, it is not to be expected that he will be

benefited in proportion to the amount of money received by him. As soon as he receives the money he is free to dispose of it as he sees fit and is absolutely without any restraint.

A number of suggestions have been submitted which seek to protect the Indian from being defrauded out of his money after it is received by him, and one of these suggestions appears to be worthy of serious consideration, to wit: That the land be sold on time, the consideration to be paid in annual installments covering a period of ten or fifteen years, and the evidence of indebtedness to be nonnegotiable and the deed withheld until the consideration is fully paid. It is agreed that this method of disposing of the land would cut off speculation, make it possible for many home seekers to acquire it who are unable to buy for cash, and would best subserve the interests of the heirs, since it would provide them with an annual income and cut off the possibility of an early dissipation of the proceeds.

The legal heirs to the land sold have in most cases been easily ascertained, and but little litigation has grown out of the distribution of the property. By reason of these conditions but few Indians have been put to any expense in establishing their heirship, and much of the expense that they have incurred by having estates probated has been entirely unnecessary. Some of the heirs have been induced to probate the estates in which they are interested by attorneys whose sole object is evidently to collect a fee, since the facts show in most of such cases that no complications whatever existed and that a decree of court was entirely unnecessary in order to determine the legal heirs. This practice of probating estates has been discouraged by the officials in charge, and this item of expense will no doubt constantly decrease. There are estates in which it becomes necessary to determine the legal heirs by decree of court, and the expense of obtaining such decree in these cases is unavoidable.

It is questionable whether or not the sale of land inherited by minors should be generally permitted. The fact that the land is in most cases rapidly increasing in value and is readily leased to good advantage would seem to make as desirable an investment as could be procured by a guardian after the proceeds are in his hands. The risk which always attends personal property in the hands of a guardian, together with the cost of administering the trust, would be largely absent if the land remains unsold; and it yet remains to be shown where it is any advantage to the ward to have his property converted into money with the attending risk and expense. This view is further supported by the fact that most of the land heretofore sold has been purchased by from a half dozen to a dozen individuals at each agency, showing that to buy this land is considered by them a good investment; for from the amounts purchased it is quite evident they are buying the land for investment purposes and not as homes. If, then, the busi-

ness men of these communities consider this the best investment for their money, it is evident that a guardian could hardly expect to find a better one.

The sales thus far perfected have been accomplished without any evidence of strife or criticism on the part of those interested and the motives of the seller and purchaser have been impugned in but few instances and the disapproval of deeds executed has been as seldom ordered. From the large number of petitions being received it is evident that the sale of inherited Indian land will continue active at least until the accumulated supply of such land has been largely decreased. When this accumulated supply is disposed of the sales will then necessarily diminish, as the amount of inherited land subject to sale will depend upon the death rate from year to year among the allottees of the several tribes.

Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.—The sales of these lands have not been so many during the past year as formerly. The last annual report stated that up to August 15, 1902, under the acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 295), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., p. 247), 1,149 conveyances of land had been made by the Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 118,663.47 acres, at a valuation of \$678,732.01, an average of \$5.72 per acre.

Between August 15, 1902, and August 15, 1903, there were approved by the Department 109 conveyances of land by the Citizen Potawatomi Indians, amounting to 11,813.20 acres, at a valuation of \$86,314.20, an average of \$7.31 per acre; also 47 conveyances by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 4,445 acres, at a valuation of \$42,136.96, an average of \$9.48 per acre.

The total sales of land by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 1,305 conveyances, aggregating 134,921.67 acres of land, at a valuation of \$807,183.17, an average of \$5.98 per acre.

Peoria and Miami, Indian Territory.—The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1902, under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., p. 72), 103 conveyances of land had been made by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 7,293.06 acres, at a valuation of \$79,868.40, an average of \$10.95 per acre; also 43 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,197.80 acres, at a valuation of \$33,392.50, an average of \$10.44 per acre.

Between August 15, 1902, and August 15, 1903, there were approved by the Department 15 conveyances of land by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 1,149.70 acres, at a valuation of \$16,126.60, an average of \$14 per acre; and 6 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 490 acres, at a valuation of \$9,160, an average of \$18.69 per acre.

The total sales of lands by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of June 7, 1897, are 118 conveyances by the Peoria

Indians, amounting to 8,442.76 acres, at a valuation of \$95,995, an average of \$11.36 per acre; and 49 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,687.80 acres, at a valuation of \$42,552.50, an average of \$11.54 per acre; making 167 conveyances by both tribes, aggregating 12,130.56 acres, at a valuation of \$138,547.50, an average of \$11.42 per acre.

Wyandot, Indian Territory.—The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1902, under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., p. 343), there had been approved by the Department 22 conveyances of land, amounting to 455.50 acres, at a valuation of \$9,552.50, an average of \$20.97 per acre. Between August 15, 1902, and August 15, 1903, there were approved by the Department 4 conveyances, amounting to 112 acres, at a valuation of \$3,340, an average of \$29.82 per acre.

The total sales of land by this tribe of Indians since the passage of the act of June 10, 1896, are 26 conveyances, amounting to 567.50 acres, at a valuation of \$12,892.50, an average of \$22.73 per acre.

L'Anse band of Chippewa, Michigan.—The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1902, there had been approved by the President 197 conveyances of land, amounting to 11,985.52 acres, at a valuation of \$47,936.76, an average of nearly \$4 per acre.

Between August 15, 1902, and August 15, 1903, there were approved by the President 80 conveyances of land, amounting to 6,098.61 acres, at a valuation of \$17,435, an average of \$2.86 per acre.

The total sales of lands by this band of Indians are 277 conveyances, amounting to 18,084.13, at a valuation of \$65,371.76, an average of \$3.61 per acre.

Chippewa of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.—The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1902, there had been approved by the President 12 conveyances of land made by members of the Bad River and Red Cliff bands, under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stats., p. 1109), amounting to 709.95 acres, at a valuation of \$3,759.60, an average of \$5.29 per acre.

Between August 15, 1902, and August 15, 1903, there were approved by the President 6 conveyances of land by the Bad River Chippewa, amounting to 366.04 acres, at a valuation of \$3,068.90, an average of \$8.39 per acre; and 2 conveyances by the Red Cliff Chippewa, amounting to 120 acres, at a valuation of \$735, an average of \$6.12 per acre.

The total sales by these two bands of Indians are 20 conveyances, aggregating 1,195.99 acres, at a valuation \$7,563.50, an average of \$6.32 per acre.

Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands of Chippewa, Michigan.—For the twelve months ending August 15, 1903, there have been approved by the Department 18 conveyances of land by those members of said bands designated in the third article of the treaty of

October 18, 1864 (14 Stats., p. 658), as "not so competent," amounting to 307 acres, at a valuation of \$4,187.50, an average of \$13.64 per acre.

TABLE 12.—Recapitulation of sales of Indian lands.

Indians.	Conveyances.	Area.	Valuation.	Average per acre.
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma.....	109	11,813.20	\$86,314.20	\$7.31
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	47	4,445.00	42,136.96	9.48
Peoria, Indian Territory.....	15	1,149.70	16,126.60	14.00
Miami, Indian Territory.....	6	490.00	9,160.00	18.69
Wyandot, Indian Territory.....	4	112.00	3,340.00	29.82
L'Anse Chippewa, Michigan.....	80	6,098.61	17,435.00	2.86
Bad River Chippewa, Wisconsin.....	6	366.04	3,068.90	8.39
Red Cliff Chippewa, Wisconsin.....	2	120.00	735.00	6.12
Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Chippewa, Michigan.....	18	307.00	4,187.50	13.54
Total.....	287	24,901.55	182,504.16	7.33
Inherited lands.....		44,493.99	757,173.25	17.01

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

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:

TABLE 13.—Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 21, 1902, to August 15, 1903.

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Location.
Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church.	Nov. 6, 1902	40	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	Nov. 8, 1902	160	Red Lake, Minn.
Roman Catholic Church.....	.....do.....	2	Gila River, Ariz.
Do.....	.....do.....	5	Gila Bend, Ariz.
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.	Nov. 14, 1902	.....	Among Sauk and Fox, Winnebago, Omaha, and Chippewa Indians. (To continue missions of Board of Foreign Missions.)
Gospel Missionary Union of Missouri (Rev. Geo. S. Fisher).	Jan. 3, 1903	.....	Among Western Navaho near Tuba, Ariz. (Temporary use of buildings, orchard, and land for garden known as Hiram Lyond place.)
American Missionary Association, Congregational Church.	Mar. 12, 1903	160	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Episcopal Church in Utah.....	Apr. 17, 1903	1.37	Uinta Valley, Utah.
Evangelical Lutheran General Synod.	May 21, 1903	3.50	White Mountain, Ariz.
Roman Catholic Church.....	June 2, 1903	3	Southern Ute, Colo.
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.	June 3, 1903	2.50	Among Shevrit Indians, Utah.
Presbytery of Highland, Synod of Kansas, Presbyterian Church.	June 18, 1903	40	Kickapoo, Kans.
Roman Catholic Church.....	June 20, 1903	160	In Chin Lee Valley, Navaho Reservation, Ariz.
Lutheran Church.....	July 6, 1903	10	Menominee, Wis.
Women's National Indian Association.	Aug. 4, 1903	4	Among Western Navaho near Tuba, Ariz. (Temporary use of stone house and land known as part of Allen property.)

June 27, 1903, the Department granted authority for the temporary use by the trustees of public school district No. 5, Valley County, Mont., for public school purposes, of three-fourths of an acre on the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.—September 28, 1892, the President approved rules to govern the sale of timber on the allotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation that had been conveyed by patent from the United States to Indian allottees. The Indians were authorized to sell the timber in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854. J. H. Cushway & Co. was the highest bidder for the timber to be sold. Thirteen timber contracts have been approved since my last annual report. The contracts expire ten years from the date of their approval. About seventy of the contracts entered into have expired and the timber has not been cut. The question arose as to whether the timber contractor should be permitted to renew these contracts at the prices agreed to be paid in 1892, or whether the contractor should be required to pay what the timber is now worth, timber having increased in value since the contracts were originally made. The Department has fixed prices under which these contracts may be renewed, but the contractor has not finally accepted the proposition.

Bad River Reservation, Wis.—December 6, 1893, under the provisions of the same treaty, the President approved similar rules for the sale of timber on Bad River allotments. Justus S. Stearns, of Ludington, Mich., is the authorized contractor. No contracts covering timber on this reservation have been approved during the year under the regulations of December 6, 1893. January 18, 1901, five additional allotments were approved, and 352 more on October 1 of the same year. The President had previously authorized the cancellation of 35 patents to allottees whose allotments had been burned over, and directed that they be permitted to select other lands in lieu thereof. In the latter part of January, 1902, Agent Campbell forwarded contracts between 350 of the allottees referred to and Mr. Stearns. Mr. Stearns agreed to pay the allottees \$5 per thousand feet for the green white pine and \$3.50 for the green Norway pine, which was an advance of \$1 on the white pine and \$1.50 on the Norway pine over the price he had paid under previous contracts. Authority for the sale of the timber on these allotments had not been granted by the President, and on February 3, 1902, the Office recommended that the President be requested to authorize such of the allottees as might desire to do so to enter into contracts with Mr. Stearns for the sale of their timber under the regulations of December 6, 1893.

December 29, 1902, the President approved regulations to govern the sale of the timber on these allotments, under which the timber was to be sold on sealed bids, after due public advertisement, to the highest bidder. Notice of the willingness of the Department to permit the Indians to sell their timber was duly given, and on February 26, 1903, Agent Campbell submitted the bids of Horace A. Cline &

Co., M. T. O'Connell, Justus S. Stearns, Andrew J. Meiklejohn, and Andrew Jensen. April 6 these bids were transmitted to the Department and on April 11 they were rejected.

The Department recognized that Mr. Stearns was possibly entitled to equitable consideration by reason of his former purchase of timber from other allottees of this reservation and of the informal understanding had at that time, and May 21, 1903, directed that the contracts hereinbefore mentioned be approved with the following modification:

For value received and in consideration of the approval by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as hereby modified, of the annexed original contract between _____, an Indian of the Bad River Reservation, party of the first part, and Justus S. Stearns, party of the second part; the undersigned, said Justus S. Stearns, hereby agrees to pay to the United States Indian agent at the La Pointe Agency, in trust for said party of the first part, for all timber cut on the lands therein described, the following rates, viz:

	Per thousand.
All merchantable white pine	\$8. 00
All merchantable Norway	8. 00
All merchantable hemlock	1. 50
All merchantable elm	2. 00
All merchantable bass	4. 00
All merchantable birch	3. 50
All merchantable oak	6. 00
All merchantable maple	3. 00

These prices to cover all the merchantable timber on the land, whether green, dead, down, or burnt, existing in each and every log of the different varieties named.

And said Justus S. Stearns hereby ratifies and adopts said original contract as hereby modified, and agrees that the same shall in every particular and in all its terms be binding and in force against him, with the modification as to the schedule of prices by this supplemental agreement fixed and determined.

_____. [SEAL.]

In presence of—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
_____, 1903.

The within contract is hereby approved, subject to the regulations approved by the President December 29, 1902, as herein modified.

_____,
Commissioner.

The contracts were approved May 23, 1903, in accordance with this modification.

Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, Wis.—December 11, 1902, the President approved rules and regulations to govern the sale of timber on allotted lands of the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, and authorized the allottees to enter into timber contracts with the successful bidders, Messrs. Signor, Crisler & Co. No timber contracts under this authority have been forwarded for consideration.

Grand Portage Reservation, Wis.—October 2, 1901, regulations were approved by the Department to govern the sale of timber on the Grand Portage Reservation in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stats., 785). Under these regulations the Indians are not permitted to cut standing pine. The regulations were to be in force for one year from the date of their approval unless sooner modified or revoked by the Department; but this fact was overlooked by the Office and Agent Campbell until July 23, 1903. Then the matter was brought to the attention of the Department with recommendation that inasmuch as it appeared that the timber operations had been successfully and satisfactorily conducted, the regulations be extended to expire October 2, 1904. This was approved by the Department July 27 and the regulations continued.

The John B. Bigboy case.—The regulations approved by the President December 6, 1893, governing the cutting and sale of timber on the Bad River Reservation, Wis., provide that the proceeds from the sale of the timber, after making certain deductions, shall "be deposited in some national bank subject to check of the Indian owner of the allotment, countersigned by the Indian agent of the La Pointe agency, unless otherwise stipulated in contracts with particular Indians." The agent was subsequently instructed not to pay to any Indian, without the consent of this Office, more than \$10 per month of the timber money to his credit, unless it be in case of actual sickness or to pay the expenses of the education of the allottee. Many of the Indians applied to the Office, through the agent, for a greater amount of the money to their credit, in some instances desiring to withdraw the entire sum. Whenever it was satisfactorily shown that the applicant was competent to manage his own affairs, and that he would invest the money in some profitable undertaking, the agent was directed to pay him the amount applied for.

John B. Bigboy requested that the agent be instructed to pay to him the money to his credit, being the proceeds from the sale of the timber from his allotment. The Office decided to authorize the agent to pay the money under the conditions above named; but Bigboy was dissatisfied with those conditions and filed a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia praying that writ of mandamus issue directing the Department and this Office to cause the money to be paid to him. There was deposited to his credit with the Ashland National Bank, of Ashland, Wis., \$1,144.05. The supreme court of the District of Columbia directed that the writ of mandamus be issued requiring the Department and this Office to show cause why the money should not be paid to Bigboy. An appeal was taken to the court of appeals of the District. The court of appeals held—

We are of opinion, therefore, that by the petition and the return in this case there is not shown a plain ministerial duty to be performed by the respondents and which

they are required by law to perform for the relator; that the matter of citizenship of the relator has nothing whatever to do with the case; and that the result of the writ of mandamus here would be to control the administrative action of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior, which it is not competent for the courts to do.

The rule to show cause was therefore discharged, and the petition was dismissed. The opinion is published in full at page 465.

Menominee Reservation, Wis.—On December 15, 1902, the Department approved the amended rules to govern the cutting and banking of saw logs by the Menominee Indians on their reservation. On the same date the Secretary also granted authority for the cutting and banking of 15,000,000 feet of *green* pine and hemlock timber during the logging season of 1902-3. The full amount covered by the authority was cut and banked under thirty-eight contracts with the Indians, which were approved on January 14, 1903. The logs were sold by bank scale to the highest bidder after due advertisement in three leading newspapers. The purchaser was S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., at \$16.30 per thousand.

On February 12, 1903, the Department granted authority for the cutting and banking of 5,000,000 feet of *dead* pine and hemlock timber during the season of 1903-4. Authority was also granted, on August 20, 1903, for the cutting and banking of 15,000,000 feet of *green* pine and hemlock timber during the logging season of 1903-4. Fifty-six contracts with the Indians for the cutting and banking of the latter amount of timber were approved on September 22.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

The terms for which Indian allotments may be leased were given in the annual reports of this office for the years 1900 and 1901. The maximum is three years for grazing lands or farming and grazing, and five years for farming, business, and mining; except that unimproved lands on the Yakima Reservation, Wash., may be leased for not exceeding ten years for agricultural purposes. 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 have provision either for placing some substantial improvements on the premises, or for breaking new lands, or for both.

The amended rules governing the leasing of allotted lands, approved March 21, 1902, provide that—

Every adult male able-bodied Indian not engaged in some permanent business or occupation by which he is gaining a livelihood for himself and family will be required to reserve not less than 40 acres of cultivable land from his own allotment for occupancy and cultivation by himself, which shall always be exempt from leasing.

Adult male Indians not wholly disqualified by physical or mental infirmities from working a portion of their allotments, but who may be less able than those not so disqualified, will be required to work or manage a part of their allotments, to be regulated and determined by the actual conditions in each case, to be fully and conclusively shown in the applications for permission to lease.

In both of these cases the allottees will be permitted to receive a portion or percentage of their lease money from that portion of their allotments that may be leased, the remainder to be retained until the expiration of the lease period, whenever, in the discretion of the agent, such action will not work a hardship to the allottee.

October 13, 1903, the Department amended the rules relating to mining leases on allotted lands, as follows:

No applications for mining leases will be considered by the Department, unless specific permission has first been granted by the Department for negotiating for the same with the individual Indians whose lands are sought to be leased.

The following résumé includes all leases approved since the date of the last annual report, up to the 9th instant:

Cheyenne and Arapaho Lands, Okla.—Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency: Four hundred and fifteen farming and grazing leases and 2 business leases. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre for grazing lands to \$1.25 for farming lands. The business leases are for a drug and notion store, 5 acres, at \$4.40 per acre; and for feeding and slaughtering cattle, 20 acres, at \$1 per acre.

Cantonment School: One hundred and thirteen farming and grazing leases. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to 71 cents per acre for farming lands. Nine leases from this school have been received and are awaiting examination.

Seger School: Fifty-seven farming and grazing leases and 2 business leases. The money consideration ranges from 20 cents per acre for grazing lands to \$1 per acre for farming lands. The business leases are for a drug store and butcher shop, one-half acre each, for three years, at \$12 per annum.

Colville Agency, Wash.—Eight farming and grazing leases. The money consideration ranges from 62½ cents to \$5.62 per acre per annum.

Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Forty-two grazing leases. The consideration ranges from 10 cents to 25 cents per acre per annum.

Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.—Four grazing leases. The consideration ranges from 10 cents to 38 cents per acre per annum.

Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Eight hundred and sixty-three farming and grazing leases and 3 business leases—274 of the Kiowa, 267 of the Comanche, 65 of the Apache, 134 of the Wichita, and 123 of the Caddo Indians. The consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre for grazing lands to \$10.50 for farming lands. The business leases are for a brick kiln, 4 acres, at \$30 per acre per annum; a water supply for an ice plant, \$25 per annum for one-fourth of an acre; and a slaughterhouse, \$10 per annum for one acre. Two Kiowa leases for mining oil and gas are now before the Department for consideration.

La Pointe Agency, Wis.—One farming and business lease. The consideration is 35 cents per acre per annum.

Leech Lake Agency, Minn.—Two business leases. One is for a sawmill at \$4 per acre per annum, and the other is for a park at \$5.83 per acre per annum.

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—Two hundred and eighty-eight farming and grazing leases and 9 business leases. The consideration ranges from 50 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$6.60 for farming lands. The business leases are for a butcher shop at \$7 per month; a brick kiln at \$3.25 per acre per annum; a warehouse at \$72 for the fraction of an acre; a tramway, one acre, at \$10 per annum; piping spring water to town, one-fourth of an acre, at \$50 per annum; a real estate and insurance office, 2,400 square feet, at \$6.50 per month; a blacksmith shop, 5,000 square feet, at \$7 per month; an ice cream stand, 5,000 square feet, at \$5 per month, and one acre, for drying brick, at \$10 per annum.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—Six hundred and thirty-five farming and grazing leases—293 of the Omaha and 342 of the Winnebago Indians; also 1 lease for residence and feed lot, 5 acres, for \$5 per year. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$3 for farming lands.

Ponca, Oto, and Oakland Agency, Okla.—One hundred and seventy-five farming and grazing leases—125 of the Ponca, 10 of the Tonkawa, and 40 of the Oto Indians. The money consideration ranges from 75 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$3 for farming lands.

Pawnee Reservation, Okla.—Two hundred and seventy-eight farming and grazing leases. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$3.50 for farming lands.

Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.—One hundred and fourteen farming and grazing leases—90 of the Potawatomi, 17 of the Kickapoo, 1 of the Iowa, and 6 of the Sauk and Fox Indians. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$3 per acre for farming lands.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—Four farming and grazing leases. The consideration ranges from \$5.26 per acre per annum to \$10.50.

Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Three farming and grazing leases. The money consideration is 37½ cents per acre per annum.

Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.—One hundred and sixty-nine farming and grazing leases—146 of the Sauk and Fox and 23 of the Iowa Indians. The money consideration ranges from 19 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$3 for farming lands.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—One hundred and ninety-nine farming and grazing leases—168 of the Santee and 31 of the Ponca Indians. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$2 for farming lands. A few leases have been made

at this agency for a consideration of one-third of the crops. Such leases provide in case of a crop failure for paying a stipulated sum in cash equaling the estimated value of one-third of the crop.

Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Kickapoo Reservation, Okla.—One hundred and seventy-four farming and grazing leases—38 of the Potawatomi, 76 of the Kickapoo, and 60 of the Absentee Shawnee Indians. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$4.32 for farming lands.

Siletz Reservation, Oreg.—Twelve farming and grazing leases. The money consideration ranges from 30 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$1.12 for farming lands.

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.—One hundred and forty-two farming and grazing leases. The money consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$1.38 for farming lands.

Southern Ute Agency, Colo.—One farming lease. The consideration is improvements valued at \$258.

Yakima Agency, Wash.—Eighty-two farming and grazing leases, 5 for farming and nursery, and 4 business leases. The cash consideration ranges from 50 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$2.50 for farming lands. The consideration for the farming and nursery leases ranges from 66 cents to 80 cents per acre. The business leases are one-half acre for business and residence, \$30 per annum; one-half acre for office and residence, \$25 per annum; one-quarter acre for telephone office and barber shop, \$30 per annum, and one-third acre for creamery and skimming station, \$25 per acre.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—Eight hundred and thirty leases. The majority of these leases are for grazing purposes, but a few are for farming. The consideration ranges from 20 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$1.50 for farming lands. Some of the farming leases are made for a consideration of one-third of the crops. Provision is made in case of a crop failure for the payment of a stipulated sum equal to the estimated value of one-third of the crop.

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report leases and permits for the use of tribal lands have been executed as follows:

Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.—One grazing lease in favor of Eugene Holcomb for district No. 2; term, four years from June 1, 1903; area, 368,640 acres; annual rental, \$11,059.20. Also four grazing permits as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
George La Plant	June 1, 1902, to June 1, 1903	1,350	\$1.00	\$1,350.00
Sophia Herbert .....	.....do	450	1.00	450.00
Lucy Paradis .....	.....do	398	1.00	398.00
Julia Dunn .....	.....do	400	1.00	400.00

Crow Reservation, Mont.—One grazing lease in favor of Lee Simonsen for district No. 3; term, three years from April 1, 1903; area, 435,000 acres; annual rental, \$8,250.

Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.—One grazing permit in favor of Francis M. Hodges for the pasturage of 125 head of cattle; rate, \$1 per head.

Duck Valley Reservation, Nev.—Four grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Garat & Co.	March 1, 1903, to March 1, 1904	300	\$1.00	\$300.00
John S. Winter.	do	50	1.00	50.00
E. M. Brass & Co.	do	150	1.00	150.00
A. M. Harris.	do	50	1.00	50.00

Flathead Reservation, Mont.—Three grazing permits of nonresident stock owners and 16 grazing permits of resident stock owners, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Nonresident stock owners:				
Hubbart Cattle Co.	May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904	600	\$1.00	\$600.00
Do	June 1, 1903, to June 1, 1904	298	1.00	298.00
John Herman	May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904	800	1.00	800.00
Resident stock owners:				
Allen Sloan	April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904.	{ 335	1.00	} 342.50
Do	do	{ α 15	.50	
Louis Couture	do	102	1.00	102.00
Mike Matte	do	215	1.00	215.00
William Irvine	do	{ 150	1.00	} 155.00
Alex. Morrigrau	do	{ α 10	.50	
Arthur Larrivie	do	877	1.00	877.00
T. G. Demus	do	56	1.00	56.00
Michael Pablo	do	135	1.00	135.00
Mary Lameroux	do	95	1.00	95.00
George Mallet	do	1,334	1.00	1,334.00
Joe McDonald	do	215	1.00	215.00
Yum Sum Kin	do	102	1.00	102.00
L. J. Marion	do	{ 50	1.00	} 100.00
Baptiste Jett	do	{ α 100	.50	
Wm. J. Bell, jr.	do	α 50	.50	25.00
Do	do	315	1.00	} 322.00
Do	do	{ α 15	.50	
Do	do	1,050	1.00	} 1,065.00
Do	do	{ α 30	.50	
Do	do	80	1.00	80.00

α Horses.

Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.—Fourteen grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Harley Martin	April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904	2,000	\$1.00	\$2,000.00
H. J. Ramer	do	1,000	1.00	1,000.00
John W. Hampson	do	650	1.00	650.00
J. J. Vosburg	do	300	1.00	300.00
D. D. Crabb	do	256	1.00	256.00
Charles Savage	do	120	1.00	120.00
Abner Ellsworth	do	115	1.00	115.00
Delbert Penrod	do	58	1.00	58.00
James Warren	do	100	1.00	100.00
P. E. Slaughter	do	200	1.00	200.00
P. T. Coleman	do	750	1.00	750.00
J. W. Ellison	do	200	1.00	200.00
Robert Scott	do	30	1.00	30.00
H. E. Slosser	July 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904	156	.75	117.00

Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.—Fourteen grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Thomas A. Marlow.....	May 1, 1903, to April 30, 1904.....	2,000	\$1.00	\$2,000.00
C. J. McNamara.....	do.....	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
Albert L. Smith.....	do.....	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
J. N. Cook and M. C. Sands.....	April 25, 1903, to April 25, 1904.....	250	1.00	250.00
Cook Bros. and W. D. Smotherman.....	do.....	350	1.00	350.00
Peter Larson.....	May 1, 1903, to April 30, 1904.....	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
Riley Brooks.....	do.....	40	1.00	40.00
S. W. Burtch.....	do.....	35	1.00	35.00
Joseph J. Pauly.....	July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	100	1.00	100.00
Mead Kennedy.....	May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904.....	40	1.00	40.00
James B. Dorrity.....	May 20, 1903, to May 20, 1904.....	200	1.00	200.00
L. Eraux.....	May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904.....	400	1.00	400.00
B. F. Stephens.....	do.....	400	1.00	400.00
A. J. Schulz.....	do.....	30	1.00	30.00

Fort Berthold Reservation, Mont.—One grazing lease in favor of William Black, covering one township of land east of the Missouri River, estimated to contain 23,040 acres; term, one year from May 1, 1903; annual rental, \$1,324.80.

Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.—Twenty-six grazing permits as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Idell Manning.....	May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904.....	400	\$1.00	\$400.00
Sophie Scott.....	do.....	406	1.00	406.00
Nellie Macdonald.....	do.....	100	1.00	100.00
Lizzie Kirns.....	do.....	100	1.00	100.00
Mary Murray.....	do.....	50	1.00	50.00
William Bruguiet.....	do.....	40	1.00	40.00
John E. Bruguiet.....	do.....	40	1.00	40.00
Fitzpatrick & Bowers.....	do.....	400	1.00	400.00
R. E. Patch.....	do.....	299	1.00	299.00
William C. Jones.....	do.....	250	1.00	250.00
Walter S. Patch.....	do.....	100	1.00	100.00
G. C. Cosier.....	do.....	10	1.00	10.00
Nellie Smith.....	do.....	130	1.00	130.00
M. F. Daly.....	do.....	123	1.00	123.00
Frank Kief.....	May 18, 1903, to May 18, 1904.....	12	1.00	12.00
Kent Yale.....	May 9, 1903, to May 9, 1904.....	96	1.00	96.00
Shanley Bros.....	May 15, 1903, to May 15, 1904.....	75	1.00	75.00
Daniel Knapp.....	May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904.....	212	1.00	212.00
R. N. Blankenbaker.....	do.....	250	1.00	250.00
Her Good Lady Cushing.....	do.....	180	1.00	180.00
Michel & West.....	do.....	100	1.00	100.00
Joe Butch.....	do.....	100	1.00	100.00
John Schlag.....	do.....	38	1.00	38.00
L. M. Newlon.....	do.....	25	1.00	25.00
C. C. Sargent.....	do.....	25	1.00	25.00
H. C. Walker.....	do.....	19	1.00	19.00

Great Nemaha School farm, Potawatomi Agency, Kans.—One farming lease in favor of William Ogden, for two years from March 1, 1903; consideration, \$327 per annum; 5 acres surrounding the school building reserved.

Walapai Reservation, Ariz.—Ten grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Mrs. Ida Crozier.....	April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904	219	\$1.00	\$219.00
Mrs. Mary E. Cohenour.....	do	10	1.00	10.00
W. F. Grounds.....	do	20	1.00	20.00
William Rose.....	do	a 400	.20	80.00
Tom Brown.....	do	150	1.00	150.00
Charles Bly.....	do	65	1.00	65.00
James Walsh.....	do	500	1.00	500.00
J. L. Nelson.....	do	52	1.00	50.00
Mrs. E. Starkey.....	do	25	1.00	25.00
Lee Cockrill.....	do	20	1.00	20.00

a Sheep.

Kaw Reservation, Okla.—Three grazing leases, each for the period of eight months from April 1, 1903, as follows:

Lessee.	Pasture.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
George T. Hume.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 14	Acres. 25,799	\$0.50	\$12,899.80
Solomon Mayer.....	5 and 7	13,110	.50	6,555.00
William F. Smith.....	8, 11, and 12	13,412	.50	6,706.00

Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Okla.—Six grazing permits for the pasturage of resident stock, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Emmet Cox.....	October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903	437	\$1.00	\$437.00
Nah dah sy.....	do	69	1.00	69.00
Nah watch.....	do	62	1.00	62.00
Joe Harry.....	do	61	1.00	61.00
Ten a ver kah.....	do	40	1.00	40.00
Mo cho rook.....	January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904	49	1.00	49.00

Klamath Reservation, Oreg.—Six grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
George H. Small.....	May 1, 1903, to April 30, 1904	400	\$1.00	\$400.00
W. B. Barnes.....	do	125	1.00	125.00
George H. Small.....	do	150	1.00	150.00
Wm. B. Barnes.....	June 8, 1903, to June 8, 1904	100	1.00	100.00
Charles Norton.....	July 7, 1903, to July 7, 1904	75	1.00	75.00
W. B. Barnes.....	June 22, 1903, to June 22, 1904	100	1.00	100.00

Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex.—Eight grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Mrs. Agnes Cree.....	March 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904	3,500	\$1.00	\$3,500.00
Joseph B. Wingfield.....	April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904	250	1.00	250.00
Chas. M. de Bremond.....	March 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904	a 8,300	.20	1,660.00
Leslie B. Tanehill.....	April 15, 1903, to April 15, 1904	1,000	1.00	1,000.00
Monroe Harper.....	April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904	100	1.00	100.00
Mescalero Live Stock Co.....	April 15, 1903, to April 15, 1904	b 1,000	.20	200.00
John H. Phillips.....	June 1, 1903, to June 1, 1904	50	1.00	50.00
J. C. Hightower.....	August 1, 1903, to August 1, 1904	b 84	.20	16.80

a Sheep.

b Goats.

Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.—One grazing permit in favor of Joseph T. Brown for the pasturage of 1,000 head of cattle for five months from December 1, 1902; consideration, \$1,000.

Osage Reservation, Okla.—In addition to the existing leases, two other grazing leases have been executed, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1903, as follows:

Lessee.	Pasture.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
Ellis Short	Open range.....	<i>Acres.</i>		
Harry E. Slaughter.....		3,500	\$0.07½	\$262.50
	62.....	812	.15	121.80

Omaha Reservation, Nebr.—Two farming and grazing leases, each for the period of one year from March 15, 1903, as follows:

Lessee.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
James W. Baker	<i>Acres.</i>		
Orville D. Miller.....	43	\$0.75	\$32.50
	40	.50	20.00

Ponca Reservation, Okla.—Seventeen grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1903, as follows:

Lessee.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
William G. Robbins	<i>Acres.</i>		
Calvin N. Sloan	323.38	} α \$0.40 } β 1.00	} \$131.38
Hugh Huston	4,067.11			.51	2,074.22
Lee C. Harsh	400	.55½	221.00
Zack T. Miller	55	.30	16.50
William P. Wallace.....	5,667.29	.28	1,586.84
George H. Brett.....	112.34	.41	46.06
		.25	
	7,166.64	.33	1,878.00
		.40	
Wm. H. Vanselow	840	.26	218.40
Wm. F. Wallace	160	.45	72.00
Ed. C. Snyder	1,949.29	.25½	492.20
Henry T. Cales	400	.75	300.00
James Willhelm	622.07	.52	323.48
Paul H. Ritchey	53.36	.52	27.75
John Jeffrey	80	.50	40.00
Philo Alderman	80	.75	60.00
Charles J. Dealey	118.80	.33½	39.60
Robert M. Bressie.....	3,491.10	.51½	1,789.20

α 320 acres.

β 3.38 acres.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—Forty-one grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
W. L. Montgomery.....	June 1, 1903, to June 1, 1904.....	1,000	\$1.25	\$1,250.00
C. S. Jewell.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00
G. E. Evenson.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00
Edward Eleeson.....	do.....	55	1.25	68.75
Olof Nelson.....	do.....	400	1.25	500.00
C. E. Blunk.....	do.....	700	1.25	875.00
John Dillon.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00
W. J. Story.....	do.....	57	1.25	71.25
Cyrus Snider.....	do.....	302	1.25	377.50
A. Newman.....	do.....	25	1.25	31.25
Wm. M. McAllester.....	do.....	30	1.25	37.50
Ira Lahaye.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00
T. Baker.....	do.....	81	1.25	98.75
Simon Garringer.....	do.....	150	1.25	187.50
E. Ralston.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00
Ralph Lewis.....	do.....	292	1.25	365.00
Frank H. Ashburn.....	do.....	28	1.25	35.00
T. Baker.....	do.....	7	1.25	8.75
J. W. Stetter.....	do.....	400	1.25	500.00
C. C. Cobb.....	do.....	16	1.25	20.00
James H. Williams.....	do.....	80	1.25	100.00
James Hudson.....	do.....	350	1.25	437.50
W. L. Montgomery.....	do.....	500	1.25	625.00
F. P. Ganaway.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00
B. F. Diamond.....	do.....	200	1.25	250.00
S. Halverdsgaard.....	do.....	20	1.25	25.00
Teen Fenanga.....	do.....	90	1.25	112.50
Frank Stapleton.....	do.....	150	1.25	187.50
Will J. Story.....	do.....	9	1.25	11.25
W. C. Lewis.....	do.....	16	1.25	20.00
Baldwin & Strait.....	do.....	10	1.25	12.50
Will Archer.....	do.....	38	1.25	47.50
John J. Leslie.....	do.....	75	1.25	93.75
Wm. N. Lamoreaux.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00
William Myers.....	do.....	475	1.25	593.75
J. M. Flannigan.....	do.....	300	1.25	375.00
W. L. Montgomery.....	do.....	1,000	1.25	1,250.00
N. J. Bailey.....	do.....	82	1.25	40.00
Tom Austin.....	do.....	50	1.25	62.50
Ernest F. Williams.....	do.....	16	1.25	20.00
G. H. Danforth.....	do.....	100	1.25	125.00

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.—Ten grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
James C. Robinson.....	April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904.....	75	\$1.00	\$75.00
Albert Warren.....	do.....	100	1.00	100.00
J. V. Vickers.....	do.....	8,141	1.00	8,141.00
G. A. Bryce.....	do.....	180	1.00	180.00
J. W. Hampson.....	do.....	6,009	1.00	6,009.00
A. H. Gibson.....	do.....	300	1.00	300.00
Sultan Brothers.....	August 1, 1903, to August 1, 1904.....	25	1.00	25.00
Dennis Murphy.....	do.....	10	1.00	10.00
B. E. Parks.....	April 3, 1903, to April 3, 1904.....	1,390	1.00	1,390.00
James Warren.....	April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904.....	84	1.00	84.00

Tule River Reservation, Cal.—Two grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
McIntyre Bros.....	June 1, 1903, to June 1, 1904.....	a 12,000	\$0.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,000.00
John W. Hewey.....	April 1, 1903, to July 1, 1903.....	a 2,000	.....	100.00

a Sheep.

Walker River Reservation, Nev.—One grazing permit in favor of Alfred Gifford for the period of one year from January 1, 1903; consideration, \$355.75. Covers that portion of the reservation north and northwest of the upper irrigation dam.

Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg.—Two grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
J. I. West	May 1, 1903 to May 1, 1904.....	356	\$1.00	\$356.00
W. H. Bishop	do	17	1.00	17.00

Winnebago Reservation, Nebr.—Five farming and grazing leases, each for the period of one year from March 15, 1903, as follows:

Lessee.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
Harriet R. Case	Acres.		
Do	42.34	\$0.50	\$21.17
Clarence C. Morgan	80.00	.50	40.00
Frank A. Beals	222.55	.79	176.77
James W. Boyd	30.00	.30	9.00
	161.70	.35	57.80

Yuma Reservation, Cal.—Two grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
L. J. F. Jaegar	December 12, 1902, to December 12, 1903..	75	\$1.00	\$75.00
Do	February 23, 1903, to February 23, 1904...	60	1.00	60.00

Shivwits lands, Utah.—By a paragraph contained in the last Indian appropriation act (32 Stats., 982), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to lease at a fair rental 20 acres of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tract now occupied by the Shivwits Indians for the use of the Utah and Eastern Copper Company in the erection and operation of a smelter; provided, however, that the consent of three-fourths of the adult male Indians is obtained therefor.

In accordance with Department instructions of June 19, 1903, this Office submitted on August 4 a form of lease embodying the terms and conditions specified in Office report of June 12, 1903, and certain other stipulations which should be inserted in the lease for the protection of the interests of the Indians and the Government. The form of lease covered a 20-acre tract of land within the boundaries of the tract withdrawn from filing and entry by whites and occupied by the Shivwits Indians, as directed by the Secretary of the Interior on September 29, 1891. The consideration named was \$120 per annum. The lease was drawn for the full term of 10 years beginning December 31, 1902, and to it were attached field notes and a plat of the tract. The lease has been sent to the attorney of the copper company for execution by the company.

PUBLIC ROADS OVER INDIAN LANDS.

Section 4 of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., p. 1058), provides for the opening of public roads over Indian lands, allotted and tribal, by the State or local authorities, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant permission, upon compliance with such requirements as he may deem necessary, to the proper State or local authorities for the opening and establishment of public highways, in accordance with the laws of the State or Territory in which the lands are situated, through any Indian reservation or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indians under any laws or treaties, but which have not been conveyed to the allottees with full power of alienation.

In pursuance of the foregoing provision of law the following regulations were approved by this Office on June 3, 1903, and by the Department June 11:

The laws of the several States and Territories respecting the establishment of public roads, and the conditions surrounding the different reservations and allotted lands likely to be crossed by public roads, are so widely at variance that it is not deemed advisable to formulate other than general rules governing the manner of presenting the application for the grant of the permission and the showing made in support thereof.

In order to secure the grant of permission to open public highways through any Indian reservation or over lands allotted in severalty to and held in trust by the United States for individual Indians, local road authorities will be required to make formal application, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and accompany the same by a satisfactory showing as to the necessity for the proposed road or highway, and a map or plat thereof showing its exact location in connection with the lines of the public survey where surveyed, also its width and length within the reservation or allotted lands. Where the lands traversed have been surveyed the proposed road or highway must follow section lines as far as practicable, and satisfactory showing must be made for any departure therefrom.

These applications must be filed with the Indian agent in charge of the reservation desired to be crossed, and in case of allotted lands, where attached to an agency, with the agent in charge, and where not attached, directly with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It shall be the duty of the Indian agent to bring the matter to the attention of the individual Indians or tribe affected and to examine fully into the matter and make report thereon in forwarding the application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, in turn, will submit the application with his recommendation thereon to the Secretary of the Interior for approval or disapproval.

Copies of these regulations were sent July 1, 1903, to all Indian agents and superintendents of schools, with instructions to furnish copies to all county or local road authorities and to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the local road laws and see that the same are strictly complied with where roads are sought to be opened over Indian allotments; also to see that the rights of the Indians are properly protected and that they receive adequate compensation for any damage done.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report, authority has been granted for the survey and location of lines of railroad through Indian lands other than those of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, to the companies and through the lands as follows:

Butte and Salmon River Electric Railway.—Permission was granted August 3, 1903, to make a preliminary survey for an electric railway through a portion of the Lemhi Reservation in Idaho.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—Authority was granted June 24, 1903, for survey of an extension of its branch line from Mattoon, in the county of Shawano, and extending thence northeasterly across the northwestern corner of the Menominee Reservation into Langlade County, Wis.

Central Pacific Railroad.—Map of amended location through a portion of the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada was approved July 6, 1903.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—Permission was granted January 9, 1903, for changing the channel of the Little Big Horn River through the Old Fort Custer Military Reserve which, upon its abandonment by the War Department, reverted to the Crow Reservation in Montana. The changing of the channel was accomplished without damage to the Indian lands, as reported by the agent, May 20.

Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway.—Permission was granted, under certain restrictions, July 9 and July 25, 1903, to make preliminary surveys for a line of railroad through the Uinta and Uncompahgre Ute reservations in Utah.

Eastern Railway of Minnesota.—A map showing a change of location of this company's line of road through a portion of the Fond du Lac Reservation, in Wisconsin, was approved April 29, 1903.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway.—Maps showing an extension of the Birchwood Branch, 8.88 miles, through the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, Wis., were approved June 23, 1903. July 8, 1903, there was approved to this company maps showing an extension of its Glenwood Branch through the White Earth Reservation, a distance of 36.501 miles. The line was subsequently amended for a distance of 22.553 miles, as shown upon maps approved August 28.

Northern Pacific Railway.—Map showing a change in location of the company's line through Indian allotments on the Crow Reservation, Mont., near Bull Mountain, was approved January 28, 1903, and damages occasioned thereby, amounting to \$1,600, were paid by the company July 28.

Phoenix and Eastern Railway.—This company, whose proposed line will form a part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway sys-

tem, was authorized May 26, 1903, to make a preliminary survey through the White Mountain Reservation, in Arizona.

Red Lake Transportation.—This company, as shown by papers on file in this Office, became the owner of the logging road constructed by the Hilaire Lumber Company through a portion of the Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, and secured the approval to it February 18, 1903, under the act of March 2, 1899, of a map showing the definite location of a line 5.98 miles in length for use for a permanent transportation line. Damages were assessed and paid in the sum of \$381.50.

Rio Grande Southwestern Railroad.—Maps of definite location showing a line 21.09 miles in length, extending through the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, in New Mexico, were approved May 18, 1903. Damages were awarded in the sum of \$928.79. This company's line of road forms a part of the system of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.—May 23, 1903, permission was granted this company to survey and locate a line of road through the Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota.

July 8, 1903, there were approved maps of definite location showing a line 36.65 miles in length, extending north and south through the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota.

Maps showing station grounds at Chelsea and Milk River, in the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., were approved April 28, 1903.

Williams and Cataract Canyon Railroad.—April 21, 1903, this company was authorized to survey and locate a line of railroad through the Havasupai Reservation, in Arizona.

Railroads in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.—In the last annual report reference was made to the act of February 28, 1902, entitled "An act to grant the right of way through the Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory to the Enid and Anadarko Railway Company, and for other purposes," as having important bearing upon the subject of railroad construction in those two Territories. The operation of the law has been watched with as close attention as possible in face of the fact that the act, as construed by Department decision of December 26, 1902, entirely removes the interests affected from the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

The radical departure from the former practice of the Department with respect to the operations of railroads through the Indian lands in the Territories named, incident to the enactment of this law, was not appreciated in its fullness at the date of the last annual report. The bill (H. R. 3104) which afterwards became the act of February 28, 1902, had passed both branches of Congress and had been presented to the President before this Office knew of its existence. The engrossed

bill, which had been received by the President February 24, was referred by the Department to this Office February 25 for immediate report and recommendation. Report was made, after a hurried consideration, February 26, and several objectionable features were pointed out.

The Office ventured the opinion that the provisions granting additional grounds were entirely too liberal, and that certain limitations should be fixed with reference to the lands the use of which might be acquired under the act, and invited attention to the fact that the act, if it became a law, would operate to permit the control by railway companies of the water supply of large districts. Doubt was further expressed of the wisdom of placing outside of the control of the Department the matter of compensation to the tribes and individual occupants.

At the date of that report it was thought that, under the act, the question as to the necessity for the taking of additional lands would be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the maps authorized to the filed would be subject to his approval. It appears that the Department at that time entertained somewhat similar views, for on March 7 it inclosed a copy of the approved act requesting the Office to prepare a draft of regulations for Department consideration. In reply the Office March 12, 1902, pointed out that the scope of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the act was not clearly defined, and requested that the law officers of the Department construe the act with reference thereto.

The first maps to be submitted to this Office under the act were those of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, showing a line from a point near Mingo to Muscogee, Ind. T., report relative to which was made to the Department March 27, 1902. The question at once arose as to whether maps filed under the act required the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which question it was then thought had been fully determined in the case of Catholic Bishop of Nesqually *v.* Gibbon (115 U. S., 155), in which it was held by the Supreme Court as follows:

It may be laid down as a general rule that in the absence of some specific provision to the contrary in respect to any particular grant of public land, its administration falls wholly and absolutely within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. It is not necessary that with each grant there shall go a direction that its administration shall be under the authority of the Land Department. It falls there unless there is express declaration to the contrary.

It was further thought at that time that the same rule applied in connection with matters relating to the Indians and that it should be held that the administration of acts of Congress relating to Indian affairs devolved upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

Further replying to Department letter of March 7, the Office, April

3, 1902, submitted for Department consideration a draft of regulations based upon the assumption that the maps of location to be filed as provided in section 15 of the act were subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. No action was taken by the Department until December 26, when, in a letter to this Office, it was held as follows:

Referring to your office letters of March 12, March 27, and April 3, 1902, in so far as they relate to the question whether the maps directed to be filed by the latter part of section 15 of the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 43, 47), require or are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, I have, after extended consideration, but not without some difficulty, reached the conclusion that these maps do not require and are not subject to the approval of this Department.

The act, in sections 13 to 23, both inclusive, gives much affirmative evidence of an intention to take the matter of the particular rights of way therein provided for out of the control of the Secretary of the Interior, except where otherwise specially provided, and to place it within local judicial control, as is usual with respect to rights of way over the property of white men. The situation under this legislation is therefore not like that presented by the legislation considered by the Supreme Court in the case of *Catholic Bishop of Nesqually v. Gibbon* (158 U. S., 155), where there was entire silence as to the tribunal in which that legislation was to be administered.

The provision to which your office letters call attention not only requires that a map be filed in the Department of the Interior, but also that one be filed with the United States Indian agent for Indian Territory and another with the principal chief or governor of the Indian tribe or nation. The purpose of this is probably only to give notice of the extent and location of a proposed right of way, which, so far as differences between the individual owner or tribal owner on the one hand and the railroad company on the other are concerned, is to be obtained under judicial rather than departmental supervision and sanction. Unlike other right-of-way acts, these sections do not make a present grant of a right of way to be subsequently identified by a map of location, but instead provide a means whereby, in the future, rights of way may be acquired, viz, by amicable settlement with the owner, and, where that fails, then by condemnation.

The effect of this decision was to remove from this bureau all control of matters relating to the acquirement by railroad companies of rights of way and additional lands under the act of February 28, 1902, and the result has been, in the opinion of this office—so far as it has been able to obtain information—a woeful disregard upon the part of railroad companies of the rights of the Indians. It is not intended to intimate that there has existed any collusion between the courts and the railroad companies, but, on the contrary, that the disastrous results are due to the legitimate operations of a law inadequate in itself to protect the weaker party in interest.

Where a railroad company effects, under the act, an amicable settlement with an individual for a right of way or additional grounds, the necessity for the taking of such right of way or grounds remains undetermined, contrary, it would appear, to the intent of the law, else it would have been needless to insert the words "when necessary" in the clauses providing for the acquirement of rights of way and additional grounds. In such cases of amicable settlement, where an individ-

ual Indian is involved, he is subjected to an unequal combat with one skilled in such matters. The Indian is in most cases ignorant and greedy for money and unacquainted with values and becomes an easy mark for the trained and skilled manipulator in the employ of the railroad company.

Should the Indian, however, reject an amicable settlement, the company, by application to the proper court, may secure the appointment of referees *of its own selection*, when an award is made in accordance with the law, from which appeal may be taken by any party in interest within ten days. Here, again, the Indian is at a disadvantage, as shown in one particular case brought to the attention of this office. In this case the Texas and Oklahoma Railroad Company and allottees in Oklahoma were the parties in interest. Referees had been appointed and awards made, but the court refused to entertain an appeal upon the petition of the allottees unless the costs were first deposited, although the amount of the award should have been deposited by the railway company with the clerk of the court, as required by law. The agent was directed to secure the advice of the United States attorney and proceed in accordance therewith. Reporting upon the matter September 8, 1903, Superintendent Thackery, of the Shawnee Indian Training School, stated that he had gone over a number of these allotments with the assistant United States attorney for that district, and that they had decided to appeal in nearly every case where the railroad had crossed Indian lands, believing that the awards of the appraisers appointed by the district court were entirely too low.

Upon the request of this office for information with respect to the operation of the law in question, Superintendent Thackery reported in his letter of September 8, as follows:

Complying with that part of your letter requesting me to furnish my views concerning the operation of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1902, as the same affects the rights of Indian allottees, I would state emphatically that from my experience in the matter upon this reservation and in behalf of the Indians this act should be repealed. It is not uncommon that the settlement for right of way for a railroad company for some distance on either side of any particular town is paid for by the citizens of such town and community, and it is evident, therefore, that the people who are to pay for the right of way and damages of such railroad will be active in reducing this expense to the lowest possible figure, using such influence as they may be able to bring to bear in securing the appointment of three appraisers who will favor them in assessing the damages.

As the Indians do not pay taxes, and are for other reasons likely to be looked down upon by their white neighbors in all frontier settlements, it seems not unreasonable to me to assume that it would be difficult to secure three resident appraisers (voters, taxpayers, and members of the community who are to bear the expense of the right of way for any particular railroad company) who would give the Indians a fair representation in the matter.

There have been filed under the act of February 28, 1902, by the several companies, maps showing rights of way and additional grounds as follows:

TABLE 14.—Rights of way and grounds applied for by railway companies.

	Rights of way.	Additional lands.
	Miles.	Acres.
Arkansas Red River and Paris R. R.:		
Right of way, Tps. 8 to 10 S., Rs. 25 to 27 E.	26	.....
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system:		
Eastern Oklahoma R. R. (in Oklahoma)—		
Ralston, additional lands		4.54
Young's Summit, reservoir		80
Byars, reservoir		199.50
Fairfax, additional lands		27.20
Soldani, additional lands		38.20
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. R. (Indian Territory)—		
Wayne, additional lands		a6
Kickapoo Creek, sand pit		20
Bomar, additional lands		13.65
Furcell, additional lands		a4.50
Wynnwood, reservoir		168.39
Davis, additional lands (lots)		a5
Dougherty, quarry		40
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific system:		
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.—		
Waurica, additional lands		9.90
Chickasha, additional lands		29.10
Alex, additional lands		9.40
Bradley, additional lands		9.40
T. 6 N., R. 6 W., additional lands		9.20
Do		40
Minco, additional lands		7.12
T. 13 N., R. 7 W., additional lands		3.17
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R.—		
Haileyville, reservoir and pipe line		240
Washita, reservoir (spring)		2.50
Secs. 1 to 5, right of way	118	.....
Mile 399, reservoir (Creek Nation)		48.84
Shawnee, additional lands		37.09
Krebs, additional lands		1.69
Wilburton, additional lands .....		.23
Aqua, additional lands .....		.70
Haileyville, additional lands		8.70
Do		39.99
Limestone Spur, additional lands .....		.25
Mekusukey, additional lands .....		.47
Hydro, additional lands		7
Fractional sec. 19, right of way	1.18	.....
Spur to shaft No. 3	2	.....
Choctaw Oklahoma and Western R. R.—		
Secs. 2 to 5, right of way	93	.....
Choctaw and Chickasaw R. R.—		
Secs. 1 to 8, right of way	117	.....
Enid and Anadarko R. R.—		
T. 8 N., R. 10 W., station grounds		9.20
T. 10 N., R. 11 W., station grounds		9.20
Through T. 4 S., Rs. 3 to 8 W., right of way	26	.....
Midland Valley R. R.—		
Through Ts. 8 and 9 N., Rs. 24 to 27 E., right of way	23	.....
Western Oklahoma R. R.—		
Wapanucka, additional lands		40
Milburn, additional lands		27.75
Blanco, reservoir		40.61
Herbert, reservoir		21.61
Delaware Creek, reservoir		34.80
Coalgate, reservoir		84.49
Bond, additional lands .....		.23
Ardmore Junction, additional lands		4.98
Mannsville, additional lands		1.80
Wapanucka, additional lands (lots) .....		.60
Edwards, additional lands		4.52
Blanco, additional lands .....		.23
Edwards, additional lands .....		.23
Randolph, additional lands .....		.23
Rea, additional lands		4.60
Cairo, additional lands .....		.23
Provence, additional lands		4.59
Ardmore (near)		10.59
Chickasaw Electric Rwy.:		
Right of way, Davis to Sulphur	11	.....
Fort Smith and Western R. R.:		
Right of way, 2 sections in Oklahoma	61	.....
T. 11 N., R. 9 E., station and stock yards		40
T. 8 N., R. 14 E., spring		1.69

a Area approximated.

	Rights of way.	Additional lands.
	Miles.	Acres.
Fort Smith and Western R. R.—Continued.		
Indianola, additional lands		2.75
Crowder City, additional lands		.82
Crowder City, wye		1.44
Quinton, station grounds		1.76
Kirta, station grounds		4.60
Coal Creek, station grounds		4.60
Okewah, station grounds		4.60
Weleetka, stock yards		23.31
McCurtain (near), additional lands		40
Kansas City Southern R. R.:		8.63
Poteau, water station		
Lawton, Wichita and Gulf R. R.:		
Right of way, 2 sections	31	
T. 1 S., R. 12 W., station yards		9.20
T. 3 S., R. 12 W., station yards		9.20
T. 5 S., R. 12 W., station yards		9.20
Missouri, Kansas and Texas System:		
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.—		
Muskogee, additional lands		36.90
Savanna, additional lands		5.44
Crowder, additional lands		2.10
Chockie, additional lands		40
Krebs, additional lands		1.02
Right of way, second Ex. Krebs Branch	8.96	
Denison and Washita Valley R. R.—		
Coalgate, reservoir		49.31
Phillips, additional lands		6.88
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma R. R.—		
Dewey, station grounds		4.59
Hagerman, station grounds		4.59
Bartlesville, stock yards		4.70
Wann, reservoir		34.20
Terminal grounds, T. 15 N., R. 2 E		40
Coweta, reservoir		14.67
Dewey, stock yards		1.15
Right of way in Oklahoma	123	
Osage Junction, station grounds		11.16
Reservoir, T. 19 N., R. 14 E. (Creek Nation)		25.44
Osage Junction, terminal grounds		40
Terminal grounds, T. 21 N., R. 8 E		40
Dewey, additional grounds		4.59
Valley siding, reservoir		9.02
Coweta, reservoir		9.35
Texas and Oklahoma R. R.—		
Right of way, Oklahoma and Indian Territory	130	
Ada, station grounds		9.17
Ada, additional grounds		6.51
Coalgate, station grounds		1.98
Coalgate, additional grounds		33
Phillips, additional grounds		30.85
Stonewall, reservoir		29.14
Section houses		51
Muskogee Southern Rwy.:		
Right of way	150	
Muskogee Union Rwy.:		
Right of way	8.28	
Muskogee, station grounds		9.50
Additional lands near Muskogee		40
Do		16.61
Ozark and Cherokee Central Rwy.:		
Right of way, Creek Nation	5.40	
Tablequah, station grounds		14.23
Proctor, water station (spring)		20.85
St. Louis and San Francisco System:		
East and west line—		
Sapulpa, additional grounds		25.09
Paris division		
Hugo, additional grounds		13.77
Hugo, reservoir		39.63
Poteau, water station		40
Talihina, additional grounds		40
Weleetka, additional grounds		a 1
St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern (Red River division)—		
Francis, stock pens		4.59
Francis, pipe line		1
Francis, additional grounds		16.33
Foster, additional grounds		1.86
Alabama, additional grounds		2
Mounds, additional grounds		1
Beggs, additional grounds		1
Henrietta, additional grounds		1
Wetumka, additional grounds		1
Madill, additional grounds		2.50
		31.75

^a Area approximated.

	Rights of way.	Additional lands.
	Miles.	Acres.
St. Louis and San Francisco System—Continued.		
St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern (Red River division)—Continued.		
Ravia, additional grounds.....		3.22
Mill Creek, additional grounds.....		6.23
Helen, additional grounds.....		5.66
Scullin, additional grounds.....		3.73
Frog, additional grounds.....		2.25
Randolph, additional grounds.....		.45
Fitzhugh, additional grounds.....		2.37
Woodville, additional grounds.....		4.60
Holdenville, additional grounds (lots).....		α 1
Okmulgee, additional grounds.....		4
Holdenville, additional grounds.....		α 1
Ada, additional grounds.....		10
Do.....		5.49
Sapulpa, pipe line.....		α 1
Okmulgee, additional grounds.....		4.09
Roff, additional grounds.....		15.17
Platter Branch—	25	.....
Right of way, 1 section.....		
Muskogee Branch—	48	.....
Right of way, Mingo to Muskogee.....		
Arkansas Valley and Western R. R.—	41	.....
Right of way, Creek Nation.....		15.63
Additional grounds.....		
Oklahoma City and Western R. R.—		20.66
Chickasha, station grounds.....		.11
Chickasha, section house.....		21.39
Tuttle, additional grounds.....		7.35
Cement, additional grounds.....		8.35
Cyril, additional grounds.....		7.35
Elgin, additional grounds.....		7.75
Caeha, additional grounds.....		7.44
Indiahoma, additional grounds.....		
St. Louis, San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly Arkansas and Choc-taw)—		4.60
Bochito, station grounds.....		36.21
Hugo, additional grounds.....		4.60
Ball, additional grounds.....		35.25
Durwood, additional grounds.....		4.60
Durwood, station grounds.....		34.44
Durwood, reservoir.....		32.04
Reservoir, near Madill.....		4.60
Kinlock, station grounds.....		4.60
Provence, additional grounds.....		
Right of way, Platter to Mead.....	9.36	.....
Shawnee, Oklahoma, Missouri, Coal and Rwy. Co.—	66.60	.....
Right of way, 3 sections, Creek Nation.....		
Total.....	1,124.78	2,681.68

α Area approximated.

Attention is invited to the several large tracts proposed to be taken for reservoir sites, embracing 199.50, 168.39, 240, 84.49-acre tracts and numerous tracts of over 40 acres each.

Particular attention is invited to the grounds proposed to be taken by the Muskogee Union Railway Company, as shown in the above list. The whole length of the line of road of this company is but 8.28 miles, and it proposes to take for railroad purposes a total of 66.11 acres outside of its right of way. It is seriously questioned whether this company, whose line of road is but 8.28 miles in length, can legitimately use grounds of so large an area strictly for railroad purposes.

It is apparent that, under the act of February 28, 1902, as construed by the Department December 26, 1902, the necessity for the taking by railroad companies of additional grounds can not be satisfactorily determined. If amicable settlement is effected between an allottee and a company the question of the necessity for the taking of the grounds is not a matter taken into consideration. Further, the purpose of the

several laws to secure to each Indian a tract of land for a home is defeated to the extent that companies of this privileged class may purchase by private barter from any Indian land of a quantity practically without limit.

There appears no provision in this law concerning the reversion of the lands taken under the act in the event of their use for railroad purposes being discontinued, as is found in every other act granting lands and rights of way to railroad companies. Under this act a railway acquires the fee to the lands taken, after which it may put it to whatever use it may desire.

The Office is not informed how far the courts go into the matter of determining the necessity for the taking of additional lands when the application for the appointment of referees to appraise damages is heard, but it is evident that any testimony submitted at any such hearing must be of an *ex parte* character, as the Indian party in interest is unfamiliar with court proceedings and never secures the presentation of his side of the case, as is shown by an observation of proceedings thus far had where Indian lands have been concerned.

In view of the fact that the law provides for the taking by railroad companies of additional lands only when *necessary*, and fails to provide a method whereby the necessity for the taking of such lands shall be determined by the courts, would it not appear that it was the intention of the framers of the law that the Secretary of the Interior should supervise the administration of the law through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in so far as it relates to Indian matters, following the rule laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Catholic Bishop of Nesqually *v.* Gibbon, adverted to hereinabove?

In Department decision of December 26, 1902, it is held that a right of way, "so far as differences between the individual owner or tribal owner on the one hand and the railroad company on the other are concerned, is to be obtained under judicial rather than departmental supervision and sanction." Does this mean that where a railroad company, through its skilled and practiced manipulators, overcomes and removes differences between an individual owner or tribal owner there is to be no supervision and sanction of either the courts or the Department as to matters affecting the property rights of Indians? This is the inference drawn by this Office from the further holding of the Department that the maps to be filed under said act showing the additional lands to be taken "do not require and are not subject to the approval of the Interior Department."

From a careful review of the operations of railroads under this act for the past year the office is convinced that the property rights of Indians in Oklahoma and Indian Territory are in great peril, and that legislation for their protection is immediately necessary, unless after a further consideration of the subject Department decision of December 26, 1902, may be modified so as to require its approval of the maps

filed under the act of February 28, 1902, and so that the necessity for the taking of the grounds as authorized in that act shall be determined by the Department, and where compensation is made by amicable settlement it shall be under the supervision and agency of the Department of the Interior.

INDIANS ON BOYD CLAIM, CAMP INDEPENDENCE RESERVATION, CAL.

Since my last annual report was made the 80-acre tract of land known as the "Boyd claim," embraced in the former Camp Independence military reservation, has been subdivided by Supervisor Holland, in compliance with office instructions, into 16 pieces and assigned to the heads of as many Indian families living in that locality. April 8, 1902, he made a full report regarding the work, accompanied by plats, field notes, and schedules. All the tracts contain 5 acres each, excepting No. 16, which contains 4.91 acres. A lot 70 by 100 feet as a site for the Indian day school at that place was staked off, the same being taken equally from tracts 11 and 12. The school building is at present located just off this reservation on private ground.

Mr. Holland's report of August 31, 1903, states that these Indians are for the most part making their homes on the lands assigned to them, and have done all that could be expected in the short time that has elapsed to construct houses and fences, cultivate the land, and make other improvements. The office has taken up the question of allotting these lands in severalty to the Indians, under the provisions of the general allotment act, as amended, and is now collecting additional data with that object in view.

WARNER'S RANCH INDIANS ON PALA RESERVATION, CAL.

As was stated in my last annual report, the Department, on May 27, 1902, appointed Messrs. Charles F. Lummis, Charles L. Partridge, and Russell C. Allen to act as an advisory commission to aid in the selection of a tract of land for the Warner's ranch Indians and such other Mission Indians as may not be provided with suitable lands elsewhere, in accordance with an item in the Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., p. 257).

In a preliminary report to the Department the commission strongly recommended the purchase by the Government from Frank A. Salmons and wife of a tract of land at Pala, in San Diego County, Cal., comprising 3,353 acres. Mr. Salmons and his wife executed a deed October 11, 1902, which was approved by the Department January 22. The consideration named in the deed, \$46,280, was afterwards paid to the grantor. The lands conveyed consist of parts of sections 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35, in township 9 south, range 2 west, and

portions of sections 2, 3, and 10, in township 10 south, range 2 west, San Bernardino meridian, California.

In addition to the tracts so purchased, the following-described lands were, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, temporarily withdrawn from settlement and entry until it can be determined what particular subdivisions thereof it will be useful to add to the purchased tracts for the occupation of the Indians; all unoccupied public land in township 9 south, range 1 west, and the east half of section 21, sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; east half of section 28; east half of section 33, sections 34, 35, and 36 in township 9 south, range 2 west, and sections 1, 2, 3; east half of section 4; east half of section 9, sections 10, 11, and 12 in township 10 south, range 2 west, San Bernardino meridian.

The removal of a majority of the Indians from Warner's ranch to the Pala Reservation was accomplished without serious difficulty under the supervision of United States Indian Inspector James E. Jenkins, and the immediate needs of the Indians are being provided for in the shape of houses, farming implements, subsistence, stores, etc.

The Indians at a settlement on Warner's ranch, called San Felipe, and those at Puerta Chiquita, on Governor Gage's portion of that ranch, were recently removed to the Pala Reservation.

A system of irrigation, to be known as the "South Side" ditch, was recently authorized to be constructed on the Pala Reservation, the estimated cost of which is placed at \$13,880. Superintendent of Irrigation George Butler, in charge of this work, reports that the Indians are showing a disinclination to perform the requisite labor. It is hoped, however, that the delay resulting from that cause will prove only temporary, and that when the Indians are brought to a full realization of the extent to which they are being benefited they will come forward and push the work to completion.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT AND SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

In the discussion of matters in the Indian Territory the course heretofore adopted will be pursued. Matters coming under the supervision of the inspector for the Indian Territory will be first discussed, and second, those coming under the supervision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. The subjects coming directly under the inspector will be considered under the heads: Education, mineral leases, collection of revenue, town sites, timber and stone, and disposition of lands. The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has jurisdiction of questions relating to citizenship in each of the Five Civilized Tribes, the allotment of lands, and the distribution of their other property among the various members of the tribes, and the segregation of town sites along lines of railroad constructed or in course of construction in the Indian Territory.

EDUCATION.

Educational matters among the Five Civilized Tribes have progressed during the fiscal year 1903 with slight, if any, friction. Harmony has prevailed between both Government and tribal authorities, and there have been distinct gains made from an educational standpoint. No new agreements have been entered into. Officials, teachers, and parents seem to have endeavored to carry out those already made in the spirit intended. The tribal authorities realize that the Government is interested only in the welfare of the children and a proper application, under reasonable safeguards and checks, of the moneys appropriated for these objects. This is largely manifested in the cordiality with which white teachers are now received at full-blood schools where formerly they were entertained with suspicion. This is gratifying, and evidences the tact of Superintendent Benedict and his assistants. Another mark of progress is manifested in the increased attendance of teachers upon the summer normal institutes.

While general school conditions of the Five Civilized Tribes manifest marked improvement, it must be understood that in the great majority of cases the authority of the Indian department is merely nominal or purely supervisory. Abuses can not always be corrected or reforms instituted when they are necessary.

The several nations are under different laws and different agreements, and therefore each will be dealt with separately in this brief report.

Cherokee Nation.—Educational gains of a decided character are reported from this nation. The schools of this nation are under the direction of United States Supervisor of Education B. S. Coppock, and D. E. Ward, A. S. Wiley, and S. F. Parks, composing the Cherokee national school board. They have appointed for the ensuing fall term in the primary schools 160 teachers. The Cherokees came from Georgia and vicinity and settled on lands patented to them in 1840. It is an interesting fact that before the adjoining States were States these people had adopted a constitution making officials elective, abolishing polygamy and recognizing the Christian religion, and had passed strict temperance laws. They were the first Indian tribe to establish a free public school system. Missionaries were welcomed, a native alphabet was adopted, and a printing press and newspaper were established by the nation.

Separate schools are maintained for Indians and negroes. The full bloods by choice generally attend the same school. The Cherokee and negro do not intermarry or socially mingle, as reported by Supervisor Coppock, but the race problem seems to be "efficiently solved to the general satisfaction of the three races concerned and the intermediary mixed bloods."

The number of primary schools increased during the year from 140

to 150, and the length of the school term from seven to eight months. There were 4 high schools. The Male Seminary is for the higher education of young men, in which 260 were enrolled; the Female Seminary, for young women, enrolled 240; the Orphan Asylum, for full orphans of both sexes, enrolled 167; the Colored High School, for the young of that race of both sexes, enrolled 56. As Superintendent Benedict says:

The Cherokees make claim, not without good foundation, that they have made more progress toward civilization than any other tribe. Their alphabet invented by the sage Sequoyah, is the work of a genius.

The following table gives the enrollment, average attendance, etc., at the Cherokee schools for the year:

TABLE 15.—Statistics as to Cherokee schools.

Cherokee school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male Seminary	260	161	9	\$19,740.00	\$122.61	12
Female Seminary.....	240	175	9	24,818.00	141.81	12
Orphan Academy.....	167	125	9	18,000.00	144.00	12
Colored High School.....	56	36	9	4,955.00	137.64	5
150 day schools	5,464	3,144	7	43,305.00	13.77	150
Total.....	6,187	3,641	.....	110,818.00	.....	191

Creek Nation.—Nine small boarding schools were conducted in this nation, and 65 day schools. Of the above boarding schools, 6 were exclusively for Creek children, while the remaining 3 admitted the children of Creek freedmen. The United States supervisor is Miss Alice M. Robertson, while the nation is represented by William C. McIntosh, a highly educated lawyer and educator.

Superintendent Benedict reports a very large percentage of Creeks to be full bloods, and their children, with rare exceptions, are in the elementary classes. Not more than a dozen can be classed as high-school pupils. Many of the parents manifest little or no interest in the education of their children.

The following table shows the enrollment, etc., at the Creek schools for the past year:

TABLE 16.—Statistics as to Creek schools.

Creek schools.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Eufala High School.....	96	55	8½	\$7,980.00	\$145.08	7
Creek Orphan Home.....	66	57	8½	6,780.00	118.94	7
Euchee Boarding School.....	113	62	8½	7,266.00	117.18	7
Wetumka Boarding School.....	185	70	8½	9,196.00	131.37	11
Coweta Boarding School.....	71	34	8½	4,665.00	137.22	8
Wealaka Boarding School.....	61	45	8½	4,075.00	91.50	7
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	93	79	8½	5,600.00	70.62	.....
Tallahassee Boarding School ^a	130	89	8½	8,299.00	93.24	8
Pecan Creek Boarding School ^a	58	42	8½	5,129.00	95.56	5
Orphan Home ^a	46	30	8½	2,998.00	99.93	4
58 day schools.....	1,638	787	8½	11,370.00	14.44	58
Total.....	2,557	1,350	.....	73,358.00	.....	122

^a Colored.

Choctaw Nation.—The schools of this nation are supported from royalties on coal, which are ample for all purposes. There are 4 academies, in which 483 Choctaw pupils are enrolled. Ten small boarding schools are maintained, in which 447 Choctaw children are educated and supported. In addition 3,068 Choctaw children are enrolled in 175 day schools. This nation takes great interest in the education of its children, but, as usual with Indians, many parents fail to see the necessity for continuous attendance at the school during the term.

Calvin Ballard is the United States supervisor and Eli Mitchell represents the Choctaw Nation. In his report Supervisor Ballard says:

I desire to express my gratitude to Mr. Mitchell, the Choctaw representative, who has so ably and harmoniously worked with me in the management of the schools. The educational interests of the Choctaw Nation are greater than they have ever been, and the prospects for next year's work are very flattering.

The following table gives the enrollment, etc., of these schools for the past year:

TABLE 17.—Statistics as to Choctaw schools.

Choctaw schools.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Armstrong Male Orphan Academy	119	94	9	\$15,578.00	\$165.47	13
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy	89	70	9	11,938.00	171.76	10
Tushkahoma Female Academy	141	110	9	15,454.00	140.69	12
Jones Academy	134	100	9	14,627.00	147.42	12
Atoka Academy	77	60	9	8,287.00	137.57	6
9 small boarding schools	370	265	9	15,344.00	57.90	18
151 day schools	2,689	1,565	9	38,763.00	21.71	151
Tuition Choctaw pupils in Chickasaw Nation	379	275	6	4,570.00	16.60	151
Total	3,998	2,529	.....	119,561.00	.....	222

Chickasaw Nation.—While the reports of school matters from the other nations indicate a flattering condition of affairs an inharmonious note is struck with these Indians. In discussing the Chickasaw Nation, Superintendent Benedict sums up the situation very tersely as follows:

The Chickasaws are still allowed to control their own expenditures for school purposes, and their school finances are in a deplorable condition. Their council makes no appropriation for school purposes at the beginning of each year, but permits their school authorities to continue incurring indebtedness, regardless of their ability to pay. Nearly all of their boarding schools are conducted upon the contract plan, the contractors agreeing to furnish board and teachers at a stipulated price per month for each child in attendance. Some of the contractors boastfully assert that they are to receive the full amount provided for by their contracts, whether few or many children attend their schools.

Another extravagant feature of their school management is apparent in their attempt to pay the board of all the children enrolled in the day schools of the nation. In many instances parents are allowed from \$10 to \$12 per month per child, for boarding their own children.

Notwithstanding the fact that their share of the accumulated coal royalties has been paid out upon their school indebtedness, yet their outstanding unpaid school warrants now amount to considerably more than \$100,000. While whole families are maintained out of the allowance made for boarding their children, yet the

teachers who are entitled to receive their pay promptly are compelled to wait from one to two years for their money, or sell their school warrants at discounts ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. This condition of affairs is very discouraging to the teachers of that nation, and so long as it is permitted to continue the school work of the nation can not materially improve.

The following table gives the enrollment, etc., at Chickasaw schools for the past year:

TABLE 18.—*Statistics as to Chickasaw schools.*

Chickasaw schools.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Orphan Home	66	51	10	\$7,796.00	\$152.86	9
Bloomfield Female Seminary	115	108	10	16,500.00	152.79	8
Collins Institute	45	40	10	7,000.00	175.00	9
Harley Institute	106	76	10	8,039.00	105.77	8
Rock Academy	61	47	8	6,350.00	135.10	7
Fifteen day schools	800	550	10	65,065.00	118.30	19
Total	1,193	872	.....	110,750.00	.....	60

Comparative cost of schools.—An inspection of the foregoing tables gives the per capita cost of day schools as follows: Cherokee Nation, \$13.77; Choctaw Nation, \$21.71; Creek Nation, \$14.44; Chickasaw Nation, \$118.30. While the comparison in the boarding schools does not show so pronounced a difference, yet it is sufficient to excite surprise. In commenting upon these figures Superintendent Benedict says as follows:

The extravagance of the Chickasaws is illustrated in these points:

First. The Chickasaws have claimed that all of their children were in school. There are just about two-thirds as many Chickasaw citizens as Choctaws on the Dawes Commission roll, while the comparison of my statistical tables shows that there are more than three times as many Choctaws enrolled in school as there are Chickasaws.

Second. The Chickasaws expended \$110,750 upon the education of 1,193 children, while in the Choctaw Nation we expended but \$119,561 upon the education of 3,998 children.

Third. The 15 day schools of the Chickasaw Nation cost the nation \$65,065 last year, while our 151 day schools of the Choctaw Nation cost but \$33,763.

In making comparisons between these two nations it should also be remembered that we furnish clothing free of charge to all of the pupils in the Choctaw academies, while the Chickasaws do not furnish clothing for any except in their orphan home. The school affairs of the Chickasaw Nation from a financial standpoint are gradually growing worse, and, if possible, the Government ought to take entire control of their school finances.

Seminole Nation.—Statistical information concerning this nation is not available in view of the fact that its schools are wholly conducted by the tribe without any supervision by the Government.

Summer normal schools.—These have become recognized adjuncts to the educational work of the Territory. Those held during the year were better attended than in the past, greater interest excited, and decided results are anticipated. The superintendent of schools, Mr. Benedict, conducted a party of Indian Territory teachers to the Indian

Institute held in Boston this summer. They were thus brought in contact with teachers and employees of the regular Indian school service, and the intercourse was mutually beneficial.

White children in Indian Territory.—While not under the control of the Interior Department, either directly or indirectly, the subject of schools for white children in the Territory is one of too much importance to be omitted. A proper public school system will redound to the best interest of the Indians, and therefore the Department has urged for years past that some legislation should be had which will provide for it.

Within the next three years, under the agreements, tribal governments must cease, their affairs be settled up, and the tribal funds be distributed pro rata. What is to become of the children of the red man will be a serious problem. Under present laws, public schools can be organized only in incorporated cities and towns. For the rural districts and many towns will an adequate public school system be organized for Indians, and whites, when many holdings can not be taxed? With tribal governments extinguished, money distributed to the Indians per capita, from what source will revenue be derived to support Indian schools? These nations are rich now, but whether they will be ten years from to-day is another matter. Will they be permitted to dispose of their wealth and not provide an adequate school fund for their children? Shall Congress, out of the public purse, begin the appropriation of money for the red children of the Territory, as it has for those of other tribes? Will a new burden be imposed upon the people of the future, when at present a preventive may be found? These are serious questions.

The status of the thousands of negro children is equally important. They are now in separate schools in the Cherokee and Creek nations, but the Choctaw and Chickasaw do not permit them to share in their school fund, with the result that these freedmen are growing up in ignorance, with all of its entailed consequences of crime and pauperism.

Denominational schools.—These institutions, conducted by churches, missionary societies, and benevolent organizations, are excellent centers of civilization and usefulness. They are the remains of those which in former years practically conducted all the educational interests of the several nations.

Brief statistics are presented in the following table:

TABLE 19.—*Statistics as to schools supported by churches.*

Denominational schools.	Location.	By what church established.	Enrollment.		Average attendance.	
			White.	Indian.	White.	Indian.
Calvin Institute	Durant	Presbyterian	146	157	86	89
Chelsea Academy	Chelsea	Cumberland Presby- terian.	122	59	80	89
Cherokee Academy	Tahlequah	Baptist Home Mission Society.	123	82		
Dwight Mission	Marble	Presbyterian	40	47	15	25
Friends	Hillside	Orthodox Friends	66	56	23	31
Hargrove College	Ardmore	Methodist Episcopal				
Henry K. College	Muskogee	Presbyterian Board Home Missions.	129	59		
Indianola College	Wynnewood	Cumberland Presby- terian.	301	8		
Indian University	Bacone	Baptist	110	50		
Lutheran Mission	Oaks	Lutheran	41	29	31	22
Nazareth Institute	Muskogee	Roman Catholic	143	40		
Sacred Heart Institute	Vinita	do	52	44	44	34
Shady Point Mission	Shady Point	Presbyterian	111	3	88	
Spaulding Institute	Muskogee	Methodist Episcopal, South.	186	131		
St. Agnes Academy	Antlers	Roman Catholic	45	25		
St. Elizabeth's	Purcell	do	6	64		
Tahlequah Institute	Tahlequah	Presbyterian	103	134	60	107
Willie Halsell College	Vinita	Methodist Episcopal, South.	91	81	57	43

MINING.

Mineral leases.—In addition to the 105 coal leases covering lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at the date of my last annual report, there have been made 9 additional coal leases, as follows:

The Johnson Company, 1 lease; submitted July 14; approved July 29, 1902.

Ardmore Coal and Power Company, 1 lease; submitted August 20; approved August 22, 1902.

Fulsom-Morris Coal and Mining Company, 1 lease; submitted September 10; approved September 13, 1902.

Perry Brothers, 1 lease; submitted September 12; approved September 16, 1902.

Brewer Mining Company, 1 lease; submitted September 16; approved September 19, 1902.

Michael Perona, 1 lease; submitted September 17; approved September 20, 1902.

Mazard Coal and Mining Company, 1 lease; submitted September 10; approved September 20, 1902.

Standard Coal Company, 1 lease; submitted September 24, 1902; approved same day.

William Fordyce, 1 lease; submitted October 7; approved October 11, 1902.

The lease in favor of Perry Brothers, with the consent of the Department, has been assigned to the Coalgate Company, and the lease granted to the Brewer Mining Company has been assigned to the Brewer Coal and Mining Company.

The following asphalt leases have been approved since June 30, 1902:

The Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, 1 lease; submitted September 16; approved September 22, 1902.

George A. H. Mills, 1 lease; submitted September 16; approved September 25, 1902.

Farmer Asphalt Company, 1 lease; submitted September 18; approved September 25, 1902.

The lease in favor of George A. H. Mills, with the Department's consent, has been assigned to the Ravia Asphalt Company.

Segregation of mineral lands.—J. A. Taff, of the Geological Survey, was instructed to examine the lands in the Choctaw Nation which were considered valuable by reason of containing coal or asphalt. He made a report recommending that 445,052.23 acres be segregated. This report was approved by the Department March 24, 1903. Under existing law, the Choctaw and Chickasaw supplemental agreement, this land will be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidders for cash by a commission composed of three persons appointed by the President. The commission has not yet been appointed. These lands are reserved from allotment and are to be sold within three years from September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations the Government collects the royalty on all minerals mined from tribal lands, and it also collects the tax from all noncitizen traders residing and doing business in the nations, as well as the tax or royalty on hay, ferries, and the permit taxes. In the Choctaw Nation tribal taxes are collected by the tribal authorities. In the Chickasaw Nation the Government collects the cattle tax. The following aggregate amounts have been collected in the various nations from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, to wit:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, except cattle tax.....	\$643, 530. 40
Cherokee Nation	58, 820. 88
Creek Nation	237, 760. 71
Chickasaw Nation, cattle tax.....	30, 511. 65

The money collected in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is from the following sources:

Coal royalty	\$259, 686. 58
Asphalt royalty	2, 243. 26
Timber	43, 226. 25
Stone.....	947. 10
Payments on town lots	337, 427. 21

The total amount collected in the Cherokee Nation from royalties and the sale of town lots is \$29,469.16, arising from the following sources:

Stone royalty	\$286. 63
Hay royalty.....	3, 444. 82
Coal royalty	2, 813. 66
Merchandise tax.....	88. 48
Oil and gas royalty	1, 300. 00
Gravel royalty	70. 40
Ferry tax.....	178. 77
Sale of town lots.....	21, 286. 40

The difference between this total and the total amount collected was received on account of board of pupils, board of teachers, sale of jail property, etc.

In the Creek Nation the collections were:

Coal royalty	\$1,505.29
Hay royalty	26.50
Occupation tax.....	3.00
Pasture tax	24,795.70
Timber confiscated and sold.....	20.00
Payments on town lots	211,410.22

From June 28, 1898, when the Government took charge of affairs in the Indian Territory, to June 30, 1903, there was collected as royalty on coal and asphalt for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations a total of \$957,586.40.

TIMBER AND STONE.

For the procurement of timber for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1900, as amended by the act of January 21, 1903, contracts have been entered into with the following-named corporations and persons: Eugene A. Kline, Dennis B. Hussey, Hobart-Lee Tie Company. The contract in favor of A. McLeod has been extended. Stone contracts are the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, whose old contract was extended, and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

SALE AND LEASE OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Sale of Creek allotments.—Under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Creek supplemental agreement allottees may lease their lands for one year for grazing purposes and five years for agricultural purposes without the consent of the Department. Leases may be made for these purposes for longer periods with the Department's consent, and mineral leases may also be so made. Creek allottees, with the consent of the Department, have authority to sell their allotments, except the homestead, which can not be alienated for twenty-one years from the date of the approval of the supplemental agreement, to wit, July 26, 1902. During this period the homestead of 40 acres is nontaxable.

December 5, 1902, the Department prescribed regulations to carry into effect the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the supplemental agreement. These regulations were subsequently amended on January 21 and May 4, 1903. In prescribing them the Department desired, as far as practicable, to leave the sale of land to individual Creek citizens, in order that they might become more proficient in business transactions. Under the provisions of the regulations as

amended, Creek citizens were permitted to sell their alienable lands to whomsoever they pleased. It was required that the deed be submitted through the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, and that the value of the land be shown by the affidavits of three disinterested persons who had knowledge of land values in the Creek Nation. The regulations also declared that no deed purporting to convey land would be approved where the consideration was less than the appraised value shown by the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. It was provided, however, that the appraisement as made by the Commission would not in any way be binding upon the Department in the matter of the approval or disapproval of deeds.

The supplemental agreement fixed the maximum value at which lands in the Creek Nation were to be appraised by the Commission at \$6.50 per acre. A great deal of the land was appraised—in fact, a large majority of it—at less than \$6.50 per acre. Investigation showed that Creek allottees were willing to sell and were selling their lands for less than their reasonable value. In many instances they sold their lands for the appraised value, as shown by the Commission's record. This appraised value was not supposed to be the true value of the land, but was a valuation given to it for the purpose of distributing the Creek landed estate. The highest value that could be given to any land under the law being \$6.50 per acre, other lands were appraised in accordance therewith and values placed upon them proportionate to the maximum value.

As under this method of selling Creek lands the Indians would not receive the true value of their alienable lands, the Department July 10, 1903, amended the regulations. As amended they require that Creek citizens desiring to sell their lands shall apply to the Indian agent by petition. Such application must contain an accurate description of the land and the improvements thereon. The petition is made in duplicate and the duplicate copy immediately forwarded to this Office. On each Monday morning the agent posts in a conspicuous place in his office for a period of sixty days a list of the lands described in the petitions filed with him during the week preceding such Monday, and on each Monday morning he forwards to this Office a complete list of the lands posted and offered for sale. During such sixty days the listed lands are advertised in a newspaper published at Muskogee—at present the Muskogee Phoenix. The Indian agent, or an employee of his office, is required to visit and appraise each tract offered for sale. The appraisement is not made public, but no bid for less than the appraised value will be considered.

Sealed bids are received by the agent for the listed lands. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 20 per cent of the amount offered, as a guaranty of the faithful performance by the bidder of his proposition. If a bid

is accepted, the successful bidder is required, within a reasonable time after notice, not exceeding ten days, to comply with the terms of his bid; and if he fails to comply, the 20 per cent of the amount of his bid is forfeited to the use of the owner of the land. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved, and the highest bid will be accepted, subject, however, to the approval of the owner of the land. Bidders and other interested persons may be present when the bids are opened by the Indian agent. No deed will be approved that was executed prior to the delivery of the patent to the allottee. The first sale under these regulations took place September 25, 1903.

Under the previous regulations a number of citizens of the Creek Nation made conveyances purporting to sell their alienable lands or parts of the same to various persons. Four hundred and twenty-three of these deeds, representing an aggregate consideration of \$369,932.47, were forwarded to the Department and were all disapproved.

It is believed that by the regulations of July 10, 1903, the Government has thrown sufficient safeguards around the sale of lands in the Creek Nation to protect the interests of the Indians and to secure or them the best obtainable price for their lands. Under this system pools and combinations can not be formed, and it is believed that all lands sold will bring their reasonable value.

Leasing of Creek allotments.—Under the regulations Creek citizens may lease their lands for three years for grazing purposes, ten years for agricultural purposes, and fifteen years for mineral purposes. All leases must be in quadruplicate and be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, one copy to be filed in this Office, one with the Indian agent, Union Agency, one to be delivered to the lessee, and one to the lessor. Leases for the periods above mentioned are subject to the approval of the Department, and are of no effect unless so approved. This Office understands that the regulations governing the leasing of Creek lands, as well as those governing the sale thereof, meet with the approbation of the citizens of the Creek Nation. They feel that their interests are properly protected by these regulations and that their lands will not be sold or leased except at fair prices.

Leasing of Cherokee allotments.—The regulations governing the leasing of Cherokee allotted lands are very similar to those governing the leasing of Creek allotted lands, and were promulgated May 4, 1903, to carry into effect the provisions of section 72 of the agreement.

TOWN SITES.

My last annual report gave the names of the towns whose exterior limits had been surveyed and platted during the year preceding; the small towns of less than 200 population in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, the survey and platting of which had been authorized under the provisions of agreements with these nations, and the towns within which patents had been issued conveying the title to lots.

During the past year the segregation of lands for the following additional towns has been authorized:

Cherokee Nation:

Foreman.	Ochelata.	Vera.	Watova.
Lawton.	Owassa.		

Choctaw Nation:

Boswell.	Crowder City.	McCurtain.
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The towns, the exterior limits of which were approved, were:

Cherokee Nation:

Bokchito.	Fort Gibson.	North Tulsa.	Tahlequah.
Campbell.	Muldrow.	Stilwell.	

Choctaw Nation:

Albany.	Boswell.	Gowen.	Savanna.
Alderson.	Garvin.	Hugo.	Shady Point.
Blue.	Gilbert.	Phillips.	

Chickasaw Nation:

Aylesworth.	Lindsay.	Midland.	Tuttle.
Fitzhugh.	Loco.	Milburn.	
Hickory.	Mannsville.	Oakland.	

The following towns were surveyed and platted during the year:

Cherokee Nation:

Afton.	Gans.	Oolagah.	Vian.
Blue Jacket.	Grove.	Pryor Creek.	Westville.
Campbell.	Hanson.	Sallisaw.	
Claremore.	Muldrow.	Stilwell.	

Creek Nation:

Sapulpa.

Choctaw Nation:

Albany.	Durant.	Harrington.	Stringtown.
Bennington.	Fort Towson.	Hunter.	Valliant.
Blue.	Garland.	Purnell.	Wade.
Boswell.	Garvin.	Shady Point.	
Bokchito.	Gilbert.	Soper.	

Chickasaw Nation:

Aylesworth.	Lone Grove.	Mead.	Springer.
Fitzhugh.	Loco.	Midland.	
Hickory.	Mannsville.	Oakland.	

Schedules showing the names of the persons entitled to purchase lots in towns, the appraisement, and the rate at which they could purchase, were approved, as follows:

Cherokee Nation:

Afton.	Chelsea.	Vinita.	Welch.
Catoosa.			

Creek Nation:

Checotah.	Eufaula.	Inola.	Sapulpa.
Clarksville.	Gibson Station.	Lee.	Wildcat.
Coweta.			

Choctaw Nation:

Bennington.	Hunter.	Soper.	Valliant.
Durant.	Lehigh.	South McAlester.	Wapanucka.
Heavener.	Leflore.	Spiro.	Wilburton.

Chickasaw Nation:

Addington.	Duncan.	Oakland.	Sugden.
Berwyn.	Earl.	Orr.	Stonewall.
Center.	Elmore.	Paoli.	Terrall.
Comanche.	Erin Springs.	Pauls Valley.	Wynnewood.
Connerville.	Kemp.	Pontotoc.	
Cornish.	Leon.	Purdy.	
Dougherty.	Marlow.	Ryan.	

Supplemental schedules correcting errors or omissions in the original schedules, or to show parks or cemeteries, were approved for the following towns:

Cherokee Nation:

Centralia.	Collinsville.	Lenapah.	Ramona.
Choteau.	Hanson.	Nowata.	Talala.

Creek Nation:

Beggs.	Eufaula.	Muskogee.	Webbers Falls.
Bristow.	Holdenville.	Okmulgee.	Wetumka.
Checotah.	Inola.	Tulsa.	
Coweta.	Mounds.	Wagoner.	

Choctaw Nation:

Allen.	Cowlington.	Poteau.	Wilburton.
Atoka.	Heavener.	South McAlester.	Wister.
Caddo.	Howe.	Spiro.	
Canadian.	McAlester.	Sterrett.	

Chickasaw Nation:

Ardmore.	Marietta.	Minco.	Woodville.
Dibble.	McGee.	Rush Springs.	

Lots which were not in the possession of private individuals were sold at auction in the following towns in the Creek Nation:

Beggs.	Eufaula.	Kellyville.	Tulsa.
Bixby.	Foster (post-office Yeager).	Lee.	Wagoner.
Bristow.		Mounds.	Wetumka.
Checotah.	Henryetta.	Muskogee.	Wildcat.
Clarksville.	Holdenville.	Okmulgee.	Winchell.
Coweta.	Inola.	Sapulpa.	

Patents were approved for the conveyance of lots in the following towns, the number in each being indicated:

Name.	Number of patents.	Name.	Number of patents.
Creek Nation:		Creek Nation—Continued.	
Beggs.....	26	Kellyville.....	9
Bixby.....	4	Mounds.....	24
Bristow.....	91	Muskogee.....	403
Checotah.....	193	Okmulgee.....	131
Clarksville.....	1	Red Fork.....	82
Coweta.....	12	Sapulpa.....	140
Eufaula.....	74	Tulsa.....	288
Foster (post-office Yeager).....	25	Wagoner.....	70
Gibson Station.....	1	Wetumka.....	45
Henryetta.....	6	Wildcat.....	1
Holdenville.....	184	Cherokee Nation:	
Inola.....	1	Vinita.....	71

Of the towns the platting of which was authorized the preceding year, as under 200 inhabitants, the following were increased in area and taken out of that class because of being on railroads and having a prospect of substantial growth:

- Beggs, Creek Nation.
- Midland, Chickasaw Nation.
- Springer, Choctaw Nation.

In addition to the small towns authorized, as given in my last annual report, the following small towns were segregated:

Cherokee Nation:

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Bennett. | Delaware. | Pensacola. | Spavinaw. |
| Braggs. | Hillside. | Ruby. | |

Choctaw Nation:

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Brooken. | Folsom. | Oaklodge. | Star. |
| Byrne. | Monroe. | Oconee. | Summerfield. |

Chickasaw Nation:

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Ara. | Fox. | Orinne. | Viola. |
| Bailey. | Glenn. | Pike. | Wiley. |
| Brady. | Healdton. | Provence. | Woolsey. |
| Chism. | Hunton. | Reck. | |
| Cliff. | Keller. | Robberson. | |
| Dodge. | Newport. | Tyler. | |

The following small towns were surveyed and platted:

Cherokee Nation:

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|----------|
| Big Cabin. | Gritts. | Long. | Peggs. |
| Braggs. | Kansas. | Maple. | Redland. |
| Briartown. | Ketchum. | McLain. | Texanna. |

Choctaw Nation:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Bengal. | Braden. | Cartersville. | Fanshawe. |
| Blaine. | Brooken. | Citra. | Folsom. |
| Boggy Depot. | Byrne. | Dexter. | Garland. |
| Bower. | Caney. | Ego. | Ironbridge. |

Jackson.	Monroe.	Oconee.	Star.
Kennady.	Muse.	Owl.	Summerfield.
Kosoma.	Newberg.	Roberta.	Tuskahoma.
Leflore.	Oaklodge.	Sansbois.	Utica.

Chickasaw Nation:

Alma.	Elk.	Keller.	Robberson.
Ara.	Foster.	Marsden.	Sneed.
Arlee.	Fox.	Maxwell.	Tatums.
Bailey.	Glenn.	McMillan.	Teller.
Bebee.	Grady.	Newport.	Troy.
Bee.	Graham.	Ninnekah.	Thackerville.
Brady.	Harrisburg.	Oakman.	Tussy.
Brock.	Hart.	Orinne.	Tyler.
Burneyville.	Healdton.	Okra.	Tyrola.
Chism.	Hennepin.	Overbrook.	Velma.
Cliff.	Hewitt.	Palmer.	Viola.
Dibble.	Hird.	Pike.	Wallville.
Dixie.	Holder.	Platter.	Wayne.
Dolberg.	Homer.	Powell.	Whitebead.
Doyle.	Hunton.	Provence.	Wiley.
Drake.	Iona.	Reagan.	Woodford.
Eastman.	Jesse.	Reck.	Woolsey.

Schedules of appraisements and holders of lots in the following towns were approved:

Choctaw Nation:

Bengal.	Dexter.	Garland.	Leflore.
Boggy Depot.	Ego.	Ironbridge.	Owl.
Bower.	Fanshawe.	Kennady.	Tuskahoma.
Cartersville.			

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

- Bristow, Creek Nation, \$8,000 for schoolhouses.
- Durant, Choctaw Nation, \$15,000 for schoolhouses.
- South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, \$50,000 for sewers, electric-light plant, waterworks, and schoolhouses.
- Pauls Valley, Chickasaw Nation, \$15,000 for waterworks and sewers.
- Duncan, Chickasaw Nation, \$25,000 for waterworks.

An application of the town of Chickasha, Chickasaw Nation, for authority to issue \$135,000 in bonds, \$60,000 of which was to be used for a sewerage system and \$75,000 for waterworks, was disapproved by the Department as exceeding the limit of indebtedness.

The acting inspector for Indian Territory reported April 6, 1903, that \$50,000 would be necessary to carry on the town-site work for the last year, and that since the funds already appropriated were so nearly exhausted, it was desirable that the funds should be made immediately available. This recommendation was made to Congress by the Department, but these requests were not honored by Congress. Only

\$25,000 was appropriated for town-site purposes, and it did not become available until July 1. This necessitated the suspension of all town-site work on March 10. The employees were furloughed until July 1. On a subsequent report of the acting inspector the Department determined, on account of the inadequate appropriation, to suspend the townsite work further until September 1, 1903.

ALLOTMENTS.

Creek allotments have been practically completed, and the allotment work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the Cherokee Nation is progressing. Allotment offices were opened January 1, 1903, in the Cherokee Nation and April 15 in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The allotment offices are moved from time to time in order that the greatest accommodation may be offered the masses of each locality. By the close of the present fiscal year a majority of the members of each tribe will in all probability have received complete evidences of title to their respective allotments. The conditions that have heretofore prevailed among the Five Civilized Tribes have, to a great extent, been modified and the Indians, as a rule, are now satisfied with the determination of the Government to distribute their land among them in severalty and to distribute their funds so as to give to each citizen an equal share in value, land and money, of the entire estate of the different tribes.

CITIZENSHIP.

The Department has approved the enrollment of citizens of the different nations as follows:

Choctaw by blood	14, 918	Chickasaw freedmen.....	4, 211
Choctaw by intermarriage.....	205	Cherokee by blood	28, 016
Choctaw freedmen.....	2, 983	Cherokee freedmen.....	2, 749
Chickasaw by blood	4, 659	Creek by blood.....	9, 624
Chickasaw by intermarriage.....	198	Creek freedmen	4, 954

Intermarried Cherokee.—The act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), section 21, provides, among other things, that the Commission shall make rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, enrolling, among others, “such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to citizenship under Cherokee laws.” A controversy arose as to the right to enrollment of white persons intermarried with Cherokee citizens, and a protest was filed with the Department on behalf of a large number of citizens by blood of the Cherokee Nation against the enrollment of intermarried persons “so as to recognize their right to participate in the distribution of any of the common property of the Cherokee Nation of any kind or character.”

On the one hand it was claimed that the Cherokee laws have never recognized the right of “intermarried citizens” to share in the distri-

bution of the property of the nation; on the other hand that the laws of the Cherokee Nation, as well as the laws of the United States, recognize as citizens of the Cherokee Nation those persons who have been married to Cherokee citizens in accordance with the laws of the Cherokee Nation relating to marriage, and that therefore such intermarried persons were entitled to share in the distribution of the Cherokee estate equally with citizens by blood.

February 24, 1903, the Department referred this matter to the Court of Claims for "findings and opinion in accordance with the provisions" of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 485). The Court of Claims has not yet rendered a decision.

When this question was referred to the Court of Claims the Office was directed not to forward to the Department any Cherokee cases to which an intermarried person was a party until after the court had returned an opinion. There were before the Office cases involving some three or four hundred applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood, each case including one or more persons who were applicants for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage. July 22, 1903, the Office invited the attention of the Department to this condition of affairs and suggested the advisability of passing upon the right of those persons who applied for enrollment by blood without waiting for the Court of Claims to determine the question submitted to it—the right of those who applied for citizenship by intermarriage to be subsequently determined in accordance with the findings of the court. July 27, the Department approved this suggestion, and cases of this character are now being passed upon in so far as the right of applicants by blood is concerned.

Mississippi Choctaw.—The Mississippi Choctaws who have been identified as entitled to rights in the Choctaw Nation under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 number 1,735. Of these 1,729 are of the full blood; the others are mixed bloods who have been identified because the ancestor under whom they claim had complied with the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830.

Under the provisions of sections 41 to 44, inclusive, of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement, act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), full-blood Mississippi Choctaws are entitled to identification by reason of their blood, and are not therefore required to claim under an ancestor and to show that such ancestor complied or attempted to comply with the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, as are the mixed-blood Mississippi Choctaws. A controversy arose as to whether the identification of a full-blood parent carried with it the identification of a mixed-blood child—for instance, whether the identification of a full-blood father carried with it the identification of his children by a white woman or a woman of mixed blood. The matter was submitted to the Attorney-General for an opinion, and on June 19, 1903, he said, among other things:

In my opinion, paragraph 41 of the agreement of March 21, 1902, does not require the identification of part-blood children of Mississippi Choctaws, themselves identified solely by reason of their full blood. Such children must in some other way, if possible, establish their claims to participate in the benefits arising from the treaty of 1830. They have not been deprived by the agreement of anything to which they were entitled before its conclusion. Neither does the Government extend to them the right of identification solely because they are children of an ancestor himself identified by reason alone of his full blood.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982), appropriated \$20,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, "for the purpose of aiding indigent and identified full-blood Mississippi Choctaws to remove to the Indian Territory," the money thus appropriated to be expended at the discretion of the Department and under its direction. April 9 the Department requested the Commission to submit a draft of regulations appropriate for carrying into effect the provisions of the act. May 6 the Commission made a report concerning the subject, in which it took the position that the appropriation was not available for subsisting full-blood Mississippi Choctaws who were removed by the Government pending their acquiring titles to their allotments. May 25 the office transmitted the Commission's report, and expressed the opinion that the money could be used for any purpose incidental to the removal of the full bloods; that support for a short time after removal to the Indian Territory, if such support by the Government was necessary for the time being, would certainly be "an incident connected with" aiding identified full-blood Mississippi Choctaws to remove. May 27 the Department submitted the matter to the Comptroller of the Treasury for opinion, and on May 28 he held that payment for subsistence from the appropriation was authorized, and that such subsistence was an incident to the removal of the full bloods. The Commission was subsequently instructed to detail one of its employees to supervise the removal of the full bloods. The office understands that about 300 have been removed under the Commission's direction, and that other removals will be made at an early date.

Applications for citizenship.—The whole number of cases of the different classes before the Office, and the disposition made of them, is as follows:

TABLE 20.—*Status of applications for citizenship.*

	Mississippi Choctaws.	Cherokees.	Chickasaws.	Choctaws by blood or intermarriage.
Number received, heads of families	3,250	704	35	186
Transmitted to the Department	2,710	415	21	126
Acted on by the Department	2,362	378	21	117
Pending before the Department	348	37	.....	9
Pending in this Office.....	640	293	14	60

CHIPPEWA OF MINNESOTA.

Substantial progress has been made in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), relating to allotments to Chippewa Indians, cession of their lands, and sale of their pine. The provisions relating to classifying and disposing of the pine lands were modified by the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400).

The allotments to the Leech Lake Pillager on the Leech Lake Reservation have been readjusted and the amended schedule was approved on October 14, 1903. A supplemental schedule of allotments to the Leech Lake Pillager, the White Oak Point and Sandy Lake bands, and the Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish Chippewa, who had not previously received allotments, has been submitted and now awaits examination in this Office.

Last May the Red Lake Chippewa declined to accept the provisions of section 11 of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982-1009), providing for the sale of 256,152 acres of land comprising the western portion of the diminished reservation. The act provided for the sale of the lands by the Secretary of the Interior to the highest and best bidder, subject to the homestead laws of the United States, at not less than \$4 per acre.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, on November 10, will open to entry and settlement 766,607.20 acres of agricultural lands on the ceded portion of the Red Lake Reservation, and 2,279.96 acres on the four ceded townships on the White Earth Reservation, the lands to be disposed of to actual settlers, under the homestead laws, as provided for in section 6 of the act of January 14, 1889.

During the year 4,318 trust patents have been delivered to the Mississippi Chippewa on the White Earth Reservation. The work of making allotments to those who by inadvertence were omitted from the original schedule has also progressed, but the schedule of these additional allotments has not yet been submitted for approval.

SETTLERS ON NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION,
MONTANA.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982), provides \$2,965 for the payment of settlers for improvements upon certain lands situated within the boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana.

On January 16, 1901, James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, transmitted to this Office agreements made by him with seven additional settlers found by a survey to be within the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. These negotiations had been conducted under Department instructions of December 11, 1900. The Office recommended on March 20, 1903, that Inspector McLaughlin be instructed

to visit those settlers and obtain from them deeds conveying any land to which they have any right or title and the improvements thereon.

The settlers who executed agreements for the sale of lands and improvements are as follows: Elbridge D. Weston, \$800; Robinson Johnson, \$300; Thomas Wood, \$750; George Wood, \$115; John H. Sprague, \$400; Ernest E. Sprague, \$250, and Martha V. Wood (née Sprague), \$350. When the deeds shall have been obtained and approved by the Department, payment will be made to these settlers and thus the subject of settlers within the Northern Cheyenne Reservation will be closed.

WADSWORTH TOWN SITE IN PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION, NEV.

A clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 571-594), authorized the inhabitants of the town of Wadsworth, in the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, "to proceed and acquire title to the town site of such town under the provisions of section 2382 of chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes of the United States." July 12, 1902, this Office reported to the Department that the inhabitants had taken no steps under the act to obtain title to the lands occupied by them, and recommended that a survey and plat be made of the town site and that the lots therein be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 2384 of the Revised Statutes.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for report and recommendation, which were duly made; but because of uncertainty as to the precise location of the town, he was directed, September 19, 1902, to take such steps as were necessary to determine definitely its location with regard to the approved plats of survey. On March 20, 1903, the Commissioner made a report, based upon the report of the examiner of surveys, who had made an examination in the field, and stated, among other things, that a change in the track of the railway would leave the town of Wadsworth 2 miles from the main line, and that inasmuch as the town was supported wholly by the railway company's repair shops at that point, the present town site would probably be abandoned.

April 14, 1903, the Department advised the General Land Office that in view of the fact that the inhabitants of the town of Wadsworth had taken no steps as contemplated by the act of July 1, 1898, it was believed that it was not necessary or desirable under all the circumstances to proceed in this matter under section 2384 of the Revised Statutes. Thus the matter rests.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

In carrying out the provisions of a clause in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 997-998), James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, made an examination of the lands embraced within the Walker River Reservation, Nev., with a view to the selection of irrigable tracts for allotments to the Indians, and nonirrigable lands for the pasturage of their live stock. His report of June 18, designated six townships as necessary for the use of the Indians for allotments and grazing lands. The estimated cost of surveying the entire reservation was placed at \$11,138.70, including inspection of the work. This was the estimate of the surveyor-general of Nevada. The cost of surveying the six townships, it was thought, would approximate \$6,000, while the cost of the inspection of the work would not materially exceed \$3,000. Office report on this subject was made to the Department July 15.

The matter was referred to the General Land Office, which expressed the opinion that public interests would be subserved by completing surveys within the entire reservation, but that the survey and subdivision of the six townships for allotments should first be completed, which opinion was concurred in by Inspector McLaughlin, the surveyor-general, and this Office. It is hoped that the work of making allotments to the Indians may be accomplished at an early date and the way prepared for opening the surplus lands to settlement.

ALLOTMENTS TO NEW YORK INDIANS.

On December 15, 1902, the House of Representatives passed a bill (H. R. 12270), known as the Vreeland bill, providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians entitled to reside upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations (excluding the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians), in the State of New York.

The bill as it passed the House of Representatives provides for the appointment by the President of a commission to allot the lands of these reservations, with the consent of the Indians, according to their appraised value and for the patenting of the lands to the allottees in a manner similar to the patents issued under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388). It also provides that a patent in fee may be issued within one year after the allotments have been made to any allottee who shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior of his ability to manage his own affairs.

The bill excepts from allotment the lands within the limits of the villages of the Allegany Reservation, surveyed and located pursuant to the act of February 19, 1875 (18 Stat., 330), and also the lands of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations that have been leased under authority of Congress for other than oil purposes. Each lessee of such leased lands, other than an oil lessee, is permitted to acquire

title in fee to the land leased by him by paying therefor a sum of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent shall equal the annual rental of the land. He must also pay his proportionate share of the sum of \$200,000 proposed by the bill to be paid to the Ogden Land Company in liquidation of its claim affecting the Cattaraugus and Tuscarora reservations, if that claim shall be held by the courts to be valid.

Section 6 of the bill refers to an action pending in the supreme court of the State of New York brought to determine the validity of the Ogden land claim, and provides that if that action shall terminate in favor of the company the Secretary of the Treasury shall use \$200,000 of the amount appropriated by Congress in payment of the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the New York Indians in purchasing the interest of the Ogden Land Company in and to the lands of the three reservations before mentioned.

On January 8, 1903, Senator Quay submitted an amendment to this bill so as to except any railway corporation from the operations of section 4 and to vest in such corporation the title in fee to the land used or occupied by it upon payment to the Indians of a gross sum instead of an annual rental therefor.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs was authorized at the last session of Congress to sit during the following recess for the purpose of investigating the subject of allotments to the New York Indians. This was the only important action taken by the Senate on the Vreeland bill.

One feature of the bill that has been more or less criticised, and which I have heretofore felt should not receive the approval of Congress, is the proposed taking of \$200,000 from the Indian funds and applying the same to the payment of the Ogden Land Company's claim; but I am now thoroughly convinced that it is the proper thing to do. There is another provision in the bill that ought, in my opinion, to be stricken out—that which submits it to the Indian tribe for ratification. If the enforcement of the bill, should it become a law, depends upon the consent of the tribe, it will be a long time before any change is seen. I believe that the bill should be enacted by Congress, but with the provision which requires the obtaining of the consent of the tribe thereto eliminated.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Its Status.—The question is often asked, What are the relations of these Indians to the Federal Government as held by this office and the Department? What is the status of these Indians as held by the Court of Claims, and as held by the Federal courts?

The Supreme Court of the United States in its decision of March 1, 1886, in an appeal from the Court of Claims, held that the Cherokees in North Carolina dissolved their connection with the Cherokee Nation when they refused to accompany the main body of that nation on its

removal west of the Mississippi, and that they have since had no separate political organization; and though fostered and encouraged, they have not been recognized by the United States as a nation, in whole or in part, and as now organized are not the successor of any organization recognized by any treaty or law of the United States.

The claim of the Cherokees of North Carolina to a share of the commuted annuity fund of \$214,000, and of the fund created by sales of lands west of the Mississippi ceded by the Cherokee Nation, has no substantial foundation; those funds and that property being dedicated by the constitution of the Cherokees, and intended by their treaties with the United States for the benefit of the united nation, and not in any respect for those who had separated from it and become aliens to their nation. If Indians in that State, or in any other State east of the Mississippi, wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be readmitted to citizenship as there provided. They cannot live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the funds and common property of the nation. (Cherokee Trust Funds, 117 U. S., 288.)

In a suit brought in the circuit court, western district of North Carolina, against D. T. Boyd and others, to set aside a contract made by the Indian council, decided June 17, 1895 (68 Fed. Rep., p. 579), it was held that the Indian belonging to the Eastern Band of Cherokees in the State of North Carolina have never become citizens of the United States, and the Federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain a suit brought by the United States, as guardian of such Indians, for the protection of their interests.

In delivering the opinion of the court, Circuit Judge Simonton, presiding, stated:

By the treaty of New Echota, individuals and families who were averse to removal with the nation were suffered to remain in the States in which they were living, if they were qualified to take care of themselves and their property, and were desirous of becoming citizens of the United States. Those who exercised this privilege terminated their connection with the Cherokee Nation (*ibid.*). Did this make them citizens of the United States?

The alien and dependent condition of the members of the Indian tribes could not be put off at their own will without the action or assent of the United States. They were never deemed citizens of the United States except under explicit provisions of treaty or statute to that effect, either declaring a certain tribe or such members of it as chose to remain behind on the removal of the tribe westward to be citizens or authorizing individuals of particular tribes to become citizens on application to an United States court for naturalization and satisfactory proof of fitness for civilized life. (*Elk v. Wilkins*, 112 U. S., 100. 5 Sup. Ct., 41.)

There is nothing in the record going to show that these Indians were ever natural-

ized. Have they been made citizens by treaty? The clause in the treaty relating to those Cherokees who preferred to remain behind the nation is in these words:

ART. 12. * * * Such heads of Cherokee families as are desirous to reside within the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, subject to the laws of the same, and who are qualified or calculated to become useful citizens, shall be entitled to a prescriptive right to certain lands.

This does not confer on them citizenship. It only authorizes them to become citizens when it is recognized that they are qualified or calculated to become useful citizens. This presupposes some sort of examination into the question of their qualification and a favorable decision therein. If the words of the treaty do not make them citizens of the United States and only give them the right to become citizens upon showing the desire to that end, then there was but one way for them to attain citizenship, and that is pointed out in the statutes relating to naturalization.

But it is urged with great force that the State of North Carolina recognizes these Cherokees as citizens—that they vote, pay taxes, work roads, and perform all the duties of citizens. But a citizen of the United States takes this privilege as the gift of the General Government. It can be acquired only under its laws, and in the mode prescribed by it. (*City of Minneapolis v. Reum*, 56 Fed. Rep., 576; 6 C. C. A., 31.)

“Neither the constitution of a State nor any act of its legislature, however formal or solemn, whatever rights it may confer on these Indians or withhold from them, can withdraw them from the influence of an act of Congress which that body has the constitutional right to pass concerning them. Any other doctrine would make the legislature of the State the supreme law of the land, instead of the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof.” (*United States v. Holliday*, 3 Wall., 419.)

But it must not be understood that these Cherokee Indians, although not citizens of the United States and still under pupillage, are independent of the State of North Carolina. They live within her territory; they hold lands under her sovereignty, under her tenure; they are in daily contact with her people; they are not a nation nor a tribe; they can enjoy privileges she may grant; they are subject to her criminal laws. None of the laws applicable to Indian reservations apply to them. All that is decided is that the Government of the United States has not yet ceased its guardian care over them nor released them from pupillage. The Federal courts can, still, in the name of the United States, adjudicate their rights. Nor is this without precedent. The American seaman, born a citizen of the United States, or naturalized as such, has extended over him the guardian care of the Government and is a ward of the nation. The statute books abound with acts requiring his contracts to be looked into by officers appointed for that purpose, and every precaution is taken to guard him against fraud, oppression, and wrong. (*Rev. Stat.*, sec. 4554 et seq.)

It is contended that the view taken of this pupillary condition of these Cherokee Indians violates the provisions of the constitution and laws of North Carolina forbidding perpetuities. A perpetuity is the attempt to forbid the alienation of lands under any circumstances and to provide for their descent or disposition in a fixed unchangeable way. But the Indians hold these lands to no such purpose. Their realty can be alienated, but the contract is reviewable by the Government, for one purpose only—to protect them from fraud or wrong. A condition attached to alienation does not create a perpetuity. A conveyance or devise to A, in trust for a femme covert in fee, with power of sale upon her written request, or subject to her approval, does not create a perpetuity.

There is another consideration. In determining the attitude of the Government toward the Indians—all Indians—the courts follow the action of the executive and other political departments of the Government, whose more special duty it is to determine such affairs. (*United States v. Holliday*, supra.)

Now, Congress has repeatedly recognized the distinctive character of these Cherokees as a body—the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians. It has legislated for their

benefit and has always treated this band as a distinct unit. They are not dealt with as individuals who gradually are absorbed into the body of the community, but as a band isolated from, cared for apart from, other inhabitants. (See 9 Stat. C., 118; 10 Stat. L., 291; *ibid.*, 700; 16 Stat. L., 362; 18 Stat. L., 213; 19 Stat. L., 176; 22 Stat. L., 302; 27 Stat. L., 120.)

District Judge Dick, concurring, in presenting his views of the case, stated (68 Fed. Rep., 582) as follows:

I am of opinion that, wherever a power is conferred and a duty imposed by statute, everything necessary to accomplish the legislative purpose is given by implication. "A thing which is within the intention of the makers of the statute is as much within the statute as if it were within the letter." (*United States v. Freeman*, 3 How., 556-565.)

The suit in equity now before us was instituted by the district attorney, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, for the purpose of seeking investigation as to the fairness, justice, and expediency of a contract made by the Indian council, disposing of timber on the Indian lands in this State without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

It seems to me that the only question for the court now to determine is whether the political departments of the Government have clearly and distinctly recognized the North Carolina Indians as a tribal organization under the supervisory care and guardianship of the United States, for the court must be governed upon such subject by the action of such departments.

I have read with some care the case of the Cherokee Trust Funds (117 U. S., 288, 6 Sup. Ct., 718), cited and relied upon by counsel of defendants. That case gives an interesting and instructive history of the dealings of the United States with the Cherokee Indians, but only decides that the North Carolina Cherokees had dissolved their connection with the Cherokee Nation and were not entitled while they remain residents and citizens of North Carolina to a proportionate share of the funds held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation.

It is true that the North Carolina Cherokees are citizens of this State and have not been recognized as a separate nation or tribe with treaty-making power, but it seems to me that the mere fact that they are citizens of this State does not necessarily deprive them of the legitimate guardianship and care of the United States where there is no State or national legislation indicating such a purpose. Their forefathers availed themselves of a provision in the treaty of New Echota and remained in the State of North Carolina, and the civil laws of the State were extended over them from the period of the removal of the Cherokee Nation to their territory west of the Mississippi River. The North Carolina Cherokees by reason of their birth and residence became citizens under the general provisions of the State constitution, and not by any special law conferring the rights of citizenship. The policy of State legislation seems to have recognized their quasi-tribal organization and regarded them as a peculiar class of citizens, worthy of and needing the kindly supervision and care of the State and National governments.

* * * * *

The political departments of the Federal Government have certainly recognized and treated the Eastern Band of Cherokees as a quasi-tribal organization for social and business purposes, and have made liberal appropriations of money; appointed Indian agents to reside among them and employed efficient means to enlighten their minds, increase their comforts, and guard them against the injurious consequences of their own ignorance and indiscretion, and the frauds, aggressions, and wrongs of unscrupulous white men.

* * * * *

The supreme court of North Carolina in *Rollins v. Cherokees* (87 N. C., 229) fully recognized the power and right of the United States to supervise and control the affairs, lands, and contracts of the North Carolina Cherokees. The court refers with approbation to the acts of Congress regulating contracts with Indians, and expresses the opinion that such laws apply to contracts made with the North Carolina Indians.

From the kind and liberal policy manifested by all the departments of the State government, I am satisfied that North Carolina is not jealous of State rights or apprehensive that difficulties and conflicts of jurisdiction may arise from an imperium in imperio, controlling to some extent the affairs of her Indian citizens.

I understood the counsel of defendants in their argument to insist, in substance, that the Eastern band of Cherokees in North Carolina is a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State and holds its lands in fee simple under a deed executed by the standing master in chancery under a decree of this court made at October term of 1894. That such deed contains no restriction upon the power of alienation, and that the Indian council, as representatives of the corporation, had full power to make the timber contract involved in this suit.

The counsel further show that at the fall term of this court in 1894 [1874?] a decree was made directing a deed to be executed in accordance with an award of arbitrators filed at said term. That sometime thereafter a deed was prepared and executed containing a clause restricting the power of alienation, which was not in accordance with the said award and decree, was repugnant to the nature of the estate conveyed and in disregard of article 1, section 31, of the State constitution, in relation to perpetuities. That the decree of October term, 1894, was made upon a supplemental bill in equity filed by the district attorney, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, for the express purpose of having a new deed in fee simple executed by the standing master in chancery, omitting the repugnant clause restricting the power of alienation. That by such proceeding in this court the United States fully recognized the right and power of the Eastern band of Cherokees to make free alienation of their lands, and surrendered or waived control of them as to the timber contract involved in this suit.

I am of opinion that the only purpose of the departments in the legal proceedings referred to was to have a deed executed which was in conformity with the award of the arbitrators, the decree of the court, and the laws of the State regulating the conveyance of lands within its limits.

These matters relate to the merits involved in this case, and not to the in limine question of jurisdiction now before the court. Judge Simonton has expressed some views upon these questions in which I fully concur. I will say, further, that I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the action of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and district attorney, in procuring, by procedure in this court, execution of the new deed under which the Eastern Band of Cherokee now hold their lands in fee simple as a corporation, neither expressly or by implication relieved the United States from any obligation of duty imposed, or waived any power conferred by the Constitution, treaties, or acts of Congress. (*Eells v. Ross*, supra.)

I am satisfied that the court has jurisdiction of this case. If I had any doubt as to jurisdiction, I would, in a court of equity, be disposed to regard with favor the maxim "*boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem*" to accomplish the ends of substantial justice and fair dealing. Courts of chancery in this country and England have, by a wise and salutary development of the principles of natural justice, built up an extensive, enlightened, and beneficent jurisdiction in equity for the purpose of redressing wrongs, securing rights, and affording remedies adequate to the requirements of justice. (68 Fed. Rep., 577.)

On appeal to the circuit court of appeals in this case, it was held November 5, 1897, (83 Fed. Rep., 547) as to citizenship, that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians did not, by virtue of the treaty of New Echota, become citizens of North Carolina and of the United States; that the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388, sec. 6), declaring certain Indians to be citizens had no application to a tribe of Indians; that the political departments of the Government have recognized the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians as constituting a tribe, at least, as that word is used in the United States Constitution; that it is a rule of the courts to follow the action of the Executive and the departments in matters which it is the duty of the latter to determine; that as to constitutional law, neither the constitution of a State nor an act of its legislature can prevent the application of an act of Congress to the Indian tribes residing in the States, but subject to the control of the General Government; that in the absence of fraud on the part of those representing the Department of the Interior, its refusal to sanction negotiations by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians for the sale of their standing timber is conclusive of the matter and that it is both the right and the duty of the United States to institute such proceedings as will fully protect the interest and property rights of its Indian wards.

Judge Goff, in delivering this decision (p. 552), stated:

We fully agree with the insistence of the complainants below that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians are the wards of the nation and that they have been treated as such since the year 1848 by the executive and legislative departments of the Government; and in this connection we may remark that said Indians themselves have recognized such relationship from said date down to the time during which the negotiations for the sale of the timber now in controversy were being carried on. Therefore we hold that the court below had jurisdiction of this suit, and that it was not only proper, but that it was the duty of the United States to take such steps and to institute such proceedings as would fully protect the interests of said band of Indians. We are unable to agree with the claim of the appellees that by virtue of the treaty of New Echota this Eastern band of Cherokees became citizens of the State of North Carolina and of the United States. By the twelfth article of that treaty it was provided, in substance, that those individuals and families of the Cherokee Nation that were adverse to a removal to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi, and were desirous of becoming citizens of the States where they resided, and such as were qualified to take care of themselves and of their property and to become useful citizens, were to be permitted to remain within said States (North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama), and were to be entitled to receive their due portion of all the personal benefits accruing under said treaty for their claims, improvements, and per capita, and to a prescriptive right to certain lands.

This certainly did not confer citizenship on any portion of the Cherokee Indians, and we are unable to find any statute or any treaty that makes them citizens of the United States, or that authorizes them to become citizens by naturalization. The action or assent of the United States is absolutely essential in order to enable the Indian tribes or bands, or individual members of the same, to renounce the dependent condition caused by the state of pupillage in which the Indians have been since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. If the treaty of New Echota can be held to

authorize the members of the Eastern band of Cherokees to apply to the courts for naturalization on showing satisfactory proof of fitness for civilized life on their part, still it could not avail as far as this case is concerned, for there is no pretense that any of them have ever made such application or ever been declared citizens of the United States by any court of the same or of the State of North Carolina. On this subject Judge Deady, in the case of *United States v. Osborn* (6 Sawyer, 406-409; 2 Fed., 58, 61) has well said:

But an Indian can not make himself a citizen of the United States without the consent and cooperation of the Government. The fact that he has abandoned his nomadic life or tribal relations and adopted the habits and manners of civilized people may be a good reason why he should be made a citizen of the United States, but does not of itself make him one. To be a citizen of the United States is a political privilege which no one, not born to, can assume without its consent in some form.

The general assembly of the State of North Carolina in 1889 (*Private Laws*, chap. 211) passed an act incorporating the Eastern band of Cherokees in North Carolina, and the said band is now a corporation, duly organized under the laws of that State, with power to sue and be sued.

Being governed by the above decisions and legislation, this Office, in its administrative capacity, holds that this band of Cherokee Indians, holding their land in fee, can alienate the same, but the contract is reviewable by the Government for one purpose only, to protect them from fraud or wrong, and that, having been incorporated as a body politic, with the power of suing and being sued, the acts of this band are reviewable only to protect them from fraud or wrong.

Its lands.—A number of these Indians entered into an agreement or contract with one William H. Thomas, a prominent merchant and Indian philanthropist in southwestern North Carolina, to purchase as a home for them and the band a general boundary of land in that locality, out of the savings from proceeds of their personal labor and of their annuity money, which they, from time to time, placed in his hands for that purpose. Mr. Thomas proceeded in good faith to carry out this agreement, and did purchase lands for them as the Indians placed the money in his hands; but he took the deeds therefor in his own name, no doubt intending when he had completed the purchases contemplated in the agreement, to execute a deed of conveyance to the Indians as a tribe and community and settlement thereon, for the whole of the lands so purchased. But before its consummation the civil war came on and Mr. Thomas being financially involved, his creditors, by due process of law, took possession of his property, including much of the land purchased for and occupied by the Indians, thereby involving the title to the same, which became the subject of constant litigation.

While affairs were in this condition, Congress, by act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 362), empowered these Indians, by the name and style of "The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians," to bring suit in the district or circuit court of the United States for a settlement of all matters connected with their funds and lands in North Carolina. In carrying

this legislation into effect a commission, consisting of Rufus Barringer, John H. Dillard, and Thomas Ruffin, was appointed to investigate, arbitrate, and decide upon the alleged claim of these Indians to money and land, and report its findings to the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina for its determination.

This commission filed its award in that court October 23, 1874, and the same was made an order of the court at its next ensuing November term. They awarded^a that William H. Thomas, in pursuance of the agreement and trust reposed in him, did from time to time, and from various persons, purchase lands for said Indians as a tribe and community, and settled thereon, and carved up the same into towns, which purchases were definitely described in the award, and included in and made a large tract, situated on Soco Creek and Ocona Lufta River and their tributaries, known as the "Qualla boundary." By this award certain named Indians who held land within Qualla boundary by deed or contract from said Thomas were awarded the lands so held by them as their separate property, with the quality of being inheritable, but without the power of alienation, except from one Indian to another, and then only with the assent of their council.

That the outboundaries of this general boundary, as described in the award, might be more definitely located and defined, Congress, in the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 23, 1874 (16 Stat., 213), appropriated \$15,000 to defray the expenses of surveying "the land of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina" under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The survey was made by M. S. Temple, under a contract with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and completed in September, 1875.

A deed for the land so surveyed, and known as "the Qualla boundary," and in supposed conformity to the award, was executed October 9, 1876, by William Johnston, and L. M. Johnston, his wife, to the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, their heirs and successors forever, but without the power of alienation except by and with the assent of their council and the approval of the President of the United States.^b

A deed dated August 11, 1880, was executed by William Johnston, Lucinda M. Johnston, his wife, W. L. Hilliard, guardian, and James W. Terrell, commissioner and attorney for William H. Thomas, conveying to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States, as trustee for the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, the 68 tracts of land therein described, containing in the aggregate 15,211.25 acres. This is known as the "Sibbald deed," and it comprised lands lying in Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, and Swain counties,

^aA copy of this award may be found in House Executive Document No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, and House Executive Document No. 128 Fifty-third Congress, second session.

^bFor a copy of the deed of conveyance see page 108 of House Ex. Doc. No. 128, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

and included certain tracts awarded to individual Indians and enumerated in the aforesaid award.^a

Attorney-General Richard Olney, in his report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated February 23, 1894 (H. Doc. No. 128, p. 4), states that in 1888 a bill and supplemental bill were filed by the United States against the parties in possession, in the United States circuit court, for the purpose of ascertaining and enforcing the title to the land of the Indians claimed and occupied by them, and to perfect title to the "Love speculation" tract and other tracts within the Qualla boundary, title to which the records of the county courts of North Carolina failed to establish as in the Indians. After such personal inquiry and investigation as he was himself able to make, he was of the opinion that it would be probably impracticable to establish the existence and contents of the lost title papers which were necessary to the establishment of the Indian claim thereto. In this state of things—believing that two agreements of compromise which had been submitted would, if carried into execution, secure the Indians a perfect title to the land inside of the Qualla boundary, and leave unsettled only a comparatively unimportant controversy as to certain tracts of land outside the boundary—he considered the propriety of the proposed compromise indubitable. He believed that the United States was bound to secure the land to the Indians or pay over to them the money expended in the purchase of the land. To secure the land it would be necessary to extend the present litigations, with their uncertainty of result, their great cost, and their inevitable delays; and as a matter of justice to the Indians and in the interest of the United States he had no hesitation in advising the acceptance of the two agreements of compromise.

One of these agreements of compromise was to pay R. D. Gilmer, trustee and administrator of the estate of James R. Love, the sum of \$1.25 per acre for the land lying between the Cathcart tract, the Hughes Ridge, and the Balsam and Smoky Range of mountains, estimated to contain about 33,000 acres of land. The other agreement of compromise was to pay certain claimants therein named the several sums agreed upon and therein stated, upon the execution of legal quitclaim deeds to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to any and all lands claimed by them, respectively, inside of the Qualla boundary. These agreements of compromise were made subject to the approval of the Department of Justice and conditioned upon Congress making the necessary appropriation to carry the same into effect and the payment of the money to the claimants therein named, or their legally authorized attorneys. The amount of money necessary to carry these two agreements of compromise into effect was estimated not to exceed \$68,000.

^a For a copy of the deed see page 119 of House Ex. Doc. No. 128, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

They were confirmed by Congress, and \$68,000 was appropriated in the deficiency appropriation act approved August 23, 1894 (28 Stat., 441), to settle and quiet title to lands in Qualla boundary claimed by the Indians, to perfect title to other lands elsewhere in North Carolina, and to pay expenses of securing the compromises and carrying them into effect.

A decree of the circuit court for the western district of North Carolina at its October term, 1894, was made upon a supplemental bill in equity filed by the district attorney under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, for the express purpose of having a new deed in fee simple executed by the standing master in chancery for the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, as a corporation, for the Qualla boundary, omitting the clause restricting the power of alienation, which was not in accordance with the award and the decree of the court and was repugnant to the nature of the estate conveyed. It is understood that such deed was executed by the standing master in chancery under said decree of the court.^a

A subsequent decree of said circuit court was entered November 15, 1895, pursuant to agreements of compromise, perfecting the title in fee of the Indians to certain tracts of land, 68 in number, described in former deed of August 14, 1880; which decree by its provisions was to operate as a deed of conveyance. The decree was duly recorded in the several counties as therein directed and the land vacated by the defendant.

To carry this decree into execution, Congress, in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1076), appropriated \$8,770, including the sum of \$4,000, to be paid to the Cherokee Indians (Exhibit 7), for land which the court held belonged to the Indians.^b The decree further ordered that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be relieved from the duty imposed on him, as trustee of the Cherokee Indians for the aforesaid 68 tracts of land, and that the title to these 68 tracts be vested in the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, as a corporation, except those tracts therein decreed to belong to the defendants.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was also ordered, by a proper deed of conveyance, to release and quit-claim to the Indians all the right, title, and interest whatsoever that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had acquired in and to the 68 tracts of land conveyed in the "Sibbald" deed, as trustee or otherwise, not therein decreed to belong to the defendant. Further, it was ordered that this decree be registered in

^a For reference to Judge Dick's decree, see 68 Federal Reporter, page 584, and for copy of the decree, see Annual Report for 1895, page 632; see decree of Judge Goff, November 8, 1897, 83 Federal Reporter, page 551.

^b For copy of decree confirming such agreement, see Annual Report for 1901, page 625.

the office of the register of deeds of Swain, Cherokee, and Graham counties, and when so registered to have the effect of a deed of conveyance, and to transfer to the party or parties to whom the conveyance is therein directed to be made the legal title to the land therein directed to be conveyed, to be held in the same plight, condition, and estate as though the conveyance ordered were in fact executed, and to bind and entitle the parties ordered to execute or take benefit of the conveyance in and to all such provisions, conditions, and covenants as may be adjudged, to attend the conveyance in the same manner and to the same extent as the conveyance or conveyances would if the same were executed according to the decree.

A deed was made March 26, 1902, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as ordered by the court, and is duly recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 5, pages 189-193, and appears on page 548 of this report.

Thus it will be seen that this band of Indians holds all their lands in Qualla Boundary and elsewhere in fee, as a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina, and that Government jurisdiction over the lands and Indians is limited by the decrees of the courts to cases where fraud, injustice, or unfair dealing is alleged.

AGREEMENT WITH FORT BERTHOLD INDIANS, NORTH DAKOTA.

An agreement was negotiated with the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., on the 25th day of June, 1902, by which they ceded to the United States 208,000 acres of land. This agreement was submitted to Congress at its last session, but was not ratified. It is hoped that it will be ratified at the coming session of Congress.

DIVISION OF KANSA (OR KAW) LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

The agreement of the Kansa (or Kaw) Indians for an equal division of their tribal lands and funds was ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 636). Section 1 of the agreement provides that each member of the tribe shall select a homestead of 160 acres, and that the remainder of the lands shall be equally divided among them by a committee appointed for this purpose. The homesteads are inalienable and non-taxable for a period of twenty-five years, and the allotments are exempt from taxation as long as the title remains in a member of the tribe, not to exceed a period of twenty-five years, and shall not be sold or encumbered in any way before the expiration of ten years.

However, section 10 of the agreement provides that the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, at the request of any adult member of the tribe, may issue a certificate authorizing him to sell and convey

any or all lands deeded him by reason of the agreement, and may pay such member at the next annual payment his or her pro rata share of the funds of the tribe if the Secretary shall find such member to be fully competent and capable of managing and caring for his or her individual affairs. Upon the issuance of such certificate the lands, both homestead and surplus, shall become subject to taxation.

The completed roll shows 247 names. The schedule of homestead allotments was approved on March 24, and the schedule of additional allotments on June 27, 1903. The homestead deeds have been executed and delivered; the allotment deeds have been executed, but not yet delivered.

In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the agreement, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 27, range 4, was set aside for town-site purposes. The land was surveyed into lots, blocks, streets, and alleys by Charles F. Leech, civil engineer, and the town site was named Washunga after the principal chief. The lots were sold at public auction to the highest bidder on June 25 to 30. Five hundred and twenty-four of the lots were sold, bringing \$6,065. One lot is occupied by a Government building and 59 lots remain unsold. The deeds for the town lots have been executed in favor of the successful bidders, but have not yet been delivered.

JOSEPH'S BAND OF NEZ PERCÉ IN WASHINGTON. •

A bill (Senate 5311) was introduced in the last Congress for the relief of Joseph's band of Nez Percé Indians. This bill provided for the payment to Joseph and his band of \$382,827.16 as the aggregate amount due them for lands in Indian (now Oklahoma) Territory conveyed to the United States in trust for their use and benefit by the Cherokee Nation by deed dated June 14, 1883, in pursuance of an item contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1883. The bill also provided for the share of Joseph and his band in the sum of \$1,686,622 appropriated by the act of August 15, 1894, to carry out the provisions of the agreement with the "Nez Percé Indians of Idaho," concluded May 1, 1893, and for the value of the lands upon the Nez Percé Reservation in the State of Idaho, which it is claimed should have been allotted to Joseph and his band.

On January 22, 1903, this bill, together with all the accompanying papers, was by resolution of the Senate referred to the Court of Claims under the act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887. The court is authorized to proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of that act, and to report to the Senate what amount or amounts, if any, are legally and equitably due Joseph's band of Nez Percé Indians under the various items of claims set forth in the bill.

A petition has been filed in the Court of Claims, styled "Joseph's Band of Nez Percé Indians *v.* The United States," containing certain allegations founded on the bill. This petition was referred on June 30, 1903, to this Office for report. Office reply of August 13 gives a full history of Joseph's band and the alleged claims, and expresses the opinion that the Government does not owe them anything, and that the ends of justice would be met should the Court of Claims so find.

PUYALLUP LANDS, WASHINGTON.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1893, provided that for ten years from that date the Puyallup Indians should not have the power to alienate their allotments except under the superintendence of the Puyallup commission. February 14, 1903, the Department decided that under this act and an act of the legislature of the State of Washington dated March 22, 1870, the Puyallup allottees, at the expiration of the ten years, would have power to lease, encumber, grant, and alienate their lands without restriction, as any other person might do under the laws of the State of Washington. Clinton A. Snowden, Puyallup Indian commissioner, was advised of this decision on February 20, and given instructions accordingly.

His report of the 20th of last June shows that the removal of the restrictive clause upon the sale of the Puyallup lands under the laws above cited has been a detriment to the Indians and will result disastrously to them. As was to be expected the more worthless of the Indians were ready to sell their land for less than it is worth as soon as permitted to do so. Some of them did this promptly. One family, for instance, sold 40 acres for \$300 that was easily worth \$2,000. Two others traded their half interest in a 40-acre tract worth at least \$100 per acre for a saloon, ran the saloon one night, were arrested by the police at midnight, and next day what was left of their stock of liquors was seized by the sheriff. There is no law to prevent an Indian or a white man from throwing his property away if he desires to do so.

Several things have occurred which embarrass the Indians in the sale and lease of their lands, preventing them from getting full value and sometimes from making any sales or leases. Titles to their lands are clouded and the groundwork for much litigation is being laid. Such things give designing people increased means of taking advantage of them.

One Frank Ross, who made contracts with many of the Puyallup Indians in 1889 for the purchase of part of their allotments, has now brought suit in the superior court against the Indians; and white people to whom parts of these allotments have since been sold by the Puyallup commission have asked the court to determine to whom the balance of the purchase money due on contract shall be paid. These

suits are causing much anxiety among both Indians and white people. Most of the parties defendant have applied to Commissioner Snowden to know what the Government will do for them, and some of them have argued at great length that the Government ought to make good the title to the land which it has sold to purchasers who have relied upon it to do so.

Mr. Ross has already made settlements with several parties. From the white people he usually asks to be reimbursed the money he originally paid for his contracts, and he appears to have settled on this basis. Where the Indians have lands remaining unsold he demands that they transfer to him enough to reimburse him for all he paid them, and the Indians are at a loss to know what to do with respect to these Ross contracts.

Mr. Ross has instituted suit against the estate of Frank Santiago and certain other defendants (whites), purchasers of lands covered by patent issued to Santiago. The facts in the case were reported to the Department June 20, 1903, with the recommendation that the Department of Justice be requested to direct the United States attorney to appear in the case and defend the rights of the Indians interested. It is hoped that this will be done and that the case will be made a test one for the future guidance of the whites as well as the Indians in regard to the so-called Ross contracts.

The case of the Puyallup Indians illustrates the fact that it is bad policy to remove the restrictive clause from the sale of Indian lands and permit allottees and owners to sell them without any Government supervision. These Indians are disposing of their lands for an inadequate consideration and are being defrauded and swindled. I am of the opinion that Indians in all cases should be aided and protected by the Government in making land sales. This is the case in the sale of inherited Indian lands, provided for by section 7 of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245-275), and this course appears to be resulting in good to the heirs of deceased allottees.

WENATCHI INDIANS, WASHINGTON.

After carefully investigating the subject on the ground, and conferring and counseling with the Indians, Agent Anderson of the Colville Agency reported September 8, 1902, that in his opinion the Wenatchi Indians should not be removed to the Colville Reservation as authorized by the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260); that the Indians nearly all held lands in the vicinity of Mission and Wenatchi of excellent quality, better than could be provided for them on the reservation; that they were quite comfortably situated and fairly prosperous; that they were very averse to leaving their homes and in fact were greatly exercised over the prospect of their proposed

removal; and that to remove them would not only be an injustice but would have a tendency to retard their future progress. It appears that the general condition of these Indians and their situation as to land holdings were misrepresented by interested parties, the evident object being to secure the valuable lands that would be surrounded or vacated by the Indians.

Seven of the Wenatchi who had no lands were removed to the reservation, and November 29, 1902, the Department granted authority for their location thereon and for the expenditure of \$1,000 of the \$12,000 appropriated by the act of May 27, 1902, to provide them with suitable homes, necessary tools and implements, and temporary subsistence.

FISHERY RIGHTS OF YAKIMA IN WASHINGTON.

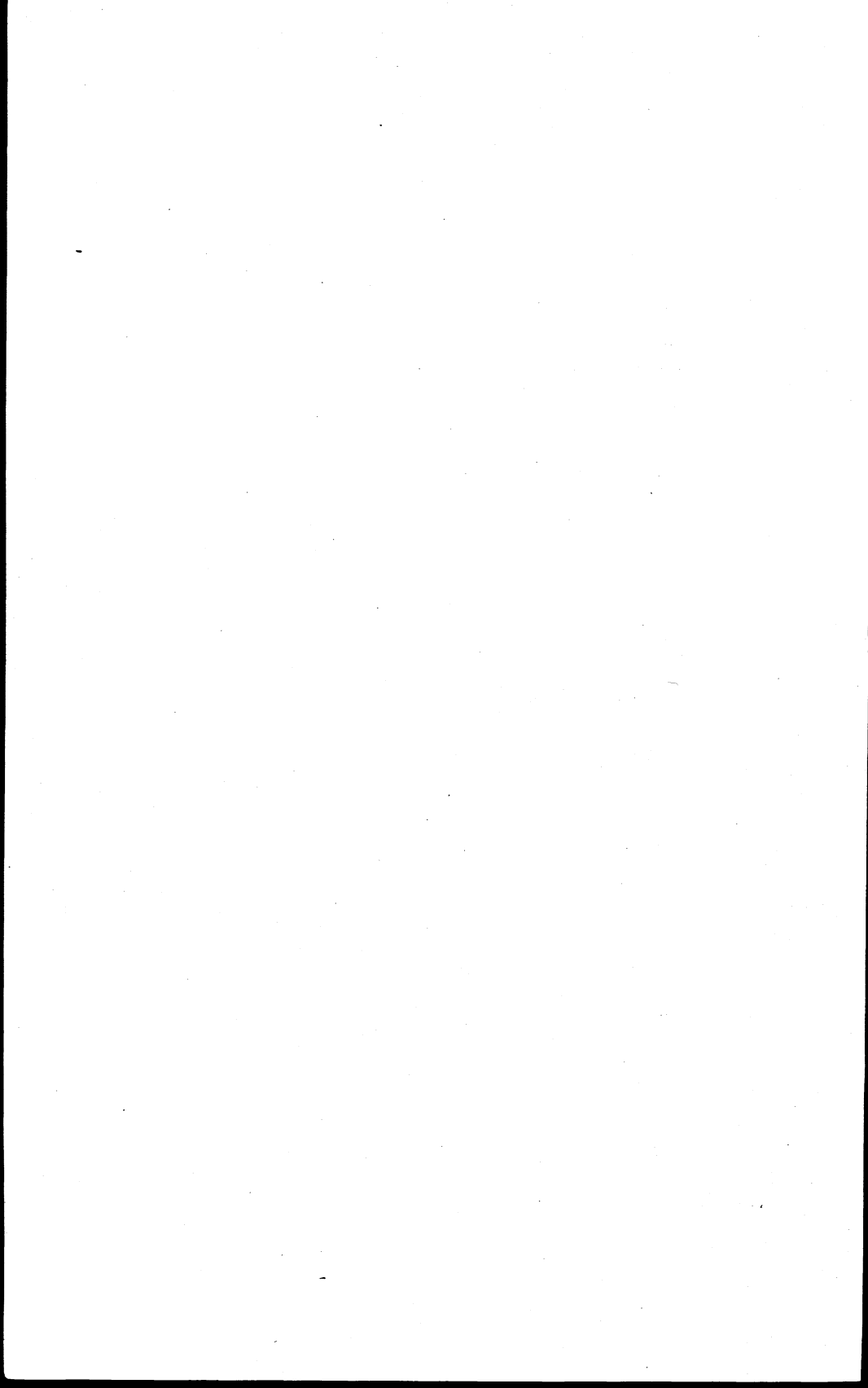
A bill was filed July 11, 1895, in the United States circuit court for the district of Washington, southern division, to enjoin Winans Brothers from interfering with the fishery and other rights claimed by the Yakima Indians under their treaty. Recently a decision was rendered in the United States circuit court for that division dismissing the bill. On June 25, 1903, the Attorney-General transmitted to the Department a copy of a letter addressed to him on June 16 last by the United States district attorney for Washington, and stated that the opinion of the court, the decisions therein cited, and the report of the master sufficiently disclosed the issues by pleadings and the court's position and rulings thereon.

As then advised, he was inclined to think that an appeal should be taken from the decision, but he asked to have the views of the Department as to the advisability of such action before issuing instructions to the United States attorney. The papers in the case were referred to this Office for report July 30, 1903. The Office replied that as testimony had been taken, report made thereon by the master, and a decision rendered by the court, the case was in condition for appeal to a higher court and for the rendition of a final decree, which would govern not only in this case but in cases of similar nature which have already arisen among the Yakima Indians, respecting their fishery rights, and which are likely to arise in the future. The Office is not advised as to whether an appeal has been taken, as suggested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

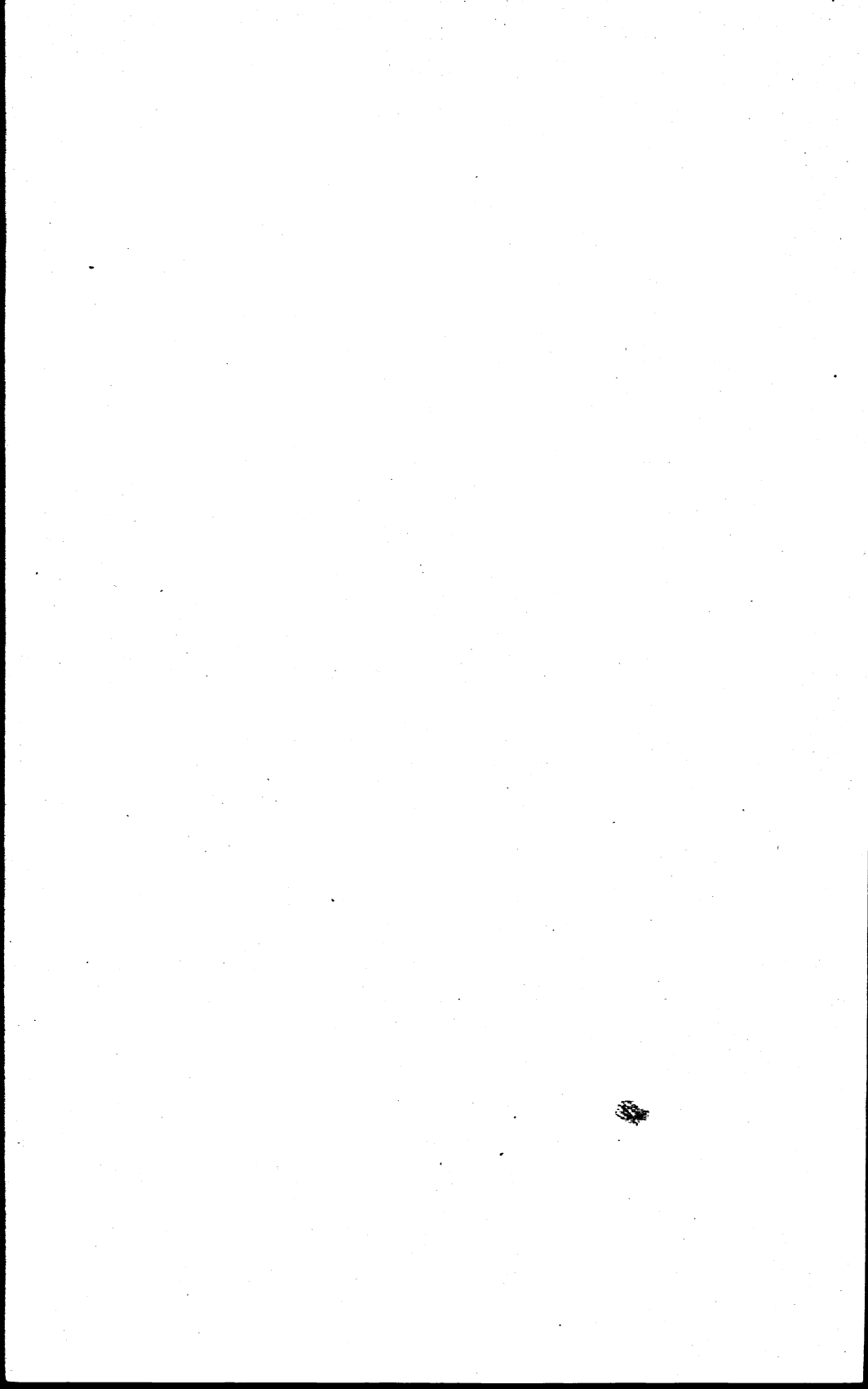
The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INDIANS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN SCHOOL,
Parker, Ariz., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of this Indian training school, and Colorado River Agency, for the Mohave Indians, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

This school is located at Parker, Ariz., on the east bank of the Colorado River, about 100 miles south of Needles, Cal.

School work, in both literary and industrial training, during the past year has been attended with fairly gratifying results, yet hardly as successful as we anticipated, considering the determined effort made, and find that one must leave expectancy with a large amount of patience and perseverance in trying to reclaim and even half civilize these Indians.

Industrial work.—It must be said, however, that in farming, gardening, and irrigating methods—that is, leveling the ground, preparing the fields, planting, cultivating, and irrigating growing crops in both school farm and garden—the boys have willingly taken an interest in these matters and have done exceedingly well; while several have shown considerable taste for carpenter work, painting, and shoe repairing. On the other hand, the girls have been taught to bake excellent bread, do general cooking, make their own garments, repair and launder the same, and neatly care for their dormitory; and could one only persuade or make these boys and girls continue to do these same things in the same way when they return to their homes and camp life, then it would be more gratifying to us, who labor in the Indian Service, to know we have accomplished some permanent good.

Sanitary conditions and health—School and agency.—The general health of the pupils in the school and the Indians in the camp has, for the past year, been fairly good. Sanitary conditions were improved at the school by changing the outlet of the sewer system, constructing additional traps for the drainage of pipes, and obtaining an abundance of good water for domestic purposes from two wells, driven to a depth of 30 feet below the surface and into the second strata of water.

Repairs, etc.—Many substantial repairs have been added to both school and agency buildings during the past year, and in doing so an excellent opportunity was offered to teach the Indian youth when and how to do such work.

Discontinuance of rations.—My chief effort during the past twenty months, with reference to issuing rations, has been to eliminate from the ration roll all, or nearly all, the strong, able-bodied men, and to assist them in obtaining work, and I am pleased to say that this system has worked well, although vigorously opposed were these same big, lusty, lazy fellows. Two years ago 375 Indians were drawing rations. One year ago but 200 were drawing rations at this agency, while at this time and for several months past the average has been but 80, and these, being old and infirm, and from other causes being unable to work, draw but small rations of flour, beef, and salt. The results and progress made in this direction have been highly satisfactory.

Statistical—

Mohave Indians now living on this reservation.....	510
Mohave Indians living at Needles, Cal. (estimated).....	850
Males of all ages.....	269
Females of all ages.....	241
Males above 18 years of age.....	142
Females above 14 years of age.....	162
School children, ages 6 to 16 years.....	136
School children between 6 and 18 years.....	141
School children attending reservation school, greatest enrollment for the fiscal year of 1903.....	120
Not eligible on account of disease, married, or away at school.....	13
Number not in school, but in hiding on the reservation.....	9
Number of marriages during the year recorded.....	6
Divorces.....	0
Births recorded and reported.....	23
Deaths recorded and reported.....	26

A complete register and record of the Indian families and school has been carefully kept during the entire year.

Earnings of the Indians—

Sales of wood to the Government irrigation plant, school, and agency.....	\$1, 240. 00
Transportation of supplies down the river from the railroad station.....	1, 702. 62
Transportation of supplies for others.....	600. 00
Sale of fallen timber to river steamers and others.....	100. 00
Sale of hay, mesquite beans, etc., to prospectors and mining camps.....	800. 00
Daily labor rendered outside parties (estimated).....	3, 000. 00
Local Indian employees at agency and school, and carrying mail on star route, Parker to Mullen Station, and from all other sources (estimated).....	6, 000. 00
Total.....	13, 442. 62

Double the above sum could easily have been earned by these Indians, had they persisted in the effort, as an urgent demand for labor at Needles, Cal., in the shops, upon the railroad, and among the miners and prospectors along the Colorado River, has been evidenced all the year; but the Mohave can not stand prosperity, and after one or two or, at the most, three pay days, he returns to the camps to while away the time in idleness and high living, as long as his money lasts.

However, a few save their earnings and have a desire for a home, a little farm, or a small store where they may make a living.

During the past year my greatest effort among these Indians has been to make them self-sustaining. In the school more attention was paid to farming, gardening, and leveling land for irrigation, teaching domestic habits, and all industrial work than formerly. Much is expected and much remains to be done in both camp and school, and in equal proportions are mingled discouragement and disappointment, with fair to good results.

Thanking the Indian Office for the patience and forbearance extended, I am,
Respectfully,

JESSE C. MOORE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT APACHE AGENCY.

FORT APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
White River, Ariz., September 21, 1903.

SIR: The following report of the affairs of this agency and school is respectfully submitted in obedience to law and instructions:

Agency.—At least 90 per cent of the number of Indians of this agency live in or near the canyons of the east and the north forks of White River and the Carixo

and Cibecu valleys; a few live in a high valley called Forestdale about 40 miles northwest of the agency; hence this tribe is located mainly along the small mountain streams.

They have lived in peace with one another during the year, and there are no deaths by violence to record; and neither have there been any factions or feuds among them. Factions among themselves have caused a great many more deaths than all their fights with the whites in early settlement of this Territory. Many places on the reservation have been pointed out to me where an Indian was killed because he belonged to a particular fighting band.

We cognize them by band and number and not by name, while the Indian usually uses a name. Very few of the school children are known to their parents by an English name; these Indian parents prefer to use the name that usually has a meaning to it.

This is no longer a ration agency, for none are given food or clothing without a valid consideration, and the consideration being a sacrifice of some kind. On the ground of charity about 90 very old people are supported almost wholly; hence there are not as many as 5 per cent who are entirely dependent. It is true that they have been paid the sum of \$5,000 for labor, at \$1 per day, in clearing and fencing their own farm lands and in the making of public roads; this, however, did not realize more than \$2.50 per capita.

In another year about all the available farm land on the reservation will be in cultivation. When the fact is stated that there is only one acre of farm land for each Indian of the reserve, it is at once manifest that these Indians can not even hope to make a living at farming alone.

Stock raising.—In noting the conditions it appeared feasible that these Indians should be taught and trained to make a living at the business of raising stock. I recommended at once the inauguration of the granting of grazing permits to whites and others who had been pasturing their stock on the Indians' land without paying anything for the privilege; and during the past two years I have collected \$10,425.47 from these permittees. This money has been invested in the purchase of stock for the Indians, and at present they have in common 400 young cows, 18 bulls, and 950 sheep, that are worth \$12,000.

It is the hardest kind of work to have these Indians take proper care of the stock after it has been purchased for them. During the past year the losses of stock on account of carelessness and a want of the sense of responsibility have been great; in fact, much greater than the loss of those who are careful and possess this feeling of responsibility. For example, Indian herders, after having been carefully instructed, are sent to watch the flock of sheep and the herd of cattle; they soon become weary of such quiet work and go hunting, thus leaving the calves and lambs exposed to the wild animals, and the result is a loss; hence, it must be expected that the losses of stock will be greater and the percentage of increase less until the Apache has the same sense of care and responsibility possessed by the successful white stock grower; this feeling is a growth, and it will take years. No permit is granted where it will interfere with the progress of the Indian; and, it is proposed that, as soon as he has sufficient cattle to use the grass that no more permits will be recommended; but until that time, it would be wrong to refuse the grant of grazing permits, for the grass would grow and die and become fuel for the forest flames that destroy more thoroughly than the closest cattle grazing.

Timber.—The timber is mainly pine and cedar; the cedar has no value here except for fence posts and firewood. There is a belt of good soft pine along the north side of the reservation and adjoining the Black Mesa Forest Reserve; this pine makes suitable lumber for all building purposes except for flooring. This strip of timber land is about 10 miles wide and 85 miles long; and, although its value is estimated at \$1,000,000, yet it has little value to the Indian, for he can not market it only to the Government in the construction of school buildings, and in this he has few opportunities.

The Apache as a laborer.—These Apaches are good laborers when properly led or directed; and it is false and very unjust to say of them that they will not work. I have never seen a people who work better or more cheerfully; the proof of this assertion is manifest in the roads they have made in this mountainous country. During the past year they have been employed in clearing and fencing farms, making public roads, making hay for this agency and the military at Fort Apache, farming, and in furnishing wood; some of them have been employed here by the contractor in making the water and sewer systems, electric-light plant, including power canal, and in the construction of a three-story stone dormitory building. For all this labor they have received about \$30,000.

Morals.—The morals of this people are not good. The vices most prominent are lying, gambling, stealing, and polygamy, but with them these are scarcely considered vices.

It is difficult work to compel the husband to do his share of the work about the home. Wives are usually bought as an ordinary animal. Only 56 couples have secured licenses and married in obedience to law and orders, and the most of these came because of the fear of punishment; there is little love and much lust in such marriages.

Schools.—We now have a kind of accommodation for the training of 140 children. The dormitory building for girls is new and excellent, but the buildings for boys as well as the mess hall is doubtless among the poorest in the Service. This fact has been iterated and reiterated by almost every visiting officer. This school is very much in need of the following buildings, and they should be made of stone which is here in abundance within a mile of the schools: A school and general assembly building, suitable for 200 children; another dormitory for the accommodation of 100 boys; a mess hall, including also room for training in domestic science, and a laundry. These buildings should be erected at once if it is the intention of the Department to erect them at all.

Our census shows at least 500 children here of school age, and we have accommodations for only 140 in the training school at this place. There will be accommodations for 50 children in the day school on the Cibecu Creek when those buildings are complete. It is proper to state that of the number of children of school age I think as many as 100 are not physically fit to attend school anywhere, the prevailing ailment being tuberculosis. It will be seen that there are more than 100 children for whom no provision is made for their training.

Manner of living.—The White Mountain Apaches are a nomadic people. They rove from place to place aimlessly, yet they seldom leave their reserve except to visit their San Carlos relatives. I believe that 95 per cent of them live in tepees made of bent poles and brush and covered with canvas and a coarse plantain-like grass. These temporary places of abode are airy, yet the woven brush is compact enough to arrest the currents of air without so that when a fire is made within, its smoke goes upright through the top of the tepee. They have no tables, chairs, bedsteads, or any kind of furniture in these brush houses. For beds they dig a sort of bean-shaped basin around the sides within, which they line with grass to keep their blankets from the soil. It is not surprising that they require so much cold air in the school dormitories; when the fact is known that almost every minute of their lives from birth to the date of entrance to school is spent practically out of doors, the wonder is that there is not more sickness. We have learned from experience that to have these Apache children maintain good health that the air of their sleeping rooms must be very much like that of the mountain, forest, or the plain. No fire or heating apparatus is needed in any of their dormitories.

Dress.—The very old Indians and those who are inclined to follow the dictations of the medicine men do not wear citizen's clothing, but the younger people wear citizen's clothing, which usually consists of overalls, shirt, hat, and shoes for men and boys. The younger women and girls usually wear bright-colored dresses and moccasins.

Superstition.—I know of no other people as superstitious. Their faith in spooks, goblins, etc., is great. They believe that there are demons in the air that make them sick or that kill, and only the medicine man in incantation can appease these devils. These beliefs are sincere and they interfere with progress in civilization. The medicine man is usually the shrewdest man of the band, and he combats the schools, for intelligence is against his business; but, after all, these frauds are not worse than those of our own nationality who sell cure-alls on the streets.

Marriage and divorce.—The Indian marriage here is usually a contract in which the parents agree to furnish a wife for a material consideration; this consideration is generally a few ponies, or cattle of some kind; the daughter is actually sold as if she were a beast of burden. During the past two years and since the departmental law requiring Indians to be licensed before marriage, I have issued 53 certificates, and officiated in 51 of the marriages. To me these marriages do not seem to be a vow; there is no solemnity about it; it is akin to a farce, yet it is better than nothing, and may be properly regarded as a little step in civilization. Except in two cases the contractors were full-blood Indians of this tribe. There are about one-fourth as many divorces as marriages.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are located about one-fourth of a mile from the schools. These buildings are small and they are all made of lumber manufactured by our employees at a mill about 15 miles from the agency and school; these buildings are all in good condition.

Irrigation.—Except in the high valleys and on the mountains no farm or garden products can be raised without irrigation. The season necessary for irrigation is short, usually only two months—May and June. The rainfall in July and August is

usually sufficient to produce fair crops. The growing season is so short that seeds only of the early varieties should be planted, for no others will ripen.

Indian court.—The cases coming before this court were theft, drunkenness, and fighting; cases trivial in nature were settled by the agent. All decisions of the Indian court have been respected. The judges appear to be fair men, and their judgments are better than many would credit.

Traders and trading.—There were three traders on this reservation last year, and their dealings with the Indians were fair, and the prices charged usually accorded with the law. The Indians were encouraged to go anywhere, either on or off the reservation to trade. The military store at Fort Apache is only 4 miles from this agency and it causes sharp competition, and the Indian is the beneficiary. None of these stores sell or attempt to sell any kind of intoxicating liquors. None of my Indians drink any kind of liquor except the beer (tul-pai) they manufacture.

Crimes.—The principal misdemeanor of these Indians is stealing cattle from stockmen who have grazing permits on the Indian land. Since the rations have been cut off many Apaches while pretending to be hunting for game are in reality hunting for cattle to butcher; and, it is not an overestimate to say that they have stolen at least 50 head of cattle during the year. Sometimes they are caught in the act, but neither the owner nor his help make much effort to arrest, for at that particular time the Indian will not hesitate to murder those who interfere, to cover evidence against them.

Indian police.—The work of the police is very unsatisfactory when sent to arrest Indian thieves or beer makers. They seem to be afraid of offending their people, especially the medicine men. Their work about the agency is fair when skillfully directed.

Preservation of game.—To conform with the game laws of the Territory it was necessary to take the guns away from those who were violating the law. I have had no difficulty in making them see that these laws benefit them more than the white man. Game of all kinds is scarce, and a very small part of the living is made by hunting.

Recommendations.—(1) First and foremost, I recommend the construction of suitable school buildings for the training school at this agency. These buildings should be (a) an assembly and school building for 200 children; (b) a dormitory for 100 boys; (c) a mess hall and bakery; and (d) a laundry for 200 children. The buildings we are using in the place of those above recommended are unfit for the training of children.

(2) The making of tanks or small reservoirs in the mountains for the storing of water for Indian cattle.

(3) The purchase of good range stallions to improve the Indian horses of the reserve, and payment for same from the grazing fund.

(4) The establishment of a home for aged Indians who are wholly dependent. This home of charity should be near the agency, so they can be protected from those who are inclined to take the food and clothing away from them.

In conclusion, it is due from me to say that, with only one exception, the agency and school employees have been efficient and loyal.

Very respectfully,

C. W. CROUSE,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, FORT APACHE RESERVATION.

FORT APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Whiteriver, Ariz., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I entered the Service as field matron at this place on March 10, 1903, having been transferred from Fort Hall as matron of the school there. During my four months' observation and work at this agency I have visited many camps to note their condition and to assist them. It is the hardest kind of work on account of prejudice and superstition of the adult Indian woman. The most deplorable fact is, not that they have no place worthy the name of home, but that they do not want such a house.

In a few places I have noted that where the agent has built a house for them they have actually made a tepee near it, and live in that, and use the house as a granary. In fact, if a well-furnished house and a miserable tepee containing dutch oven, frying pan, coffeepot, and a few blankets were offered in choice, they would take the tepee every time. They claim that it is too much trouble to take care of a house; that it makes them sick that they can not move it to a better place if they so desire, etc. The most difficult thing for a matron to do is to create a desire or want on their part to have a better home and live better.

The medicine man and the old Indian woman are a menace to civilization; these are the people that talk against schools of every kind. The medicine man is shrewd enough to see that anything that tends toward civilization is against him, and he opposes.

I have gone into Indian camps and Indian houses and after a great deal of exertion I have succeeded in having their places of abode put into as sanitary condition as could well be done, and a few days later I returned to these places and found them about as filthy as ever, and the same cleansing process had to be gone through with again. Still, I am gratified to note a little improvement in the way of cleanliness. Some of the younger husbands really desire the house or home to be in better condition, but the wild Indian wife has no such feeling.

The only time my services seem to be appreciated is in visiting the sick with my well-filled basket with something to eat. It is discouraging that I see so little fruits of my labor.

The field matron has been handicapped somewhat in that she has not had a house in which to teach and train in housekeeping, making, mending, laundering, and cooking. However, her house is now about completed, and it is hoped that I will see more fruits of my labor. I believe that this part of Indian training is the most difficult and irritating, for these old Indians are so set in their ways of thinking and doing that it is hard to change them.

For old and otherwise dependent Indian women, as well as children, I have made the following clothing:

Dresses	number..	37	Curtains.....	number..	9
Towels	do....	18	Pants.....	pair..	1
Sheets.....	do....	10	Shirt.....		1
Pillowcases	do....	20			

In order to induce the women to wear the clothing made for them I have been compelled to modify the fashion somewhat to suit their fancy. In following out this idea I will say, too, that the step from a brush teepee to a good house is too great to be taken at one move. A good house, well furnished, is not home to them; and one with a dirt or adobe floor, a capacious fireplace, with a few cooking utensils, is better suited than a house containing stove and such appointments.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Agent C. W. Crouse for his kind assistance.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RACHEL MCGHIE, *Field Matron.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOHAVE AT FORT MOHAVE.

FORT MOHAVE INDIAN SCHOOL,
Mohave City, Ariz., August 21, 1903.

SIR: I transmit herewith statistics on Chemehuevi and Mohave Indians residing in the vicinity of Fort Mohave and Needles, Cal., as requested in office letter dated July 27, 1903.

I will explain that the situation of these Indians is anomalous, in that, strictly speaking, they are under the charge of the superintendent of the Colorado River Reservation, but are regarded by the office as nominally under the care of the superintendent of the Fort Mohave School. I find no retain copies of previous reports on file in this office. The figures that I have given are merely estimates. It would seem that it is important that a register of families be made, births and deaths properly recorded each year, and that steps be taken to regulate the matter of marriage and divorce. To do this would require a great deal of clerical labor and could not be performed by this office without additional help.

In this connection I will call attention to discrepancy between the report I am submitting herewith relative to population and that appearing on page 630 Commissioner's Report, 1902, Colorado River Agency, viz: Mohave at Fort Mohave, 1,000; Mohave at Needles, 800; Chemehuevi, 300.

I will state that there are not more than 75 Chemehuevi in this vicinity and in Needles. Possibly the remainder (225) may be found in what is known as the Chemehuevi Valley, about midway between Needles, Cal., and Parker, Ariz.

Relative to the Mohave, the Commissioner's Report, 1902, as above quoted, gives 1,000 Mohave at Fort Mohave, which is incorrect. The Mohave in the vicinity of Fort Mohave do not now and did not in 1902 exceed 200. Evidently a number of years ago nearly all the Indians who are now at Needles lived upon the overflow lands between Fort Mohave and Needles, but a failure of the Colorado River to overflow for a succession of years forced these Indians to seek employment on the railroad and in the shops in Needles. The Indian women derive a large part of their support from bead work. I will state that the overflow of the Colorado has been very great during the month of July this year, consequently the Indians will raise a large quantity of melons, pumpkins, beans, corn, etc., but the number of Indians so engaged are few. I have stated that the number of Mohave at Needles and in the vicinity of Fort Mohave is 1,200; deducting from this number the 200 in the vicinity of Fort Mohave would leave 1,000 in Needles and vicinity, which, I think, is approximately correct. However, the only satisfactory way would be to take an accurate census.

There has been practically no missionary work done among these Indians, but plans have been made for two missionaries during the fiscal year 1904.

I have the honor to make the thirteenth annual report of the Fort Mohave School:

History.—This was originally a military post and was known as Camp Mohave. It was first established in 1859; it was abandoned in 1861, and reorganized in 1863. The reservation was established by Executive order March 30, 1870, and consists of about 20,000 acres. By order of the President, dated September 19, 1890, the military reservation of Fort Mohave, Ariz., was transferred to the control of the Interior Department for Indian school purposes and formally received from the War Department by Mr. S. M. McCowan, superintendent, August 22, 1890. Mr. McCowan remained in charge of the school nearly six years. He was succeeded by Superintendent John J. McKoin, who remained in charge until February 20, 1903. I assumed charge March 17, 1903, relieving Supervisor M. F. Holland, who was temporarily in charge during the transfer of superintendents.

Location.—This school is located in Arizona on the Colorado River, about 20 miles north of Needles, Cal. The site is excellent, the school buildings being situated on a prominent gravel bluff commanding a fine view of the Colorado River and the surrounding country. The river affords an inexhaustible water supply and carries off all the sewage.

Climate.—The climate is very dry, there being no rainy season. The summers are exceedingly hot; the remaining months are pleasant.

Irrigation.—Surveys have been made during the year by the hydrographic branch of the United States Geological Survey to ascertain the practicability of reclaiming the desert land in this valley. If the proposed Government enterprise is carried into successful operation, the Fort Mohave School Reservation will become very valuable. The school has irrigated by means of a centrifugal steam pump the same lands that have been under cultivation by the school for a number of years.

Buildings.—The buildings are of two classes—the old adobe buildings received from the War Department, and the modern frame structures recently erected. The former are in a more or less dilapidated condition, while the latter present a very creditable appearance. Appropriations are now available for a new school building and a new dining hall and kitchen, both of which are urgently needed and will undoubtedly be erected soon. Properly to accommodate the boys another dormitory for their use is a necessity. A hospital building should also be furnished. With the foregoing improvements this school plant will be in very good condition.

Farm and garden.—The meadow land consists of about 16 acres of alfalfa, which supplies sufficient hay for the school stock. About 18 acres of alfalfa land are used as a pasture for the school herd. The garden consists of about 4 acres, upon which is raised a considerable quantity of various kinds of vegetables adapted to this climate. The 175 grape vines will produce a good crop; besides this there are but about a half a dozen each of the following fruit trees—fig, apricot, and peach. As apricots and grapes do exceedingly well at this place it is important that they should be extensively grown for school use.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 29 head of cattle, 8 horses, and 28 pigs, all of which are in good condition.

Industrial work.—In engineering, painting, farming, and gardening considerable work has been accomplished during the year. The ordinary institutional work in the care of dormitories, manufacture and repair of clothing, laundering, cooking, etc., has in most respects been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Health.—The school was not visited by any serious epidemic during the year. Ordinary cases of sickness and accidents were well cared for by the school physician. The sanitary conditions of the school are good.

Literary.—The literary work of the year has been very creditable and the pupils seem to have made satisfactory progress. The commencement exercises were well attended. This year's class, consisting of 5 young men, was the first to graduate from the school.

Religious and social.—A Sunday school was maintained throughout the year; other religious exercises were conducted each Sunday evening. Weekly socials were a source of enjoyment to the pupils.

Attendance.—First quarter, 176; second quarter, 209; third quarter, 198; fourth quarter, 193.

Discipline.—During part of the year there were a number of cases of runaways, probably due to changes in employees, but the discipline of the school has been good.

The outing system.—There seems to be a good demand for the girls of this school in California homes. Twenty of the larger boys are spending their summer vacation at work on the construction of a railroad in this vicinity, while a few others are at work in the Santa Fe Railroad shops at Needles, Cal. A little later a party of 20 boys will engage in prune picking in California.

Conclusion.—The outlook for the continued prosperity of the Fort Mojave School

is very encouraging. The good work done under the management of my two predecessors is apparent on every hand. This work has paved the way for greater usefulness on the part of this school in behalf of the Mohave Indians during the future.

Very respectfully,

DUNCAN D. McARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOPI (MOQUI).

HOPI TRAINING SCHOOL,
Keam's Canyon, Ariz., July 10, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of the Hopi Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Hopi Training School.—The school is located 85 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. The United States mail is carried three times a week, part of the time by stage and part of the time by an Indian on horseback. When the stage runs, employees and others can get out to the school for \$13. When a livery team is hired the charge is from \$20 to \$25.

The attendance has been excellent, averaging 175 for the year. Three classes, numbering 21, have been transferred to nonreservation schools—one to Phoenix, one to Santa Fe, and one to Grand Junction. Fifty-five children of this school desired to go to the Albuquerque school this spring, on a visit of a representative from there, but not one could get the permission of its parents. Thus does ignorance ever stand in the way of progress in civilization.

A new and beautiful school plant, with all the modern comforts of steam heat and electric lights, costing over \$100,000, is now ready for occupancy. The water supply is excellent and of almost unlimited quantity. Better school work from all departments is expected when we move into these new quarters. The old plant, with its mud walls and roofs, with its insanitary and crowded quarters, will be forgotten.

However, the work of the school has been good in spite of the above conditions. The course of study has been followed as far as local conditions admitted. Not a child has been seriously ill during the year, although nearly twice the conventional number of pupils was carried.

Polacca Day School.—This school was managed till Christmas by Mr. John L. Balenger and his wife. At that time they were promoted to the position of principal teacher and housekeeper at the Oraibi Day School, the largest school of its class in the United States. The enrollment at Polacca is only 47, averaging 45 for the year. Most excellent work is done at this school. Every child of school age is in school from the three villages supporting the school.

After Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Glen C. Lawrence, of Rosebud Agency, took charge and the good work done by them has kept up the high standard of the school.

Second Mesa Day School.—This school, located 20 miles west of Keam's Canyon, is the second largest school of its class in the United States. The attendance here is remarkable, averaging 99 per cent of its enrollment for the entire year. The work of the school has been good. An addition to the laundry has been made, which is the only permanent improvement except the setting out of shade trees, which are looked after with jealous care by the principal teacher, Mr. A. H. Viets. The school has, besides the principal teacher, two assistant teachers, an assistant matron, and a cook and Indian assistant.

Oraibi Day School.—This remarkable school is 35 miles west of Keam's Canyon. Three years ago it had an irregular attendance of 23. Now it heads the list of day schools of the United States with an attendance of 175. A fine new building, costing over \$3,000, has been built, which adequately cares for the children as far as school-room and eating purposes are concerned. Another building is needed for bathing and storeroom purposes, and a small additional cottage is needed for employees.

The children, a large part of whom belong to the so-called hostile faction of the Oraibis, had to be brought into school by strong pressure. The children were glad to be in school, but the parents were so foolishly stubborn that they would not allow the children to come. Firm pressure was brought to bear, and after several encounters the employees succeeded in placing every child of school age in the school. The children, after once being placed in school, bathed and clothed, never miss a day, and by 7 o'clock in the morning a long stream of children may be seen descending the mesa from the village. This speaks volumes for the new progress of the Hopi. The schoolroom work has been above the average. The employees have been faithful and good work is the result.

The crying need of the school is an adequate water supply. Water is hauled in a tank 1½ miles for 175 children, who must be bathed, have their clothing laundered, and their stomachs filled, which requires a large amount of water. Supervisors Charles and Pringle and Inspector Nesler have all visited this school and have reported upon this phase of the situation.

Below is given a comparative statement of the attendance of the various schools for the year ending June 30, 1903, as compared with the attendance during 1899, when I assumed charge of them:

School.	Average attend- ance.		Increase. Per cent.
	1899.	1903.	
Hopi Training.....	83	175	111
Polacca Day.....	24	45	90
Second Mesa Day.....	19	96	405
Oraibi Day.....	23	175	660
Total.....	149	492	.....
Total or average net increase, all schools.....			230

Indian courts.—This Indian tribunal has done a great amount of good, preventing as well as punishing crime. No serious crimes have been committed during the year. Some horses and cattle have been killed illegally and eaten by hungry Indians. This has been dealt with leniently, as it is hard to punish people who steal from hunger.

Missionary work.—The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society maintains two missions on the reservation—one at the First Mesa, in charge of Misses Schofield and Johnson, and one at Second Mesa, under charge of Miss Mary McLean and Miss Williams. These ladies have rendered efficient aid in the civilization of the Hopi and have been courteous and obliging in their relations with this office. Much clothing and provisions have been judiciously distributed to the needy and helpless Indians.

The Mennonite Mission Board maintains a mission at Oraibi, in charge of Rev. J. B. Epp and his sister. The relations between this office and Reverend Epp have not been pleasant for nearly a year, * * *.

Indian traders.—The policy, begun two years ago, of encouraging young Indians to start up little stores has been continued. To-day the Hopi are perfectly independent of the whites in a commercial way. There are seven stores conducted by young Indian men on the reservation. There are also four stores run by white men, but all report a steady decline in business, which speaks a good deal for the young Indians. One young Indian storekeeper furnished all the beef used by 500 school children for over two years.

Field matrons.—These devoted women have done much good this year, aiding the old and helpless and the children. The Hopi villages respond quickly to the efforts of the field matrons, as the people live in villages and a matron can visit many families in a day. Three field matrons are employed, one at First Mesa and two at Oraibi.

Drought.—The Hopi have raised little for several years, owing to a scarcity of rainfall. The past season was extremely poor, as no rain fell, so that some of the people could not plant at all. Many have been quite short of provisions, but nothing like famine came. Work on roads was furnished them at \$1 per day and the missionaries found the means to furnish considerable food for them and the worst is now over. The bountiful rains this year have caused an abundance of vegetation to spring up which fattens the beef and mutton and also furnishes unlimited "greens" for them.

Earnings by Indians.—

Sale of wood.....	\$1,540.00
Sale of coal.....	352.50
Sale of beef.....	2,629.55
Freighting.....	2,207.94
Irregular labor.....	1,475.58
Total.....	8,205.57

This statement, however, does not include the freighting done for contractors and others who secured contracts for delivering hay, grain, etc., to the schools. Many thousands of dollars were earned in this way. The building of the new plant has furnished labor and freighting for all who cared to work for nearly an entire year. This work alone has saved many people from going hungry.

Sanitary.—The following is the report of the physician, Edw. G. Murtaugh, on the sanitary condition of this school and reservation during the year:

The health of the Indians generally has been good most of the year. There was an unusual amount of rain last spring and for a while nearly all the village Indians were sick as a result of living in damp houses.

During the year a large number of the children in this school were afflicted with various affections of the eye, some of which were of a contagious nature. There were no rooms in which to isolate such cases as they appeared, hence it was impossible to prevent the disease from spreading. I hope that our new plant will be provided with a hospital, and plans for one are, I think, under consideration by your office.

A good many deaths have occurred on the reservation from tubercular affections. The greatest number of these cases have been children of school age at the Moqui villages.

The physician of this school is supposed to render medical assistance to about 50 white persons, 500 school children, 2,000 Moquis, living in seven different villages, located from 15 to 35 miles distant; and an equal number of Navaho, scattered over enough territory to make a small State. It would be unreasonable to make any claim of thoroughly covering this field. A physician in the Indian service can not hope to do much more than introduce civilized methods of caring for the sick. Every case of skillful surgical or medical treatment becomes an object for comparison with barbarous methods, and the most ignorant can see the inferiority of their "native art."

I have endeavored to give my personal attention to all the employees and members of their families and to the children in this school, and to cooperate with the field matrons, day-school teachers and missionaries in caring for the outside Indians.

The most unsatisfactory part of visiting the Indians in their homes is that so much time is spent on the road. A visit of one day at one of the more remote mesas requires an absence of three days from my post. During this time many Indians will have called at the dispensary for treatment or medicine and will have to return home with their wants unattended.

A medical field matron has been appointed for Oraibi, the largest and most insanitary of the Moqui villages. Much can be done for these people by one who understands their needs and can see them often.

Recapitulation of results obtained during the year.

1. All Moqui children of school age on the reservation are in school.
2. A new, commodious stone building, costing over \$3,000, has been built and equipped for the Oraibi day school.
3. A new modern plant, including electric light and steam heat, has been built for the Moqui school. This plant cost over \$100,000.
4. Eradication of the so-called hostile element at Oraibi by placing their children in school, thereby destroying the last tie to their stubborn nonprogressiveness.
5. The building of 40 miles of good roads on the reservation and the placing of signboards to guide travelers.
6. The obliterating of the silly romance connected with the Moqui villages by building roads up to all of them.
7. All the Moquis cut their hair once and but for the "Gates incident" all would have kept it cut short. Most do anyway.
8. Twenty-one pupils transferred to nonreservation schools.
9. Encouragement of Indians to conduct mercantile stores, thereby rendering them independent of the whites.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended to me and to my work.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BURTON,
Superintendent and Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF ORAIBI DAY SCHOOL.

Oraibi, ARIZ., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Oraibi day school for the fiscal year ending on this date.

I took charge of this school December 13, 1903. For that month there was an enrollment of 126. Soon after our coming the new school building was completed, thus increasing the capacity to 150. In February of this year, with the assistance of Supt. Charles E. Burton, I was enabled to increase the enrollment to 174. This included all the children in Oraibi that had never been in school. We now have all the children of school age in school.

The hitherto "hostile" faction at Oraibi that has caused so much trouble in the past have been made to understand that it is best for their children to be in school. Now some of the brightest and best children in school are from "hostile" homes and some of the best friends the school has are among the "hostile" people.

Employees.—The work here the past year has been hard. Had it not been for willing hands to help it would have been impossible to accomplish much. Our teachers have been faithful and earnest and the pupils have made commendable progress under their care. Our Indian employees, Mina Coochmina, Everett Wasala, and Charley have each proven themselves efficient and reflect credit upon their respective schools.

Needs of the school.—Paramount to all other needs is a good supply of water. At present the water for the school and for use of the employees must be hauled $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles over a very heavy road. It takes a great deal of water for the children, as we have to do their laundry and furnish water for their cooking and drinking.

We need a building containing bath, laundry room, and two dressing rooms. Plans for a building that will meet the needs have been respectfully submitted, and I hope that they will meet with your honorable approval.

Health of pupils.—Several of our pupils have died the past year. As we are so far from the agency, it is difficult sometimes to get them medical aid just when they need it. In the filth of their homes they soon succumb to disease.

In conclusion I wish to thank Supt. Charles E. Burton for his timely assistance and his kind words of encouragement. Our school has been well supplied with food and wearing apparel, for which we are grateful. The outlook for the school is hopeful, and I feel very much encouraged over the prospects. Thanking you for past favors, I beg leave to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN L. BALLINGER,
Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NAVAHO AGENCY.

NAVAHO AGENCY, N. MEX.,
FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 18, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Navaho Agency is located at Fort Defiance, Ariz., 30 miles northwest of the town of Gallup, N. Mex., which is our nearest railroad and telegraphic station. There is a daily stage, except Sundays, carrying the mails and any passengers.

General conditions.—The progress of the Navaho Indians for the past year has been steady and of a lasting nature. Their material advancement and progress could not be seen so readily, perhaps, by a person making only a short stay among these Indians or traveling over their reservation, but it can easily be observed by one who has been with them five years and been in close touch with them and watched their interest as he would that of a brother, and directed their well-meant efforts and struggles for self-support. As a rule, I believe, the Navaho does not readily adopt the white man's mode of education as gleaned from books. He likes the free and untrammelled life of the children of the plains, but he is a skillful workman and is able to learn any of the mechanical arts. Their work as blanket weavers and silversmiths is well known throughout the country. These arts they have taken up themselves. Almost any Navaho could be taught blacksmithing, carpentry, masonry, and the like, and they would excel in these lines. There are some excellent stone masons among these Indians who have been self-taught only. Almost any of these Indians are able to do any kind of unskilled labor, such as railroading, cultivation of the sugar beet, and all kinds of farm labor. They are all good and willing workers. When I have had any irregular labor for the Indians I have had no trouble in securing more of them to work than I could use.

The greater extent of this large reservation is fit for grazing only, and during the past year, on account of continued drought, it has been little more than a barren desert. There are quite a number of small farms scattered over the reservation, but on account of lack of seasonable rains some were not even planted and the product was very small. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions they have managed to live and that without any apparent suffering and with little help from the Government in the way of issuing rations to them.

The rainfall on this reservation during the last spring and early summer was greater than has been known for the past eighteen years. The crops at present look promising, indeed. The grass on the mountains and in the valleys is abundant. The sheep, cattle, and other stock are doing well. Some of the Indians have cut and put up a good quantity of native hay, some of which they have sold to the Government, traders, and missionaries. They would, doubtless, have put up more hay than they did, but only a few of them had scythes and small sickles.

These Indians are, as a rule, peaceable and law abiding, yet some of them are continually in trouble with each other relative to their lands, fields, water, stock, etc. There are also a great many cases of trouble between husband and wife. These people seem to be unable to settle difficulties among themselves, but must bring their troubles to me. After I hear both sides and give a decision there is no further trouble in the matter. They usually accept the decision without murmur and as final.

Earnings.—It has been my policy to induce all able-bodied Indians, those who have no fixed homes and those who are not needed at their homes to plant and attend their crops, look after their stock, and take care of families, to secure work off the reservation. During the past year about 300 Indians have had work off

the reservation, principally with the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and have earned about \$1.10 per day. I tried to induce more to seek employment, but as there was abundant rain during the early spring, many who otherwise would have gone desired to stay at home and plant crops.

From the time I took charge of this agency five years ago I have advised them not to sell their wool, but to manufacture it into blankets, showing them that as an average price they would receive for their wool on the market \$2 for 20 pounds of wool, but when manufactured into a blanket it would bring them from \$8 to \$12; thus creating labor, the most natural and successful civilizer the world has ever known.

The following amounts have been earned by the Indians and paid them by the Government:

Hauling Government supplies for agency and schools.....	\$2, 670. 97
Irregular labor	7, 674. 75
Furnishing wood for agency and Little Water School	529. 82
Furnishing and delivering beef for agency, police, and schools. .	5, 448. 33
Total	16, 323. 87

The receipts from sale of blankets, wool, and stock must aggregate at least \$500,000.

The stock increase, so far as sheep are concerned, has been at least 30 per cent. I know of one Indian who saved 1,900 lambs this spring, in fact, they all report a good lamb crop with but little loss. I attribute this result largely to my efforts from the time I took charge of these people. Their custom was to allow their bucks to be herded with the general flocks, thus bringing the lambs at a very unseasonable time of year, often in winter in deep snows or bad weather in early spring, causing heavy loss. They are fast changing their former custom, which now brings the young lambs in May and early June.

Some of these people are quite wealthy, owning flocks of sheep numbering all the way from a few dozen up to many thousands. I dare say there are some Navaho who are worth from \$3,000 to \$8,000. Many are poor and always will be, but none of them have ever been known to starve. Last fall there was much said in the newspapers about the "starving Navaho," but to the present time I know of none of them having starved.

I have known from the time I arrived here that the tribe had a great many worthless horses, and used my best endeavors to have them disposed of, but it seemed impossible for the Indians to sell them. These Indians have always used horseflesh more or less instead of beef or mutton. Late last fall and in the early winter I sent out an order to those who claimed to be hungry to go into the herds of horses where they were wild and unbroken and kill and eat without reference to whom they belonged. In doing this I expected more or less trouble, but felt fully competent to manage the Indians in a kind manner by explaining all the features connected with their hungry brethren and their overstock of worthless animals.

After the order was issued (it was about two weeks afterwards) an Indian came in and complained that some Navaho had killed one of his horses. I inquired whether it was a broncho or work horse. He said it was not a work horse. I then asked if the horse was of any use to him. He said, "No." I asked, "Why did the fellow kill your horse?" He said, "To eat." I remarked, "He must of been very hungry," and he said, "Maybe." After explaining to him the great disadvantages and loss of good time in caring for such worthless horses and the large amount of grass they consumed, and the waste and killing out the grazing which their sheep and goats would otherwise have, and the necessity which forced this Navaho on account of hunger to kill his horse for food, he finally concluded that probably no great wrong had been done. From that on there were but very few complaints along that line, and those who did complain were very readily convinced that my plan was for the best interest of the entire tribe.

They are very philanthropic when it comes to a matter of hunger. No one has so little food but that he will divide with his hungry fellow-man. Their custom while partaking of a meal is that no matter which of their tribe should come in he helps himself without any formal invitation or ceremony. Such hospitality does not stop with their own people; if a white person called at their hogan and made them understand that he was hungry, in case they had nothing to eat they would soon slaughter a sheep or goat and broil a piece for the hungry caller.

Improvements.—During the past year we have improved the water system at the agency and school by putting down a 4-inch spiral riveted pipe from the spring to the plant, a distance of about 1½ miles, and connecting the same with the different school buildings. For this we were allowed \$3,100 for labor, and the work was mostly done by Indians.

We have also constructed a fine stone laundry 30 by 60 feet. This labor was also performed by Indians under supervision of one white man as foreman.

There has also, under contract, been installed at the school a fine steam engine for pumping purposes; a large cistern built near the laundry to receive the water from the main line, which by the aid of the engine is pumped into a large tank built under the same contract on the side of the mountain, at an elevation of 84 feet above the base of the school buildings. This tank is inclosed in a good, substantial house, well painted. This makes our water system quite complete and affords good pressure from the tank, which is only intended for fire protection, the gravity system from the spring being sufficient for ordinary purposes.

For the overflow from the cistern we have a 4-inch pipe laid underground to the school garden, thus furnishing a good supply for irrigating the school garden.

At Little Water School we have put down a new well 37 feet deep, walled with stone, being 10 feet in diameter in the clear. Over this we have erected a good substantial pump house, and installed a 4-horsepower Fairbanks, Morse & Co. gasoline engine for pumping the water into a tank some 300 feet distant and located near the school buildings.

We also have in course of erection a new school building which will give us a schoolroom with capacity for 30 pupils; dining room and kitchen with capacity for 140 pupils; sewing room; recreation room and two large rooms for employees' quarters; with a basement under part of the building sufficient to store all the vegetables needed for the school and employees. This building will have a belt measurement of about 350 feet. We will also make two additions to the girls' dormitory for sick room and mess kitchen for employees. This building will cost about \$6,000, complete.

During the year we have made considerable new road, improved some of the old, built three new bridges and kept all the others in good repair.

Work in the San Juan River country.—The Government has built one irrigation ditch under the supervision of S. E. Shoemaker, supervisor of constructed ditches, who is located opposite the little town of Fruitland, N. Mex., on the south side of the river, near the north line of this reservation. The ditch built is some 35 miles down the river on the south side thereof. This ditch is some 4½ miles in length and is susceptible of irrigating about 600 acres of land.

Mr. Shoemaker is now at work on another ditch some distance below this, which will be some 4 miles in length when completed and will irrigate about 500 acres. This work is being done largely by Indian labor. There are other locations farther down the river which should have ditches, and no doubt they will be made if the Department authorizes them and allows money for their construction. Mr. Shoemaker, supervisor of constructed ditches, is a practical man, and no better man could be found for such work.

Need of educational work.—There should be a school building erected near the San Juan River, about 8 miles below Farmington, which would be near the proposed irrigation ditch. This should be a strictly agricultural school, as, when the proposed ditch is built, there will be at least 3,500 acres under this ditch.

At Little Water School there should be a good, substantial warehouse; a laundry; a new and strongly built tower and steel tank with a capacity of 12,000 gallons; a new pipe line constructed from the pump, also from the tank to each building; there should also be a barn built of sufficient capacity for four horses, with storage room for forage; the sewerage system should be extended to the building in course of erection.

At the Navaho Boarding School there should be a new barn, unless the agency be segregated from the school, which I earnestly recommend should be done. The agency proper should be located some 30 miles north of the school in Cottonwood Pass, where there is an abundance of water and timber. The sawmill should be moved to this point also, in order to supply lumber for the Indians and the Government buildings on the north and along the San Juan River, where they have never had an opportunity of getting any lumber, the mill having been located where it now stands for the last twenty years. It would seem that the Indians in the southern part of the reservation have been quite well served, while those over the mountain and along the river could not on account of bad roads and distance possibly receive the benefits those living near the mill and agency have had. There should be an addition to the school dining room; and a commodious assembly hall, with four large school rooms under the same roof. The bathroom in the girls' building should be enlarged and a full set of new fittings placed therein.

We have been favored with official calls from Colonels Nesler and Tinker, inspectors, Supervisor of Construction Charles, and Supervisor of Agriculture Chubbuck.

The agency employees, with one exception, have been good and faithful, loyal and true to their duties. The agency carpenter and wheelwright and financial clerk have been exceptionally faithful and industrious.

The school employees who have been here long enough for me to become acquainted with their work have all, without an exception, been excellent employees, have worked hard and have done their full duty, and the children under their charge have made as much progress as was possible for them.

Mrs. Eldridge, field matron, located on the San Juan River, has done much good work among the Indians. Mrs. Cole, field matron, located in the Chin Lee Valley, near the mouth of Canyon De Chillely, some 50 miles from the agency, is doing much good for the tribe in that part of the country. These two ladies have their whole heart and soul in the work for the betterment of the Indians and too much can not be said in commendation.

I herewith submit the report of the superintendents of the Navaho and Little Water schools, also report of the Catholic Mission School, and the report of Mr. Frijling, the local missionary here. From the report of the latter it would be inferred that he has made but little progress. He does not seem to have the tact to interest the children and get them to take in the idea of his subjects. It requires a very broad mind, one that is practical, to make the best impression on these people. There is also a missionary of the same denomination as Mr. Frijling at the Little Water School.

There is a mission established at Two Gray Hills, some 60 miles north of the agency, conducted by Reverend Wright, under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

The Presbyterians have a mission established at Ganado, 35 miles west of the agency, under charge of Rev. Mr. Bierkemper, who is doing excellent work among the Indians, caring for the sick, and assisting them in building roads, developing water, etc. He is very broad in his views and has an excellent idea as to their many needs. Mrs. Bierkemper has a small class as a day school.

Thanking the Office for extended courtesies,

Very respectfully,

G. W. HAYZLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAHO SCHOOL.

NAVAHO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 1, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as superintendent of this school. The school plant is located at the agency, 30 miles from the railroad. It comprises two dormitories and a mess hall, also two old buildings that are used for schoolrooms and hospital. The old buildings are in bad repair and should be torn down. Nearly all the school furniture is old and unfit for use. A stone structure is being built for a laundry. A new water system is now in operation, but not efficient, as the pressure is not great enough to properly supply the baths on second floor of the boys' dormitory.

Attendance.—The enrollment of the school has far surpassed that of any previous year, it being 269, and of this number 68 were transferred to the nonreservation schools of Riverside, Phoenix, Grand Junction, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque. I had no difficulty in filling the school beyond its capacity (180). A very much larger enrollment could have been procured had the capacity of the school been greater. At least 500 pupils can be placed in this school if the capacity is increased. I left the school September 10 and visited many of the Indian homes in quest of children. As a result the school was filled beyond its capacity at an early date.

Health.—The health of the children has been good, there being no epidemics but mumps. There were no deaths.

Schoolroom work.—Very little progress has been made, as the greater number of the children could speak no English at the time of entering school. The gardens made in connection with the school-room work have in part been a success.

Industrial work.—Little progress was made in this work except in gardening, as the school carpenter did not enter on duty till December, and since then his work with his details has been on repairs.

Recommendations.—The children's dining room should be enlarged, as its present capacity is but 140, while more than 200 pupils have been accommodated in the room during the year. By enlarging this building additional rooms will be supplied for employees who are now using rooms which should be used for dormitories.

A new employees' mess hall should be built. At present the employees' mess is accommodated in a room that should be used for the children.

A girls' dormitory, with a capacity of 100, should be built and the present girls' dormitory should be used as a small boys' dormitory (capacity 60).

Electric light and steam heat should be installed, as both will be much more economical than our present systems. Coal stoves and oil lamps are being used in all the buildings except the boys' dormitory, in which steam heat and gasoline gas are used. This condition is a menace to the safety of buildings and the lives of the children, where large numbers are quartered.

The school plant should be inclosed to prevent stock from having a free range on the play grounds.

Suitable buildings should be erected for chickens and hogs. A modern horse barn should be built. At present there is no suitable barn for horses.

Land suitable for a school farm and pasture should be procured. This is now under consideration by the Department.

Suitable horses, cows, chickens, hogs, sheep, and goats should be purchased for the school. While these are necessary for school purposes they are also very necessary to teach the Indian children the proper care of stock on which they must of necessity depend for a livelihood after leaving school.

Appreciative acknowledgment is due the Department for its interest in the needs of this plant and its most cordial support.

Very respectfully,

J. C. LEVENGOOD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through G. W. Hayzlett, U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LITTLE WATER SCHOOL.

LITTLE WATER BOARDING SCHOOL.
Tohatchi, N. Mex., August 12, 1903.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request I submit my annual report of the Little Water School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is located 35 miles east of the agency and 30 miles north of Gallup, N. Mex., our nearest railroad station.

Attendance.—There were enrolled during the year 118 pupils. The average attendance was 80, which is the capacity of the school.

Sanitary.—The health of the children is exceptionally good, due to the healthy location and excellent water. There has been but one death, and no sickness to speak of, since the school was established nine years ago.

Improvements.—An adobe building, consisting of children's dining room, kitchen, sewing room, schoolroom, and employee's quarters, is in course of erection. This will increase the capacity of the school to 125.

Improvements needed.—A two-story brick building with modern improvements is needed here. We have no assembly room; 80 pupils can not be seated in the one schoolroom that we now have. We also need employees' rooms. A laundry, warehouse, and stable should be built at once. The present buildings are old frame shacks, are not safe, and are a disgrace to the plant. These should be torn down and replaced by substantial buildings. Sufficient farming land should be purchased for the school to enable the industrial teacher to instruct the boys in farming. About 160 acres of pasture land should be fenced in so that cows, swine, and chickens could be kept. A reservoir should be built to store water necessary for irrigating.

Transfers.—During the year 28 pupils were transferred to other schools; 13 to Grand Junction and 15 to Albuquerque.

Visiting officials.—Inspector C. F. Nesler visited us in April. His support and encouragement were very helpful to me and for the betterment of the school. Inspector Chubbuck and Supervisor Pringle also paid us visits which were very beneficial.

Employees.—All are faithful, efficient, and loyal to the school.

Very respectfully,

EMMA DE VORE, Superintendent.

G. W. HAYZLETT, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

ST. MICHAELS, ARIZ., August 8, 1903.

DEAR SIR: About 8 miles south of the agency and a mile south of the south line of the Navaho Reservation, a fine school building, constructed of native Arizona stone and costing in the neighborhood of \$70,000, has been erected at the expense of the Catholic Congregation of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and colored people. The work was begun in the spring of 1902 and was completed in the late fall of the same year.

The school consists of a main building and two wings; the long wing on the southwest comprises a commodious dining room for pupils, kitchen, dining room for use of parents of children, coal house, bakery, boys' recreation room, boys' dormitory, wash room, bathrooms, and medicine room. The smaller wing consists of class rooms on first floor, chapel on the second, and infirmaries on the third floor. The girls' apartments are on the east side of the house and comprise dormitories, laundry, recreation room, sewing room, and robes or dressing rooms.

St. Michaels is surrounded by 440 acres belonging to the school, a portion of which has been under cultivation during the past year, and owes its prosperity to the care of the school gardener and a detail of boys and Navaho workmen.

The school was opened December 3, 1902, and has enrolled 56 pupils, 36 of whom were boys. The school work has been very satisfactory and encouraging, as is also the progress made by the children in the knowledge of English. The girls have been taught sewing and have done some excellent work in the way of plain and fancy sewing. Besides the regular detail of girls in the kitchen, the older ones take turns weekly in the practice of domestic economy. The laundry has also its detail of girls who have done good work.

It has been thought best to extend the school term into the summer months, hence the children will not leave until about August 26. After a two months' vacation they will commence the new school term in November. It has also been thought advisable to institute blanket weaving in the industrial programme for the girls next year; in fact, it has been decided upon.

The school is under the care of a corps of 11 Sisters of the Congregation of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and colored people.

On the same school grounds St. Michaels Mission for the Navaho Indians is situated. The mission is in charge of three Franciscan Fathers of the Cincinnati Province. At present they are erecting a 2-story dwelling house with chapel for the Indians.

Respectfully, yours,

SISTER M. EVANGELIST,
Per Sr. A.

G. W. HAYZLETT, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, NAVAHO RESERVATION.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., August 15, 1903.

DEAR SIR: On your request I shall gladly give a report of my work as missionary among the Navaho.

The mission work done by me under the auspices of the Christian Reformed Church the past year has been: Visiting Indian hogans on the reservation; speaking to Indians, wherever I met them, about religion; giving advice in matters of all kinds, which they sometimes would require of me; visiting the sick, which I always gladly did. Besides field work I have received every Indian coming to the mission, with pleasure, giving spiritual advice whenever I could. My conversations with the Indians have mostly been in the Navaho language. With the English speaking I have refused to speak otherwise than in the English.

My main work, from which the most fruit can be expected in the future, has been teaching the Navaho children of the Government boarding school at Fort Defiance. I have confined myself solely to the instruction of the simple truths of the Bible and what would be of moral interest to the children. The Government is doing a good and noble work educating the Indians, and we missionaries may well appreciate the good done, as it breaks the field for the missionary to labor on with the expectation of seeing some fruit in the future. With the Navaho Government school children I have held religious services every other Sunday evening, taught a class in the Sunday school held by the superintendent, and gave instruction to about 180 children in Bible class a half an hour a week. I have enjoyed the courtesy and good will of the employees, who made it possible for me to do something for the Indian children.

Our church has a similar station at Tohatchi, N. Mex., where Rev. L. P. Brink follows the same work.

We make a study of the Navaho language, and have now the Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, and a small Catechism of Sacred History. Our Navaho membership has not increased any this year; they still number only 7.

The change of the Navaho for the better is remarkable. Their inclination has been in many respects toward civilization. The Navaho people are peaceful, hospitable, friendly, and willing to adopt good advice. They have always treated me with great respect and the best they knew how.

With gratitude to you, Major Haylett, and your assistants, for your courtesy and kindness of the past, I respectfully submit this report of missionary work to you.

HERMAN FRIJLING,
Missionary in Charge of the Christian Reformed Church.

G. W. HAYLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO ON EXTENSION.

CANYON DIABLO, ARIZ., September 23, 1903.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the Indians located on the Little Colorado River, on lands withdrawn from sale and settlement by Executive order of November 10, 1901.

In some respects these Indians have made decided advancement. Of the 89 families on these lands every family has a growing crop. Their sheep have increased about 25 per cent during the past year, and their condition is much improved. Their wool crop brought them better prices, but their blankets—the product of their looms—has ruled lower. Taking it altogether, they go into the winter in better shape than for five years. The reason for these better conditions is the heavy floods on the Little Colorado River during the spring and summer by which large tracts of land were flooded, thus irrigating them and putting them in condition for planting. It is hardly probable, however, that the same conditions will exist next year.

There is, however, a darker side to the situation. Of the 89 families mentioned in the statistical report herewith there are 8 polygamists. Of the 225 children only 13 of them are in the Government schools. Aside from the buildings owned by traders and the mission property, there is not a house on this extension. All of the Indians live in the primitive hogan.

The outlook for the future is not so dark, however, because the work done among them has created a desire for better things, and they are willing to work.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON,
Additional Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA TRAINING SCHOOL,
Sacaton, Ariz., July 25, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Although I have been in charge of this agency but a short time—since last October—

I have been interested in these people for many years and know that they have made great advancement toward civilization.

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Ariz., 16 miles north of Casa Grande, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Casa Grande is our railway and telegraph station and is connected with Sacaton by daily stage carrying the mail every day except Sunday. The jurisdiction of this agency extends over three distinct reservations: Gila River, Salt River, and Gila Bend, peopled by three tribes of Indians—Pima, Maricopa, and Papago.

The Gila River Reservation, the largest, extends west of Sacaton and contains good, irrigable land, but lacks the chief essential—water—to make it productive. The Pima are naturally an agricultural people. Those living on this reservation in the days of sufficient water were not only self-supporting but prosperous farmers, possessing good homes, well-cultivated farms, with plenty of horses and cattle. The supply of water became less and less each year. Still they managed to live until a few years ago, when, as the result of continuous drought, starvation drove them to seek aid of the Government. And in this pitiable dependent condition they must remain until water again flows in the canals and ditches so long dry.

After taking charge of this agency I immediately took up the proposition of developing water. In this we have been fairly successful. A canal was constructed at Sacaton Flats, near Blackwater, developing 150 miners' inches, the work being done by the Indians, and quite a good stream was secured, proving beneficial to the early wheat crop. A pumping plant is in the course of erection at Sacaton, which will irrigate a large surface, and, if successful, several other plants should be installed in various parts of the reservation. Investigation shows that there is an immense stratum of water underlying the entire reservation, which, by means of pumping plants, will give an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation. This method of securing water is recommended if it can not be obtained from the Tonto Basin reservoir or the San Carlos dam is not an event of the near future. At Maricopa we appropriated 150 inches of water and constructed a ditch and dam from the Ivy Slough to the Indian Canal on the Salt River, utilizing Indian labor. As a result the Maricopa have raised 1,000,000 pounds of wheat, their first crop this year. We will continue to use every means in our power to develop water for the production of the all-sustaining wheat.

The Pima are a deserving people, always the white man's friend in peace and in war, even when they were being robbed of their means of livelihood by those whom they befriended. They are industrious and willing to work. We give them nothing; they earn everything they get, from a wagon to an ax handle. The men cut wood, hire out as laborers on the adjacent farms, and are in great demand on the railroad, where they are preferred as the most capable help to be found in that line. The women make good domestics, but unfortunately are tied down to families and can not take permanent situations in town. But they work by the day and no better laundresses can be found than these Pima women, who are well aware of their own worth and charge for their services accordingly.

The returned students do not go back to the old life on the reservation, but where their health will permit they work in town. Those on the reservation are sent back from northern and eastern schools, usually in the last stages of consumption; too ill to work, not wanted in town, their only refuge is the reservation. The Pima can not live in the colder climates, and it is simply murder to send the children to northern and eastern schools. More than once in the short time I have been here I have been requested to send a mattress to the station to convey a dying pupil to her home. These people are very affectionate and especially kind to the aged. They will share their last handful of grain with the needy. The boys and girls who work in town send money and clothes to their parents.

This valley presents an excellent field for outing pupils. The boys secure good wages on the farms, while the girls are in great demand as domestics. While there are many people in Phoenix who care for the girls only so far as their work is concerned, there are many good charitable people who are interested in them for their own good and are desirous of helping the Indian to a better way, and it is with such people the girls are placed, surrounded by home influences, taught all that is good and useful.

In spite of their many hardships, the Pima have improved steadily, not only morally and mentally, but physically. The Indian dance has disappeared, the medicine man is laughed at, and a painted Indian is a thing of the past. The men wear their hair short, have adopted the white man's apparel, and usually present a neat, clean appearance.

Some trouble is experienced in getting the old men to marry according to law and live with one wife, but the younger men do so voluntarily, and as a rule take good care of their families.

The Pima desire to live better, to have better homes. The houses show a decided improvement, the dugout has entirely passed away, and everywhere are seen good adobe houses with brick chimneys, some of them neatly furnished, and in many we find sewing machines and modern cooking utensils.

During the last four months miles and miles of road have been built, new canals and ditches cut, ground leveled, freight hauled, a new farm laid out, etc. All the work was performed by the Indians, who thus earned the money so generously expended by the Indian Office.

The agency and boarding school buildings are located at Sacaton and six day schools in different parts of the reservation, with a mission school at Gila Crossing. Through neglect, the buildings are in bad repair, most of them needing new floors, etc., while several are not worth repairing, and new buildings are a necessity. The hospital and office are very small and totally unfit for such purposes, while the boys' dormitory is inadequate in size and equipment, many boys sleeping in a tent the year round. The dining room is a long, narrow apartment, not one-half large enough for the present school. The boarding school at Sacaton should be built up and accommodations provided for not more and not less than 300 children.

As I have said before, it is death to these children to be taken out of the Southwest. Most of the consumption on the reservation has been brought here by children from colder climates in a hopeless condition. The record of such cases is appalling; of 22 that went to a distant school 9 were returned in less than two years, whereas they would have been healthy children if educated nearer home. The tribe is increasing in numbers and if allowed to remain in this climate will improve physically. Then, again, when water is provided and the land allotted they will soon become independent farmers, as their people before them proved to be. Therefore the boys should be trained in the agricultural methods of Arizona, which differ widely from those of the East. The Pima, Maricopa, and Papago should be trained right here. There are enough children on the Pima Reservation to fill the day schools, Sacaton School, Phoenix, and Riverside, the only two schools where, in the name of humanity, they should be sent. It is a crime to do otherwise. Here they can be trained into healthy, happy, and, in time, good citizens, and they have earned it. The children should begin in the day schools, and be transferred to the boarding school at Sacaton, where they must be prepared to enter Phoenix and Riverside, for my ten years' experience in a large school has taught me that it is no place for the smaller children, as it is impossible to give them the attention they require. They should be thoroughly trained in the reservation boarding school in order to take up the advanced work of the larger schools.

The pumping plant will enable us to have a good farm in the future, which will furnish the pupils with vegetables and fruit, and the boys will be taught that industry while the adult Indians will have before them a well-kept farm.

The boys are already receiving good industrial training in carpentry, blacksmithing, harness making, etc., while the girls are taught cooking, sewing, housekeeping—all that is necessary to fit them for future independence.

The literary department is not up to the standard, owing to discord among the teachers. The cause of the trouble having been removed, we will do better work next year.

The day schools and St. John's mission school are doing good work, and their influence is noticeable in their locality.

The Presbyterian and Catholic missionaries have done a great deal toward civilizing the Indians.

The Indian court is composed of three full-blood Pima. They are intelligent and progressive, rendering just, honest decisions in every case.

The police are full blood and most of them capable, honestly performing their duty. Coover, the captain, is an exceptional man, bent on keeping law and order in the community. The clerk of the United States district court of Pinal County reports:

No Indians from your reservation fined or imprisoned, and no whites convicted of selling liquor to Indians during the year ending June 30, 1908.

A superintendent of irrigation and two additional farmers were appointed to help the Indians lay out and care for their farms and the proper use and application of the irrigating water. The superintendent of irrigation has direct charge of the Maricopa, who are wilder and harder to manage than the Pima. He reports as follows:

The Maricopa have adopted many Mexican customs, especially that of feasting. They call in all their friends to assist in sowing wheat; the host would be expected to give a feast of fresh beef, sweet potatoes, etc.; he also had to provide forage for the horses. Last year I saw men feed 20 horses and three times as many people to get a 5-acre field planted. In order to prolong the feasting they prolonged the seeding through six or seven months. Last fall a new system was introduced that did away with most of the feasting, and all the land was planted in less than six weeks. Their old way

of irrigating—a few hours in the middle of the day and letting the water go to waste—was stopped and they have been required to use the water day and night, summer and winter. The Indians have kept their ditches in much better condition than those of their white neighbors. No water is allowed to run in a foul ditch. As a result of these reforms the Maricopa raised the best crop of wheat this year that they have done for a long time.

Of late years they have been neglecting to plant summer crops, except a few little patches. They preferred to sell wood and buy what they wanted, hiring Mexicans or Papago to cut the wood. Your instructions that the Indians must stop cutting wood and devote their time to their farms are being vigorously enforced. We expect to plant about 300 acres in corn and beans, and have already made a fair start.

I thank you for the prompt and vigorous support you have given me in my work.

The Pima on the Salt River Reservation have some water, not nearly enough, but are in better condition than those on the Gila River Reservation. The additional farmer stationed there reports as follows:

The Indians under the Arizona Canal (500 inches) have 2,748 acres of land under cultivation. That amount of water will properly irrigate only about 1,500 acres of land. The Indians have distributed this water over too much land, and the result is the wheat does not yield more than 5 sacks per acre on the average, where it should yield 12 to 15 sacks per acre.

Conditions are not so bad under the Utah Canal at Lehi, but the Indians are not getting their lawful rights under that canal, a fact caused by existing conditions, which I will explain after further investigation.

The Indian wheat is not bringing the prices it should, owing to the fact that they have no fanning mills to clean it properly. The wheat is "docked" from 15 to 20 per cent at the mills. Thrashing on the ground and cleaning it by throwing in the air is very unsatisfactory. It is like plowing with a forked stick. This places the Indian at great disadvantage in competing with the white farmers.

These Indians are industrious, law abiding, and desirous of extending their farming lands.

I transmit herewith the annual report of Mrs. Mary A. Wynkoop, field matron at Salt River Reservation. She suggests that much of the sickness among the Pima is due to contagion from the school employees afflicted with tuberculosis and attempts to prove same by stating her experience of seven years among the Pima.

In this I differ from Mrs. Wynkoop. Our agency and school physician, A. E. Marden, in reply to Education Circular No. 99, states that tuberculosis is latent in the Pima Indian and does not develop until the age of puberty. He also says that ten years ago he knew of and treated cases of tuberculosis from Gila Crossing, the locality from which the field matron cites her experience.

I have had better opportunities for observing employees afflicted with tuberculosis than anyone in the Service, and in no instance have I seen any action on the part of the afflicted which would cause any danger of contagion. In every case the employee recognized the danger to others and used every sanitary precaution. I have at all times during my ten years' connection with the Indian Service been closely associated with the different employees at Phoenix, and no one with tubercular disease has had such work as to bring him in close contact with the pupils. In justice to the Phoenix school I make the above statements to offset the impression given by the said report.

I think the disease develops by reason of uncleanliness in the manner of living, viz, sleeping on the floor, cooking over fires on the ground, infrequent bathing, and washing of wearing apparel and bedding.

The field matron at Salt River also reports:

I find the people very free to send the children to school, except in Catholic families, and they doubtless are only waiting until the parochial schools can provide for them.

For an intensely hot country like this the Indian people work well, even reaching out beyond their possibilities, for they have now three times as much land under cultivation as when the water was assigned them, and much more than the water will irrigate. As a result some crops are a failure each year. The people here have little wood to sell, but those who talk English are in great demand as workers on the farms and in the towns adjacent to the reserve. The Indian women wash for white people, and make considerable money raising chickens, for which they have a good market. The money they make from their baskets is a great help, but the pay is very inadequate to the time employed.

Young girls, returned students, make very acceptable domestic servants. One girl who worked for me could do more work in less time and do it better than anyone I ever knew. A boy who has only one arm has more orders than he can fill for sketches of the Presbyterian Mission Church, at 50 cents each.

We are encouraging the Indians to join the building and loan association, and in this way hope to obtain for them better houses in the future.

For six weeks the women as well as the men have been toiling in the harvest fields under a burning sun, and this is necessary because of the length of time it takes them to cut the wheat heads off with sickles, tramp it out with horses, and winnow by tossing in the air. Our agent furnishes the people work rather than give them things outright, and this is best for them.

The Indians have adopted the marriage laws perforce, and they have also adopted the Christian and civilized burial. There is but one new grave in the old heathen graveyard, and only the family were present, because the other Indians do not like to bury in the old way.

The people observe Christmas, Thanksgiving, and the Fourth of July with a creditable appreciation of their meaning. Most of the Indians are members of some church.

We give them lessons in cooking in their homes and take great pleasure in distributing among them the literature and pictures that are sent to us in abundance. One of the pleasantest features of the work is the monthly social for all returned students, when the time is passed in games, music, and a generally good time.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Indian Office for its cooperation in caring for the Pima. The employment given them has kept the Indians from starvation this last winter, and many should have saved enough money to support them until next harvest, which we hope will be a good one.

We are indebted to Hon. Frederick F. Nave, United States district attorney, for his interest in these Indians and his able handling of the water question, by which he has recovered to the Maricopa sufficient water for their land.

Very respectfully,

J. B. ALEXANDER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, PIMA AGENCY.

SALT RIVER RESERVE, ARIZ., *August 15, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as field matron: During the past year I have spent nine months in the performance of my duties. The other three months were spent in vacation and in teaching the Government day school at this place as temporary supply. I have spent during the nine months 126 days in visiting from house to house among the Indians. The number of families visited was 660, representing about 2,217 people. One important item of my work has been to find out the needy ones and report them to the agent for help.

While visiting the sick I not only instructed them in the principles of nursing but assisted personally in any way that offered—very often the best thing to do seems to be to take them a little nourishing food. Here it would be a good work for some one wishing to help the Indians to place some means.

We very much need a physician on our part of the reservation, which is really a separate reservation, as we are about 40 miles from the agency.

What would be better, and what we need most is a hospital. I do not know that hospitals are being established on any of the reservations other than at the schools, but in view of the crying need for them, I for one must make the plea whenever opportunity is offered. Their place is well established among white people, as we know, and they are an expression not only of civilization but that deeper kindness to humanity which the Government is ever manifesting in the treatment of her wards. To her many wise expenditures for them we believe that sometime she will yet add this one. There are many reasons why hospitals are needed more among the Indians than among our own people.

First. Their homes are poorly ventilated, many of them having no acknowledged opening but the door; some of them being so open and exposed to the weather that it is almost impossible to save the sick person, notably a pneumonia patient, and this is a sickness to which they are strongly predisposed.

Second. Few of them have bedclothes enough, much less comfortable beds. Third. None of them have proper food for the sick, and few but what think that beans are as good diet for the sick as for the well as long as they can be swallowed. In this matter we try to teach them, but an empty pocketbook will not supply dainties, or even beef broth. They do sacrifice in a dose of calomel sold to them at a neighboring drug store.

Fourth. They can not read directions and know nothing of the value or danger of drugs, and, of course, make all kinds of egregious blunders that we, too, would make with a like understanding.

Fifth. They understand nothing of contagion. They understand not even the simplest rules of hygiene. They are quite as likely to put a mustard plaster on top the bedclothes over the patient as to apply it directly to the body.

Lastly, there is no one to make plasters and prepare eyewater for all that need them. The teachers, of course, attend to their scholars, but one woman, with many other lines of work to follow up, can not properly attend to 500 people.

The Indian women have been quite appreciative learners in making yeast bread. Where they have stoves to bake it they have largely substituted this kind of bread for their "tortillas." We wish that the supply of cook stoves might be greatly increased, in order that all might be supplied.

In January I was transferred from the Gila River Reservation to the Salt River Reserve. I find the work very much the same except that perhaps these people are less needy. At Gila Crossing the Indians needed to have a distribution of rations before harvest, and many received daily supplies. Here only the aged or blind need receive such help.

We are glad to report that there is a notable absence of intemperance among our people, and a spirit of respect for law that is commendable.

Our people observe Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas in a very appropriate manner. A great thing was done for our Indians in sending them a farmer, especially one so capable and so exemplary as Mr. May.

We are glad to say there is now an outing matron, whose special duty it is to have charge of the young people from the schools who are working out in homes. This is sufficient work for one matron, and her position covers a long-felt need.

All of the English-speaking Indians, and some of the others, are in great demand for work among the white people, and it is wonderful how well they do. The young people can not be induced to talk English in their homes after they return to the reservation, but they never forget the songs they have learned, and keep up quite well in their ability to read.

Once a month we have a social in our home specially for them, and we insist that only English shall be spoken. With music, refreshments, and light games very pleasant evenings are spent. Sixty-eight were present at our June social.

The schools are doing a good work for these people in morals and in education. Suggested by this, there is a serious matter upon which we have too long deferred to speak. It is claimed that no case of tuberculosis develops spontaneously in this country, and while the Indians are specially susceptible to this disease, we believe that a very, very large per cent of these cases bear a direct relation to the fact that we have school employees representing all the varied stages of this disease. Because this climate is specially helpful in that disease accounts for the fact that so many employees have transferred to these schools.

When we came to the reservation seven years ago we only knew of one case of tuberculosis among 1,500 people. Since that time we have buried by the scores promising young people from the schools. Because they know so little of the principles of contagion and because by their manner of living they

are all crowded together, in nearly every individual case there followed a train of deaths in the home. And the contagion keeps on.

When the disease has only begun, a return to the free, sunny life of the reservation usually arrests the disease and sometimes cures it. And so it would seem to be wisdom and human kindness to dismiss a pupil as soon as tuberculous germs are proven to be present, rather than keep them housed up till they are sent home to die.

The public schools of Phoenix now require all the teachers to undergo an examination to prove that there is no incipient tuberculosis.

It is not so much the number of employees thus affected. In this mild climate one person with consumption expectorating carelessly, as so many do, can easily endanger a whole school, affecting all of the employees and their children as well as the Indian pupils. It is not within our province to suggest what provision may be made for our friends, the employees, whose misfortune it is to be sick. It is our regard for them that has so long put the seal of silence upon our lips. We feel sure that the Department has wisdom and has abundant resources at hand that this matter can be arranged in a way that would be just to all and ought to be satisfactory to all.

If the Department should doubt that there are many infected pupils in the schools, an order for examination would, I think, bring to light surprising results. The Indian people are very proud of what the schools are doing for their children; but they can not be glad (no more would we) to have their children taken from their homes well and happy and brought back to die such lingering, pitiful, painful deaths as come to the release of consumptives such as we so often witnessed.

If we have said too much upon this subject it is because we, more than others, have seen and visited the children after they were sent home to the reservation to die. There will be much of this disease when all possible has been done for its arrest, but until such time we can not feel satisfied to remain silent.

Very respectfully, yours,

MARY A. WYNKOOP, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALAPAI AND HAVASUPAI.

TRUXTON, ARIZ., *August 24, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Truxton Canyon and Havasupai schools, and the Walapai and Havasupai Indians under my charge.

The Truxton Canyon school has kept up its attendance of 150 scholars. Very good work, both literary and industrial, has been done.

The girls have improved more than the boys, and I can say that this improvement has been marked. There is room, however, for more. They have been taught cooking in private classes; cutting and fitting and making garments, housekeeping, laundry work, and last, but not least, personal cleanliness and to have a real regard for personal appearances.

The new brick school building has been completed at last. The new acetylene gas plant is completed and is an entire success. The ice plant is completed and operates to our satisfaction.

Appropriations are now available for a new hospital, an office for the superintendent, and an irrigation plant. These improvements when completed will add greatly to the efficiency of the school.

The buildings are brick and are all excellent structures.

The Walapai are slowly decreasing in number. All that are able are at work earning a living, and a most decided improvement is perceptible since their rations were taken away. The most of them want to work and do work and earn considerable money. The women are making baskets and beadwork and do laundering and housework for the whites, which is far better than eating and loafing.

The Havasupai school in Cataract Canyon has done good work, both literary and industrial. Farming has been well taught. The Havasupai earn their own living without assistance, and since they have been supplied with farming implements have raised their crops to good advantage and are farming in a civilized manner.

I desire to thank you for support and numerous courtesies.

Very respectfully,

J. S. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN NAVAHO RESERVATION.

WESTERN NAVAHO SCHOOL,
Tuba, Ariz., August 7, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Western Navaho Industrial School and the Western Navaho Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

This school is now located 90 miles north of Flagstaff, Ariz., and 20 miles west of

Algert, Ariz. (its former location), at Tuba, Ariz., a place formerly occupied by the Mormon settlers, but which was purchased from the said settlers by the Government, the deeds having been taken by Inspector James McLaughlin on November 5, 1902.

The school site is in the midst of a beautiful orchard and vineyard, and it is supplied with a triweekly mail from Flagstaff, Ariz. It became necessary to abandon the old site of the school at Algert on account of the failure of the water supply and the dangerous condition of the buildings.

We are now quartered in the old shacks that were vacated by the settlers, and shall endeavor to run the school as best we can until the new plant is erected, which we trust will be in the near future.

Capacity.—The present capacity of the school is 60; the enrollment during the year was 173; the average attendance was 124, an increase over the average attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, of nearly 17 per cent.

Of the 173 pupils enrolled in this school there were 6 that were transferred here from the Hopi schools, they being the children of Hopi residing at Moencopi.

Literary.—Owing to the crowded condition of the school the literary work was not what we would like it to have been. I am pleased, however, to say that in spite of all obstacles the children made fair progress in their schoolroom work.

Age.—The average age of the pupils was $7\frac{1}{4}$, the number of pupils enrolled from 5 to 9 years of age was 104, the number from 10 to 14 was 65, and the number over 14 years of age was 4.

Industrial.—The girls received careful instructions under the employees in the various domestic departments. Owing to the crowded condition of the school buildings blanket weaving and basket making could not be carried on as heretofore in the school. During the winter the industrial work of the boys consisted only in the general routine work of cutting and carrying in wood, making fires, and assisting in the laundry and kitchen work. But as spring opened and we began to get possession of the Tuba property we began preparing for garden and field work, and since that time we have had plenty of work for all concerned; and I wish to state that the boys, though small and inexperienced, have taken hold of the work with an interest that was surprising, some of them wanting to stay at the school during the entire vacation to look after and water their little patches of corn, etc.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been comparatively good during the year, although the only death that we have ever had in this school happened on February 22, 1903, when one of our little boys died with pneumonia.

Farm and orchards.—These were found in very bad condition when we began to get possession, March 1, 1903, owing to the fact that since the settlers learned the year before that the bill had been passed by Congress setting aside the necessary amount for the purchase of their claims they took no further interest in keeping up their fences and looking after the orchards, ditches, and dams. The main dam went out in the early part of November and was not replaced until we took possession in March, thus allowing the water to run to waste for four months. Fences were down, orchards and vineyards uncared for, and in some instances stock was allowed to run in the orchards much to the detriment of the trees.

The farmers, with the assistance of the industrial teacher and the boys, have been working like beavers to get things straightened up, and we hope to be able to show fairly good results by the end of the season.

Reservation.—As stated in my last report, this reservation is, on the whole, a barren, treeless desert, with but few places where there is a sufficient amount of moisture to do any farming whatever. The present season, however, has been very favorable, and in every place where it is possible the Indians have small fields of corn, pumpkins, etc., and it all looks well, and the purchase of the Mormon claims has added very materially to their farm lands. The range is much better than I have ever seen it in the six years that I have been here. The Indians' stock all look well.

Morals.—On the whole these Indians can be classed as a moral people, although they still practice polygamy to some extent; but it is my observation that it is on the decrease.

Crimes.—There have been no crimes of importance committed during the last year. Owing to the vigilance of the police and judges of the Indian court in looking after their several districts, all the minor offenses have been settled in a satisfactory manner without even the formality of a trial. Drunkenness is a thing almost unknown among these Indians. I have never seen one under the influence of liquor in the six years that I have been with them.

Missionaries.—There are at present five missionaries laboring on this reservation—one under the auspices of the Gospel Mission Union of Kansas City, Mo., two under the auspices of the National Indian Association, and two who are working independently. With reference to these people I feel free to say that they are a band of conscientious laborers, and are, I believe, doing a great deal of good work.

Progress.—These Indians, both Navaho and Hopi, are making as rapid progress as their means will admit toward the "white man's" ways of living, especially in the line of clothing. When I came here it was the exception to see an Indian with any portion of a white man's wearing apparel on, but now you seldom ever see an Indian without some portion of citizens' clothing on, and it is not an uncommon thing to see Indians with their hair cut short. In fact many of the younger ones are beginning to laugh at the older ones for wearing their hair long; in fact it is only a question of a few years until none but the very old ones will wear their hair long.

Traders.—There are four trading posts within the present limits of this reservation—two conducted by Babbitt Brothers and two by C. H. Algert. I wish to say that these gentlemen have conducted their business in such a manner that there have been no complaints made by the Indians, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, their clerks are gentlemen, and I feel perfectly safe in saying that they are carrying on a strictly legitimate business.

Needs of the school.—This school needs everything to make a first-class up-to-date agricultural school except the site and farm, which we have; but we have absolutely nothing in the way of school buildings, and we need 640 rods of woven-wire fence (Page's or similar) to inclose our orchards and gardens.

Needs of the reservation.—The Indians of this reservation need assistance in developing water for irrigating and stock purposes, and they need wire to inclose their patches of corn, pumpkins, melons, etc., and they need it bad, but it should be issued to them only after they have paid for it in work. They are not paupers, neither are they starving. In my last report I called attention to the necessity of providing them with some thoroughbred bucks in order to grade up their flocks of sheep, and I wish to state again that this is an important matter and should now be taken up, as we have the pasture where the buck herd could be kept.

In my last annual report I also called attention to the fact that these Indians needed some wagons and harness in order to enable them to do the freighting for the school and also for the trading posts, and I have also asked for them in all my annual estimates, but as yet we have never received either wagons, harness, or anything else to issue to these Indians—not even so much as an ax or a shovel; and in order that they may be able to do the freighting and haul the wood and coal needed for the school these Indians are going to the railroad and buying wagons for themselves, paying \$130 for a wagon, while the Indians on the adjoining reservations are hauling freight, wood, and coal on issue wagons which cost them not to exceed one-half that amount. It would seem that the object had in view was to ascertain whether it were possible to build up and maintain an Indian school on a reservation without fostering it with an issue at the beginning of each school year. If this has been the object in view, I trust that we have fully demonstrated the fact that it can be done, and now we intend to demonstrate the further fact that these Indians can buy their own wagons at retail prices and pay for them. They have since July 1 bought two and are preparing to buy others, so as to be able to move the school supplies this fall.

Employees.—The employees have on the whole been efficient, and I wish to express my appreciation of their willingness to assist in whatever they were called upon to do and their patience in putting up with the miserable quarters with which they have been and are still provided.

Official visits.—During the year we were visited by Inspector McLaughlin, Supervisors Charles and Pringle, and Inspector Nesler, all of whom cheered us in our efforts here and gave us many valuable ideas in regard to the management of our work.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I beg to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy shown to me by you and your Office and the kind support given me by you in my efforts to advance the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

MILTON J. NEEDHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YUMA.

FORT YUMA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Yuma, Ariz., August 20, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, my fourth annual report, of the Yuma Reservation and the Fort Yuma School.

Upon the reservation there are signs of slight improvement among the Indians

The overflow of the Colorado River this season was much greater than usual. This means more tillable land, larger and better crops. The manner in which the Indians take advantage of this favorable condition is an added proof that they would heartily avail themselves of the still greater benefit of irrigation were it given them. Instead of having a few late vegetables, as they have now, they could have an abundance all the year around. There is nothing but agriculture that these Indians, as a class, will follow. Without irrigation there seems little hope for the Yuma—nothing in fact but the lowest grades of unskilled labor, where they come in contact with Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans. With irrigation they will till their lands and prosper.

Within the last year the permit system of grazing has been inaugurated. Two permits have been granted for about 150 head of cattle. The proceeds have been invested in fence wire. Other "Indian moneys" were invested in the same way, giving the Indians enough wire to fence all ground under cultivation.

At the beginning of the year an additional farmer was allowed this reservation. He has been a great help to the superintendent and the Indians.

Just before the close of the year we were given a field matron. Already her work is making itself felt on the reservation.

Two prosecutions have been begun against liquor sellers. An indictment has been found against one man, and he is under bond to appear at trial in October. The other, unable to give bond, is in the Yuma jail awaiting trial at the same time. I expect conviction in both cases.

The work of the school shows advancement where there have been permanent employees in charge during the year, but it has suffered in certain departments where there have been a number of changes. There were 9 different teachers for two of the school rooms, and 5 different men in charge of the farm within the year. Under such condition little could be expected in these departments. From present indications the employees holding these positions will continue through the ensuing year, and will undoubtedly regain lost ground and make advancement.

Attendance shows an increase, over last year. In fact we have practically every available child on the reservation and a few from the outside.

The superintendent's cottage has been entirely remodeled and improved, making it one of the best in the service. A small cottage was built for the farmer. It is hoped that it will be enlarged soon.

I would recommend that most of the children—all the larger ones—be held at the school during the summer. They lose too much during the ten weeks they are at home. They have no occupation, but run wild, go dirty, loaf around town, attend dances, and abandon as far as possible all their dress and habits of school life. It would entail a burden upon the employees to keep the children, but it should be done.

General harmony among employees and loyalty to superintendent have prevailed during the year.

Official visits from Inspector Code, Miss Reel, and Supervisors Holland and Dickson were appreciated.

Assuring you that I appreciate the support given me and the school by the Indian Office, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. SPEAR,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., *August 3, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report, with statistics of Digger Indian Reservation, near Jackson, Cal., under my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. I find, by referring to the recorder's office, the reservation contains 330.60 acres, purchased in 1895, part of which is worthless, rocky, steep hillsides, about half of which is a light granite soil, the other half being a red gravelly soil, covered with second growth of pine and underbrush. The red soil being the better land for fruit trees, all kinds of vines and gardening, with fertilizing and plenty of water for irrigation, do very well.

Had 20 acres seeded to oats for hay to feed government stock, but did not turn out very good on account of no spring rains; however, have harvested 8 tons of hay,

which, with the pasture, will be ample to feed the government stock. The Indians also harvested about 3 tons of wild grass hay for their own use.

Each Indian family has a little garden to care for—in all about 2½ acres—which from same they will harvest—

Dry beans.....	pounds..	400
Potatoes.....	do...	2,500
Onions.....	do.....	200
Corn.....	bushels..	50
Melons.....	number..	250
Squashes.....	do.....	100

besides other vegetables, such as peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, garlic, etc. At the time of planting the soil was very dry, and part of the seed would not germinate, but the Indians have this season taken more interest and better care of their gardens than ever before, and will harvest nearly as much as last year. I have nothing but praise for them in this respect. I have explained to them that thorough cultivation on one-half an acre would produce more than one acre half cultivated. Have induced one Indian family to plant out a small vineyard; they have 5,000 grape cuttings rooting, and will be ready to plant in vineyard next spring. Cut 100 pine poles to repair fence about barn and barnyard. Built 60 rods of wire fence, repaired 35, and repaired one-half mile of road. Cut 18 cords of stove wood, which they sold at \$3.50 per cord, and did other work for the neighbors, such as cleaning out yards, weeding gardens, etc.

This work is done by the old and feeble Indians that I issue rations to. The able-bodied Indians are self-supporting—cutting wood at \$1.50 per cord for 4-foot wood, and \$2.50 per cord for stove wood, working in the harvest field at \$1.50 per day and board, go to the valleys and dig potatoes, husk corn, etc.

Total population (males, 12; females, 23).....	35
Males above 18 years of age.....	7
Females above 14 years of age.....	12
School children between ages of 6 and 16.....	10
Deaths during the year.....	3
Advanced age.....	2
Brain fever (child).....	1
Births during the year.....	0
Marriages during the year.....	0

Health during the year very good.

Have no government school on reservation. Six Indian children go about 1 mile from reservation to a public school; learn very fast and like to go. The first two weeks at lunch and recess time you would see the Indian children in a little group by themselves; after that they joined in with the white children in their play. I believe if all Indian children could be placed in schools with the white children would be the sure and quickest way to civilize the Indians.

I can say for the little band of Indians that I am in charge of that they have worked more and there has been no quarreling; all went nicely. Only three intoxicated Indians seen on reservation the past year.

The government and Indian buildings in good condition, except apple house. The government stock, wagon, harness, tools, etc., in good condition; government buggy and harness worn out, as stated in former letter to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the request to purchase new harness and repair buggy.

Need calico, gingham, domestic flannel, shoes, stockings, etc., required for clothing women and children; also clothing for men.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officials of the Indian Office for granting my requests.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. GRIST,
Farmer in Charge, etc.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA, CAL., *September 5, 1903.*

SIR: In this my annual report for 1903 I will try to describe briefly the principal events and accomplishments of the past fiscal year, present conditions, and future plans and needs of Hoopa Valley Agency and School.

Descriptive.—A beautiful valley, 6 miles long, averaging half a mile in width, inclosed in verdure-clad mountains; groves of massive oak, elder, madrone, and pine; rich fields of waving green or sunburned brown; clear and sparkling mountain streams, breaking their way through rocky and picturesque gorges to the Trinity, which winds along through the valley from end to end; fruits, nuts, and berries in abundance, both wild and cultivated—this is Hoopa Valley, to which nature has been most kind.

This natural beauty can be much enhanced at slight expense. When time permits, a tract of waste land near the school will be converted into a driveway park. Nut and ornamental trees and shrubs will be planted on the school grounds, if my request for authority, soon to be renewed, meets with favorable consideration. Over 100 rosebushes are nicely started and will be set out this fall. Hoopa's beauties are becoming better known, and its fine climate, pure water, bracing air, and mountain scenery attract many visitors, who come from far and near, despite the difficulty of access.

We are glad to welcome them. They spread the fame of the already well-known Hoopa basket, and a more extended market is secured for the Indians. This industry has been encouraged and greatly revived during the past two years, and the demand for fine baskets now far exceeds the supply. Small wonder, for the Hoopa basket, varied in shape, pattern, and coloring, is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Visitors are beneficial to both pupils and older Indians. The former lose some of that diffidence which is so painfully embarrassing when an inspecting official visits the schoolroom; the latter, many of whom have never seen a large city, come into closer contact with civilization, and learn much by observation.

A description of geographical and other unchanging conditions may be found in former annual reports.

Shorter wagon road.—The matter of the greatest importance just now to both Indians and the Government is the proposed new road to Bair's, connecting with the road to Korbel and Blue Lake. After much difficulty I secured the services of an excellent surveyor for the sum authorized. His illness caused an unavoidable delay, but to-day, September 5, he brings me the welcome news that he has not only found a practicable route, but that the obstacles to be overcome are not as great as we all supposed they would be. The stakes have been set for about 4 miles on a 6 per cent uniform grade. Supply Creek is crossed at a point where a bridge can be easily constructed. The road will pass through a fine body of sugar-pine, cedar, and fir timber, and through much hard wood suitable for fuel. This is a most important point, as the timber supply near the mill is practically exhausted. The opening of the new road will give an ample supply for Indians and Government for several years. The actual distance to the railroad station will be shortened from 44 miles to 32. The grade will be so much better that about twice as large a load can be hauled. The better market will stimulate the Indians to greater efforts in the raising of produce. Government freight can be hauled at much less expense.

I feel certain that the county will build promptly that portion of the road between the reservation line and Bair's. Mr. Bair, who is public-spirited and progressive, and who owns most, if not all, of the land through which the road will run beyond the reservation line, will give a free right of way if the county will build the lane fences. This is a fair proposition, and one which the authorities will undoubtedly accept. The supervisor of this district told me he thought there would be no trouble about the county building its part of the road if we built to the reservation line and there was no trouble about the right of way. The survey and estimate of cost will be completed in about ten days, and I will then submit to you a request for authority to employ Indian labor at a nominal rate to assist in the construction work, and I trust that it will meet with your approval. Considerable blasting powder will also be required.

For more convenient future reference the remaining subjects will be treated in alphabetical order.

Allotments.—The Indians along the Klamath River received their allotments about ten years ago, and are considered as citizens, except when something disagreeable, like a smallpox epidemic, needs attention, when the county authorities plead want of jurisdiction. Definite information as to their status would be appreciated. Inspector Jenkins says I have the right of control in school and land matters on the extension and over allotted Indians. There are four public schools on the extension. Authority should be given me to compel pupils not attending regularly to come to Hoopa.

Hoopa allotments, about 5 acres to the individual, have not yet been approved, although made years ago. Additional grazing and farming land is now being surveyed. A contract has been made to divide the entire reservation into 160-acre tracts within two years. I recommend a reallocation, following the old one as closely as

possible, and giving each family a tract of timber land. The surplus land, valuable only for timber, should be sold at public auction (the proceeds being used in purchase of stock cattle for the Indians), or the reservation should be added to the forest reserve.

Electric lights.—One of our greatest needs, to which attention has been frequently called, is an electric-lighting plant. We have water power, cheap and abundant and not used after 5 p. m. Oil is expensive, the transportation from railroad station to school alone being over 13 cents per gallon. At the estimated cost, \$1,400, a plant would pay for itself in three or four years, to say nothing of lessened danger of fire. The promised authority should be granted this year. Detailed estimates are before your office, but if desired new ones will be furnished.

Employees.—For a time there was lack of harmony, caused largely by a temporary employee and an irresponsible outsider, who were probably more deserving of pity than censure. Both have left the reservation, and peace and harmony now prevail. Most of the employees were faithful and loyal and deserve commendation. To them our success is largely due. All now realize that mischief-making will not be tolerated here.

Farming and gardening.—Allotments here, as a rule, are too small. By the use of modern, scientific methods crops could be much increased. The Indians think they know all about farming, and they really do remarkably well, but there is much room for improvement, which will come as soon as the new farmer secures the confidence of the Indians, so that they will follow his advice. Our present farmer, who has done good work, leaves us on account of ill health.

Grist mill.—A modern mill of 40 to 50 barrels per day capacity would be of great benefit to the Indians. The old mill, which was unsatisfactory, was condemned and torn down. Surplus flour would find a good market. A new mill would cost about \$5,000.

Health.—An epidemic of mumps prevailed on the Hoopa Valley Reservation during the winter, but there were no serious results.

On the extension and along the Klamath River there was an epidemic of smallpox, which has not yet died out. All of the inhabitants of the valley who were not too scrofulous or ill were vaccinated, and we have thus far escaped the dreaded disease. The county authorities would not take proper steps toward checking the disease among the allotted Indians along the Klamath, although the matter was repeatedly brought to their attention, as it was thought to be within the scope of their duty and authority. These Indians are from 12 to 60 miles from the agency, over a difficult trail on horseback or by canoe down the river, and with a police force consisting of a captain and two privates only slight supervision can be exercised by me over them. They have always been very independent, receiving no rations, annuity goods, or contracts for wood, hay, grain, or freight. They are given treatment by the physician and supplied with medicine when they come or send after it. Although the smallpox was said to be in a very light form, and there was even some doubt as to the nature of the disease, even though some deaths had occurred, I thought it best to take active measures to avoid an epidemic next winter. The physician was sent down the Trinity 12 miles, to its mouth, to vaccinate the Indians at Weitchpec, as well as all who would come up the Klamath River on a stated date. He also went up the river 18 miles, to Orleans Bar.

There was not quite as much of scrofula, rheumatism, and lung disease among the Indians as last year, although the deaths slightly exceeded the births. The native medicine men still have a strong hold, but their influence is decreasing. Most of the Indians still believe in "Indian devils" and poison made of dead men's bones and other gruesome ingredients effective at great distances.

Indian court.—The three judges of this court are of great assistance in helping to settle minor differences and disputes among the Indians. The very fact of its existence has a deterrent effect upon those disposed to wrongdoing. Among the cases acted upon were the following, the sentences being usually "at hard labor, with confinement in the guardhouse at night": One, drunkenness, 10 days; one, drunk and disorderly, 20 days; two, drunkenness and bringing liquor on the reservation, 30 and 60 days; two, resisting police, 5 and 20 days; three, divorce, two granted; four settlements of accounts, one involving the possession of a sacred dance rock, and ending in general hand shaking and settlement of an old factional feud; one decision as to validity of a marriage; two, liquor selling by Indians, 60 and 45 days. The last named, settled on March 14, was the last whisky case, there having been no such cases to come before the court since that date. An ex judge was an important witness, having purchased the whisky. He resigned, being afraid that I would dismiss him, and shortly afterwards was the leading spirit in a complaint against me, forwarded to your office.

Inspectors.—This complaint was carefully investigated by Supervisor Holland and the trivial grounds on which it was based soon disclosed. Since the Indians have come to a thorough understanding of the fact that I am not in any way blamable because they no longer receive wagons, harness, stoves, and plows in exchange for labor or products; that you approve of the impartial punishment of Indians for drunkenness, liquor selling, illegal cohabitation, and other crimes and misdemeanors; that all healthy children of school age must attend school; that you approve of the alleged personal grievances of one or two "chronic kickers" will not cause the superintendent's dismissal, there has been a decided change for the better in the attitude of the small minority represented in the complaint, and all the Indians are much easier to manage. I am indebted to Supervisor Holland and to Inspector Jenkins, whose kindly interest in agency and school affairs was much appreciated, for valuable suggestions and advice.

Land contests.—Considerable of my time has been devoted to the adjustment of land troubles in southern Oregon and northern California, both on and off the reservations. Some have been satisfactorily settled, others are still pending. The most important contest was a test case by the county tax collector and wife against allotments of timber land on the old Klamath River Reservation to Indians and mixed bloods. The Indians were well represented before the local land officers by Attorney W. E. Dickson, of Eureka, and Assistant United States Attorney Banning, secured by you upon my recommendation. I was unable to get away from the reservation in time to attend the first contest against the mixed bloods, on May 5, but assisted in the one on the 7th. Both were fiercely and ably contested. In the first case the register decided in favor of the mixed bloods and the receiver in favor of the contestant; in the second, both officers decided in favor of the Indians. I have already requested that the matter be pushed to a final decision, as it is one of great importance to the Indians. I have studied the matter very carefully, and have no doubt that the decision on appeal will be favorable to mixed bloods as well as to full bloods.

If such is the case, I recommend that allottees be authorized to sell the timber on their lands to the highest bidder, under such restrictions and regulations as you may prescribe. In this way the land would be cleared for agricultural and grazing purposes. Unless this is done much of the redwood land will remain idle for fifteen years longer, as the Indians are not able to clear it on account of the immense size of the trees. The machinery necessary for their successful handling is very expensive. To prevent the holding of the land by speculators, a time limit should be set for the removal of the timber. If my suggestion meets with your approval, Congress should be asked to pass the necessary legislation at the coming session.

Liquor selling to Indians.—This has been one of the worst troubles with which we have had to contend, whisky being the cause of most of the disorderly conduct of Indians on the reservation and elsewhere. The conditions are greatly improved, but not yet satisfactory. Most of the saloon men of the county honestly try to comply with the requirements of law, but unfortunately there are exceptions to the rule.

Last winter I swore out a complaint before the United States commissioner against a saloon keeper then located at Willow Creek, near the main wagon road, about 8 miles from the reservation. He had been warned repeatedly against selling to Indians, and made no secret of the fact that anybody with the cash could get whisky at his place. A preliminary hearing was held in Eureka on December 23, 1902, the defendant being bound over to the grand jury. Attorney P. H. Quinn ably assisted in the preliminary hearing, without expense to the Government. I have not yet been able to get my traveling expenses refunded. The case has not yet come before the grand jury, as two of the Indian witnesses left the State several months ago and have only recently returned to the reservation. When I began the case I knew it would make some bitter enemies, but I felt that I would be neglecting my duty if I failed to use every effort to put a stop to intolerable, demoralizing, illegal whisky selling. Among the beneficial effects was the removal of the defendant to another part of the county, his successor being law-abiding, refusing to sell to Indians, directly or indirectly, where suspicious that the purchaser was a "go-between."

Last winter the newspapers of the county, which have always been most friendly toward the agency and school, published a copy of your letter of January 28, 1902, of the act of Congress, and the section of California penal code relating to liquor selling to Indians, together with a full list of the several hundred Indians affected by said act. It is largely due to their kindness that conditions are so much improved.

Logging and lumbering.—Owing to the removal of the old sawmill, made necessary by insufficient water power and the using up of available timber, lumber has been scarce and repairs neglected for several years. We now have a fair supply of lumber

and logs on hand and improvements and repairs are being made as rapidly as possible. Sawing is suspended during the summer, the water supply being insufficient to irrigate the garden and run laundry machinery and sawmill at the same time. The time of the sawyer and logger has been fully occupied in logging and other necessary work. Practically all available timber near the mill has been cut down. The proposed wagon road is a necessity to future logging operations and, even if this was its only advantage, it should be built.

Mail-service improvement.—With your kind assistance a great improvement in the mail service was secured. Efforts are now being made to establish a daily mail, which is much needed and is warranted by the amount of business done. The post-office inspector told me recently that he thought there would be little difficulty in getting a daily mail from Korbel to Hoopa, but was doubtful about the Hoopa-Orleans route, which was included in the request. A daily mail to both places instead of the triweekly would be a great convenience.

Marriage and divorce.—The punishment of one or two Indians for illegal cohabitation and prompt warning in other cases that a continuation of this offense, which seems to have been common in former years, would be severely punished has had a good effect. There have been five marriages during the year by Rev. W. T. Douglas and one by a justice of the peace. Two divorces were granted upon recommendation of the Indian court after all efforts at reconciliation had failed.

Missionaries and morals.—There are two missions at Hoopa Valley, the Presbyterian in charge of Miss Chase, and the Episcopal in charge of Rev. Mr. Douglas. The former will have an assistant during the coming year, and perhaps the latter also. While the number of adult Indians attending church services is very small, the missionaries do much good by their personal visits on the reservation, especially in times of sickness. They are earnest and conscientious, and harmony has prevailed. I still think a good field matron would be of great value here. The missionaries being dependent on the good will of the Indians hesitate to make suggestions as to cleanliness, etc., for fear of giving offense. Without cleanliness there will not be many Hupas a few years from now to acquire godliness.

Moral conditions are bad, although no serious crimes have been committed. It will take many years of patient effort to overcome the evil effects of the occupancy of the valley by the military for so many years.

Orchards.—The orchards of the valley are in much better condition than last year. Spraying and pruning have been urged by the farmer and myself and done by some of the Indians, we furnishing the spraying solution and the pump. Even in the neglected orchards there is an abundance of fruit, for which there is little market because of the poor wagon road to Korbel and the prevalence of scale and other disease. When the proposed new road is completed there will be more inducement to keep up the orchards in good condition. A great many new trees were purchased and set out last year.

Prosperity.—The year has been a prosperous one for the Indians, in spite of shortage in crops, due to drought. Produce has sold at advanced prices, grain and potatoes selling as high as 2 cents per pound, loose hay \$15 per ton, and baled hay \$18.50. All the able-bodied Indians are self-supporting. There was work for anyone who really cared for it. Some of the less progressive depend largely on salmon, eels, acorns, nuts, fruits, and berries for subsistence, but a majority of the Indians earn a good living by working in lumber mills and camps, and with pack trains; by freighting, woodcutting, sheep-shearing, and cattle raising; and last, but not least, by raising hay, grain, vegetables, and fruit. The valley soil is generally rich.

Next year I hope to have the Indians build cooperative ditches, under the direction of the farmer, so that they will be independent of the weather. This will be difficult, because of the jealousies and factional differences among them, but when the benefits are pointed out to them it may result in the patching up of old differences and cordial cooperation.

Public schools.—There are now four public schools on the extension, along the Klamath River. They are in capable hands, but many Indian parents use them as a subterfuge to avoid sending their children to Hoopa, with the industrial policy of which they are not in sympathy. Full authority should be given me to compel regular attendance either upon the public schools or at Hoopa. Spasmodic, irregular attendance upon the public schools should not be accepted as an excuse for not attending Hoopa School, but such children should be enrolled at Hoopa, where regular attendance cannot be avoided. I think this would meet the approval of the public school teachers concerned.

Rations.—A small quantity of beef, flour, coffee, sugar, rice, and soap is issued biweekly to about thirty old, blind, sick, or crippled Indians, who have no relatives able and willing to support them.

Records.—The record of Indian families has been completed, and I believe is full and accurate. Considerable difficulty was experienced in compiling it, because of the reluctance of the Indians to speak of any who have died.

Road making and repairing.—Our roads and bridges were kept in good condition, the former by the Indians, under the supervision of the farmer. Each able-bodied Indian was required to work at least three days on the roads during the year. Those who had wood contracts worked a longer time, depending on the amount of the contract. The plan seems to be a good one, much more being accomplished than in former years.

Stock raising.—Nearly all of the Indians of the reservation own cattle or horses, several of them engaging quite extensively in this profitable occupation. One is filling the beef contract this year in a very satisfactory manner. There was considerable loss of stock during the past winter, which was the severest one they have had for several years.

Telephone.—A local telephone line connecting the widely scattered buildings of the agency and school plant would be a great convenience in the transaction of public business; but the need of a telephone line to the railroad terminus, 32 miles away, is still more urgent. A proposition from Mr. J. H. Blake is now before your Office, and I trust will receive favorable consideration. I agree with Inspector Jenkins that in these days a telephone is not a luxury, but a necessity for the proper transaction of business. Nearly every sawmill and mining company in the country has its telephones and electric lights; the Government, with an even greater need for them at a place like this, should not be behind the times.

Traders.—There is one licensed trader on the Hoopa Valley Reservation. A year ago prices were carefully revised by me from original invoices, and schedules were posted at the store, agency office, and elsewhere. Changes have been made since then as prices have fluctuated, as I did not wish the authorized per cent of profit to be exceeded. Good prices are paid for produce, and no complaints of dishonesty or intentional unfairness to the Indians have reached me; but the Indians desire the establishment of another store and the natural adjustment of prices which comes with competition. If this would prevent them from mortgaging the next year's crop to pay for this year's supplies it would be a good thing.

Training school.—The work of the school was carried on successfully during the year with encouraging results.

Amusements: Baseball, football, basket ball, croquet, tennis, quoits, picnics, socials, reading rooms, band practice, singing, checkers, dominoes, and other indoor and outdoor games helped to keep the pupils amused and contented. The idea was to teach them how to amuse themselves rather than to feel that employees must amuse them. The band was disbanded because of lack of a leader.

Athletics: Besides the above-mentioned games, provision was made for swings, turning poles, flying rings, punching bag, etc. There is a swimming pool which is very attractive in warm weather. Two athletic contests were held during the year, small prizes being provided by the employees.

Attendance: As predicted by my predecessor, the attendance has somewhat decreased because of the establishment of new public schools and increased attendance upon them. Our average for the fourth quarter was 116, and for the school year about 10 less. There will probably be a slight increase next year if the small-pox among the Indians on the Klamath dies out.

Basket making: Some of the pupils engaged in this interesting occupation during the year, as recommended in the course of study. If possible, still more will be done in this line next year. Some of the work was on exhibition at the Boston and Newport institutes and attracted much attention.

Buildings: We have too many. Some are nearly worthless and should be condemned. While the foregoing is true, we suffer greatly from the lack of a suitable dormitory for boys. A building intended for a warehouse is now being used, the boys' dormitory having burned down several years ago.

Course of study: The class-room teachers do not like the new course, but admit that there are many excellent things in it. They follow it because they have to, and therefore the pupils are not as enthusiastic as I would like to have them. The great importance placed upon industrial education may be a fad, but I think it is the thing, especially for Indian schools. Most public schools wish they had our facilities. In the industrial departments the course was quite closely followed, with gratifying results. The teachers have promised to do their best toward carrying out the course fully next year.

Dairy herd: We have an insufficient number of good cows to supply the pupils with milk. We need a good bull and six graded cows of Durham or other good stock. Dairymen do not like to sell their good cows, and I have been unable to

obtain a satisfactory offer. Authority to purchase will be requested as soon as I find something that is suitable.

Exhibit work and exercises: Our exhibit work sent to the N. E. A. meeting at Boston and to the Newport institute attracted a great deal of attention and received many favorable comments. At the close of the year a more extensive exhibit of schoolroom work, plain and fancy sewing, art work, jellies, preserves, bakery and cooking-class products, garden truck, etc., was displayed at the school.

Holidays were observed by appropriate exercises, a Santa Claus play being given at Christmas time and a dramatized version of Longfellow's Hiawatha at the close of school to appreciative audiences.

Farming: There is not enough land for extensive farming, but our 12 acres of oats and a field of alfalfa enabled the industrial teacher to give valuable instruction along this line. Indians here should be taught to secure the best possible results from small tracts, as allotments average only about 5 acres.

Fruit: We have had an abundance of fruit and berries this year, a large quantity being preserved for winter use. The melon crop was about the only one which was a failure, due to unavoidable causes. A fine new orchard of 250 trees was successfully set out, only two or three trees failing to grow. Any kind of fruit seems to do well, excepting oranges and lemons.

Gardening: Particular attention was paid to instruction and work in this department, and the result is a matter of pride. One special object was to teach the benefits of irrigation and of crop rotation.

Health: The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, only one death occurring at the school during the year. There was an epidemic of mumps and several cases of pneumonia, but constant watchfulness and careful nursing prevented serious results.

Improvements and repairs: A fine redwood filing case for the office; a two-room addition to the small boys' dormitory to provide a sick room and matron's quarters; bridges over ditches; several new floors and porches; the completion of spring house for storage of milk, meat, and vegetables, and much painting, papering, whitewashing, etc., may be mentioned as an indication of what was done in this line during the year.

Industrial work: Instruction was given in fruit, poultry, and stock raising, dairying, blacksmithing, plumbing, shoe and harness making, carpentering, lumbering, irrigating, cooking, laundering, ironing, nursing, dressmaking, and general house-keeping. The pupils were required to do the work properly, under the direction of the employee in charge—the most practical kind of instruction.

Literary work: Pupils were from 5 to 18 years of age, and instruction from kindergarten to sixth grade or higher. Special stress was laid upon number work, language, and reading and writing, although some work was done in other branches. Good progress was made during the year.

Morals: Pupils were required to attend one or the other of the church services each Sunday, and the older ones also attended an undenominational song service in the evening. Sunday school under my supervision was held weekly, the missionaries rendering valuable assistance to the employees in this work. Constant efforts were made, by example and precept, to form such habits in the pupils as would cause them to develop into useful, respectable, and respected citizens.

Needs: A new two-story brick dormitory, electric lights, telephone line. Full information is now before your Office, and favorable action is hoped for.

Reading rooms: The pupils greatly enjoyed the reading matter so kindly contributed by friends of the school. Particular thanks are due to the Daily Times and Standard, of Eureka, Blue Lake Advocate, and Arcata Union for complimentary subscriptions, and to Mrs. Fenner, of Kentucky, Miss Hadley, of California, and Mr. Ellis, of Montana, for Youth's Companions; also to the various Indian schools and Indian's Friend, for subscriptions, and other periodicals. During the coming year I expect to maintain a library for the benefit of pupils, employees, and Indians.

Transfer of pupils: Two parties, of eight pupils each, were taken to the Riverside School during the year, most of them being directly transferred from Hoopa. They were among our best pupils, and while it cut down our attendance and crippled the school, I felt that it was for the best interests of the pupils, and therefore the right thing to do.

Sewerage system: This is unsanitary and incomplete, some of the sewage being carried through the grounds in open ditches. An estimate for the pipe required to give us a good system is now before your Office.

Water supply: The new flume has been completed, although not yet covered, and the supply tank has been placed about 35 feet higher up the hillside. This gives us much better pressure for fire protection, as well as a greater water supply. The 2-inch

mains now in use are too small, and should be replaced by 4-inch pipe. This improvement will, I think, give us an entirely satisfactory water system, although I would have preferred piping the water from the dam instead of using a flume to convey the water to the school grounds.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the hearty support and courteous treatment accorded me by your Office.

Very respectfully,

FRANK KYSELKA,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR MISSION-TULE AGENCY.

MISSION-TULE RIVER "CONS." AGENCY,
San Jacinto, Cal., September 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my sixth annual report of the Mission-Tule River "Cons." Agency, being for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, together with the revised census rolls and the usual statistics and tables.

Population.—Owing to the scattered condition of the reservations of the agency, it is impossible to take an absolutely correct census of all the Indians, but the greatest care has been exercised in revising these rolls and they are approximately correct. The census for the present year shows a slight increase over that for the fiscal year 1902, possibly due to great care taken in enumerating all of the Indians. The total population of the agency is as follows:

Total population (males, 1,403; females, 1,452)	2,855
Males over 18	936
Females over 14	868
Males under 18	467
Females under 18	529
Total between 6 and 16 (males, 323; females, 292)	615
Number of births during the year	64
Number of formal marriages during the year	15

In the reports for 1901 and 1902 I submitted a tabulated statement giving a comprehensive description of the various reservations of the agency, with the quantity of land embraced in each, population, distance from agency headquarters, etc. For your information, I again submit a revised table showing the conditions as they exist at the present time:

Name of reservation.	Number of acres.	Popu- lation.	Distance from agency.	General character of land.
			<i>Miles.</i>	
Agua Caliente (Palm Springs)	3,844.00	31	50	Desert land; subject to intense heat; little water for irrigation. Patent.
Augustine	615.00	.....	75	Desert; no water. Patent issued.
Torres (Alimo Bonito, Agua Dulce, Martinez, and Torres villages) and including Walters	19,200.00	304	75	Desert land; intense heat; water in abundance for irrigation and domestic use from artesian wells furnished by the Government. Not patented.
Cahuilla	18,240.00	155	35	Mountain valley; stock land; little water. Not patented.
Capitan Grande	10,253.00	118	118	Portion good; very little water. Patent issued.
Campo	280.00	14	170	Poor land; no water. Patent issued.
Guaypipa	880.00	36	125	As above.
Cabazon	640.00	38	27	Desert; productive now, since Government has furnished artesian water with reservoirs for irrigation and domestic use. Patent issued.
Injaya	280.00	42	100	Small amount of poor land. Patent issued.
Los Coyotes (San Ignacio and San Ysedro villages)	22,640.00	106	85	Mountainous; very little farming land. Not patented.
Morongo	38,600.00	287	25	Fair land, with water. Not patented.
Mesa Grande	120.00	.....	75	Small amount of farming land; little water; portion good; stock land. Patent issued.
Pala	3,598.00	258	40	Good land; water. Small portion allotted.

Name of reservation.	Number of acres.	Popula- tion.	Distance from agency.	General character of land.
Pauma	250.00	67	<i>Miles.</i> 50	Portion good land, with water. Not patented.
Potrero (La Jolla and La Piche). Rincon	8,329.12 2,552.81	203 175	75 65	Portion good; water on part. Allotted. Sandy; portion good, with water. Patented and allotted.
Syquan	640.00	42	110	Small amount of agricultural land. Patent issued and allotted.
Santa Ysabel, including Molcan. San Felipe	29,844.96 2,960.00	284 45	80 85	Mountainous; stock land; no water. Patented. Will be moved to Pala.
San Jacinto	640.00	143	6	Mostly poor; very little water. Not patented.
San Manuel	640.00	38	55	Worthless; dry hills. Patent issued.
Santa Rosa	640.00	52	-----	Unsurveyed.
Santa Ynez	α 175.00	51	240	Land matter adjusted satisfactorily to the Indians. Splendid land, with abundance of water.
Tule River	45,000.00	146	450	Good reservation. Small amount of farming land; mostly mountain grazing.
La Posta	238.88	-----	170	Poor land; no water. Not patented.
Manzanita	640.00	-----	170	Do.
Temecula	3,360.00	181	35	Almost worthless for lack of water. Allotted.
Twenty-nine Palms	160.21	36	190	Desert. Patent issued.
Agua Caliente No. 1, Matagay, Puerta La Cruz, San Jose.			-----	All known as Warner's ranch; moved to Pala and included in Pala statistics.

α Estimated.

General conditions.—There is a noticeable improvement in the general condition of these Indians. Where favorably situated with respect to land and water, they have raised good crops of hay and some grain and vegetables. There is a marked improvement in the desert Indians, due to the kindly act of the Government in furnishing them an abundance of water for irrigation. The past year has been especially favorable to agriculture throughout southern California, and the Indians as well as the white people have been very successful in tilling the soil.

A great many Indians, however, are located on poor land, without water for irrigation purposes, and in some cases without an adequate supply for stock and domestic use. These people—and they are numerous—in order to support themselves and their families, must seek work in the fruit orchards, harvest fields, sheep-shearing camps, and where wood is cut. This necessarily keeps them away from home a great deal of the time and does not tend to the best class of citizenship. I have known as high as 200 and 300 Indians to be assembled at Banning in the height of the fruit season, and as many more frequently congregate in the vicinity of San Jacinto and Hemet, where fruit driers and canneries are located. The people in these regions depend upon the Indians for their labor, and it is a mutual benefit. They receive fair compensation for their work, and could they understand and be willing to be more frugal in their expenditures and more provident they would get along nicely. It is more and more conclusive that the Mission Indians will work, but they lack continuity and will leave the best-paying job in the country to attend a circus or fiesta. Most of them are devoid of that sense of thrift which would induce them to prepare for the future and permanently better their condition. While this is the rule, there are, happily, exceptions, and we find among them those who, year by year, are steadily improving.

While it is true that the majority of the able-bodied Indians labor for their living, there is a large number of old, indigent, infirm Indians who can not work and must depend upon the charity of others for their support, and we can not always depend upon Indians to take proper care of their old or infirm relatives.

Morals.—I can not speak very highly of the moral condition of these Indians. There is some advancement, to be sure, due to the unceasing efforts of teachers and others in the Service, who give excellent advice and try by example to make them better citizens. Proper attention is not paid to the marriage relation, although earnest efforts have been made to have the Indians legally married and respect their marriage vows.

The greatest bar to the successful management of the Mission Indians, perhaps of all Indians, is the illegal practice of selling them liquor. They have an insatiable appetite for intoxicants, and it seems impossible to prevent the illegal sale of liquor to them.

There is an infamous set of creatures, "go-betweens," who can purchase the liquor without molestation and then have no trouble in delivering it to the Indians. The Indians always positively refuse to reveal the names of those who furnish them with the intoxicants. Some arrests have been made, and in a few cases convictions have followed. Possibly this fact has deterred others from engaging in the unlawful traffic.

The fiesta is another breeder of immorality, seriously interfering with the good conduct of the Indians. If the bad element among the whites and Mexicans could be kept away from these festivals they would not be so objectionable. The Indians have numerous feast days and enjoy them. They seem, indeed, to be a part of their very existence, and it would be an heroic task and require considerable force to prevent them.

Day schools.—My observation and experience firmly convince me that the day school is the most important factor in civilizing and elevating, not only the Indian youth, but the older Indians as well. It is an indisputable fact that Indians who live upon or near a reservation where a day school is located are more enlightened and conform more to the habits and customs of civilization than those who live at remote distances from schools. The day-school teacher who is qualified—that is, earnest, zealous, and self-sacrificing in the work—is in a position to be of incalculable benefit to the whole Indian tribe among which she lives. On the other hand, the careless, indifferent, or meddlesome teacher is many times a positive hindrance to the peace and welfare of the older Indians and the advancement of the children. Both of these classes have been represented at the day schools of this agency. Mainly, however, we have good school employees; they have been faithful and performed their duties well.

The appended table will show a slight decrease in the average attendance from that of the preceding year. This is unavoidable, and due largely to the fact that the boarding schools select pupils from the reservations in a most indiscriminate manner, without regard to age, educational qualifications, or other requisites for transfer, frequently taking pupils who properly belong in and would be benefited by further attendance at the day school. Moreover, the Catholic people make strenuous efforts to obtain every child possible for enrollment in their mission schools, two of which are located within the limits of this agency.

The following statement shows the location, name of teacher, compensation per month, and average attendance and enrollment during the year of the eleven day schools of this agency:

Teacher.	Compensation per month.	Location of school.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.
J. H. Babbitt	\$72.00	Agua Caliente and Pala.	15	9
Leonidas Swaim	72.00	Lajolla	21	15
James B. Royce	72.00	Martinez	18	13
Amos R. Frank	72.00	Mesa Grande	16	12
Belle Dean	72.00	Pechanga	19	15
Sarah E. Gilman	72.00	Potrero	17	9
Ora M. Salmons	72.00	Rincon	26	20
Will H. Stanley	72.00	Soboba	20	17
Wm. J. Snowden	72.00	Tule River	21	9
Nelson Carr	72.00	Capitan Grande	11	7
Stephen Waggoner	72.00	Cahuilla	14	9

Mr. Nelson Carr, teacher at the Capitan Grande day school, committed suicide by hanging. This unfortunate occurrence took place near the close of the school year, and the school was discontinued for the balance of the term.

Some much-needed improvements have been made at the Rincon and Potrero schools. With your authority, a new water plant has been put in at the Potrero school, which will furnish an adequate supply of pure water for use at the school and for irrigating shrubbery and trees on the school grounds. The plant cost \$300.

At Rincon an additional room for teacher's use has been erected, and a new pipe line laid for conveying the water to the school.

Every one of our school buildings should be painted without delay to protect and save the property. Some repairs are needed at the Martinez, Tule River, Capitan Grande, Mesa Grande, and Potrero schools, but these matters will be made the subject of a separate communication at the proper time.

A new school building should be erected at the Santa Ysabel and also at the Santa Ynez Reservation.

Removal of the Warners Ranch Indians.—The commission appointed for the purpose of selecting land for the Warners Ranch Indians, after making a full and thorough inspection and investigation of all the properties offered to the Government for sale, finally reported the selection of lands at Pala, covering 3,438 acres.

After the title had been approved by the Department arrangements were started for the removal of the Indians to their new homes. This entailed a great deal of detail work, and several weeks were occupied in getting ready. During all this time every possible effort, by persuasion and otherwise, was made to induce the Indians to move peaceably and quietly, if not willingly, to their new location.

It is not my intention at this time to write a history of the removal of the Warners Ranch Indians. Suffice it to say that in May the removal of some eighty-five of these Indians was finally effected. Great credit should be given to Special Agent Conser, who ably assisted in making preparations, and to Inspector Jenkins, who superintended the actual removal.

The Indians are now comfortably located at Pala, in good tents, and are employed at good wages. They are fairly well contented.

Water improvement on the Desert.—The most noteworthy improvement for the benefit of the Mission Indians has been the development by the Government of artesian water for the purpose of irrigating lands held and occupied by the Indians on the Desert. The contract entered into by the Government with the Coahuila Development Company for developing 200 miner's inches of water has been faithfully carried out, and the quantity of water specified now actually pours from the ground and is a tangible aid to the self-support and independence of these long-suffering people. About 400 Indians live upon the Desert, and the artesian wells have been located so as to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people. There are three wells located upon section 16, upon which the Martinez day school is situated. Besides furnishing water for the Indians, the wells are so placed that the day school will receive an ample supply of water.

As soon as water was obtained it was gratifying to see how quickly the old Indians made use of it, and although the time was short they have prepared their land and planted a variety of crops, and no doubt the harvest will be plentiful, for the land is excellent when properly irrigated.

There was not sufficient money to finish the eleven reservoirs, as planned by Inspector Code, but material for all of the reservoirs was purchased and three reservoirs completed with the exception of putting in the pipe fittings. The reservoirs are very essential, and I shall ask your authority later on to complete the balance.

Santa Ynez.—By agreement with the Santa Ynez Land and Improvement Company the Government now holds in trust for the Santa Ynez Indians the lands now occupied by them. This, with a similar agreement with the Catholic people, provides a splendid piece of well-watered land for the use of the Indians as long as they or their descendants shall live. This is a very satisfactory solution of the Santa Ynez land difficulty. The legal details of this case were carefully looked after by Attorney Collier.

General remarks and recommendations.—I earnestly recommend the resurvey of the boundary lines of several of the reservations. At Tule River, Los Coyotes, Santa Ysabel, and Torres this is especially necessary. No allotments have been made during the year.

Throughout this agency on every reservation there are aged and infirm indigent Indians. They are a helpless lot. Practically all the expenditures for rations and medical bills that you have permitted have been for this class of people. The Indian people think a great deal of their families; yet it is a notorious fact that they are negligent of their old folks. They put them in a shack to live alone, and they frequently suffer for the necessaries of life; that is, sufficient food and comfortable bedding. And who can tell what bodily suffering they endure in silence? Many of the cases are pitiful to behold. In my opinion it would be an act of humanity and would have the indorsement of all the people of southern California if some retreat or home could be provided where this class of Indians could be assembled and comfortably housed and fed and decently clothed, and in case of sickness have their medical wants supplied. This would not involve a great outlay of money, as plain beds and simple food, with care, would meet all the requirements. I trust this matter may command your earnest attention.

During the year we have been favored with visits from Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, Inspector Jenkins, and Special Agent Conser.

I heartily thank the Department for the cooperation and favors shown myself and the employees connected with the agency.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., August 21, 1903.

SIR: Being temporarily in charge of the Round Valley Agency and School, I have the honor to submit the following report of their affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, with the statement that my brief stay here and lack of familiarity with the affairs of the place preclude the making of a very full or satisfactory report.

Condition of Indians.—Frankness compels the admission that the general condition of the Indians is not what it should be, nor do I notice any material improvement since my first visit to the place four years ago. They have the land, water, climate, and timber needed for comfortable living and thrift. They also have, as a rule, a deep-seated aversion to working for themselves and a deplorable weakness for loafing around the town of Covelo and drinking all the whisky they can get.

Industries.—The principal pursuits of the Indians are farming and stock raising (mostly for whites), hop picking, basket making, and freighting. They are not making the headway in farming and stock raising that they should. According to the estimates of the agency farmer, the Indians raised during the year 1,235 bushels of grain, 6,500 bushels of vegetables, and 3,000 tons of hay.

Liquor selling.—The bane of the Indian existence here is the liquor business. The full-bloods, as well as the half and quarter bloods, get all they want, and do not find it necessary to obtain it through the medium of a white man. They drink openly in five of the six saloons of the town, and it seems useless to try to convict the sellers in the United States court at San Francisco even with white testimony. Two reputable whites swore that they saw an Indian drinking whisky at a bar. Because the witnesses did not taste at the time the liquor in the bottle from which the Indian drank, and therefore did not know that it was whisky, the judge instructed the jury to acquit, notwithstanding the fact that the Indian swore it was whisky. The only remedy I see for this is to station a detective in the town for probably a couple of weeks and let him drink with the Indians.

Census.—The following is a census, by tribes, made in the office by adding reported births and subtracting deaths, showing comparison with 1902:

	1902.	1903.
Concow		
Yuki and Wailaki	173	168
Little Lake and Redwood	263	270
Pit River and Nomelacki	108	109
	77	78
Total	621	625
Males above 18 years	174	195
Females above 14 years	182	207
School children between 6 and 16 years	116	144

I have doubts about the accuracy of these figures. The clerk tells me that no actual census has been taken since he came here, May 4, 1899.

School.—The work of the school in both industrial and literary departments has been about up to the average of the last few years. There is room for improvement that can be brought about by getting a better set of employees and keeping them long enough to do some good. This school has suffered from many changes. The average attendance during the year was 93 out of an enrollment of 130, the attendance showing a decrease of 20 from the year before.

Farm and garden.—About 80 acres were sown to wheat and barley during the year, the yield being 30 tons of hay. The garden of 14 acres is yielding a good supply of summer and winter vegetables.

Road and bridges.—During the year three-fourths of a mile of road and some trifling bridge repairing were done by the Indians.

Marriage and divorce.—During the year there were four marriages by the missionary and no divorces. Since the beginning of this year the number of licenses issued by the superintendent indicates that the Indians are rapidly abandoning their old marriage custom.

Agency sawmill.—The mill was not operated during the year with profit either to the Government or the Indians. While the Government owes the Indians about 175,000 feet of lumber for logging and other labor at the mill performed during the years 1902 and 1903, the school has had to buy all the lumber for the new commis-

sary which is about to be built. July 31 I dropped the sawyer and logger because they had no logs to saw and no means of getting any. A recommendation made by me to the office August 19 instant was that Wesley Hoxie, a competent Indian, be permitted to run the mill on such terms as he can make with the Indians and pay the Government 300 feet of lumber for each day that he operates the mill.

Leasing.—An effort is being made by outside parties to lease certain allotments for hop growing. In a letter of August 15, 1903, to the office I presented reasons why, in my opinion, such leases should not be approved.

Very respectfully,

M. F. HOLLAND,
Supervisor in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

COVELO, CAL., August 20, 1903.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report:

It is with great pleasure that I report a marked improvement, in a moral and religious way, among those who attend divine service. Under the efficient service of the superintendent, H. F. Liston, and hearty assistance of the employees, we can also report that there is marked improvement among the school children, both religiously and morally, with a desire of some of the larger children for higher education.

Number of Indians now living who have been baptized in Methodist Church..	97
Number of baptized Indians who are communicants	82
Contributions made and expended during the year:	
For church	\$45.00
For missions	\$6.00

Respectfully submitted.

REV. LEN SCHILLINGER.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., September 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the fiscal year 1903; and having been favored by a liberal patronage of inspectors and special agents throughout the year, whose reports have from time to time been submitted, it will be well to be brief.

The following table taken from the last census shows the present condition of the Southern Ute tribe:

Allotted Utes:	
Total allotted Utes.....	408
Males over 18 years of age	108
Females over 14 years of age.....	138
Children from 6 to 16 years of age.....	114
Unallotted Utes:	
Total unallotted Utes.....	533
Males over 18 years of age	146
Females over 14 years of age.....	172
Children 6 to 16 years of age.....	133

The year past has been one of unparalleled advancement in educational matters, and also a very encouraging one for the farmers. The high prices commanded by holders of grain and hay has proven an incentive to farming. The year was a very dry one in this section, and a large per cent of the crops suffered from drought. On Pine River and also on the Piedra the Indians who had good water privileges were able to make a fair crop, and with grain commanding as high sometimes as \$2.50 and even over per 100, and timothy at \$25 and alfalfa at \$20, there has been more prosperity than ever before; however, the year past was one of excessive prices and is not liable to occur again.

The present year has been a favorable one for crops thus far, and a good harvest is assured, but the prevalence of labor troubles throughout the State makes the market conditions very uncertain, and prices will be a matter of conjecture.

Educational.—The first school to be erected on the Southern Ute Reservation was put in operation on the 19th of November and has been an unqualified success. The report of the superintendent herewith shows a most healthy institution for one of its age. The Southern Utes have been the hardest of all tribes to conquer in an educational way, and prior to the erection of a school at this agency the outlook was discouraging, but at present all is satisfactory and the animosity of the chiefs, allotted and unallotted, as to schools has been overcome.

Irrigation.—This question is one that requires constant and unremitting vigilance. The waters of Pine River, upon which are dependent our best allotments, are undergoing process of adjudication in the State courts, and no efforts are being spared to cut the Indians to the minimum; but as this is entirely a legal matter, and the business rests with the judicial branch of the Federal Government, I pass it with the assurance that no advantage that can accrue to the Indians by right of priority will be waived, surrendered, or neglected. The Utes enjoy certain locations of water rights before the opening of their lands for sale, as provided for in law approved February, 1895, and the few located then and recorded are equal to the demands for all and every purpose.

It is a matter of regret that the Navaho Springs Indians are still without water, as they own some of the best land in the State with water and absolutely worthless without. This matter has been the subject for repeated and voluminous reports by inspectors, special agents, and agents for years and needs no repetition as conditions are unaltered. The Dolores River is the one and only source of supply. The construction of storage reservoirs is a system that guarantees a flow in dry and unfavorable years, and there is always a heavy flow until the latter part of May, even though the snowfall in the mountains be light. I hope that the present year will witness a change in the direction of providing water for the Navaho Springs Utes, as it was the basic promise by which they were induced to accept the lands where they now reside, an authorized promise by then Commissioner Meredith L. Kidd. I question the policy and principle of withholding from Indians that which they were promised by Government agents, that which they have the money to pay for, and which is essential to render them self-sustaining by industry or lease.

This reservation furnishes a most striking example in matter of progress of the Indian. On the east half, where allotments have been taken, the Indians farm, dress, and conduct themselves generally after the manner of their white neighbors. On the west half, where there is no opportunity given them to advance, living in a veritable desert, the unallotted Southern Utes remain in practically the same condition as regards civilization as they were years ago.

Conclusion.—I would state that the position of Indian agent for the Southern Utes was abolished on July 1 of the present year and changed into the civil service. This agency, located as it is in the center of one of the best sections of Colorado, has long been a target for politicians from which no good to the Service could result, the agent and employees being under constant fire of office-seekers and meddlers.

Thanking the Department for its earnest cooperation in the advancement of the Southern Utes, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH O. SMITH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SOUTHERN UTE SCHOOL.

SOUTHERN UTE SCHOOL,
Ignacio, Colo., August 17, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this school:

This school is located on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ignacio station. This plant was completed in the first half of 1902, but owing to the fact that the Pine River from which the water supply for the school is taken was dry at this point during the later part of the summer, and that the making of the entire clothing for the girls, sheets, towels, table covers, and the setting up and arranging things in the building, the opening of school was delayed until the 19th of November.

Attendance.—Our enrollment reached 72 pupils—30 girls and 42 boys—69 fullbloods and 3 halfbloods. The average attendance by quarters is as follows: Second quarter, 39; third quarter, 68; fourth quarter, 68. On the day of the opening 21 pupils were placed in school by their parents. The parents stayed all day making a thorough inspection of the school, departing late in the afternoon apparently well pleased with the school. From this date until the latter part of December the attendance steadily increased until our enrollment reached 57 pupils, but at this time a deep snow

fell and the weather became very cold, making it very difficult to travel about, and no more pupils were secured until in March, when the severity of the weather had somewhat relaxed, at which time the school was finished, being filled to its full capacity—70 pupils.

Glass-room work.—During the first part of the year this department was conducted by one teacher, but in April a second teacher was appointed who taught the smaller pupils. Notwithstanding that only a small number of the pupils could speak any English at all or had ever attended any school, considerable advancement was made by the pupils in a literary way. In the spring the pupils prepared small gardens under the supervision of their respective teachers and cared for them until the close of school. Sewing was introduced, the work done and materials used were made the subjects of interesting and instructive language lessons.

Industrial work.—The boys had some training in farming and gardening, but had no training in caring for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or domestic fowls, for the reason that there has been no place yet prepared for taking care of such animals. As more than four-sevenths of the number of the pupils are boys, it was necessary that the larger part of both the laundry and kitchen work be performed by the boys. The girls had training in housework, cooking, sewing, and laundry work.

Authority was granted to expend the sum of \$125 to employ laborers to aid the school force in grubbing, fencing, and getting the water on the school farm. The boys did the piling and burning of the brush, aided in setting the posts and stretching the wire and planting the crop that now is growing on the ground; thus the assisting in the transforming of a piece of ground covered with sage brush into a nice field is certainly a valuable lesson. Three acres of this ground was planted in garden and nearly all the remaining part was planted in oats and alfalfa. The garden yielded nicely. The oat crop, which is now almost matured over most of the ground, will be a fair yield for the first crop. The alfalfa prospect is good.

Gardening.—The gardening was conducted on the following plan, which proved to be very satisfactory: The ground was laid out in 7 squares (32 by 32 yards each), corresponding to the number of the tables in the dining room. A large boy was placed at one end of the table and a large girl at the other; small girls and boys were seated at the sides. Each boy that sits at the head of a table was assigned one of these squares on which he, with the aid of the smaller boys that sit at his table, made a complete garden under the supervision of an employee. Each of the 7 gardens have not only the same kind of seeds planted, but also have the same order of arrangement and lie adjoining each other. The vegetables, so far as practicable, are to be placed on the table of the pupils raising them. This plan caused a friendly spirit of rivalry to spring up, and it was not uncommon to see one boy comparing his garden with a garden belonging to another boy.

Improvements.—Twenty acres of excellent land was grubbed and fenced; 150 shade trees were planted along the walks and around the school campus; 300 linear yards of board walk has just been completed, which was a much-needed improvement.

Health.—The health of the pupils of the school was generally good; only one pupil was sent home on account of pulmonary trouble.

Needs of the school.—An employees' quarters—containing a sewing room and a "mess" kitchen and dining room—a barn, a poultry house, and a workshop should be built. The school should be furnished with a team of horses, with cows, hogs, and poultry. The school farm should be enlarged.

Thanking my superiors for support, I am, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN A. BUNTIN,
At present Assistant Superintendent.

JOSEPH O. SMITH, Superintendent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Rossfork, Idaho, August 10, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Statistics.—As shown by the census taken June 30 the total Indian population is 1,364, a decrease of 25 from 1902. The males number 689, females 675; males above 18 years of age, 433; females above 14 years, 479; children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, 278; children of school age, 6 to 18 years—males, 178; females, 134. The two tribes, Bannock and Shoshoni, known also as Fort Hall Indians, are so inter-married that it is impossible to give statistics by tribes.

Education.—There is but one Government school on this reservation, and the report of Superintendent Hosea Locke is submitted herewith. The work of the year has been very successful and more than usual interest seemed to be taken by the pupils.

Eight children attended school at the Episcopal mission near the agency and 4 others received instruction at the public school at the agency under contract. About 20 others attended various public schools near their homes in the vicinity of Pocatello, Inkom, and McCammon.

The contract for the new school plant has not yet been awarded, but it is expected that the buildings will be ready for occupancy by September 1, 1904. Undoubtedly an additional appropriation will have to be made by Congress for constructing several buildings before the contemplated plant can be used to instruct pupils in farming and industrial work.

Agriculture, etc.—The crop of wheat was not as heavy as that of last year, but oats and hay were better. The area of cultivated land has been increased by about 450 acres and about the same number of acres of new ground have been broken. Four thousand rods of fence were made, the Indians furnishing their own materials.

More than \$16,000 worth of wild hay was sold to stockmen at \$6 per ton. Several carloads of ponies were sold at \$5 per head for shipment. Gross beef to the value of more than \$13,000 was sold to the Government for slaughter and issued to old and sick Indians. Satisfactory progress has been made in farming and stock raising pursuits.

Allotments.—No allotments were made during the year although several heads of families selected lands for cultivation and final allotment. The 33 families who received allotments on that portion of the reservation ceded to the Government by act of June 6, 1900, are still living on their lands and are beginning to show the effects of civilization. No leases have been made by allottees and no inherited lands have been offered for sale.

Irrigation.—Some difficulty was found in securing to the Indians the water guaranteed them by treaty, especially in the southwestern part of the reservation. White settlers have taken lands adjoining the boundary and are using water to which they have no right, but the matter will be finally adjusted by the courts and the rights of the Indians fully protected. About 8 miles of ditches have been made by Indians in various parts of the reservation, for which they were paid cash in lieu of receiving rations.

The ditch of the Idaho Canal Company is in use and supplied sufficient water for all Indians whose lands lie under it. However, I can not induce many Indians to take land under this canal for the reason that they are afraid the water may fail and cause them to lose their labor.

Roads and bridges.—About 10 miles of road have been made by Indians and 50 miles repaired by them. Twenty-seven bridges have been built, mostly in the bottoms, and the Indians appreciate the fact that they can now go to and from their homes and meadows without danger of losing their stock in the sloughs. For roads, ditches, and bridges I have expended \$3,194.99 for Indian labor. County commissioners have accepted and established roads across the reservation from Pocatello to Blackfoot and American Falls, and will keep them in proper condition.

Morality.—Some improvement can be noticed in the morals of these Indians. All who wish to live together as husband and wife are required to procure a marriage license and to be married. Nineteen licenses were issued by me and one by the county clerk. Four couples were married by ministers and 16 by consent in the presence of witnesses. Eight divorces were granted by the court of Indian offenses, all the couples having been married according to Indian custom.

With the decline of dancing can be noticed the decline of immorality. Within two years 3 Indians of this reservation have been sent to the penitentiary for their conduct with girls under 16 years of age, and that undoubtedly has had quite a good effect.

Sanitary.—The services of two physicians not being required on this reservation the position of physician at the Fort Hall School was abolished in January, since which time the agency physician has given medical attention to the pupils and employees at the school as well as to the Indians of the reservation proper.

The general health has been good. There were 68 deaths and 41 births. In February typhoid fever developed at the school, resulting in 8 cases. No deaths occurred at the school, but 2 children died shortly after being taken to their homes. Influenza affected many of the pupils during the winter, although it was of a mild type. Many of the children required special treatment and were well cared for in the school hospital.

There are many medicine men on this reservation, but the agency physician states in his report that aside from the harm done in treating children excused from the school on account of sickness they have given him no trouble. Medicine men often go to the agency physician for medicine for their own ailments, and their influence is dying out here.

Intoxicants and crime.—There has been little disturbance among these Indians during the year. Some of them have obtained liquor in Pocatello and other places and a few have been arrested and kept in jail a few days in Pocatello and Blackfoot for drunkenness. Six persons have been prosecuted for supplying Indians with whisky. One of them, a white woman, was indicted on six counts and held in \$1,000 bail, which she forfeited. Three men were given jail sentences of from three to nine months and 2 others are awaiting trial. The Indians are reluctant to tell where they get their liquor, usually saying they got it from tramps. I am determined to break up this practice, if possible, and shall use every available resource to do so.

In May an Indian shot a white man near American Falls, Idaho, badly wounding him, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. In attempting to escape arrest by the Indian police who had been sent to bring him in, he was shot and instantly killed. He was a bad Indian, and after shooting the white man he fired at two Indians on

the reservation, slightly wounding one of them, and boldly stated he would kill as many people as he could and would then die.

Court and police.—The court of Indian offenses has punished 10 Indians for various offenses during the year—most of them for intoxication. The judges are faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties and relieve the agent of the necessity of settling trifling disputes relative to the ownership of personal property in many instances.

The police force is fairly good, but I find it impossible to get men who will remain on their beats as they should. However, they have been of much service in keeping stock belonging to white men off the reservation. They are also of much assistance in getting pupils to the school at the beginning of the school year, and in returning runaways.

Missionary work.—Miss Amelia J. Frost continues her good work at the Presbyterian Church and the Indians under her influence are the quietest and most progressive on this reservation. Miss Frost devotes her entire time and attention to instructing Indians in all that goes to help them understand Christianity and civilization. While progress is seemingly slow, her constant devotion to her work is manifested in the general conduct of the Indians who are under her teaching.

Mrs. Susan Garrett Nelson is in charge of the Episcopal mission near the agency and has had 8 children under her care. These children are clothed and subsisted by the mission. Sunday school and other religious exercises have been held throughout the year, and Right Rev. J. B. Funsten has given the work much of his time. This mission is doing much good for the Indians and many of them are very attentive to the instruction received. Mrs. Nelson is faithful and efficient in her work, and the efforts of herself and those associated with her are duly appreciated.

Comment.—As usual, the Indians sold their wild hay in the Fort Hall bottoms to stockmen who were allowed to feed it from the stack. I have advised them to stack their hay and bale it for market, but they say it will not pay them to do so when they can get its full value for it in the stack. It is a fact that the hay sells for all it is worth, but the large number of cattle driven in to eat it does much damage to the meadows, which are unfenced. I have urged them to try to obtain permission to use a part of the interest due them on deferred payments for their land for fencing parts of the reservation, so that stock belonging to white men could not encroach on Indian land, but they refuse favorably to consider the matter.

The general condition of these Indians continues to improve. Signs of advancement in the right direction may be seen in nearly all lines. Dancing has ceased to attract so many Indians, and the last dance was almost a complete failure for lack of interest. Fewer painted faces are seen and many old burial customs have been discontinued. Men with long hair are the exception.

Only 300 persons now receive rations, they being old, sick, or crippled. No distress has been caused by withholding rations from able-bodied Indians, and it is not difficult to induce them to labor on the reservation at established rates. Many of them are seeking employment for themselves and their teams on the new school plant. The women continue to make baskets, beadwork, moccasins, gloves, etc., for sale. They also gather and dry wild berries, fruits, and roots for winter use.

An electric light and power transmission line is in course of construction across the reservation from Pocatello to Blackfoot and will probably supply light for the contemplated school plant.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CALDWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,
Blackfoot, Idaho, July 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my ninth annual report of the Fort Hall School, Fort Hall Agency. **Remarks in general.**—When I submitted my last annual report I fully expected the new plant would be ready for use September 1, 1903, but owing to some unavoidable delay in letting the contract for the new plant the school will remain at the old stand until March 1, 1904. Too long delay makes the heart sick, but we gather hope as we anticipate the wishes of the parents of our pupils will be realized by having the school located near the center of the reservation. Post-office and railroad facilities will be all that can be desired.

School opened on September 1 and closed June 20. On opening there were 65 boys and 43 girls present. Total enrollment for the whole term, 169. Average attendance for the first three quarters, 153; for the whole fiscal year, 155 and a fraction. Twenty-six pupils will remain during vacation and we shall begin to gather others August 22 in order to have our full capacity by the opening of school September 1.

Education.—Miss Marie Seamans has had charge of the advanced grade and Levi Levering of the primary department. A general advancement has been quite manifest on all lines of work under the competent instruction of Miss Seamans, principal teacher. Miss Ida L. Palmer, kindergartner has worked with her usual enthusiasm and success.

It has been our aim to make as close connection as possible between the literary and the industrial work of the school. The teachers have been quite successful in carrying out the instructions of Miss Reel, superintendent, on these lines. The children became quite enthusiastic over their individual gardens.

All holidays throughout the year were observed and made of general interest.

Farm.—Clarence A. Churchill was transferred from Rapid City, S. Dak., to Fort Hall School September 6. Mr. Churchill is a practical man and soon had the work well in hand. He seems to have excellent ability to teach those under his instruction how the work about the barn and farm should be done. During the year we have sold from the school herd \$3,772 worth of cattle and still have 21 cows and 33 head of steers and calves left. We have also sold about \$250 worth of hogs and have all we can care for on hand. Reducing the school herd was thought best, as the school will soon be moved to the new quarters, where a new farm will have to be opened.

Garden and band.—The garden has been made under the direction of the industrial teacher, Elmore Little Chief, who came to Fort Hall in February, 1903. The garden bids fair to produce all the vegetables that will be required for table use. On Mr. Little Chief's arrivals he found a good set of band instruments and he at once organized a band from the school boys. I said to him "If you can bring on the class so as to play one or two tunes correctly by the close of school in June I shall be very much pleased." To my surprise, on the 20th of June the band could play more than one dozen tunes in first-class style. The Idaho Falls people engaged them for the Fourth of July, paid all expenses and gave them \$40.

Shoe shop.—The shoe and harness shop has been under the supervision of Frank L. Curtis, who has made himself useful in assisting in other work when necessity required extra help and he could be spared from the shop.

Domestic.—Mrs. Drusilla Churchill, head matron, has fine executive ability in managing the various departments of her work. The other matrons have given good satisfaction. The seamstress, laundress, cook, and all other employees have been efficient, and their efforts duly appreciated.

Sanitary.—Dr. William L. Shawk had charge of the sanitary part of the work until January, 1903, when he was transferred to Yakima Agency, Wash. Then Dr. Thomas M. Bridges, agency physician, took charge of the school work in connection with his other practice. Sick pupils were under the care of the trained nurse all of the time.

On the whole the general health of the school was fair. A few cases of typhoid fever developed, but under direction of Doctor Bridges, and by careful nursing the patients were restored to their usual health. Two pupils were allowed to withdraw from school, and they have since died, being the only deaths during the whole term.

Inspection.—Special Agent Thomas Downs made a careful inspection of the school, and I trust his visit will be long remembered by both employees and pupils.

Miscellaneous.—All pupils have received special attention at the hands of employees by the way of careful instruction. Fire drills have been kept up as usual with good results. The literature for the Sunday school was supplied by voluntary contributions. Commencement exercises were largely attended by the parents of the children and people of the adjoining towns. Agent Caldwell and several agency employees were present.

Conclusion.—I hereby wish to thank Agent Caldwell and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for courtesies shown.

Respectfully,

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through A. F. Caldwell, Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *July 25, 1903.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report, five of which were made while I was agent, this being my first as superintendent. The position of agent having been abolished June 30, 1902, I was on July 1 appointed superintendent and special disbursing agent.

The census taken June 30, 1902, shows the following population:

Shoshoni	295
Bannock	92
Sheepeater	92
Total (males, 223; females, 256)	479
Males above 18 years of age	133
Males 18 years of age and under	90
Females above 14 years of age	195
Females 14 years of age and under	61
Children between 6 and 18 (males, 54; females, 74)	128

The total population remains the same as last year. Of the 128 children of school age probably not more than 80 are suitable for school. A number are married, and others are so afflicted with diseases of a scrofulous nature that it would be inadvisable to place them in school.

The general condition of these Indians continues to improve. Some are well established in farming and appear to be doing fairly well, and take much pride in their homes. Their farms did not yield as remunerative crops last year, however, as in seasons past, but the coming harvest promises to be the best in the history of these Indians.

Farm products, etc.—The acreage under cultivation in farms and gardens is 1,271, and the products therefrom are as follows:

Wheat.....bushels..	1, 375	Carrots.....bushels..	725
Oats.....do....	3, 625	Onions.....do....	400
Hay.....tons..	355	Beets.....do....	400
Potatoes.....bushels..	4, 750	Cabbage.....heads..	3, 300
Rutabagas.....do....	1, 050	Other vegetables...bushels..	1, 570
Turnips.....do....	500		

Six hundred and sixteen rods of new fence have been erected by Indians during the past year, and 1,298 rods repaired.

Eight more Indians have been added to the list of farmers, and seven new houses have been erected on the reservation, which brings the number of Indian families now occupying houses up to 75. Many who never before showed a disposition to work now desire to take lands and establish homes for themselves. More work has been done on roads and ditches, in return for rations, than in any previous year by the Indians.

Habits, morals, disposition, and progress.—In these matters there has been a decided change for the better. The male population have adopted the citizens' mode of dress almost entirely. Blankets and breechclouts have been discarded, and fully one-half of the male Indians wear short hair. A steady but not rapid advancement has been made toward a higher moral standing during the year, but much time and energy will be required to lift the Lemhi Indian from all the degrading, undesirable characteristics and shortcomings of his savage nature. The two vices, which, on the surface at least, appear to be the worst enemies to this tribe, are gambling and sexual immorality. These evils are so deeply embedded in their nature that they can not be eradicated and supplanted by Christian virtues in a short time, but years of patient, unceasing labor will be required to free them from these vices. In a sudden, radical change in the Indian character and habits I have no great faith.

Stock raising.—More attention should be given to this and kindred pursuits than any other. Agriculture in this altitude and arid region, where the growing season is very short, is not in itself a success. The chief industry of these Indians, and the only one calculated to make them finally self-supporting, should be that of stock raising. The Indians now realize the benefits of this industry, and several of the more progressive have within the past year purchased a few good cows and heifers from their own personal proceeds and are now making great efforts to provide an abundant supply of feed on which to carry the cattle through the ensuing winter.

The majority, however, are not financially able to purchase cattle, but could care for a few head if they had them. In my opinion some arrangement should be made whereby these Indians might be supplied with cattle by the Government, and they be given an opportunity to render labor in return for the stock. This would be of material benefit to the Indian, besides an incentive to work. Their future success, I believe, depends more upon the possession of cattle than anything else. Two or three head to each family would, with proper care, in a few years increase to a good-sized herd and bring in a revenue that would contribute largely to their self-support. I beg to call special attention to the importance of this industry to our Indians. I can not conceive of a more judicious investment, so far as it applies to the Indians, than for the Government to purchase cattle for issue to them in return for labor.

At present something like 2,000 head of horses are owned by the Indians of this reservation, of all ages and sizes, most of which are inbred and almost worthless. These horses are eating up and tramping out the grass on the range, which should properly go to the support of a good class of cattle. Consequently every effort is being put forth to induce the Indians to sell their ponies and apply the proceeds toward the purchase of cattle. In this particular I have been quite successful, as they have already disposed of a number of their horses and are now negotiating for the sale of others. Stringent measures are being taken to reduce the large herds of ponies, else the otherwise splendid range will be entirely destroyed.

Issues.—All agricultural implements and supplies have been cut off from these Indians. They still receive small issues of rations, upon which a number are dependent for a living. This support from the Government, though small, contributes largely toward their subsistence, but will never place the dependent class in

a position independent of the Government. These Indians are not so much at fault, perhaps, for not improving their opportunities in the past, when liberally supplied by the Government, as were the agents in charge of them. These Indians could and would have been in better circumstances to-day had they been properly managed and encouraged in the past.

Condition.—There is a class of Indians on this reservation to-day who are as dependent as they were years ago. On the other hand, there are many families who are practically self-supporting. The dependent class have no homes and but little desire for them. However, if they had a disposition to settle down and establish homes there would be a poor chance to secure them, as there is not sufficient tillable land remaining open to settlement on the reserve to provide all with farms. It is a question what could or should be done with the latter class. Most of the tillable land is now held by the progressive Indians, and it would be unjust in the extreme, and unwise, to take from them a part of their land to be given to the less progressive Indians who failed to take advantage of past opportunities; besides, few of our Indians have more land than they can farm. Out of probably 2,500 acres of tillable land some 1,900 acres are held by about 80 families. The principal part of the balance (600 acres) is suitable for cultivation only as water is conducted upon it, which can not be done without great expense. This, divided among the remaining Indians, would allow 15 acres to the family. In this attitude it would be impossible for any man to make an independent living on 15 acres of land.

Marriages.—Six marriages have been solemnized and but one divorce granted during the past year.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court consists of three Indian judges, who have been selected for their superior intelligence, integrity and progressiveness. Court convenes twice a month to act on all cases proper to be tried before it, and it has been of great assistance to the agent in the administration of justice. The decisions of the court are just, and generally received without complaint by the Indians. A summary of the work shows as follows:

Applications for divorce.....	2
Divorces granted.....	1
Cases tried.....	6
Persons convicted.....	2

Missionaries.—One lady, Miss Helen G. Stockdell, is supported by the Episcopal Church as missionary among these Indians. She has labored in a faithful manner for the Christianization and civilization of these people.

Buildings.—Most of the school and agency buildings are in a state of good repair, but need a good coat of paint. Estimate has been submitted to the Department, with a request that this work be done this fall.

Earnings.—The following shows the earnings by these Indians from various sources during the fiscal year:

Transporting 44,236 pounds freight for Government	\$442.36
Cutting and delivering 180 cords wood.....	900.00
Produce sold to the United States Government.....	1,199.13
Sale of gloves, moccasins, etc. (estimated).....	1,025.00

Police.—The police force consists of one officer and three privates. By their strict attention to duties less vigilance has been required on the part of the agent and employees to preserve order. These Indians have been less rebellious and better discipline has been maintained than during any previous time; also less objections have been raised by them for laboring for rations than was anticipated at the beginning of the year.

Sanitary.—During the spring an epidemic of smallpox broke out among the Indians on the reservation, which caused much suffering and resulted in 6 deaths. It was not until one death had occurred that the presence of the disease was discovered. The facts were concealed by the Indians, who persisted in denying its presence among them even after the physician had pronounced the nature of the disease. Under these circumstances before a quarantine could be placed on the infected district the exposure was so great that little could be done in the way of quarantine except to keep it out of the school. The Indian police proved inefficient, and it was found necessary to employ white guards. There were 110 cases in all. Fortunately most of the Indians had been vaccinated and were not seriously ill.

Aside from the smallpox the health of these Indians has been exceptionally good during the past year.

Education.—The Lemhi Training School opened September 30 with an enrollment of 40 pupils, which was increased during the year to 78. It closed with 67 pupils, 10 having been transferred to the Salem, Oreg., school, and 1 death occurred. The average attendance was 64½ for the year.

With a view to protect the children as much as possible from the influence of camp life the large boys and girls are remaining at school during vacation. The same policy was pursued last year. An adequate detail of boys has been kept during vacation for work in the various departments; also a detail of girls. In order that the boys and girls detailed for summer work may not be deprived altogether of their vacation the details have been arranged in classes. The first will remain for three weeks and then return home and the second and third details come on duty in their order. In this way farm work will be kept up during the summer months, besides maintaining a regular attendance. It gives me pleasure to report satisfactory progress in the various departments, industrial and domestic.

Industrial.—The work in this department has been conducted under the supervision of the industrial teacher. The boys work in the field and garden, saw, split, and deliver all the wood used by the school, care for the school stock, make repairs to ditches and buildings, and keep grounds in order. Last spring new trees were set out, roads have been graveled and lawns started, and grounds inclosed with neat picket fence, all of which adds greatly to the appearance of the school plant.

Improvements needed.—The school needs are not so numerous as essential. Foremost among our needs is a new schoolhouse and assembly room to accommodate 80 pupils; estimated cost, \$4,500. The present schoolhouse is inadequate and in a dilapidated condition and should be removed from the present site and remodeled for laundry purposes.

Also an adequate water supply for fire protection is of pressing importance. To this should be added an electric-light plant. An abundance of pure water and ample power can be had by laying three-quarters of a mile of pipe; estimated cost, \$4,500.

A drain and sewerage system is also very essential. Owing to the proximity of the creek and the numerous irrigating ditches near by, the grounds are in the condition of a swamp during three months of the year; cost of material and labor necessarily required in construction of drain, \$450.

A new root house is quite necessary for the protection of the vegetables, over which could be erected a frame structure with shingle roof, to be used as a bakery; estimated cost of material and labor, \$725.

Our bathing facilities are unsanitary and disgraceful in the extreme. I urge that the ring bath with proper heating apparatus be furnished at once.

Improvements.—A new dwelling of two rooms for school employees has been erected, an ice house constructed, a 24-foot addition to the dining room, and the school warehouse enlarged, besides various repairs to the school building. The new girls' dormitory and mess hall now under construction will be completed by the 15th of October, and will prove of inestimable benefit to the future health and comfort of the school.

Literary.—The work in the schoolroom has been very satisfactory. Much interest has been aroused in the children and good discipline maintained. The greatest obstacle in the way of progress is the aversion of the pupils to the English language. They rarely hear English outside of the school, and can only be induced to speak it by disciplinary measures. The evening hour has been properly observed and varied to conform to the best interests of the school.

Health.—The general health of the school was never better. There were a few cases of measles, and a number of pupils had la grippe. One little girl developed pneumonia, which proved fatal.

In closing I desire to express my gratitude for the courteous treatment and favors accorded to me by your Office. Much credit is also due to the employees for their united efforts to make the school a success.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. YEARIAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY,
Lapwai, Idaho, August 20, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the affairs at the Nez Percé Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Population:

Males over 18 years of age	460
Females over 18 years of age	580
Children between 6 and 18 years of age	360
Total number belonging to this reservation.....	1,401

Location.—This reservation is embraced within the counties of Nez Percé, Shoshone, and Idaho, the principal part being in Nez Percé County. The school is located on the Culesac Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 4 miles from North Lapwai, a station on the Palouse Branch of the Northern Pacific. There is a daily train service on this branch, but as it is an early morning train passengers coming to the school are obliged to drive from North Lapwai.

The reservation is traversed by the Clearwater River a distance of 85 miles. This stream is fed by a number of small streams at various points along its course. The river and its branches are located in valleys ranging from one-quarter to 2 miles in width. In these valleys the Indians live, farming small tracts of land. The allotments are located principally on the plateaus which surround these valleys.

The school is well located in the Lapwai Valley, with an abundance of good water for the school and for irrigating purposes. The agency was moved to the school in May, 1902.

Buildings.—The school plant consists of 14 buildings, located on a 20-acre campus. The large buildings are in a fair state of repair, much work having been done on them during the past year. A great deal of work should be done on them yet in order to make them convenient and homelike.

Agriculture.—There are 1,200 acres in the school farm, about 80 acres of which is in cultivation, the remainder being located on the hillside, and is used for pasture. The soil is fertile. An abundance of vegetables and fruit were produced on the place to supply the school during the school year. About 2,000 gallons of tomatoes, plums, prunes, and apples were canned for the pupils.

The past season has been one of unusual prosperity for both the Indians and white renters. Many of the Nez Percé Indians are inclined to till the soil, and in some instances have very creditable looking ranches. There are those among them, however, who farm a little in order to obtain permission to rent a portion of their holdings.

Leasing.—There is a great demand for leases on this reservation. Indians who are progressive and have more land than they can farm are allowed to lease a part of it. The regulations governing the execution of these leases are adhered to, and yet the number of leases is increasing. The annual collection for the present year derived from the leasing of land is estimated at \$50,000, with additional rents in improvements on allotments of about \$20,000.

Education.—There are two schools on this reservation—the Fort Lapwai Boarding School and the Catholic Mission School. Many of the pupils were away in the mountains with their parents and were late entering school in the fall. The enrollment at this school for the year was 172. Interest on the part of the teachers and pupils was good, and progress noted during the entire school year.

Health.—With the exception of an epidemic of diphtheria at the girls' building during the winter, from which no deaths were recorded, the general health of the school was good.

Liquor.—This reservation is dotted with towns, and in each one may be found designing white people who in every possible way try to evade the liquor law. At every session of the United States district court offenders are tried and sentenced, yet it is not possible to mete out justice to all, as the necessary proof of guilt in every instance can not be had.

Employees.—The employees are reliable, efficient, and willing workers.

Needs.—A good bath system and a more extended water system.

I am, very respectfully,

E. T. McARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

SENECA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
Wyandotte, Ind. T., September 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as superintendent in charge of the Quapaw Agency and the Seneca Indian Training School.

Agency.—Agency affairs mainly consist in the supervision of the sale of inherited Indian lands under rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior under date of October 4, 1902. At the close of the last fiscal year 67 peti-

tions, covering as many different tracts of land, had been received from heirs of deceased allottees of this agency asking for the sale of Indian lands. These "inherited lands" petitioned to be sold embrace over 5,700 acres. Of the 67 petitions above mentioned, 20 have resulted in deeds of conveyance properly approved by the Secretary of the Interior through the regular channels. Nine of the tracts listed for sale received no bids, two were withdrawn from sale on account of errors in the petition, three were relisted on account of the bids received being below the appraised value, one deed made under the rules was disapproved by the Secretary, and the remaining 32 petitions, or deeds made in consequence (as the case may be), are yet awaiting action in this office or the Department.

There have also been received 20 deeds for lands, sold by Peoria and Miami Indians under special act of Congress permitting them to sell a portion of their allotments. Of these 15 have been approved, 1 disapproved, and 4 are awaiting proper action.

During the past year the treaty and trust funds of the Seneca and Eastern Shawnee Indians, amounting for both tribes to nearly \$152,000, and which were capitalized by Congress during its previous session, have been disbursed per capita to the individual members of these tribes by Special Indian Agent D. W. Manchester and myself. Of these funds the Senecas received \$346.49 and the Eastern Shawnees \$286.45 per capita.

Under date of May 27, 1902, Congress ratified and confirmed certain acts of the Seneca and Eastern Shawnee Indians, providing for the allotment, out of their surplus or tribal lands, of 120 acres to each minor child belonging to these tribes who had no allotment (having been born since the first allotment to the tribes), and for the sale of the remainder of the tribal lands. Under this act the Senecas allotted to 134 children and sold some 10,000 acres of surplus land. The Eastern Shawnee made allotments to 33 minors and sold 405 acres remaining after the allotment.

The lands sold by the Eastern Shawnee included 160 acres and the buildings located thereon heretofore used for agency purposes. Thus passed into history the "Quapaw Agency." These matters have been made the subjects of special reports to your Office.

Under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1903, "the principal chief of the Quapaw tribe, with the consent of the tribal council, may sell the surplus tract of 160 acres heretofore set apart for school purposes." As far as I know these lands have not been sold under the provisions of that act. However, it is worthy of notice that the acts of Congress mentioned, providing for the sale of surplus or tribal lands, make no provision for the supervision of the sale by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but give full power and authority to the tribes to dispose of their lands through their respective chiefs and council.

By authority of an act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior sold during the past year, after advertising for sealed bids, the tribal lands of the Peoria and Miami Indians, amounting to 6,323 acres for about \$42,000.

The Wyandot and Ottawa tribes are the only ones of this agency who now have surplus or tribal lands, the Wyandot having 535 acres and the Ottawa 1,587 acres.

The following tables show the Indian population of the various reservations comprising this agency, the number of allotments in each tribe, etc.:

	Wyandot.	Seneca.	Quapaw.	Peoria.	Miami.	Ottawa.	Eastern Shawnee.	Modoc.	Total.
Number of allotments.....	241	436	247	153	65	157	117	68	1,484
Acres in each allotment.....	80	80 120	240	200	200	80	80 120	48	.....
Acres allotted	20,695	41,956	56,245	30,460	12,982	12,714	12,677	3,976	191,705
Unallotted or tribal lands.....	535					1,587		24	2,146
Population:									
1902.....	354	351	271	185	110	167	100	47	1,585
1903.....	360	358	272	191	119	170	98	51	1,619
Population, 1903:									
Males.....	166	162	127	92	55	99	44	24	769
Females.....	194	196	145	99	64	71	54	27	850
Males over 18.....	102	81	58	41	18	52	20	17	389
Females over 14.....	133	109	79	51	39	42	31	15	499
Children between 6 and 16..	90	78	81	69	38	60	35	8	459

School.—The average attendance for the year was 137. Owing to various causes, mainly the prevalence of measles, which became epidemic in the agency, the attendance was not as large as the previous year. At the beginning of the school year over

30 children of this agency, most of whom were pupils of this school, were transferred to bonded Indian schools.

As nearly as practicable the Course of Study has been followed in both schoolroom and industrial work. Classes in carpentry, cooking, and needlework have been added to the curriculum during the past year with marked success. The individual gardens of the pupils were an improvement over those of former years. The school has raised and sold during the past year 9 head of cattle and 34 head of hogs; besides, 16 head of hogs have been slaughtered for school use.

Notwithstanding the existence of much sickness in the neighborhood, the general health of the school has been excellent.

The school is blessed with an efficient and willing corps of employees who have worked in harmony. In fact, the school has had a very successful year, and for this no small credit is due the pupils, who have evinced a desire to make the most of their opportunities, and have seemingly appreciated the efforts made to promote their moral, mental, and physical welfare.

Very respectfully,

HORACE B. DURANT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *August 12, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The Union Agency has under its jurisdiction what are known as the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, viz, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole, with headquarters at Muskogee, Ind. T., which town is located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Ozark and Cherokee Central railroads, the latter mentioned road having been recently purchased by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

The Indian population of the Indian Territory is about 70,000, with approximately 650,000 white people. The gradual extinction of tribal autonomy and the allotment of lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in severalty by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the segregation of town sites, and the general development of the Indian Territory have materially increased the population, and many new and thriving towns have and are constantly springing up.

The Indian Territory is divided into four judicial districts, with four judges, four marshals, and four district attorneys.

The courts of the Cherokee and the Creek nations have been entirely abolished by acts of Congress, and the courts of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations are still in existence, but with very limited authority.

By agreements the tribal and political life of the Indian nations will expire in March, 1906.

For this reason, and the fact that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will have completed its work by that time and the Indians placed upon allotments, it is thought that statehood will not be given to the Indian Territory until then.

Duties of the Indian agent.—In my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, brief reference was made to the duties of the Indian agent at this agency. As stated, in addition to regulating trade and intercourse between the Indians and whites, the agent is required, by act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), to collect the royalty on all coal and asphalt mined in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to collect the royalty on all timber and stone removed from any of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, except the Creek Nation.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations the agent collects the royalty on all coal mined, and also collects the tax from all noncitizen traders residing and doing business in said nations, and collects all hay, ferry, and other royalties and permit taxes.

The agent is also charged with the duty of receiving payments on all town lots in Indian Territory and paying all warrants drawn by the principal chiefs of the Creek and Cherokee nations and all Chickasaw school-fund warrants.

One of the most arduous and difficult duties that the agent has to contend with is that of placing allottees in unrestricted possession of their allotments and removing therefrom objectionable persons. In the recent agreements made with the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations a clause therein places this duty upon the

honorable Secretary of the Interior, through the Indian agent, and his action in so doing in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations is not reviewable in the courts; and when a member of the three last-named tribes of Indians presents his certificate of allotment it is conclusive evidence of his right to the particular tract of land described therein.

The Indian agent has also the past three or four months been engaged in removing cattle from allotments of Creek and Choctaw citizens, and has also assisted in the collection of the royalty on hay illegally cut in the Choctaw Nation by seizing same and turning it over to the sheriffs for proper disposition.

The protection of the timber in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations has also required time and attention.

Receipts and disbursements.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the following sums of money have been received and disbursed by me:

RECEIPTS.

From the Indian Office, account requisitions.....	\$1,709,055.17
Royalties collected account Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	643,530.40
Royalties collected account Cherokee Nation.....	58,820.88
Royalties collected account Creek Nation.....	237,760.71
Cattle tax collected for Chickasaw Nation.....	30,511.65
Sale of town-site maps.....	194.78
Board of pupils and teachers at Cherokee national schools.....	4,325.89
Cherokee general fund account warrants.....	19,369.32
Sale of jail sites, Cherokee Nation.....	68.48
Total.....	2,703,637.28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses in connection with town-site work in the Indian Territory.....	60,799.65
Salary of Indian agent.....	2,500.00
Salaries of Indian police.....	2,915.60
Tolls on official telegrams.....	125.41
Salaries of employees and incidental expenses incurred in connection with the management of the agency.....	17,533.59
Rent of offices and agent's residence.....	1,800.00
Choctaw warrants.....	292.20
Salaries of employees and incidental expenses incurred in connection with the management of Choctaw schools.....	62,123.77
Chickasaw warrants.....	50,779.69
Cherokee warrants.....	1,140,352.04
Creek warrants.....	113,605.65
Creek indigents.....	108.00
Destitute Cherokee Indians, and incidental expenses incurred in making said payment.....	327.00
Expenses Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.....	1,439.34
Expenses incurred in suppression of smallpox in Indian Territory, from \$50,000 appropriated by act of May 21, 1900.....	341.00
Expenses incurred in connection with the removal of intruders of the Five Civilized Tribes.....	5,991.27
Per diem and mileage of witnesses in attendance before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, and incidental expenses of Cherokee Citizenship Commission.....	2,288.97
Deposit of royalties collected account of Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek Nations.....	939,450.57
Deposit of collections Chickasaw cattle tax.....	30,491.88
Exchange paid account Chickasaw cattle tax collections.....	19.77
Paid expenses in connection with collection of Chickasaw cattle tax.....	856.85

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Deposit of collections account of board of pupils and teachers at Cherokee national school.....	\$4,325.89
Deposited collections account Cherokee school and orphan funds (transfer).....	19,438.80
Paid per capita to Chickasaw Indians, and expenses incurred in connection therewith.....	159,109.52
Paid salaries of employees from fund "Protection of the people of the Indian Territory".....	477.05
Paid salaries and expenses of Cherokee deputy revenue inspector.....	72.80
Paid salaries and expenses of Creek deputy revenue inspector.....	57.90
Deposited funds received on account of town-site maps.....	194.78
Paid exchange.....	661.42
Unexpended balances deposited.....	85,157.87
	2,703,637.28

Following is a detailed statement in reference to royalty collected for the Indian nations named below during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—

Coal royalty.....	\$259,686.58
Asphalt royalty.....	2,243.26
Timber royalty.....	43,226.25
Stone royalty.....	947.10
Payments on town lots.....	337,427.21
	643,530.40
Total.....	643,530.40
Less exchange.....	388.14

\$643,142.26

Chickasaw Nation—

Cattle tax.....	30,511.65
Less exchange.....	19.77

30,491.88

Cherokee Nation—

Rock and stone royalty.....	286.63
Hay royalty.....	3,444.82
Coal royalty.....	2,813.66
Merchandise tax.....	88.48
Oil and gas royalty.....	1,300.00
Gravel royalty.....	70.40
Ferry tax.....	178.77
Sale of intruder places.....	56.50
Account board of pupils and teachers at Cherokee national schools.....	20,067.54
Account board of teachers and employees at orphan asylum.....	144.50
General fund, from committee to settle with Cherokee advocate.....	147.83
General fund, from estray agents.....	1,618.15
Sale of jail property.....	140.20
Sale of buildings on old military reservation at Fort Gibson.....	7,177.00
Payments on town lots.....	21,286.40
	58,820.88
Total.....	58,820.88
Less exchange.....	53.71

58,767.17

Creek Nation—

Coal royalty.....	1,505.29
Hay royalty.....	26.50
Occupation tax.....	3.00
Pasture tax.....	24,795.70

Creek Nation—Continued.

Timber, confiscated and sold.....	\$20. 00	
Payments on town lots	211, 410. 22	
Total	237, 760. 71	
Less exchange	219. 57	
		\$237, 541. 14
Total		969, 942. 45
From sale of town-site maps		194. 78
Grand total		970, 137. 23

Financial.—Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—The regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, under act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), provides, among other things, that the Indian agent for Union Agency, Ind. T., shall receive and receipt for all royalties on coal and asphalt mined in said nations.

In my last annual report I gave all the coal and asphalt leases that had been entered into up to and including June 30, 1902. Since then coal and asphalt leases have been entered into and approved by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

Name of lessor.	Number of leases.	Date of approval.
Coal:		
Charles D. Adkins.....	1	July 23, 1902
The Johnson Co.....	1	July 29, 1902
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	1	Aug. 22, 1902
Fulsom-Morris Coal and Mining Co.....	1	Sept. 23, 1902
Perry Bros. ^a	1	Sept. 16, 1902
Brewer Mining Co.....	1	Sept. 19, 1902
Michael Perona.....	1	Sept. 20, 1902
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	1	Do.
Standard Coal Co.....	1	Sept. 24, 1902
William C. Fordyce.....	1	Oct. 11, 1902
Total number of leases	10	
Asphalt:		
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	1	Aug. 11, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	Sept. 19, 1902
Geo. A. H. Mills ^b	1	Sept. 20, 1902
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	1	Sept. 22, 1902
Total number of leases	4	

^a This lease transferred to the Coalgate Co.
^b Transferred to Ravia Asphalt Co.

For the sake of comparison, I give below a statement in reference to the coal, asphalt, and other mineral royalties collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1903:

June 28, 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
Total	957, 586. 40

Payments on town lots and issuance of patents.—Patents conveying town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations issue under the joint hands of the respective executives of said nations. The recent Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement provided that certain lands be segregated for coal purposes, and pending such segregation no patents conveying town lots were issued in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. This segregation has been completed, and it is thought that it is now definitely known what towns have lying thereunder coal and asphalt deposits and what towns have not, and patents are now being issued.

No patents were issued conveying any town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, remittances made to this office of payment of lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations amounted to \$337,427.21.

Timber and stone.—Under the regulations covering the procurement of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory, as provided in the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 660), as amended by the act of January 21, 1903 (Public—No. 32), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, I have entered into contracts with the following-named corporations and persons to remove timber and stone from lands of the Indian Territory.

Name and address.	Date of contract.
Timber:	
Eugene A. Kline, South McAlester, Ind. T.....	Aug. 16, 1902
Dennis B. Hussey, St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 24, 1902
Hobart-Lee Tie Co., Springfield, Mo.....	Sept. 27, 1902
A. McLeod & Co., Neosho, Mo. (extension of contract).....	Mar. 30, 1903
Stone:	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co., St. Louis, Mo. (extension of contract of June 22, 1901).....	June 19, 1902
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	June 22, 1901

From various parties who had contracts to remove timber from lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations there was received as royalty on such timber removed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the sum of \$43,226.25.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, there was paid into this office by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under their contracts, royalty on stone removed from certain lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, \$947.10.

Schools.—All teachers employed in the Choctaw Nation, and such teachers in the Chickasaw Nation as teach Choctaw Indian pupils by blood, receive pay for such services through this office, upon vouchers approved by the superintendent of schools for the Indian Territory. The incidental expenses incurred in connection with the management of the schools are paid by this office. The total amount paid out during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, for these purposes was \$62,123.77.

Payment of incidental expenses, Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court.—The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, ratifying and confirming a supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes, appropriated \$5,000 to pay the current and contingent expenses of the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court created under such act. Such expenses are paid by this office when approved by the Secretary of the Interior. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, there was disbursed in payment of the incidental expenses of said court the sum of \$1,439.34.

Payment of Choctaw warrants.—Out of the unexpended balance of the \$75,000 appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1099), there were paid Choctaw warrants amounting to \$292.20.

Chickasaw school-fund warrant payment.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the following sums of Chickasaw moneys were disbursed in payment of Chickasaw school-fund warrants:

Under advertisement of October 1, 1902.....	\$28,563.97
Under advertisement of May 12, 1903.....	22,215.72
Total	50,779.69

A very careful examination is made before any Chickasaw school-fund warrant is paid, and it is then paid only under the direction of the Department.

Chickasaw per capita payment.—Section 72 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, ratifying and confirming an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes (Public—No. 228), contains the following clause:

There shall be paid to each citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, immediately after the approval of his enrollment and right to participation in distribution of tribal property, as herein provided, the sum of \$40. Such payments shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and out of the balance of the "arrears of interest" of \$558,520.54 appropriated by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled "An act for protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," yet due the Chickasaws and remaining to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, and so much of such moneys as may be necessary for such payment are hereby appropriated and made available for that purpose, and the balance, if any there be, shall remain in the Treasury of the United States and be distributed per capita with all other funds of the tribe.

The general deficiency act of March 3, 1903, appropriated \$5,000 to pay the expenses incurred in making the payment. As will be noted, the payment was to be made to only such citizens of the Chickasaw Nation whose enrollment had been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes prepared rolls of all Chickasaw Indians who were alive September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement, approved by the act of July 1, 1902, *supra*, except what are termed "intermarried citizens"—that is, such persons as had married Chickasaw Indians. From these rolls the pay rolls were made up and contained the names of 4,659 persons.

The payment commenced at Tishomingo, Ind. T., May 14, 1903, and continued up to and including June 17, 1903. Payment was made to 3,892 persons, at \$40 each, \$155,680. The incidental expenses incurred in making the payment amounted to \$3,429.52.

Inasmuch as the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had been enrolling the Chickasaw Indians for a number of years prior to September 25, 1902, and only such persons were to be paid as were alive on that date, it was found during the progress of the payment that quite a number of persons had died, and previous to September 25, and, therefore, were not entitled to payment.

While the payment was in progress at Tishomingo, every effort was made to protect the Indians, and the amount that each was entitled to receive was paid to him direct.

The United States marshal, with the assistance of certain members of the Indian police force who were acting as guards at the payment, preserved peace and maintained order. Fakirs, grafters, and whisky peddlers were driven from Tishomingo and not allowed to ply their nefarious trades in and around the pay house. The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has a land office for the Chickasaw Nation at Tishomingo, and rendered assistance in connection with establishing the identity of any Indian whenever asked to do so. It is gratifying to state that not one single complaint has been made in reference to this payment.

It is proper to remark that the unexpended balance of this appropriation is now being paid to certain Indians who were not paid and whose enrollment had been approved, as well as certain other intermarried citizens whose enrollment has recently been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Chickasaw cattle tax.—Under date of June 3, 1902, the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations concerning the introduction by non-citizens of live stock in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Under these regulations noncitizens introducing or holding cattle within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation must pay an annual permit tax on all stock so introduced and held within the limits of the said nation, such permit tax to be paid to the United States Indian agent, and the money so collected to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the Chickasaw Nation. Section 7 of the regulations referred to provides:

Authorized agents of the Interior Department will make necessary investigations and reports, and see that proper remittances are forwarded.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, there was collected on account of Chickasaw cattle tax the sum of \$30,511.65. The greatest difficulty was encountered in the collection of this tax, rich cattlemen fighting it to the bitter end by injunction suits, by writs of replevin, and any other method they could use.

Under date of November 3, 1902, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorized and directed me, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from the Chickasaw Nation and the Indian Territory all cattle which were held and pastured in the Chickasaw Nation in violation of the regulations referred to.

When the Indian police, under my direction, attempted to remove cattle held in the Chickasaw Nation and on which the tax had not been paid, they were served with writs of replevin. It was held, among other things, by the Department that cattle which were being removed from the Chickasaw Nation while in the course of removal were in the custody of the law, and that the administration and execution of the intercourse laws and treaties are matters in which the courts can not interfere or impede executive action, and therefore that the removal of cattle, unless lawfully within the Chickasaw Nation, should proceed in the prescribed manner, without regard to actions in replevin and the writs issued thereunder. The attention of the Attorney-General having been called to the fact that the clerks and deputy clerks of the United States court for the Indian Territory, southern district, were issuing writs of replevin, thus interfering with the removal of cattle, ordered and directed the United States district attorney for the southern district to disregard the writs of replevin which had been or might be issued and to cooperate with me in every way in the matter of removing cattle from the Chickasaw Nation.

In this connection it is proper to add that Judge Hosea Townsend, of the United States court for the southern district of the Indian Territory, ordered and directed that such clerks and deputy clerks above referred to cease issuing such writs of replevin. No further writs of replevin being issued, the cattlemen, seeing that

further resistance was useless and that if the tax was not paid their cattle would be driven from the Indian Territory, in many instances paid such tax. It was necessary, however, to remove the cattle of several parties, which action resulted beneficially and had a salutary effect on other cattlemen who had attempted to evade this tax.

Financial, Cherokee Nation.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), the United States Indian agent is required to receive and receipt for all payments of royalties, rents, taxes, and permits of whatever kind and nature that may be due and payable to the Cherokee Nation, and when collected to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of said nation.

Since the passage of the act referred to the following sums of money have been collected for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation:

From June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	\$3,150.87
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	19,455.05
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	19,392.65
From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	17,060.08
From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	58,767.17
Total.....	117,825.82

Rock and stone royalty.—Under its contract dated April 15, 1902, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company removed from lands in the Cherokee Nation such an amount of rock and stone that the royalty thereon amounted to \$286.63.

Hay royalty.—The laws of the Cherokee Nation impose a tax of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped from beyond its limits. The royalty on hay cut and shipped during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, amounted to \$3,444.82.

Coal royalty.—There are several small coal operators in the Cherokee Nation, working under permits granted by the Department, and who pay royalty on all coal mined at the rate of 8 cents per ton, including that which is commonly called "slack." There was collected from this source, for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, \$2,813.66.

Merchandise tax.—The Cherokee Nation imposes a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale within its limits. The courts have held, however, that the citizens of the nation were not required to pay this tax; collections, therefore, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were small, amounting to only \$88.48.

Oil and gas royalty.—The honorable Secretary of the Interior approved 12 oil and gas leases for the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, and a lease of similar nature for the Cudahy Oil Company, and these companies paid advance royalty, at the rate of \$100 per annum, on each of their leases. Total received, \$1,300.

Gravel royalty.—Under date of September 28, 1898, the honorable Secretary of the Interior granted a permit to the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company to remove gravel from the bars and beds of the Grand River, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and pay royalty on such gravel at the rate of 2 cents per cubic yard, measured when loaded upon cars of said company. Total amount received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, \$70.40.

Ferry tax.—The Cherokee Nation imposes upon its citizens who desire to operate ferries on rivers traversing said nation an annual tax of \$25 for each ferry on the Arkansas and Canadian rivers and \$10 for each ferry on the Illinois, Grand, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers. The total royalty received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, aggregated \$178.77.

Sale of intruder places.—Under the law enacted by the national council of the Cherokee Nation the sheriffs of the several districts of said nation offered for sale certain farms or places that had been improved by noncitizens, otherwise known as "intruders," proceeds of said sales, less 10 per cent commission, to be paid into this Office. There was remitted under this act of the national council, by the sheriffs of the Cherokee Nation, the sum of \$56.50.

Board of teachers and pupils at the Cherokee national schools.—Under the provisions of the act of the national council of the Cherokee Nation approved by the President January 24, 1902, and the rules and regulations governing education in the Cherokee Nation approved by the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior on October 2, 1902, there was paid into this Office, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, on account of collections made from teachers, employees, and pupils in payment of board, \$20,067.54.

Board of teachers and employes at the orphan asylum.—Under an act of the council and the rules and regulations just above referred to there was collected, on account of the board of teachers and employes at the orphan asylum during the fiscal year June 30, 1903, \$144.50.

From committee to settle with Cherokee Advocate.—An act of the Cherokee council approved by the President on January 11, 1902, made an appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Cherokee Advocate for the fiscal year ending November 19, 1902. The closing paragraph of said act reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the unexpended balance appropriated for 1902 for the Cherokee Advocate, be, and the same is hereby, refunded to the general fund.

The unexpended balance referred to, amounting to \$147.83, was forwarded to this Office by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, to be placed to the credit of the Cherokee general fund.

From estray agents.—An act of the Cherokee council, approved by the President on December 20, 1900, provides for the disposition of estray property and the appointment of estray agents in the several districts of the Cherokee Nation, the money collected by them to be remitted to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, and the proceeds of the sale of said estray property to be placed to the credit of the Cherokee general fund. The several estray agents of the Cherokee Nation remitted to this Office, as the net proceeds of sales of estray property during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the sum of \$1,618.15.

Sale of jail property.—Under the act of the Cherokee council approved by the President on December 22, 1899, all buildings used for jail purposes in the Cherokee Nation were ordered sold, the proceeds thereof to be turned over to the United States Indian agent and applied to the Cherokee general fund. Under the provisions of this act there was remitted to this Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, \$140.20.

Sale of buildings on old military reservation, Fort Gibson, Ind. T.—In accordance with an act of the national council of the Cherokee Nation, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior thereunder, the buildings and improvements situated on lands formerly occupied by the United States as a military reservation at or near the town of Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Ind T., were sold at public auction. Said sale took place under the direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory. The amount received was \$7,177.

Payments on town lots and issuance of patents.—The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, ratifying and confirming an agreement with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, provides, among other things, that payments on town lots shall be made to this agency, and that patents conveying said lots, when fully paid for, shall issue under the hand of the principal chief of said nation, upon advice of full payment from this Office.

There was paid into this Office on account of town lots in the Cherokee Nation, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, \$21,286.40. Patents were issued conveying lots in the town mentioned below during said year, as follows: Vinita, Cherokee Nation 74.

Per diem and mileage of witnesses, and expenses of Cherokee citizenship commission.—The President, on January 20, 1902, approved the act of the national council, making provision for the representation of the Cherokee Nation before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in connection with the work of completing the roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes. This Office pays the incidental expenses of said commission and the mileage and per diem of witnesses in attendance before it. There was expended for this purpose during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the sum of \$2,288.97.

Payment to destitute Cherokee Indians.—During the spring of 1902, this Office made a small payment to certain destitute Cherokee Indians. Certain expenses incurred in connection with said payment were not paid until the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and amounted to \$327.

Cherokee warrant payment.—All Cherokee warrants issued prior to October 1, 1902, drew interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until advertised for payment. Under advertisement dated July 1, 1902, the following sums of money were paid out in retiring Cherokee warrants and interest:

National-fund warrants and interest	\$68, 276. 04
School-fund warrants and interest	41, 594. 70
Orphan-fund warrants and interest	21, 507. 38
Insane-fund warrants and interest	3, 645. 08

Total

135, 023. 20

The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, ratifying and confirming an agreement with the Cherokee tribe of Indians provided, among other things, that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid all just indebtedness of said tribe. Accordingly, under date of October 1, 1902, I issued the following advertisement, stating that I

would pay all Cherokee warrants that had been issued for valid and subsisting obligations rendered the Cherokee Nation bearing date prior to October 1, 1902, viz:

Notice is hereby given that I. J. Blair Shoenfelt, United States Indian agent and disbursing officer, acting under instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, at my office at Muskogee, Ind. T., will, on October 1, 1902, and subsequent days until payment is completed, pay all Cherokee warrants that have been issued for valid and subsisting obligations rendered the Cherokee Nation dated prior to October 1, 1902. The interest on all warrants issued prior to October 1, 1902, will be paid up to and including September 30, 1902. This payment is to be made under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior approved September 18, 1902, which are as follows:

"SEC. 1. The United States Indian agent at Union Agency is hereby authorized and directed to advertise the payment of all lawful outstanding warrants, together with the interest on the same, and shall proceed to complete said payment at the earliest practicable date, acting under the present regulations of the Department concerning Cherokee warrant payments.

"SEC. 2. All warrants drawn by the proper tribal authorities of the Cherokee Nation dated on or any time after October 1, 1902, shall not be circulated, but shall be submitted to the proper United States officials in the Indian Territory for examination and approval, and if found correct, shall then be transmitted to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, who shall issue to the parties in whose favor such warrant is drawn a Government check from funds applicable for the amount named in said warrant.

"SEC. 3. No interest shall be paid upon warrants so drawn after October 1, 1902."

In making this payment the indorsement of the original payee will be required before the warrant will be paid, or if the original payee is deceased then to the indorsement of the legally appointed administrator or executor of the estate will be necessary. Certified copies of the letters of administration must be furnished in cases where indorsements are made by administrators.

Powers of attorney will not be recognized.

In payment of principal and interest the present legal holder of the warrant will be required to recieve for same over his own signature.

Warrants should not be presented for payment prior to October 1, 1902.

If any further information is desired, apply to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Ind. T.

Under the above advertisement the following sums were disbursed:

National fund and interest	\$698, 476. 06
School fund and interest	164, 678. 26
Orphan fund and interest	5, 685. 53
Insane fund and interest	6, 800. 97
Total	875, 640. 82

No Cherokee warrant issued after October 1, 1902, bears interest, nor are they permitted to circulate; but the holders thereof are required to indorse the same, and they are forwarded to me through the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory for payment direct. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the following sums of money were disbursed in payment of noninterest-bearing Cherokee warrants:

National fund	\$29, 433. 61
School fund	82, 732. 20
Orphan fund	15, 663. 87
Insane fund	1, 858. 34
Total	129, 688. 02

It will be noted from the above that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, there was disbursed in payment of Cherokee warrants and interest due thereon the sum of \$1,140,352.04.

Financial—Creek Nation.—The act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), requires the Indian agent to receive and receipt for all payments of royalty, rents, taxes, and permits of whatever kind and nature that may be due and payable to the Creek Nation, and when collected to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of said nation. Since the passage of the act referred to there has been collected for the benefit of the Creek Nation, during the period mentioned, the following sums of money:

From June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$4, 913. 63
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	26, 370. 19
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	30, 827. 60
From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	97, 733. 35
From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1893	237, 541. 14
Total	397, 385. 91

Coal royalty.—The royalty on coal mined in the Creek Nation is 8 cents per ton on mine run coal, including that which is commonly called "slack." During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903; there was mined such an amount of coal in the Creek Nation that the royalty thereon amounted to \$1,505.29.

Hay royalty.—The recent Creek agreements provide that after a citizen has selected his allotment he may dispose of the timber thereon. This has been so construed, in the absence of any laws providing a royalty on hay, as also to permit the citizen to dispose of hay on his allotment. The attention of this Office having been invited to the fact that certain noncitizens were cutting hay on the public domain of the Creek Nation, the said hay was seized and sold for the benefit of the Creek Nation, and the net proceeds of said sale amounted to \$26.50.

An act of the Creek council imposes an occupation tax on noncitizens residing in the Creek Nation. The revenue derived from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, amounted to \$3.

Pasture tax.—Section 37 of the Creek agreement (31 Stat., 861), provides as follows:

Creek citizens may rent their allotments, when selected, for a term not to exceed one year, and after receiving title thereto without restriction, if adjoining allottees are not injured thereby, and cattle grazed thereon shall not be liable to any tribal tax; but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation and grazed on lands not selected by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe. * * *

Under the section of the agreement referred to, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, there was collected, on account of the rent of unselected land used by noncitizens for grazing purposes, the sum of \$24,795.70.

Timber confiscated and sold.—As stated above, Creek citizens, after selecting their allotments, may dispose of any timber thereon. It was ascertained by this Office that certain noncitizens were cutting timber on the public domain of the Creek Nation. This timber was seized and sold, and the proceeds of said sale, viz, \$20, was placed to the credit of the Creek Nation.

Payments on town lots and issuance of patents.—Town-site record books of such towns as have been appraised and platted by the Creek town-site commission are placed on file in the office of the United States Indian agent, who is required to receive and receipt for all payments made on said lots, and when any lot has been fully paid for the principal chief and the Secretary of the Interior are duly notified, in order that patents conveying said lot may issue.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, payments on town lots in the Creek Nation amounting to \$211,410.22 were made to this Office. During the same period patents were issued conveying lots in the towns mentioned, as follows:

Kellyville.....	9	Wildcat.....	1
Wagoner.....	67	Checotah.....	193
Muskogee.....	382	Enfaula.....	74
Tulsa.....	288	Clarksville.....	1
Sapulpa.....	140	Coweta.....	12
Bristow.....	82	Inola.....	1
Mounds.....	31	Beggs.....	25
Henryetta.....	25	Okmulgee.....	131
Holdenville.....	161	Red Fork.....	32
Wetumka.....	45	Bixby.....	4
Lee.....		Foster.....	6

Creek warrant payment.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the following sums of money were disbursed in payment of Creek warrants:

Under advertisement of July 5, 1902.....	\$38,457.90
Under advertisement of January 15 and February 24, 1903.....	75,147.75
	113,605.65

It may be proper to remark that before any Creek warrant is paid it is audited by the auditor of the Creek Nation, and school-fund warrants are approved by the school supervisor for the Creek Nation, and the general-fund warrants by the United States Indian agent.

Creek indigents.—Under the provisions of the act of the national council of the Muskogee Nation of November 5, 1900, there was paid to the Creek indigents during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the sum of \$180.

Financial—Miscellaneous.—Payment of expenses for surveying and platting of town sites in the Indian Territory.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, there was disbursed in payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the surveying and platting of town sites in the Indian Territory \$60,799.65.

Sale of town site maps.—The Department has placed on file in this Office for sale photolithographic plats of certain town sites in the Indian Territory. The total sum received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was \$194.78.

Settlement of smallpox claims.—Out of the \$50,000 appropriated by the act of May

31, 1900, to be used in payment of expenses incurred in connection with the suppression of the spread of smallpox in the Indian Territory among those resident of said Territory not members of any Indian tribe or nation therein, there was expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, for the purposes mentioned in said act, \$341.

Payment of expenses for collection of tribal revenues.—On April 30, 1903, the revenue inspector for the Indian Territory tendered his resignation, and during the balance of the fiscal year this Office paid the expenses incurred in connection with the collection of tribal revenues, aggregating \$987.55.

Payment of exchange.—Remittances made to this Office are in the form of drafts, express money orders, postal money orders, and cash, all of which later have to be deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States, St. Louis, Mo., who will not handle any item unless it is in the form of cash or exchange drawn on some bank in St. Louis. Numerous remittances, therefore, have to be converted into St. Louis exchange before being forwarded, and the exchange on such during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, amounted to \$661.42.

Transfer of Cherokee funds.—Attention is invited to the disbursement of \$19,438.80, account of transfer from the general fund of the Cherokee Nation to the Cherokee school and orphan funds. The following explanation thereto is respectfully made:

Under date of November 4, 1902, the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation transmitted to this Office general-fund warrant B 238 for \$14,280.99, and general-fund warrant B 239 for \$1,518.32, and also general-fund warrant A 3232 for \$193.50, with the request that they be paid out of the general fund and the proceeds thereof placed to the credit of the school and orphan funds; in other words, it was simply a transfer of funds. These warrants drew interest at the rate of 6 per cent from date until advertised for payment and netted \$19,370.32.

The balance of said disbursement, viz, \$68.48, came into my possession in the following manner: Under date of September 25, 1900, the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation forwarded to this Office warrants the principal of which amounted to \$60, advising that they were received by him as payment for certain jail property belonging to the Cherokee Nation, the sale of this jail property having been made under the provision of the act of the national council approved by the President on December 20, 1899. These warrants drew interest, and when finally paid netted \$68.48.

The portion of the Cherokee act referred to reads as follows:

And the funds or proceeds of such sale to be turned in to the Secretary of the Interior and applied to the general fund of the Cherokee Nation.

Correspondence.—Correspondence during the fiscal year has been voluminous. Every communication received is answered, or referred to the proper officer for attention. The letters received average between 300 and 400 per day, and those sent out average between 400 and 600 per day.

Indian police.—The Indian police force at this agency consists of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 23 privates, with salaries of \$15 per month for officers and \$10 per month for privates.

The Indian police have been busy placing allottees in possession of their allotments, seizing timber unlawfully cut, and carrying out instructions given from time to time. They also assist the United States marshals, when requested to do so, in making arrests to suppress the whisky traffic. Their services, considering their small pay, have been satisfactory.

Roads.—Under date of February 12, 1903, the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior approved the following public notice in reference to establishment of roads in the Cherokee and Creek nations, in accordance with the acts of Congress referred to:

To whom it may concern:

Section 10 of the supplemental agreement of the Creek Nation, approved June 30, 1902 (30 Stat., 500), provides, in part, as follows: "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 the title to such land subject to this provision."

Section 37 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716), providing for the allotment of lands in the Cherokee Nation, etc., makes similar provision for section-line roads in the Cherokee Nation, with the exception that such roads are to be 2 rods in width, 1 rod on each side of the section line.

To the end that there may be uniformity in the establishment of roads throughout the Creek and Cherokee nations, all persons are hereby notified that where section lines are obstructed in any manner such obstructions must be removed and the section-line roads opened immediately.

I am instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to notify all persons failing to open roads as required that if they do not do so the Department, through its proper officials in Indian Territory, will take steps to enforce the law.

No funds have been provided to enforce the law, yet despite this fact, with the aid of the Indian police and by other methods, the road law is being fairly well observed,

and as far as practicable, considering the growing crops, the roads are being placed upon section lines.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations no road laws have been passed, yet this Office endeavors to maintain the established and old tribal roads where it does not seriously interfere with the allotment of lands and best subserves the public interest.

Placing allottees in possession of their allotments.—A clause in the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw supplemental agreements, and the recent Cherokee agreement, provides, in the cases of Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee citizens, that allotment certificates issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall be conclusive evidence of the right of an allottee to the tract of land described therein, and the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency shall, upon the application of the allottee, place him in possession of his allotment and shall remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him, and the acts of the Indian agent hereunder shall not be controlled by the writ or process of any court.

In the Creek Nation the allottee is placed in possession of his allotment when he produces a certificate from the Commission showing his right to the tract of land described therein, or his allotment deed.

The allotment of lands in the Creek Nation has been practically completed, while the work in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations has just begun, and but few certificates of allotment have been issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; hence but few applications to be placed in possession of their allotments have been made by citizens of the three last-mentioned tribes.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, 641 applications in writing to be placed in possession of allotments were made by Creek citizens, and 458 of these cases have been settled by placing allottees in possession, leaving yet to be acted upon 183 cases.

Several thousand cases have been settled or adjusted by this Office on verbal complaints, the plan adopted being to call to the office the person complained of, as well as the allottee, and the matter is then carefully investigated and necessary relief afforded. The usual proceeding is, after the allottee has made application to be placed in possession of his allotment, to notify the person complained of, or in the possession of the same, giving him a reasonable time to answer the complaint, and if no answer is filed or good and sufficient reason shown why the Indian should not be put in possession, the person complained of is summarily removed from the allotment by a United States Indian policeman.

In the Cherokee Nation, owing to the fact that but few certificates of allotment have been issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, only 19 applications from allottees have been received, and but 1 settled. In 8 of the 19 cases, upon examining the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, it was found that contests were pending before the Commission in connection with the allotment, therefore no action could be taken, and in the other 11 cases action is being taken.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations numerous complaints have been received from Indian citizens, asking to be placed in possession of their allotments, but owing to the fact that certificates of allotment have not been issued to the allottees by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes no action could be taken or relief afforded.

Trouble in Choctaw Nation in connection with election and installation in office of principal chief.—Much feeling was engendered in the recent election of the chief and tribal officers of the Choctaw Nation. The issues were tightly drawn, the principal one being the ratification or rejection of the supplemental agreement made with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians and ratified by act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. (32 Stat., 641.) Green McCurtain and his followers urged the ratification, and T. W. Hunter and his party were opposed to it. The then principal chief Dukes supported Hunter.

Upon the urgent request of prominent citizens, I advised the Department of possible trouble in the Choctaw Nation, and was directed to proceed to the capital, located at Tuskahoma, with sufficient police to preserve peace and order during the session of the national council. Immediately after my arrival at the capital I saw that there was imminent danger of a conflict between the contending factions, as Principal Chief Dukes had filled the capitol building with armed light-horsemen, who refused admission to certain members of the council and all but a few Choctaw citizens. This action aroused a feeling of indignation among the peaceable and law-abiding Choctaws.

My police force being insufficient to cope with the situation, I at once conferred with the United States marshal, who had been directed by the Department of Justice to cooperate with and be guided largely by my suggestions, he having been sent to Tuskahoma to assist in preserving the peace, and I suggested that the only way

to prevent serious trouble was to disarm all persons in the capitol building and permit all peaceable citizens to enter the building, provided they were disarmed. The United States marshal refused to give his cooperation in disarming the men in the capitol building.

On Monday, October 6, 1902, when the legislative body assembled and tribal officers and certain Choctaw citizens attempted to enter the capitol building, they were confronted by these armed men at the door, and only those persons whom they desired to have do so were permitted to enter, while others were refused. Those who were denied admission appealed to me. I consulted with them, and asked that they remain quiet and commit no overt acts. I then had a conference with Marshal Hackett and Principal Chief Dukes, and urged the latter to disarm his light-horsemen. This he refused to do, and the marshal would not cooperate with me in disarming them, and urged Dukes not to permit his light-horsemen to be disarmed.

Immediately after the conference, and just as I reached the door coming out of the capitol, 150 determined men made a rush for the door. It was with the utmost difficulty that I prevailed upon them to remain quiet, stating that every effort was being made to adjust matters so that the legislative body could assemble according to law and canvass the votes and determine who had been rightfully elected principal chief.

Affairs remained in this condition until Tuesday morning, when another effort was made by certain persons to enter the capitol building, but they were again denied admission by armed men.

Finding myself powerless to cope with the situation, and the marshal having refused to cooperate with me, I asked that troops be sent to assist me in preserving the peace. Pending the arrival of the troops it was an extremely difficult matter to keep the contending factions from having trouble.

In the meantime certain persons were permitted to enter the capitol building, and Principal Chief Dukes convened both houses of the legislative body and organized, with Mr. James Bowers as president of the senate and Robert J. Ward as speaker of the house of representatives. Afterwards, while in session, members were ordered out of the capitol building by armed men, under instructions from Principal Chief Dukes, and members who had retired were not allowed to return. Under the circumstances an adjournment was taken.

Green McCurtain urged me to call for troops in order to avoid a serious conflict and that the capitol building might be cleared and the supreme judges be given an opportunity to canvass the vote, as these judges were afraid to enter the capitol building, fearing that the vote of the nation would be taken from them, the vote being in their possession, or at least they had the vote of 50 out of 51 precincts.

Saturday afternoon, the 11th of October, troops arrived under the command of Major Starr. After a short conference with him, he threw around the capitol building a squad of troops and disarmed every person in the capitol building and in the yard. I then detailed a detachment of police to accompany the supreme judges to the capitol building. When they arrived I announced publicly that the building had been cleared of all armed forces, and that all persons desiring to enter the building could do so, providing they were disarmed. The supreme judges then delivered the vote in accordance with the Choctaw law, the result showing Green McCurtain elected principal chief.

During the interim between Tuesday and Saturday, Hunter, who had possession of the vote of one of the precincts of the Choctaw Nation, in collusion with certain of his followers, claimed to have taken the oath as principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and then declared and held himself out as such principal chief, demanding recognition from me, which I refused to give.

I am satisfied that if Marshal Hackett had cooperated with and assisted me in disarming the light-horsemen in the capitol building, troops would not have been necessary. During the period from the first assembling of the council until the arrival of the troops Saturday evening there was imminent danger of the two contending factions coming together and shedding blood, as Indian politicians are partisans of the worst stripe, and bitter feeling was engendered.

I returned to headquarters at Muskogee shortly after the induction into office of Green McCurtain, and submitted my report to the Department, which afterwards recognized Green McCurtain as principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and he has continued to hold said office.

It is regarded by the citizens generally of the Choctaw Nation that the election of Green McCurtain as principal chief was to the best interests of the Choctaw people, as he is progressive and liberal in his ideas and is in harmony with the views of the Department in settling up the affairs of the Indians in the Indian Territory in accordance with recent Congressional acts.

Sale of Creek Lands.—The regulations amended July 10, 1903, governing the sale

and leasing of lands in the Creek Nation, prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 500), and ratified by the Muskogee (or Creek) national council July 26, 1902, require that Creek citizens desiring to sell such of their land as they are by law authorized to do may apply to the Indian agent by petition to sell said land.

The sections of the act of Congress referred to are given below:

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 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 encumbrance 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.

Selections of homesteads for minors, prisoners, convicts, incompetents, and aged and infirm persons, who can not select for themselves, may be made in the manner provided for the selection of their allotments, and if for any reason such selection be not made for any citizen it shall be the duty of said Commission to make selection for him. The homestead of each citizen shall remain, after the death of the allottee, for the use and support of children born to him after May 25, 1901, but if he have no such issue then he may dispose of his homestead by will, free from the limitations herein imposed, and if this be not done the land embraced in his homestead shall descend to his heirs, free from such limitation, according to the laws of descent herein otherwise prescribed. Any agreement or conveyance of any kind or character violative of any of the provisions of this paragraph shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity.

17. Section 37 of the agreement ratified by said act of March 1, 1901, is amended, and as so amended is reenacted to read as follows:

"Creek citizens may rent their allotments, for strictly nonmineral purposes, for a term 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. Such leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes and leases for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this paragraph shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation and grazed on lands not selected for allotment by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and section 2117 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Creek lands."

These regulations require that Creek citizens desiring to sell their lands shall apply to the Indian agent by petition, as stated before, which application must contain an accurate description of the land and the improvements thereon. A copy of this petition is forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The agent also, on each Monday morning, posts in a conspicuous place in his office, for a period of sixty days, a list of lands described in petitions received by him during the week preceding such Monday, and on each Monday morning forwards to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a complete list of the lands posted in his office for sale.

The Indian agent is also required to visit, view, and appraise all lands offered for sale. This appraisement is not made public, but no bid for less than the appraised value shall be considered.

Sealed bids are received by the agent for any lands listed. All such bids should be inclosed in sealed envelopes, on which must be written "Bid for Creek lands, described as follows," and each bid must be accompanied by a duly certified check on some solvent bank, payable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for 20 per cent of the amount offered, as a guaranty for the faithful performance by the bidder of his proposition. If the bid is accepted, and the successful bidder shall, within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days, fail to comply with the terms of the bid, his 20 per cent check shall be forfeited to the use of the owner of the land. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved, but the highest bid will be accepted, and such acceptance shall be subject to the approval of the owner of the land. Bidders and other interested persons may be present when the bids are opened.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is required to cause an advertisement of the lands listed to be published in at least one weekly newspaper published at Muskogee and such additional weekly newspapers as he may deem advisable, so that each tract listed shall, as near as practicable, be advertised during the listed period.

The deed conveying the land must be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses and must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, accompanied by the original petition, the certificate of appraisement, all bids relating to the land covered by said deed, and a duly certified check on a solvent bank for the full purchase price, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and full report must be submitted by the Indian agent of all proceedings previous to the execution of the deed.

When the deed has been returned to the Indian agent, duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be accompanied by the certified check for the purchase

price, duly indorsed, with appropriate instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Indian agent relative to the delivery of the deed to the grantee and the payment of the purchase price to the grantor.

The Indian agent, in reporting on deeds, is required to show the value of the land as appraised by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in order that the Department may know how it was classified for distribution, and is also required to ascertain whether the party or parties seeking to sell have had the land properly allotted, and will give his opinion as to whether the instrument should be approved, with his reasons therefor.

Leases of Creek lands.—No lease will be approved for a greater term of years than as follows: Three years for grazing purposes, ten years for agricultural purposes, and fifteen years for mineral purposes, all leases to be made in quadruplicate, to be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, one part to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one with the Indian agent, one to be delivered to the lessee, and one to the lessor. Prescribed forms for leasing and selling lands are attached to the regulations.

The rules and regulations governing the sale and leasing of Creek lands meet with the approval of the Creek Indians. They feel that they are afforded, under these rules and regulations, protection against the horde of grafters who have settled in the nation for the purpose of acquiring possession of the choicest lands of the Creek Nation at prices far below their real value. In my judgment, the restrictions thrown around the sale of the lands of these Indians are the best possible safeguard for their protection and will deliver the lands into the hands of the actual farmers. It is to be remembered that out of 160 acres allotted to each citizen 40 acres are reserved for homestead purposes and can not be sold for twenty-one years from the date of the ratification of the supplemental Creek agreement.

All the conventions held by Indian citizens have passed resolutions indorsing the policy adopted by the Government; that the promulgation of the rules and regulations protect their interests, and have indorsed the action of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the officials of the Interior Department in Indian Territory in their efforts to carry out the letter and spirit of the agreement.

If these lands pass into the hands of actual farmers when they are offered for sale under the regulations now in force, the Indian will be benefited to the extent of having as his neighbor a progressive farmer, or at least a farmer who has purchased 40, 80, or 120 acres with the view to improving the same and making it his home. Such farmers will be interested in the construction and maintenance of good roads and bridges, and will see that schools are established and that their lands are properly fenced and cultivated. Their example will be an inspiration to the Indian, who will naturally imitate and follow his neighbor, and doubtless will be persuaded to plant diversified crops and will look to his white neighbor for guidance in his farming operations.

Many of the more progressive families are desirous of disposing of the surplus lands belonging to the head of the family, in order that they may build houses, dig wells, plant orchards, and generally improve their 40-acre homestead, and as their children become of age they will take up their own allotments of 160 acres and, having been educated in the matter of cultivating the land and raising crops, will necessarily receive the greatest benefit from the products of the soil, and will doubtless have acquired a competency by reason of the opportunities they have had and will farm as their white neighbors have taught them. The Creek Indians are inclined to be progressive, and all they need is to have energetic white men in their midst, so that they may observe how and in what manner the greatest benefit can be derived from the cultivation of the soil.

It is thought the regulations solve this complex question and provide the only practicable way to dispose of the surplus lands of the Five Civilized Tribes. The tribal governments will have ceased to exist in 1906; and the Indians will then be left to shift for themselves, and if safeguards are not thrown around them, many will dispose of their lands to speculators and unscrupulous persons for inadequate prices.

This office has been greatly annoyed during the past year by a few worthless Creek freedmen, who persist in leasing their lands as often as they can find anyone who will pay them a few dollars in hand. In these practices they are encouraged and assisted by irresponsible real-estate agents.

In many instances the Creek Indian, unskilled in the ways of the white man, has been imposed upon. Especially is this true of the full-blood Indian who can not read or write the English language. They have been induced to enter into contracts or leases for long terms in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the agreement.

A few of such leases have been submitted to this office by the Indian allottees. An examination discloses that the leased lands were unimproved and were leased for

periods ranging from five to seven years, at a rate of 25 cents per acre per annum, when the fair rental value would have been from \$1 to \$3 per acre per annum. I have urged upon Creek citizens to whom allotment certificates or deeds have been issued not to enter into these long leases, and in many instances have induced Indians who have made long and improvident leases to return them to the lessee, together with a small advanced payment, and have prevented such lessees from taking possession of the allotments. Such action as this, however, can only be taken when attention is called to the transaction. Real-estate agents and speculators endeavor to keep the allottees away from the agency, and but few of these transactions are brought to the attention of the agent. These remarks are made in order that such remedial measures can be taken as will prevent the continuance of the unlawful practice cited and make clear the way for legitimate renting and leasing of Creek lands.

The Creek agreement provides that allotments may be leased for agricultural purposes for a period of five years. There is nothing in the agreement indicating upon what conditions the allottee can rent his land, except for a period of five years. The real-estate agent has heretofore made his own conditions, agreeing to pay the allottee 25 cents per acre per annum for a period of five years, and a clause is usually inserted in the lease providing for the removal by the lessee of all improvements placed on the land at the expiration of the term of the lease. It is plain, therefore, that the allottee at the end of five years will be in worse shape than he is to-day, and I can not see how it is possible for the Department to interfere, as the Creek supplemental agreement leaves the matter of the conditions of the lease, with the exception of the five-year clause, wholly and entirely with the allottee. It may be, however, under the forty-fifth article of the agreement referred to, that the honorable Secretary of the Interior might have authority to specify the conditions under which Creek lands can be leased.

In an opinion rendered by the Hon. Willis Van Deventer, Assistant Attorney-General, approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, on the 31st day of October, 1902, with reference to the powers and duties of the agent in passing upon improvident leases made by Creek allottees, he stated, in part:

It is clear that one claiming possession of allotted land under a lease for grazing purposes for a term more than one year, or for agricultural purposes for a term of more than five years, unless such lease shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is subject to be removed from such land, if objectionable to the allottee. The invalid and illegal lease would afford him no protection. If, however, the lease under which a party in possession claims is one which the allottee was authorized to make, it can not be disregarded solely upon the ground that the rental provided for is inadequate, or that it was improvidently made, or that it was obtained by fraud and deception. Those are matters properly cognizable by the courts and redress must be sought therein.

It will therefore appear that the honorable Assistant Attorney-General is of the opinion that where a person is in possession of an allotment under a lease which the allottee was authorized to make it can not be disregarded solely upon the ground that the rental provided for is inadequate, or that it was improvidently made, or that it was obtained by fraud and deception; that those are matters properly cognizable by the courts, and that redress must be sought therein.

Notwithstanding the fact that where the allottee entered into an agricultural lease for a period of five years, which he had a perfect right to do, paying no attention to the conditions and stipulations of such lease, many of them have besieged this office to set aside such leases and insisted that the authority vested exclusively in the agent to give them possession of their allotments. In many instances I have gone beyond what, in my judgment, the law warranted in order to protect these people against the great frauds that were being constantly perpetrated upon them. I pay particular attention to the full-blood Indians and the more ignorant and incompetent members of the tribe. The more enlightened and intelligent class of Creek Indians have not been imposed upon, they being able to conduct their affairs to their entire satisfaction.

Leasing of Cherokee lands.—The Secretary of the Interior has, under the provisions of section 72 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), promulgated regulations governing the leasing of lands in the Cherokee Nation. The section of the act referred to is quoted herewith:

Cherokee citizens may rent their allotments when selected for a term 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. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this section shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Cherokee Nation and grazed on lands not selected as allotments by citizens the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and section twenty-one hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Cherokee lands.

178 REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The agent is required to transmit, with his recommendation, all leases submitted to him to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

No leases will be approved for a greater term of years than as follows: Three years for grazing purposes, ten years for agricultural purposes, and fifteen years for mineral purposes.

All leases must be in quadruplicate, one part to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one with the agent, one to be delivered to the lessee, and one to the lessor.

If the lessee fails to comply faithfully with the terms and conditions of the lease, such failure shall constitute a forfeiture of the lease and all improvements placed on the land by the lessee, and that the lessor shall be entitled to immediate possession of the leased lands and the improvements located thereon.

All original lessees, except of mineral lands, shall be required to furnish a bond, executed by two or more sufficient sureties, guaranteeing the payment of all rents and the performance of all covenants and agreements named in the indenture to be paid and performed by the lessee.

No lease shall be sublet, transferred, or assigned without the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

A lease of undivided inherited lands will be approved only in cases where all the heirs join in the lease.

Leases to which minors are parties grantor must be made by a guardian, and the lease must be accompanied by certified copies of the orders of the proper court appointing the guardian and authorizing him to make such lease.

Where leases cover lands allotted to a deceased allottee or citizen the agent is required to show the relationship, as shown by the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, existing between such deceased allottee or citizen and the parties grantor to the lease.

Since the promulgation of these regulations the following number of leases have been filed in this office for consideration:

Mineral	13
Coal and asphalt	0
Marble and stone	6
Oil and gas	58
Total	77

Railroads.—The marked increase in population and the development of the Indian country has stimulated railroad companies to renewed activity and many new miles of railway have been constructed in Indian Territory. I am only able to give such information in reference to this matter as has been furnished me by the companies mentioned below:

Miles of railway constructed during the year ended June 30, 1903.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co	25.25
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:	
St. Louis, San Francisco and New Orleans Railway	90.7
Platter cut-off, from Platter to a point near Mead, Ind. T.	9.35
Sulphur Springs Railway	8.83
Arkansas Valley and Western	22
Ozark and Cherokee Central	114.761
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co	245.641
Fort Smith and Western Railroad Co	9.41
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co.:	49
Krebs Branch, Carbon to Gaines Creek	4
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma—	
Stevens to Dewey	23.4
Wybark to Coweta	21.2
	48.6

Conclusion.—I appreciate the cordial support given me by your Office and the Department in discharging the difficult and arduous duties devolving on the agent at this agency.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN IOWA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAUK AND FOX AGENCY.

SAUK AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.

Toledo, August 12, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Sauk and Fox Reservation, so-called, is situated in Tama County, Iowa, and consists of 3,000 acres of land, the composition of which embraces every variety of soil and topographical condition incident to central Iowa, including river and creek bottom, prairie, and timbered bluff and bottom lands, and is watered by the Iowa River and numerous creeks which are tributary thereto, the former flowing from west to east through the entire length of the reservation.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway, also the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, run through the central and southern part of the Indian lands, and there is also a public highway located through the reservation, which is the principal thoroughfare leading from Tama to Montour, the first named of which cities lies 3 miles east of said reservation and the latter 4 miles west, which towns, with Toledo, constitute the principal trading places of the Indians. The Iowa River is spanned on the Indian lands by a fine steel bridge on said highway, which makes it very convenient for the Indians when wishing to pass from one side of their reservation to the other, particularly as the river is not fordable during long periods of time.

Much of this reservation consists of the finest agricultural lands in Iowa, and the residue could be converted into excellent meadow and grazing lands by being tiled and cleared of the underbrush with which much of the hill land and some of the bottom lands are encumbered.

Agriculture.—Each succeeding year sees a larger area of land devoted to corn raising than the season of the former year, and the fiscal year just closed was not an exception to the rule. A very large per cent of the area planted this season has, however, been ruined by the successive overflows of the Iowa River during the working season. Perhaps not over 50 per cent of the acreage planted to corn could be cultivated because of these unusual overflows of the river during the month of June. Some of these ruined fields, however, have been sown to millet, and some remuneration will result for the labor expended.

No changes have taken place in the extent of the real estate holdings of these people since my last annual report, and the tenure of title continues the same as heretofore, of the nature of which the Indian Department is already well advised.

The bitter factional feeling which has existed among these Indians for several years on account of rivalry for the chieftaincy, and of which mention has been made in former reports, has largely disappeared, and much more amicable relations seem to exist among the Indians at large. The intensely hostile feeling against the agency school and education has been wonderfully modified, and the opposition which still exists in the minds of the old people has assumed a passive form. Some of the young people are beginning to realize the benefits arising even from the primary elements of an education, and are inquiring why they can not go to school.

Evolution in the mind of the Indian is a slow process, and he is very reluctant to forsake his old modes of life, which he has followed for generations, and adopt the new and untried by him. But the leaven is working—slowly it may be, but surely—as is manifested in their better houses, clothing, general condition, and home surroundings. As an evidence of the fact that these Indians are desiring and obtaining better conditions and appliances in their homes, I cite the following: In their homes, premises, and farms they have—

Cook stoves	30	Hogs	109
Sewing machines	16	Cattle	10
Farm wagons	55	Field corn	acres. 300
Spring wagons and buggies...	65	Sweet and squaw corn ..do....	75
Covered carriages	6	Beans of all varieties ..do....	65
Domestic poultry	700	Potatoes	do.... 25
Horses, American	100	Squash	do.... 10
Ponies, Indian	350	Millet	do.... 40

In addition to the above, they are fairly well supplied with farming implements of various kinds, including harness for their teams.

Another evidence of the advancing thought of these Indians may be cited in the

fact that one man has a telephone of his own in his house and another (a returned student from our agency school) has a typewriter, with which he writes both the English and Indian languages.

These tendencies to appropriate and use these modern appliances of civilization presages and indicates a growing desire for the better things of Christian civilization, and these Indians need patient teaching and encouragement, with firm but gentle treatment rather than the threatenings and rigors of the law, to induce them to go forward and embrace it in all of its requirements.

Their domestic and social relations have much improved in the past few years, and while the Indian custom of marriage and divorce still prevails, the former is held more sacred and the latter is of rare occurrence as compared with former years, and there is positively no trace of an admixture of blood with the white race among the younger Indians of this tribe; neither have we any evidence of immorality or illegitimacy more than prevails elsewhere.

Intoxicating liquors.—The law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians has been rigidly enforced wherever evidence sufficient to warrant proceedings against parties charged with violating said law could be secured. One white man, whom I have long suspected of surreptitiously furnishing the Indians with liquor, was proceeded against in the State courts, and was heavily fined and served ninety days in the county jail for his offense. Four Indians and two white men are held to the grand jury (Federal), which meets in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 8, 1903, and will answer for their offense before said tribunal. Since the arrest of the persons above referred to no infraction of the law has been reported to me or has fallen under my own personal observation.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reservation are located on the public highway above mentioned, at a point where the said highway crosses the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and consist of 1 two-story house with 6 rooms and cellar, with council room attached; 1 barn, 1 poultry house, and 1 coal house. The house, which is the residence of the additional farmer, has very recently been thoroughly renovated, painted on the inside, and every room papered, and is now in fine condition, as are all of the other buildings.

Sanitary.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been fairly good, no epidemic or unusual disease having prevailed. Tuberculosis and kindred diseases seem to be the prevailing cause of the high death rate among them.

A careful census taken on the 30th day of June, 1903, reveals the fact that population remained stationary during the year, the number of births and deaths having been the same (10 of each). The census shows the following numbers and classifications:

Total number of Indians enrolled (males, 181; females, 157)	338
Males over 18	81
Females over 14	88
Children from 6 to 16 (males, 62; females, 62)	124

Aside from the above enumeration there are a few Winnebago (6) who are not enrolled, but who make this reservation their permanent abiding place.

Many of these children who are shown to be of school age by this census are not available for school purposes, as doubtless several of them are married; they frequently enter the marriage relation at the immature age of 14 years.

School farm.—The agency school farm lies detached from the reservation, some three miles intervening at the nearest point of contact. It consists of 70 acres of fine arable land, lying west of and just outside the corporate limits of the city of Toledo, the county seat of Tama County.

There is a fine grove of young timber lying immediately west of the buildings, on the higher ground, affording protection against storms and high winds, and forming a beautiful background for the same when viewed from the main street of Toledo, one mile away.

Buildings.—The school buildings consist of 1 dormitory and school building, 2 stories and basement, built of red pressed brick; 1 warehouse and carpenter shop, 1 laundry and sewing room, both of which are 2 stories and built of brick; 1 barn with basement, 1 poultry house, 1 ice house, 1 hog house, 1 double corn crib and wagon house, 1 forage house and cattle shed, all of which are frame and are in good condition. There is also a large root cellar for the storage of potatoes and other vegetables, etc.

During the fiscal year 1903 the dormitory or main school building was thoroughly repaired by being replastered wherever needed, the walls either painted or calcimined, the woodwork all painted and varnished, and the plastered ceiling in the boys' basement removed and replaced with steel ceiling. The warehouse and sewing room (second story of the laundry building) have also been finished by being

well plastered, mop boards put in place, and the woodwork all painted. The buildings on the school farm are all in good condition.

The school building will accommodate 80 pupils with but very little crowding, both with school room and dormitory facilities. This building is heated with steam and lighted with gasoline gas, and an abundant supply of very good water is furnished by the waterworks of the city of Toledo. It is also furnished with a very satisfactory sewerage system, which discharges into Deer Creek, a running stream some 40 rods distant from the premises. There is also a good water system at the barn, consisting of a deep well, wind-mill, cistern, and water tank, all connected with the necessary pipes to make them available for use and convenience.

The average attendance during the past year (1903) has been 73, the largest enrollment being 92, and the prospect for an increase in the average during the present fiscal year is very good.

Including the superintendent, we have 10 employees at the school, some of which are comparatively new to the service, but who have all worked efficiently and harmoniously together for the advancement of the interests of the school.

Needs of the school.—The school plant is much in need of a superintendent's cottage and office, which has been provided for by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1903.

Notwithstanding the fact that no death of any pupil has occurred at the school since its organization, we need a room where any patient afflicted with any contagious disease could be isolated and kept from contact with the other pupils (should such case occur) and the spread of such disease prevented and the other pupils be protected from possible danger.

If this school is to grow and expand to its greatest possible usefulness, we need another dormitory of equal or greater capacity than the one now constituting the school proper. This would necessitate the purchase of an additional 80 acres of land which lies contiguous to the present school farm.

In my opinion, the energies of this school should be directed along the lines of practical agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising for the boys, and for the girls practical housekeeping in all of its departments and requirements. Fully equipped and its energies directed as above indicated, it can be made a powerful factor for good to these people and all others who may come within the scope of its influence.

In closing this report I wish to express my high appreciation of the many courtesies received at the hands of the Indian Department in all of the business transactions of the fiscal year just closed; also to all of the employees at the agency and school for prompt and efficient services rendered in their various capacities during the said year.

I am, very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WM. G. MALIN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAUK AND FOX SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school.

The location of this school is all that one could desire for drainage, good water and beautiful surroundings. These facts have helped largely in keeping the children healthy, happy, and satisfied.

The average attendance for the year has been 73. The attendance of the Sauk and Fox children has been very irregular and unsatisfactory. Eighteen were enrolled during the year. Three of last year's pupils were married.

The opposition of the older Indians to education is still strong. The decisions and open-court declarations of Judge Shiras, of this Federal district, in the cases brought before him by my predecessor, Mr. Nellis, and present agent, Mr. Malin, has worked disaster to this school, so far as the Iowa Indians are concerned. (See Federal Reporter, Vol. 98, No. 3, in re Lela-Puc-Ka-Chee, for some of these decisions.)

The industrial and domestic training of pupils has been excellent. Those in regular attendance have made wonderful progress. The farm has been well cultivated. Thirty tons of hay have been made and put away in the barn and shed. About \$400 in hogs and cattle have been raised and sold. A record of the dairy cows, the amount of milk they have supplied, has been kept. The corn gathered last fall was sufficient to carry all the stock through the winter and spring in good shape. The individual gardens and the large school garden have kept the school well supplied with vegetables. Diversified crops were planted in proper season in the face of adverse weather, and present indications are that good crops will be harvested.

The Course of Study has been followed as closely as our conditions would permit with very satisfactory results.

The evening hours have received special attention. Wednesday evenings have been given over to talks by employees along some industrial line. Friday evenings have been devoted to the three literary societies as begun last year. The interest in these societies was well sustained throughout the year. Saturday evenings have usually been set aside for socials, play night, and entertainments of various kinds. The other evenings have been fully utilized to the most advantage.

All special days have been appropriately celebrated.

The school has attracted hundreds of visitors during the year. Many of these have been distinguished people, such as various members of the Indian Rights Association, Colonel Bryan, Captain

Hobson, E. V. Cook, Mrs. A. E. Shipley, and Hon. Champ Clark, who have addressed the school on various occasions.

Quite extensive repairs have been made on the main building, commissary, and laundry. The health of the school has been excellent. We have been remarkably free from contagious diseases of any form.

Aside from the Sac and Fox children, we have had very few runaways.

Supervisor House has honored us with two visits during the year.

Filling the positions with regular appointees, good sanitary conditions, regular attendance of pupils, the escape from any serious accident, the harmonious work of the employes have combined to cause everyone to feel that the school has just completed the most successful and most satisfactory year in its history.

Mr. Malin has been uniformly kind to all connected with the school.

Very respectfully,

MALCOLM W. ODELL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Wm. G. Malin, United States Indian Agent,
Sauk & Fox (Iowa) Agency.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KICKAPOO, IOWA, AND SAUK AND FOX OF MISSOURI.

KICKAPOO TRAINING SCHOOL,
Germantown, Kans., August 11, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting herewith my first annual report as superintendent and special disbursing agent for the Kickapoo Training school and superintendent in charge of the Sauk and Fox of Missouri and Great Nemaha day schools and agency. Having taken charge of these schools and agency late in the fiscal year, i. e., May 1, 1903, my report must necessarily be limited and incomplete.

Kickapoo Allotment Council.—By direction of the Indian Office in communication dated April 22, 1903, in pursuance of act of February 28, 1899, and an act of March 3, 1903, amending section 5 of the act of February 28, 1899, a council of the Kickapoo Indians was called on May 16, 1903, to which all chiefs, headmen, and male adults were invited. In open council, after full explanation by reliable interpreters and free discussion, a majority of the headmen and adults accepted the provisions of the amended enactment, thus agreeing to a pro rata allotment as provided for in section 5 of the amended act. Ex-Agent Honnell rendered valuable assistance in negotiating the acceptance of the provisions.

Improvements.—The new office building was erected during June, 1903, at a cost of about \$750, being under an open-market purchase. It required much of the time and supervision of the superintendent. The dimensions were 16 by 32 feet, giving two rooms and an entry, making ample provisions for the requirements of this school.

Flood.—Five weeks of almost continuous rainfall in this section of the country greatly retarded all farm work, making prospects for the crops rather poor for this season.

Census.—The names of the three tribes constituting this agency, their separate and aggregate population, and statistical information relating thereto, are shown in the foregoing statement, viz:

	Number on reservation.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	School children.
Iowa.....	221	43	57	72
Kickapoo.....	210	54	36	51
Sauk and Fox of Missouri.....	78	24	21	16
Total.....	509	121	114	139

Kickapoo Training School.—This school is located on the Kickapoo Reservation, 7 miles west of Horton, Kans. The buildings consist of one large dormitory, a capacity for 70 pupils—it is in good repair—an employes' cottage, nearly new, and an office building recently erected, 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 a spring in the pasture. The pump is run by windmill during the windy season and a gasoline engine at other times. The engine is in poor repair.

Great Nemaha Day School.—This school has been conducted on the Iowa Reservation

in Brown County, Kans., in the building abandoned by the Great Nemaha Boarding School two years ago. This building is in great need of repair. It would be very expensive to keep so large a building in repair for the use of one or two rooms required for the day school. The building is deteriorating for want of repairs and should be disposed of and a day-school building substituted. I am unable to speak of the progress of this school by reason of my brief acquaintance therewith.

Sauk and Fox Day School.—This school has been conducted on the Sauk and Fox Reservation in Brown County, Kans., in a church building rented by the Indians for that purpose. Recommendations have been made for providing a suitable building for this school for another year.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the employees, the aid of Ex-Agent Honnell, and the courtesies of the Indian Office officials in starting in my new field of labor.

Very respectfully,

O. C. EDWARDS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF POTAWATOMI.

POTAWATOMI AGENCY, *Nadaw, Kans., August 25, 1903.*

SIR: Complying with instructions in section 203 of the regulations of the Indian Office, I take pleasure in transmitting my first annual report of the affairs of this agency, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

I reported as superintendent of the Potawatomi Training School, May 1, 1903, and on July 1, 1903, signed for all Government property and assumed charge of the affairs of this agency in addition thereto.

Census.—The population of the Potawatomi Indians belonging to this agency as corrected to June 30, 1903, viz:

Males 18 years of age and over	180
Females 18 years of age and over	150
School children 6 to 17 years of age.....	170
Children under 6 years of age	102
Total (male, 344; female, 258)	602

Allotments.—There have already been allotted of these lands under the act of February 8, 1887, 596 allotments. There yet remain approximately 16,000 acres of surplus lands, the same being under council by the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of this tribe with the view to allotting said surplus land to children born since former allotments were made and to absentees.

Leasing.—About 200 leases for grazing and agricultural lands of allotted Indians are at this time in successful operation.

Inherited-land sales.—My records show that there have been paid these Indians, through sale of inherited lands, \$36,550 the past year. In some instances this has resulted in harm to the Indian by reason of gambling and drunkenness, but in a majority of cases they have used their money wisely in paying debts and making improvements on their own allotments. The selling of these lands is well conceived, since it closes titles that are becoming more complicated each year and brings to the reservation desirable white families, which must result in great good to these people. In a short time the district school will follow and the Indian will merge into the ways of his white brother.

Missionary work.—The Roman Catholic Church has done successful missionary work among these people. Some attempt has been made by the Methodist Episcopal Church, but with slight success.

School.—The school buildings are in good state of repair. The children of school age residing on this reservation are approximately 121; average attendance in the school last year was 77. Several new buildings are needed, but this has been made the subject of a separate report.

Employees.—The school and agency have as a whole a good set of employees. An impartial rating has been accorded each in the efficiency reports during the year.

Conclusion.—I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of faithful service on part of my clerks and, with a few exceptions, all other employees of this agency and school, and for the constant support accorded me by your office since taking charge of this agency.

Very respectfully,

G. L. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF CHIPPEWA ON L'ANSE RESERVATION.

L'ANSE, MICH., June 30, 1903.

SIR: The habits of my Indians are fairly good. Of course "the drink" is indulged in by a great part of the male members at times. They are disposed to be self-sustaining and are with few exceptions. Most of them are making some progress, especially in farming, "logging," etc. However, most of this is done on taxable lands. But few actually live on their reserve. They are also making pleasing progress in mental development. They are laying more stress in having their children schooled, and I am now completing a party of children to take to the Carlisle Indian School. This is especially desirable, as a time is rapidly coming when the chiefs must be men of some technical knowledge.

No events particularly noteworthy have occurred. However, there have been no records kept by my predecessors, and there is nothing to guide me in this report other than what I have seen since I took charge (April 4, 1903); therefore most of my report will be covered by the statistics.

There is no use for missionaries on this reserve. I find practically all of my Indians to be English-speaking people, civil in manner, and not unlike the working class of the whites. Their customs of marriage are those of the whites.

All offenses are tried before the justices and county or circuit judges, and the offenders are punished as any citizens except for hunting or fishing out of season when it is on their reserve, which, of course, is not covered by the State game laws.

As to schooling the Indian children: They live at either one of two of what is known as the missions. One of these so-called missions is on one side of Keweenaw Bay, and the other is on the other side. At the Catholic Mission there is a convent at which most of the Indian girls are taught the year round. However, there is also a public school there known as the Assinius School, at which both Indian and white children are taught during the fall and winter months. The Indian boys are also taught at the Catholic Mission in the same way as described for the girls. Neither girls nor boys are taught to any extent after they become large in size—from 14 up. A great number of them are sent at that age—some younger, of course—to the different Government schools for the Indians—Carlisle, Haskell, Mount Pleasant, etc.—so that their opportunities for getting an education are not bad, and many of them under my care show the good effects of it.

DOUGLAS MCINTYRE, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY, MINN., August 11, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency. The census taken June 30, 1903, shows the following population:

Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	878
Males above 18 years	232
Females above 14 years	278
Children 6 to 16 years	209
Cass and Winnebagoshish Pillager Chippewa	450
Males above 18 years	116
Females above 14 years	140
Children 6 to 16 years	123
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa	618
Males above 18 years	158
Females above 14 years	181
Children 6 to 16 years	182
Red Lake Chippewa	1,341
Males above 18 years	312
Females above 14 years	418
Children 6 to 16 years	352
Total (males, 1,641; females, 1,646)	3,287
Reported 1902	3,217
Gain	70

Schools.—The five boarding schools under my direction were all filled above the regulation capacity, but not overcrowded.

The greatest drawback in the education of Indian children is the lack of interest taken in it by their parents. They not only do not discourage running away from school, but in many cases encourage their children in it, even hiding them from the police when sent for them, and in some cases forcibly resisting them in the execution of this duty. The law and regulations provide that an agent may punish Indians who interfere with the police, but when no rations are issued and nothing can be withheld from them, no other means than the guardhouse remains, which in nearly every case is impracticable. There are many children of school age who should be in school, but without a compulsory law or regulation which does not depend upon the whim or caprice of the Indian, and a legal punishment for an infraction of this regulation, many of the children will grow up in ignorance. If sufficient school facilities were provided to care for and educate all Indian children of school age, and every child of that age required to attend, whether willing or unwilling, the education of the Indian would advance as far in five years as it will in twenty under the rule now in force. If the Indian is to be educated, it must be done in spite of his opposition, but will never be accomplished with his consent in any reasonable time. It is true such a rule would make more or less trouble, and might result in war in certain cases; but there are worse things than war, and allowing Indian children to grow up in ignorance is one of them. The only hope of the race is in the education of the children, and this can be accomplished only by compelling attendance no less.

Attention is again invited to the lack of facilities for caring for the sick children at each of the boarding schools. A small hospital should be erected at each school for this purpose. To care properly for the sick in the dormitories occupied by the other children is neither practicable nor hygienic.

In my last report attention was invited to the alarming increase of drunkenness among the Indians. Since that time I have been prosecuting all cases where I could obtain positive evidence against white men engaged in this traffic. It has checked it very materially in certain localities, but a great deal is still sold to Indians, and will continue to be sold until all United States officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws take enough interest to report and prosecute cases known to them and the community at large is taught it is a crime.

Allotments.—The allotting of Indians closed on April 30 to enable the provisions of the Morris bill to be carried out. Practically all the Indians under my control have been allotted excepting the Red Lake band. An effort was made during the year to obtain from the Red Lake Indians a relinquishment of 11 townships on the west of their reservation, but owing to a number of unfair provisions in the bill submitted to them for this purpose they rejected it. If this tract could be disposed of in some way, paying the Indians a fair price for it, it would greatly benefit the people of the State and would not be in any way a hardship for the Indians. The standing pine on their diminished reservation should then be cut for the benefit of the band, and the Indians would then consent to being allotted. I wish to invite the attention of the Department to this point, as I believe it to be a practicable and just solution of the Red Lake problem.

No timber operations have been conducted on the reservation during the year. About 15,000,000 feet of pine blew down in July of last year. I could not obtain permission to cut and sell it, and much of it will be lost. Fire has already passed through a part of it.

The Morris bill provides for the disposition of all the pine except that on Red Lake diminished reservation. Cutting under it should commence by January 1, 1904. If the provisions of this bill are honestly and intelligently carried out the Indians will be greatly benefited. During the past year the Bureau of Forestry has done much toward establishing a forest reserve within the ceded Indian lands under this agency authorized by the Morris bill. The terms of this bill provide for the setting aside of 10 sections of pine timber lands which will not be cut, also reserving 5 per cent of all the pine on remainder of the forest reserve area for the purpose of reforestation.

The wisdom of this act of the General Government is readily conceded by all, but no provision has been made for reimbursing the Indians for the pine thus withheld from sale and appropriated by the General Government for a forest reserve. The law provides that the Indian shall be paid for the pine upon his ceded lands when disposed of, and he is clearly entitled to be reimbursed for the timber thus withheld. The amount and value of the timber can be readily ascertained when the 95 per cent of pine is cut and sold on the cut-over lands of the forest reserve. The 10 sections not cut over should be carefully estimated, and payment made based upon the estimate and price of timber on adjacent lands.

I would also recommend that the pine on Indian allotments, on ceded lands, the cutting of which is not provided for by the Morris bill, be cut when the pine is taken from territory in which they are situated. This, with the preceding subject, has been laid before the Department in a previous communication explaining my reason for recommending this action.

I gratefully acknowledge the loyal and intelligent support willingly given me by each and every one of my employees in the work pertaining to the agency, and thank the Department for the fair treatment and courtesies accorded me.

G. L. SCOTT,
Major, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROSS LAKE SCHOOL.

CROSS LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Leech Lake Agency, Minn., July 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Attendance.—The enrollment has been large enough to maintain an average attendance of more than the capacity of the school; yet it has not been entirely satisfactory for the reason that this attendance has been gained only after very much trouble and hard work. The parents tolerate the school with sullen indifference, and withhold their children on the slightest pretext. I look for the breaking down of this animosity within the next year or two.

Literary work.—Progress in this department, as a whole, has necessarily been slow. Those children giving us little or no trouble in keeping them in school have made rapid strides in the different branches pursued. Of the others I can not speak so well. More progress has been made, however, by all than can be gleaned from a cursory inspection of this department.

The action of the Department in abolishing the position of teacher is going to prove a serious handicap to this school and is regretted very much. From personal experience and knowledge of the conditions prevailing here, as set forth in several former communications, I know positively that the work can not be properly done. I certainly could have looked forward to a very successful year had the teacher remained, but as it is I can only promise to make the best of a very hard proposition.

Industrial work.—The industrial work has been carried on in conformity with the Course of Study as nearly as was practicable with the limited means at our command, and has been quite satisfactory. Much time has been spent in the cultivation of the garden. Last year, as nearly as I can recall it, our garden produced 500 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 15 bushels carrots, 5 bushels beans, 20 bushels ruta-bagas, 500 head cabbages, and radishes, peas, cucumbers, squash, and pumpkins in abundance. At the present time our garden gives promise of fully as heavy yield as last year.

Two of the larger boys have been apprenticed to the blacksmith, and they have done fairly well. Much work has been done in clearing off underbrush, repairing and building fences, etc.

Health.—On this subject all that need be said is that we have not had the services of a doctor for the past twenty months.

Employees.—The employees have been "good, bad, and indifferent." Owing to the salaries being so small, it is very difficult to secure good employees, and very much more difficult to keep them any length of time. It is unreasonable to expect an employee at \$300 per annum to be as efficient as have been made, the good ones usually resigning, and the poor ones resigning also on request.

Buildings.—The school plant comprises seven buildings, all of which, with the exception of the school building, are in good repair. The warehouse is much too small. The school building needs put all the buildings in first class shape.

Improvements needed.—It is very essential that water and sewerage systems be installed. Since the opening of this school all sewage has been carried away by hand, and for the supply of water a force pump has been depended upon.

An addition to the main building, increasing the capacity of the school to about 60, is needed. The building as it stands affords no bathrooms, reading room, mess room, nor sitting room. These rooms are entirely crowded out, and then we are crowded. These improvements, in addition to a larger warehouse mentioned above, comprise our modest request for the better equipment of this school.

Official visitors.—I have to acknowledge the flying visit of Supervisor J. F. House, and several visits of Maj. G. L. Scott, acting agent at this agency, during the fiscal year just closed.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Major Scott for the courtesy accorded me, and for his efforts in building up this school. Those loyal and faithful employees who have conscientiously performed their duties I desire to thank also.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MORRISON, *Principal Teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Through Acting Agent Maj. G. L. Scott.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BENA SCHOOL.

BENA BOARDING SCHOOL, August 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Bena Boarding School. The school did not open until the 12th of September on account of the building and grounds being in disorder from the work which was being done on the new addition to the school and on repairs throughout the main building.

There were enrolled in the school during the year 68 pupils, of which number 14 were transferred at the beginning of the year to make room for others who were not in school. The attendance has been regular, excepting a few cases of runaways and at the time of the sugar-making vacation, when some did not return to the school promptly on the time set. The average attendance for the ten months that school was in session was 47.4. There has never been any trouble here in filling the school, and it is unfortunate that we have not the facilities for accommodating more of the children

that are within this district. In going over the rolls I find that the scholastic population for the ensuing year of children between 5 and 18 years of age is 183, and from my own observation I should judge that about one-third of these children are out of school every year, and possibly about the same per cent of them have never seen inside of a schoolhouse.

Health.—The health of the school, both of pupils and employees, has been perfect, with the exception of a light attack of measles, the school being interrupted only a week on that account.

Improvements.—By authority granted in July an addition was built onto the school building, which consisted of separate play rooms, bathrooms, and lavatories for girls and boys, mess dining-room and kitchen, a dormitory, and employees' room. Also, waterworks and sewerage were put in. A new water tank was raised 40 feet and inclosed, which afforded better fire protection. This tank burned down on the 13th of December, having caught fire from a stove which was kept in an inclosure beneath the tower. Authority was given, however, to have it immediately rebuilt, and a larger wooden tank was put up. A blacksmith and carpenter shop building was constructed and cement walks laid around the grounds. These improvements greatly added to the effectual workings of the school. Heretofore we had been greatly handicapped on account of the crowded condition of the school.

Still more improvements were asked for this year and the request granted in full. They are as follows: A hennery, 12 by 16 feet; a hogsty, 16 by 48 feet; a barn, 26 by 50 feet; 108 rods of advance fencing for the school and garden, and a hot-air engine for pumping water in place of the windmill, which was ineffectual on account of there not being enough wind to keep the tank filled. The hennery and hogsty will be of great advantage in the instruction of the pupils on the care and utilization of poultry and pigs.

Literary and industrial departments.—The correlation of these departments, in conformity with the Course of Study issued by the superintendent of Indian schools, has been the method of instruction. All children took active part in the planting of the school garden and in caring for the same. In this work much interest was taken by pupils and employees alike, and as a result the school will have an abundance of vegetables for the winter.

The large girls were given regularly once a week special lessons in home cooking, sewing, fancy and laundry work. Several showed at the close of school marked proficiency in the arts of house-keeping. They were taught to cook vegetables of all kinds, meats, bread, and some pastry cooking. Once a week one or two girls were allowed to prepare and serve a meal for the employees' club as a test of their knowledge of cooking.

The smaller children also received instruction in the art of housekeeping in the schoolroom under the supervision of the teacher, where a doll house was kept and completely equipped for the purpose. Regular meals were prepared, and washings and all other work was done, as in a well regulated household, in a play spirit. The interest taken and pleasure derived from this method of instruction was great.

The large boys were kept constantly at work, and much work outside of the general routine of keeping a supply of wood on hand and caring for the stock, etc., was accomplished. Eight hundred cedar posts were gotten out during the winter for fencing purposes, and much work was done up to the close of school in grading in front of the school and laying sod on the lawn. Flower beds were made and flowers planted by the school children. In another year we expect to have our grounds in first-class condition.

The entertainments given during the year by the pupils, under the instruction of the teacher, showed excellent training and ability on the part of the pupils, and were occasions of much pleasure to all. Occasional parties and picnics were given the pupils, in which a knowledge of social etiquette was gained along with the pleasure. All holidays were appropriately observed.

We were visited during the year by Supervisor House, from whom we received valuable suggestions. We also had frequent visits from our acting agent, Maj. G. L. Scott, whom I desire to thank for his able support and interest taken in the school.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge my appreciation for the kind consideration given this school by the Indian Office during the past year.

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. WARREN,
Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Maj. G. L. Scott, acting Indian agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.,
September 4, 1903.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in office letter of May 29, 1903, I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the fiscal year 1903.

The census of the Indians belonging to this reservation shows the total number to be 4,744, composed as follows:

White Earth Mississippi	1,607
Otter-tail Pillager	712
Nonremoval Mille Lac	828
Removal Mille Lac	394
Pembina	316
Gull Lake	340
Leech Lake Pillager	301
White Oak Point	85
Fond du Lac	103
Cass and Winnebagoishish	58
	4,744
Males above 18 years of age	1,174
Females above 14 years of age	1,346
Children between the ages of 6 and 16, attending school or not ..	1,409

The greatest obstacle to overcome in the civilizing of the Indian is the selling of liquor to them, and it is a very difficult task for those engaged in the Indian Service to cope with it. In the past the white communities surrounding the reservation assisted the officials very much in the capture of those engaged in the traffic on account of fear they had for intoxicated Indians. But to-day the situation is different, the white communities have no fear and render no assistance whatever in detecting those selling intoxicants to Indians. Owing to these facts more stringent laws should be enacted. It should be made an offense for a person to have liquor in his possession on an Indian reservation, and the United States marshals should have funds at their disposal for the purpose of detecting the sale of liquor in the villages outside of reservations.

During the past six months the Minneapolis and St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company has surveyed a line of railroad across the west end of the reservation and has been granted a right of way. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a part of the Great Northern Railway system, has also surveyed a line across, which practically parallels the Soo line. These roads will be of great advantage to the Indians in furnishing a market for the produce they raise and encourage them to farming operations on a much larger scale.

Early in the fiscal year authority was granted to expend \$5,000 in the employment of able-bodied male Indians at \$1.25 per day. I am fully convinced that this employment has done more for the advancement of these Indians than the annuity and stumpage payments. The change for the better is very noticeable. They all, men, women, and children, are much better dressed, and the complaints of hardships and destitution have become very few. During the last year many miles of wagon roads have been built and repaired, and sidewalks and fences built about the agency, which has been a great benefit to the reservation in general.

The fact that at least one of the proposed railroads has given out that they will reach the Wild Rice River, two-thirds across the reservation, in time to take out fall crops has encouraged many, and there is much more produce this fall than heretofore, and many additional hundred acres have been put under cultivation.

There are on this reservation three boarding schools and three day schools maintained by the Government, and one boarding school supported and managed by the Catholic Mission, with accommodations, in all, for about 500 pupils. Of the three Government boarding schools, only one, the White Earth Boarding School, is a modern school plant. The one at Wild Rice River and the one at Pine Point are both old, dilapidated plants, and almost uninhabitable.

The White Earth Boarding School is a well-constructed and well-equipped school plant, and would be a credit to any white community. During the last year several improvements have been made on this plant in the way of building new fences, new sidewalks, and an employees' building, and a new shop building is now in course of construction. The buildings have all been calcimined and varnished inside and the plastering repaired where needed, the floors have been oiled, the desks stained and varnished in the school building, and the plumbing repaired where needed during the vacation months just passed. The buildings have also received a new coat of paint on the woodwork outside, so that now the entire plant is about as good as money and labor can make it.

Much good work has been done in all the schools on the reservation, and I have now taken steps to see that every child on the reservation of suitable age and condition is placed in some school, and if my recommendations already submitted to the Department are favorably considered I am confident that this can be done. I realize fully that the solution of the Indian problem depends upon the education of the young, and through them alone we may hope to obtain the desired results.

I desire to thank your Office for the many courtesies extended to me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

SIMON MICHELET,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Browning, Mont., August 24, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The annual census shows the following:

Males, 1,004; females, 1,037	2,041
Males above 18 years of age	530
Females above 14 years of age	722
Children of school age 6 to 18—males, 282; females, 248.....	530

The past year has demonstrated the fact that the Piegans will work. Last fall work was commenced on an irrigating ditch, mention of which was made in the last annual report of this agency. Much opposition, by a small but noisy minority, developed to the prosecution of this work. By misrepresentation, cajolery, and threats many of the Indians were induced to refuse to go to work. We had a hard winter and some suffering ensued. This spring, however, the office was besieged with appeals for the commencement of work on the ditch. At present the work is suspended pending a report from the irrigation engineer of the department.

The ration roll, which two years ago contained over 2,100 names, has been cut down to about 550.

The past year has been a particularly hard one on the cattle industry. Commencing with the 4th of November crusted snow and ice covered the range, making it necessary to feed hay to a much greater extent than usual. This condition lasted until very late in the spring, the climax coming in an unusually severe snowstorm the middle of May when the calves were dropping. For several years prior to 1901 approximately 1,000,000 pounds of beef were purchased from outside parties for issue. By reason of the cut in issues of subsistence, more beef is eaten to-day on the reservation than ever before. All this consumes "Indian cattle." Largely in consequence of the above, our cattle census shows a decrease, having fallen from 19,709 head in 1902 to 19,090 head for this year.

While this has always been accounted a cattle country, each year demonstrates more clearly that the agricultural possibilities are very great. A renewed effort was made this year to induce the Indians to plant more largely vegetables, to the end that they might have something to eat other than beef straight. The indications are that some success has been achieved.

The report of W. H. Matson, superintendent of the agency boarding school, is forwarded herewith. The need of new and more commodious buildings is very urgent.

The school of the Holy Family Mission on Two-Medicine continues to do excellent work. Modern, comfortable, and substantial buildings add much to the efficiency of the work.

I thank you for courteous help.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. MONTEATH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BROWNING, MONT.,
July 17, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you my annual report of the Blackfeet Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The enrollment for each month was: September, 17 boys, 24 girls; October, 18 boys, 23 girls; November, 27 boys, 30 girls; December, 30 boys, 30 girls; January, 29 boys, 31 girls; February, 29 boys, 31 girls; March, 29 boys, 32 girls; April, 30 boys, 31 girls; May, 31 boys, 31 girls; June, 31 boys, 31 girls. From this it will be seen that after October the enrollment reached and remained at or exceeded the rated capacity, 57, and that the average attendance for the eight months after October equaled the capacity. The children being slow in getting in during the first two months of the school year reduced the average attendance for the ten months to 53.6. This showing suggests the importance of an enrollment equal, at least, to the capacity of the school at the opening of the term.

The health of the children was exceptionally good compared with former years. There were but 7 sick-room cases, though 10 pupils were sent home because of various ailments, among them incipient consumption, pulmonary hemorrhage, glandular tuberculosis, and sore eyes.

In February one of the teachers resigned without previous notice, in consequence of which it was late in March before another appointment was made, the classroom work in the meantime being performed by one teacher. Both rooms kept to the course of study as nearly as could be, good work was done, and a class of 7 pupils prepared for advancement to some school of higher grade.

The industrial work was limited to the care of stock, providing wood and water for kitchen, laundry, and all occupied rooms, cooking, laundering, mending, and manufacturing in the sewing room, garden and field planting.

Some of the older girls cut and made dresses and other garments for themselves and others not at school from goods purchased at the stores. The trimming of these articles and the work as a whole showed marked proficiency in the use of the needle. When occasion required the older girls of the kitchen details proved themselves capable of managing the kitchen help and preparing the meals in an expeditious and satisfactory manner. The work of the girls in the laundry was good, and from among them a selection could have been made capable of managing that department.

The school herd was reduced to 26 head with a view to bringing its care within the compass of the school boys, who are now small, and to increasing its productiveness for dairy purposes. The gain in productiveness, however, was not apparent, the cows being of the wild range ancestry rather than of an improved milking strain, and the results of course were natural—a limited flow of an inferior quality of milk, one-half of which was taken by the growing calves. For beef purposes the herd had been graded up until there have been taken from it a number of prime individuals.

Owing to the heavy rains in June and July of last year, which flooded the ground until all plant life was destroyed, the garden was a complete failure. There was, as usual, a large planting this season, and from present indications there will be some potatoes to harvest. One hundred tons of hay were put in stack on the school farm.

In the line of improvements a new floor was put down in the boys' waiting room, floors repaired in dining room, sick room, and one dormitory, roof on main building repaired and painted, the plastering in all the rooms and halls of the main and class-room buildings repaired, and these buildings papered throughout. All former dinginess was thus removed, and a more presentable appearance everywhere obtained. In the matter of repairs, however, in old buildings there is no end to the needs. Before school opens for another term the sinks in the bathrooms should be replaced by new ones, new steps laid in the stairway, and more or less work done on the floors, cloak rooms, banisters, etc.

Thanking you for your uniform kindness in granting all requests made in the interest of the school, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON, *Superintendent.*

J. H. MONTEATH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *October 7, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Crow Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The Indians of this reservation up to July 1, 1902, had been living in communities and working the farms of each district in common. John K. Rankin, United States allotting agent, up to this date had made allotments to 1,000 Indians. I started the work of breaking up the communities and placing the Indian upon his own land. These lands in very few instances were fenced, and we have been working along the lines of well-fencing 20 to 40 acres of irrigable lands, thus better enabling the Indian to put in a crop that he could better care for. We have insisted that the Indian get good posts and set them well in the ground before the office would issue him the wire necessary for fencing. The farms on which the community work was being done had been used for a number of years and had become foul with Russian thistles, sunflowers, wild oats, etc., consequently our crops for this season were nearly a failure; but we were compelled to do the best we could with these lands, as we had no others fenced.

The Big Horn and Pryor districts, where we had the best show for crops, were visited by a severe hailstorm just as the grain was ripe enough to cut, which destroyed fully one-half of the crop. At the beginning of the present spring work we had prepared many fields of new ground and put in a large acreage of grain, both wheat and oats, and several nice fields of corn. The prospects were very bright for fine crops until the middle of June, when the grasshoppers came, and in the Black Lodge, Reno, and Lodge Grass districts destroyed fully three-fourths of the crop. The Big Horn district was not so badly damaged, and we will make a fair showing in this district. The Pryor district has been well favored, and we will have one of the largest crops they ever raised.

July 1, 1902, we cut from the ration rolls 1,000 Indians, and at the beginning of this fiscal year we intend to take one-half as many more from the rolls. Our Indians are well informed as to the intention of taking from them the Government support as fast as possible, and they take to it kindly and are putting forth their best efforts to make a living.

A great many horses were sold last year, but records of sales were not kept at the different farming districts, and I am unable in this report to state the amount of proceeds received. We have, however, started a record this year and in our next report we will be able to give the amount of revenue derived in this manner. It is

gratifying to state that in many instances the Indians sell their ponies and purchase cattle. As near as I can find upon inquiry, the Indians individually purchased 500 head of cattle. The Indian cattle have been held in common herd, numbering about two thousand head, and individual cattle numbering some fifteen hundred head. This coming fall the cattle are to be gathered and divided among the Indians, each Indian taking to his own land the cattle belonging to the family, and from this time on will look after and attend to his own stock. He is looking forward to this with a great deal of interest, and is preparing feed, shelter, and pasturage in order to care properly for his stock when he gets it.

Irrigation.—The Big Horn Canal, which was commenced eight or nine years ago, is nearing completion. This canal has been constructed almost wholly by Indian labor, under the supervision of Walter B. Hill, civil engineer. About 35,000 acres of fine land will be irrigated from this canal, and we expect to have it completed January 1, 1904. This work has been of great benefit to the Indians, as it has taught them how to work, and has induced them to get a better class of horses to do their work with. Experts on irrigation and irrigation engineers say that this is the finest piece of ditch work in the United States. This canal has been built entirely of Crow funds until this spring, when \$35,000 was furnished from appropriations.

The Pryor Creek district is well supplied with ditches, but in dry season the Pryor Creek does not run enough water to supply them. Black Lodge district has a fine canal and in good repair, but as it only extended to the line of the Fort Custer Military Reserve, which has recently been given back to the Indians, it will be necessary to extend the canal 2 miles to cover recently allotted lands on the old military reserve. Reno district has a canal, low line, constructed years ago, leaving several thousand acres of land without irrigation. A high-line canal can be constructed at moderate cost to cover above-mentioned land. Lodge Grass district has two canals, one taken out of Lodge Grass Creek and the other out of Little Horn River, covering fine bodies of land with an abundance of water. The heads of both Lodge Grass Creek and Little Horn River have many allotments that are not now under water, to furnish which is the easiest irrigation proposition that we ever had before us. This work should be done next year if possible, as in my judgment the very best lands on the reservation are on the heads of these two streams, and as all this land has now been allotted, the Indians are anxious to settle and commence the work of improving their places.

Roads.—We have done some work on the roads, but not as extensively as we will the coming year. We are laying out the roads along section lines in accordance with State laws and according to surveys. This, in my judgment, will be of material benefit in the future, as it will assist in preserving the corners and familiarize the Indian with the boundaries of his own land.

Grazing.—A large portion of this reservation is leased in grazing districts. About 500,000 acres are retained between the Little Horn and Big Horn rivers. This section of the reservation is splendidly watered and furnishes an abundance of feed for the Indian herds. I estimate that seven-eighths of the stock owned by the Crow tribe is grazed on this land. The reservation this year has been very short of grass on account of drought and grasshoppers. Notwithstanding this, however, our stock came through last winter in excellent shape, which was due in a large measure to the very mild winter. Many sections of the country adjacent to us were entirely devastated by the grasshoppers and drought.

Indian houses.—The buildings at Fort Custer, turned over by the War Department and placed under my charge, are being torn down and the material issued to the Indians. We have torn none of the good buildings down as yet, but such as were torn down were used in building sheds and barns, and in every case where lumber was issued to the Indians they have made good use of the same. Many of the Indians have cut house logs in the mountains, hauled them to their allotments, and we are now aiding them in building good, comfortable houses. This work will be pushed in earnest during the coming fall and winter.

Schools.—We have two Government schools, one located at this place and one at Pryor subagency. There is also one conducted by the Catholic Mission Society at Saint Xavier Mission, 20 miles distant. The schools are doing good work along the lines of agriculture and regular schoolroom work. This year's enrollment is the largest of any year during the history of the reservation, and next year promises to be still larger.

The Catholic Mission has large and commodious buildings, with capacity for 150 pupils. They, however, have but 60 pupils enrolled. The children are taken excellent care of and are given good training. This school receives no support from the Government.

The Pryor Creek school started this year and has enrolled 60 pupils; the capacity of the building is for 50. The land on which this school stands has not yet been set

aside for school purposes, but the matter will receive attention as soon as the allotting agent can get to Pryor for that purpose; then we will have a fine farm well adapted for stock raising and agriculture. A new barn should be built at this place, and when this is done the plant will be complete. The school building is heated by steam, lighted by acetylene, and has a splendid water supply.

At this agency the school buildings have not the capacity to care for the children enrolled. The capacity is for 150 pupils, and the past year's enrollment was 172. The buildings are now heated by stoves and lighted by kerosene lamps, both inconvenient and dangerous. Recommendations for two new buildings and heating and lighting for entire school plant have recently been made, both by inspecting officials and by this office. We have abundance of power to run a dynamo and have employees who can install an electric light plant.

Outside work.—The chances for obtaining work outside for the Indians is very meager, as it is from 30 to 75 miles to white settlements. We have, however, obtained work on a large irrigation canal in the northern part of Rosebud County, and will send from 50 to 60 teams from the Black Lodge district, as they can be spared from this district on account of failure of crops. We have arranged with the contractor to pay the Indian and team 40 cents per hour, and he can work eight or ten hours a day.

The Indians of this reservation have an excellent opportunity to make their own living. Their lands are wonderfully productive when watered and if the season is at all favorable. The past year we have had every Indian working who was able to work. In many cases he did not accomplish much, but in the majority of cases he has. I am pleased to be able to state that a great many have already fenced a portion of their land; that others have cut posts and will do their fencing the coming winter; that a great many of them have prepared shelter for their stock and saved enough feed to winter the same. The fencing has been so well conducted that I will make request for additional wire on my next estimate, as it certainly will be well used.

In conclusion I desire to thank you for the assistance and courteous attention to numerous requests.

Very respectfully,

S. G. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *September 1, 1903.*

SIR: It is a very pleasant duty I have the honor to perform in making another report of the Crow Boarding School under your charge. The school year of 1903 has been a very profitable and prosperous one to the children and all connected with the school. The Crows are awakening from their long slumber and are taking an interest in education and other things beneficial to them. They are consenting to their children going to nonreservation schools more than ever before in their history.

Schools.—Five schools and 5 teachers. All did their whole duty to the children, and in a remarkable degree harmony prevailed, which is so essential to the advancement of the pupils. The enrollment was 172 and average attendance 167.

Employees.—There are 14 employees other than the schoolroom teachers, and with the exception of one or two they were all any superintendent could desire in order to make any school a success.

Farm and garden.—Both farm and garden are a grand success. All kinds of garden vegetables in abundance. Cabbage, onions, parsnips, lettuce, radishes, melons, etc., were all good. But to speak of potatoes, language can not express the immensity of the crop; 700 bushels of splendid ones, many weighing 4½ pounds all sound and good. The boys take much pride in their good garden, and outside white people who have looked it over express astonishment and delight at the sight. We will also have plenty of hay for the school stock, saving the expense of 40 tons purchased annually. Too much credit can not be given to Mr. Mark Wolfe, the farmer, for his grand success.

The school herd.—This consists of 23 head of fine-bred Holsteins, which give plenty of milk for school tables.

Buildings.—With the exception of two buildings the school plant is in a deplorable condition, and something should be done to make things more comfortable for children and employees. It is almost impossible to do excellent work in old, tumble-down, small, dingy places to teach and instruct.

Health.—The children have been remarkably well. No serious sickness of any kind and no deaths. One lady employee had a sister visiting her who was taken down with smallpox; but by great care and prompt action we prevented its spread, so that no other person had it, and the school went along as usual.

Help.—We are very much in need of a disciplinarian, and a good industrial teacher. We need the disciplinarian to relieve the industrial teacher of the routine work of school, so that he may give his whole time to the detail in the shop and do the repairing about the school premises. I am about discouraged trying to teach the boys how to handle tools and become capable of doing even their own work at home. The idea of a large school like this getting along with 3 male employees—superintendent, industrial teacher, and farmer. It is beyond my comprehension why the agency physician is tacked on the school pay roll when we need help of other kinds so badly to care properly for these children. I consider the position of disciplinarian a very important and necessary one, and especially in a school of 80 or 90 boys.

Conclusion.—This school was visited by a number of inspectors and supervisors the past year. Supervisor Chalcraft made two visits; Inspectors Jenkins and Conser were also here. All seemed to be satisfied we were doing the best we could under the circumstances.

The school has been assisted to some extent by the police in keeping the school full of pupils, for which I am very thankful.

The school band has become very proficient, and renders very fine music; so much so that they were paid \$125 to play at the county seat July 4. The girls' mandolin club did but little practicing on account of lack of teacher, which we hope to remedy soon. Beadwork is a great rage with the girls, and they make considerable money in that way.

Miss Reel's course of study we are following as closely as possible and find it a great help.

Thanking you for your kindness and assistance, I remain,

LESLIE WATSON, *Superintendent.*

Agent S. G. REYNOLDS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRYOR CREEK SCHOOL.

PRYOR CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Agency, Mont., August 28, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Pryor Creek Boarding School.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated near the head of Pryor Creek, 6 miles northwest of the Pryor Mountains, whose peaks reach an elevation of 9,000 feet above sea level. It is 1 mile north of Pryor station, Montana, on the Cody branch of the Burlington railroad, and 80 miles west of Crow Agency, Mont.

Plant.—The school has a capacity of 50 pupils. The plant consists of a new two-story brick dormitory with basement, and a one-story frame gas house. The brick dormitory is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas. The ventilation is perfect and the bathing arrangements are excellent. There is dormitory space sufficient for 65 pupils, but the accommodations for employees are limited.

Attendance.—The school was opened February 12, 1903. The attendance was full and regular. Every pupil of school age in this district who was physically capable attended school. Sixty pupils were enrolled. The average attendance was 58 pupils.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good, with the exception of an epidemic of smallpox which visited the school during the months of June and July. On June 1, 1903, 6 boys were discovered with smallpox fully developed. A camp was established 600 feet to the rear of the school. The buildings were fumigated and disinfected, and every person connected with the school was vaccinated. A thorough quarantine was established between the school and the camp and reservation. Class-room exercises were suspended for the year, and all indoor work reduced to a minimum. Our entire attention was centered upon outdoor work and open-air exercises. Seven new cases developed among the boys June 8, and 10 cases appeared among the girls June 9, making a total of 23 cases. A new camp 600 feet north of the boys' camp was established for the girls. Several of the latter cases were of a more severe type. The mouth, tongue, and throat were seriously affected with the eruption. The exceptionally fine weather materially lessened serious results.

There are a number still suffering from weak eyes, and one boy is almost totally blind. No deaths resulted from the epidemic. No new cases appeared in the school since June 9, and there was not one case among the Indians of Pryor Creek. The buildings have been cleaned and disinfected several times, and I believe the disease is thoroughly stamped out. The quarantine was abolished July 5, 1903.

The disease was in all probability brought to the school by some Indians returning from a visit to Billings, a town 35 miles northwest of Pryor. There have been scattered cases of the disease prevailing during the past three years in Billings. For the last three months, however, it has been entirely free from smallpox. About 50 per cent of the older Pryor Indians have had smallpox, and the remainder have been vaccinated several times. For these reasons I believe the disease did not gain a foothold outside of the school.

Industries.—The work done in all the departments has been satisfactory. The farming and gardening were carefully and successfully done. A quantity of vegetables sufficient to supply the needs of the school during the following fiscal year have been raised. One hundred shade trees were planted on the school ground and are now in good condition. A nursery stock, consisting of 86 fruit trees, 200 blackberry plants, 200 raspberry plants, 100 grapevines, 50 each of gooseberry and currant plants, was planted.

The needs of the school have been reported, and I will not repeat them here.

In conclusion I wish to say that our agent, Mr. S. G. Reynolds, has accorded the school his valuable advice and assistance, and my thanks are due him for his ready sympathy.

Sincerely thanking the office for its courtesy and help, I am,

Yours, respectfully,

H. L. OBERLANDER, *Superintendent and Physician.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *September 30, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with usual instructions I have the honor to submit this, my sixth annual, report of conditions existing at this agency.

The season has been a very satisfactory one. The winter was mild, and stock wintered well. The spring opened late, but a larger acreage than ever before was planted, and the largest crop ever raised is now being harvested. Grain commands a good price, and there is a ready market for all surplus hay. Probably 1,000 tons of hay and 3,000,000 pounds of wheat and oats will be shipped from this reservation during the fall and winter months.

The cold and late spring, followed by unusually warm and dry weather, resulted in some injury to the ranges, but the copious rains which happily followed have restored the grass, and at this time the ranges are unusually good. The large sale of ponies so far this year, aggregating 4,000 head, has been a great relief to the ranges.

It is hoped that the sale of this class of stock may continue and the reservation freed of this almost worthless property.

The introduction of the resident grazing tax on this reservation caused a great commotion among the Indians. Much opposition immediately developed, and fuel was added to the flames by the wiles of the mixed bloods, who by all conceivable methods prejudiced the full bloods, hoping thus to thwart the Government in the collection of this tax and thus evade paying on their large herds. This opposition has somewhat subsided among the full bloods, and a large amount of money has been collected, but there still remains a number of the large cattle owners, mixed bloods, who have so far neglected and refused to pay.

We are badly in need of some irrigation ditches to reclaim lands to provide farms for a large number of young Indians, and immediate steps should be taken to provide an irrigation system and the surveying of the reservation. No advantage can be gained by delaying this most necessary work, and its early consummation will be of great and immediate benefit to the Indians.

It is regrettable that we are still compelled to get along without a large boarding school. The old rented buildings in which the school is now conducted are entirely inadequate to the necessities of this large reservation. We are, however, doing the best possible under the circumstances. The school is kept full of children. Preference is given the full bloods, and they now form about two-thirds of our enrollment.

My police force is very inefficient. Men who would make good and reliable policemen and could devote their time to the work are in demand on the ranches and ranges, and at much better wages than paid policemen, thus making it impossible to secure desirable men at the low salary of \$10 per month.

At least four additional farmers should be authorized who can, when occasion demands, be used for police duty, the balance of their time to be devoted to the Indians on the remote parts of the reservation.

Census statistics and report of Superintendent Werner herewith inclosed.

Thanking you and the office for assistance rendered, I remain,

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD, *United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

FLATHEAD BOARDING SCHOOL, *Jocho, Mont., September 14, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Flathead Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Enrollment and attendance.—The Indians were somewhat slower in bringing their children to school than last year, probably because the hunting season lasted longer than usual, and consequently the average attendance was reduced. The total enrollment for the year was 48—25 boys and 23 girls—the average attendance being 38. I have every reason to believe that the hunting season will not interfere with the enrollment of pupils the ensuing year.

We had a few runaways this year, but they happened to be the same two boys who are hopeless cases, and who really belong in a reformatory. During the past year 11 pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools, 6 of them leaving during the latter part of the year, which also tended to reduce the average attendance.

Health.—The health of the school was quite good. With the exceptions of a few colds, no serious cases of sickness have been had, nor have we had any trouble with skin diseases.

Industrial work.—During the year we received a scroll saw and turning lathe, which were highly appreciated by the boys. They turned out quite a lot of turned woodwork especially, using the broken parts of wagons found around the agency wagon shop.

The girls accomplished a number of pieces of lace and embroidery work. Raffia basketry was introduced by Mrs. Werner, the matron, and 5 good-sized baskets and 3 plaques were made. The girls showed remarkable aptitude at needlework and basketry.

Considerable less garments were manufactured in the sewing room this year, for the simple reason that through good repair work the old garments lasted longer than usual, only 394 garments being made, as compared with 538 of the year before.

The work done in the kitchen and laundry was only a continuation of the good work done last year. The new range made work much easier in the kitchen.

Gardening.—Last year's crop was quite a good one. The following were raised on the garden patch: Beets, 240 pounds; carrots, 140 pounds; onions, 354 pounds; potatoes, 2,067 pounds; ruta-bagas, 710 pounds, and turnips, 460 pounds. The gardening this year was rather late, owing to the rainy season in spring, so that beyond a few radishes and lettuce nothing but potatoes and cabbage were planted. At the present writing a fair crop is assured.

Individual gardens have been prepared by the pupils and are in fair condition.

Class-room work.—The work done in this department was quite satisfactory. The mending and darning were done in the class room by the pupils, and the result was well worth the effort. By the end of the year every child in school was able to take care of its own repairs.

Improvements.—We are still waiting for the new plant, which was promised us some time ago, and only recently Commissioner Jones has reassured us that before a year expired we would have a new plant. Thus we live in hope.

In conclusion, I thank you and the agency employees for your hearty cooperation during the past year.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent,

CHARLES F. WERNER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
Harlem, Mont., August 20, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Reservation.—The reservation is located in Choteau County, Mont., and comprises approximately 537,000 acres of land. It is well adapted to stock growing, as it has an abundance of grass and water.

Indians.—The Indians consist of the Grosventre and Assiniboin tribes. The Grosventre are located on Peoples Creek, near the southwest corner of the reservation. The Assiniboin are partly located on Lodgepole Creek, near the southeast corner and partly on Milk River, the northern boundary of the reservation.

Census.—

Males, 583; females, 647	1, 230
Males over 18 years of age	376
Females over 14 years of age	463
Children between 6 and 16	251

Education.—The report of Bert R. Betz, superintendent of the agency boarding school, following this report, covers all points of interest, and is a correct statement of the conditions existing at our school. Without doubt there has been a very decided improvement in the morale of the school. All branches of the work have had careful attention and consideration.

I regret to say that the sanitary conditions are not all that could be desired. The buildings were badly constructed in the first place. The roofs leak, causing damp walls in summer, and during the winter it is almost impossible to keep the rooms warm enough for comfort. This applies more particularly to the boys' building.

Missions.—St. Paul's Mission, located upon Peoples Creek in the heart of the Grosventre settlement, under the auspices of the Society of Jesus and presided over by the Rev. Father Ig. A. Vasta, is a model institution—modern in every way and run on broad lines. Here, between 80 and 100 boys and girls are taught farming, gardening, cattle and sheep raising, shoemaking, carpentry, dairying, laundering, cooking, housekeeping, the regular common school course, music and art. Special attention is paid to both their moral and spiritual welfare.

Agriculture.—This spring saw a decided effort on the part of the people to plant large crops of grain and vegetables. Owing to the drought in the early spring the crops have not come up to expectations, but on the whole will be fairly satisfactory. At Peoples Creek the Indians have raised good crops of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, etc.; also, an abundance of hay. At Lodgepole the hay crop was a complete failure, and the grain was cut for hay. Some of the people at this point raised potatoes in a small way. Upon Milk River along the irrigation system the people have been more successful, having a large hay crop and plenty of potatoes and rutabagas.

Irrigation.—Commendable work has been done in extending laterals on the system known as No. 1, located upon Milk River. Dikes, weirs, and gates have been added. A large reservoir over a mile long by one-fourth mile wide has been finished on Three-mile Coulee, assuring an abundance of water for flooding a large area of fine land. This summer will see this system almost complete and in fine working order.

System No. 2 from Warm Springs Creek is complete, and this summer saw the first attempt made to use it. The hay crop was very light but this was to be expected as it will take two or three seasons of irrigation to change the wild grass into hay.

Fence.—This spring saw a new departure for these people, viz, a revenue created from the grass of the reservation. During the month of February authority was granted to fence the reservation. The work of getting out the posts and other material was commenced at once, and before the frost was out of the ground all material was ready. The end of July saw the fence practically finished and permits granted for approximately 10,000 head of cattle to graze within the confines of the fence. A few more enterprises like this with the same cash results will make these people self-supporting.

Rations.—Subsistence has been cut off to the very lowest point. While at the outset it entailed a good deal of grumbling and made many a "sorehead," and, for a short time, many an empty stomach, the people, with commendable spirit, took up the new order of things and began to cast around for means of subsistence. Some found it working on the irrigation system, others on the outside of the reservation, and others in the cultivation of the soil. However, during the winter aid will have to be given to quite a number who are earning their own living at the present time.

Health.—The sanitary conditions are now fairly good. Every effort has been made

to teach the Indians cleanliness and morality. According to reports of agency physician the general health of the reservation is improving. There have been during the year only 177 cases treated and reported. Of these 106 were males and 73 were females.

There have been no new cases of smallpox since May, and the epidemic may be said to be at an end.

Tuberculosis continues to be the principal disease, probably owing to the Indians' disregard of ventilation and disinfection. There were 31 cases reported—18 males and 13 females.

There is but little evidence of the practice of the medicine men. The efficiency of the white man's medicine is being more and more recognized.

Police.—The police force shows a decided improvement over last year. They are alive to their duties and pay strict attention to orders.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court has had very little to do, the Indians being law-abiding. Almost all disputes and petty troubles have been settled by myself out of court.

Thanking your office for hearty support and courtesies shown, I am,

Very respectfully,

W. R. LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL, *Harlem, Mont., August 13, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school. The enrollment for the year was 116, with an average attendance of 89½. The decrease of 15 in enrollment and 19 in average attendance is unusual. I gave this part of the work every attention within my power, but in spite of my efforts the children were not placed in school as promptly as usual at the opening and we had two epidemics of smallpox on the reservation before the school was filled and it was necessary to quarantine the school from the reservation during the greater part of the year. The winter was severe, and an unusually large number were withdrawn or not placed in school on account of sickness, and 12 pupils were transferred to Haskell and Fort Shaw during the year. All these combined have made a poor showing in attendance.

The health of the pupils has only been fair. Of those withdrawn on account of sickness but few returned during the year and three died at home. One pupil died at the school.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the general work of the school and some departments show a marked improvement. We have kept the ideas of work and training hand in hand, and an efficient corps of workers has enabled us to make up in training what we lost in numbers.

The garden and stock have been cared for by the industrial teacher and his detail of boys, assisted at times by the laborer. There has been a decided improvement in much of this work. The milk herd is now properly cared for, giving better results and proper training. The garden has received its share of attention with qualified success. A heavy snow after our potatoes were planted injured the germination very much. All our cabbage plants were eaten by sand beetles shortly after they were set out. We replanted the ground with fair results. Most of the other garden crops have done well. This garden is irrigated by water pumped from the big ditch, and the soil, much of it being adobe, is not well adapted to gardening. We have a small experimental garden near the barn, irrigated from the tank, in which everything planted has given excellent results. Each teacher has also kept a very successful class garden to supplement the schoolroom work as outlined in the course of study.

The position of carpenter, allowed us during the latter part of the year, has been of material benefit, but the position was vacant nearly half the time, thus the work was interfered with.

The engineer's work gave us the usual amount of trouble during the cold weather. The engineer labored with commendable zeal, but the worn-out pump and the poorly constructed water system made the work rather difficult. The new pump has been a great help, and we hope to better other conditions before winter. The new engineer is giving this his attention at present.

The various departments of domestic science under the direction of the matron have had a year of excellent success. Aside from the unexcelled training in the general work of housekeeping and home making, careful attention was given to character building and to all the better things in disposition and surroundings that go to make home life happy and useful.

In the sewing room a regular class was conducted in the more advanced work of dressmaking in addition to the regular daily work. The girls in this class were able to do ordinary cutting and fitting by the end of the year. In the kitchen the regular work was supplemented by a detail of one girl who prepared meals for a mess of four persons, regularly, and a cooking class in which systematic instruction was given in baking and all common forms of plain and pastry cooking. The progress made in the sewing room and kitchen was gratifying.

Very little supplementary work was attempted in the laundry as there were five different employees in charge during the year. The position of assistant matron was filled by three different employees with varying degrees of success.

The work in the schoolrooms has reflected the general progress of the school. A distinctive feature has been the correlation of class-room and industrial work. Germination and the simple forms of early plant life were studied in connection with the daily work, and each room had its own class garden in which practical instruction was given in fertilization, cultivation, and irrigation of the ground and in the planting and care of common garden vegetables and flowers.

Successful fancywork classes were also conducted in each room. The entertainments at Christmas and the close of school were of the usual high rank. The weekly lectures by employees were continued. Sunday school and devotional exercises were held regularly and we were visited occasionally by missionaries.

The new pump furnished us the latter part of the year insures us a plentiful supply of water. The interior of the pump house has been ceiled and painted. The boiler and engine have also been painted. A new yard fence has been furnished, and will be set up as soon as the necessary posts and rails can be furnished from the sawmill. The cottage and tank were both painted, and the tin roofs on both dormitories were repaired and painted. These roofs were not put on properly and they continue to leak some. I think the final solution must be a new roof on each building. The girls' dormitory rooms were all replastered, and the entire interior of the building was repaired, painted, papered, or calcimined as was necessary. A few employees' rooms need replastering or papering, and other minor repairs will put the building in good condition. The interior of the cow barn was finished and put in use. Many additional repairs were made, such as the building of storm sheds, the laying or relaying of floors and sidewalks, and minor repairs on the various buildings.

The most pressing needs of the school are the same as enumerated in my last annual report, namely, an addition to the boys' dormitory, a modern heating and lighting plant, a brick laundry with modern machinery, and suitable bathing facilities. In addition to this the boys' dormitory should be replastered before the opening of school. Authority has been requested for most of these needs, but at this date none has been granted.

The milk herd should also be improved by getting a better grade of milch cows.

The year just passed has been a very interesting and successful one. The employee force were generally loyal and efficient, with a sporadic case or two to the contrary, from disposition rather than cause, and the children were industrious and their department was good. We are now well represented at Fort Shaw and Haskell.

We were favored with visits from Special Agent McNichols and Supervisor Chalcraft during the year. We were also honored by a very pleasant visit from the celebrated naturalist Mr. John Burroughs, who accompanied the President through Yellowstone Park.

Thanks are due Agent Logan and the employees, both school and agency, for support and encouragement in the year's work, and the Indian Office for courteous treatment.

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

BERT R. BETZ, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through W. R. Logan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY,
Poplar, Mont., August 20, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1903.

Reservation.—Begins at the junction of the Milk and Missouri rivers. It extends down the Missouri for a distance of 80 miles to the mouth of the Big Muddy, thence north 40 miles, thence west to the Porcupine, thence down the Porcupine to its junction with the Milk River, and thence down the Milk to the Missouri River. It contains about 4,000 square miles.

The reservation is well watered and has an abundance of lignite coal distributed through every part of it, and is well timbered along the Missouri River. It has some of the finest grazing and agricultural lands in eastern Montana, which constitute a rich inheritance for the 1,689 Indians that own it, and could they be induced to make full use of the natural advantages that it affords, both by their own work and by leasing what they could not use themselves to advantage, they would rapidly become not only self-supporting, but independently rich.

Census.—There are two tribes on this reservation—the Yanktons and Assiniboin Sioux. The Yanktons number 1,141, the Assiniboin 557. There are 790 males and 908 females. Seven hundred and fifty can read and write the English language; over 800 can use English enough for ordinary intercourse. There are 427 children of school-age—225 males and 202 females.

Agriculture.—Until the past four or five years little had been accomplished along this line. The gigantic rations issued to these Indians until two or three years ago rendered it unnecessary for them to engage in agricultural pursuits. In fact, until within a very few years the white population of eastern Montana have never appreciated the agricultural resources of this country. I came to eastern Montana twenty-one years ago, and for the first fifteen years considered it worthless from an agricultural point of view. The fact of the matter is that we were so engaged in stock raising and had such unlimited range that we paid little or no attention to what could be raised from the soil. All this is now changed. This country is being taken possession of by the "man with the hoe."

The progress of the Indians in agricultural pursuits is due fully as much to the settlement of the surrounding country as to any effort that has been put forward by the Government employees of the reservation. During the last two years we have devoted considerable efforts along this line, and with the decreased rations the Indians have been compelled to engage in agricultural pursuits more and more in order to live. With the decreased rations every year and with the experience

gained both on and off the reservation, I look very shortly for these Indians to raise sufficient products from the soil to support themselves and families. As it is now, the greater part of them raise enough corn, potatoes, and other root crops to carry them throughout the year.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on this reservation and the Indians appear to manifest no interest in the matter whatever.

Education.—The Poplar River boarding school is the only Government school on the reservation. It has a capacity of about 175 and an attendance of about 200. Extremely good work has been done in the school during the past year. The first part of the year the school was under the charge of Superintendent W. E. Meagley. Mr. Meagley had charge of the school for over three years and was eminently successful. He was succeeded in April by Superintendent Perry. Mr. Perry took up the work without any break and finished out the year with success. A full report by him is herewith transmitted.

The Presbyterian Church has a combination boarding and day school at Wolf Point, with a capacity of about 30 pupils. The school is under the charge of Mrs. C. D. King. This is a good school and doing good work.

On June 5 I was authorized to build a day school on the east end of the reservation. The building was erected according to plan No. 7, the only change in the plan being that a cellar 18 by 28 feet was put under the building and the entire outside of it was back plastered. The building is now completed; all the work, except the masonry, was done by agency employees and Indian boys. I suppose that the day school will be started this fall, and it will certainly be a relief to the overcrowded condition of the agency boarding school.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches maintain missions at this agency, and a very large proportion of the Indians belong to one of these two churches. The missions are doing a wonderful work among the Indians.

Morality and marriage customs.—The morality of the Indians is on the increase. There is a wonderful difference between them now and when I first knew them twenty years ago. Theft is practically unknown among them; drunkenness becomes less and less every year. I would like to say that they are entirely true in their marriage relations, but I can not. The younger class of Indians are married by the missionaries, but the older ones are married according to the old customs of the Indians, except that all are required to obtain a license from the agent before marriage.

Police and Indian court.—There are 19 Indian police on the reservation and a better force I would not want or ask for. The Indian court has done excellent work and is one of the most efficient means of preserving order that can be placed in the hands of the agent.

New Indian policy.—The new Indian policy as inaugurated over a year ago has been very successful on this reservation. On May 1, 1901, over half the Indians were stricken from the ration roll and a number have been dropped since that time. No able-bodied Indian receives any support from the agency so long as work can be obtained for him, either on or off the reservation. If an able-bodied Indian comes to us asking for bread, we give him a shovel; if he won't use the shovel, we give him the guardhouse, and we have had very few cases where work was provided and the Indian would refuse to do it to support himself. A very large number of the Indians do not bother the agency at all for work; they seek it from outside sources, or work for themselves. Quite a number of them have engaged in contracting in the surrounding country, doing such work as plowing by the acre, or making ditches by the yard, etc. Of course in the dead of winter, little work can be obtained, either on or off the reservation, and at times it becomes necessary to feed some of the able-bodied. At least 95 per cent of the money earned by the Indians is spent for food and clothing.

Returned students.—The returned students, as a general rule, are doing well, especially those that have been back several years. I am inclined to think that the agents of the different reservations have been too hard on this class in the past. I am sure that I have had occasion to change my opinions in regard to them. A student comes out of a nonreservation school, where he has been for several years, and where his entire course has been mapped out for him by someone else, and he is on his return to the reservation totally unfitted to go ahead and manage for himself. It takes a few years after his return before he gets settled down and takes a just and proper view of his surroundings. I find that most of the old students that have been back several years are taking hold and doing something with themselves.

Very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOBEEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POPLAR RIVER SCHOOL.

POPLAR, MONT., August 22, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Poplar River Industrial School, I having entered upon duty as superintendent February 25 of the current calendar year.

Attendance.—Two hundred and thirty-five pupils were enrolled during the year, with an average attendance of 199.6. On January 1 a number of returned Fort Shaw pupils who had been enrolled were excused, thus lessening the attendance, but in April 20 new pupils were added, bringing the number up to more than 200. No difficulty whatever is experienced in getting the children in school, the policy of the agent being to place all able-bodied children of suitable age in school with the consent of the parent, if such consent is given, otherwise without the consent. However, I am glad to say that the Indians raise no objection to having their children attend school. In fact, most of them bring their children and place them in school without any coercion whatever.

Plant.—The plant consists of two modern brick dormitories heated by hot water and lighted by gas, a good frame barn, one frame dwelling, a number of log buildings, all but two of which are worthless, excellent water and sewer systems, and an excellent steam laundry. There is quite a contrast between the modern buildings and improvements and the old log buildings muddled on the outside.

Industrial work.—The girls have made commendable progress in sewing, cooking for institution, and in family cooking on a small scale, in laundry and housework. Beginning in April the girls were instructed to use the chart in cutting and fitting dresses; were taught family cooking in the kitchen and hand washing in the laundry. This instruction was supplemented under the supervision of the seamstress, cook, and laundress by having the experience and knowledge thus acquired reduced to writing. In this way the girls have received practical training, and will no doubt be greatly benefited thereby.

The boys under the supervision of the carpenter, shoemaker, industrial teacher, and tailor have advanced in their respective departments, becoming more interested and independent workers. A garden has been cultivated by the industrial teacher and boys, and a supply of vegetables for school use will be raised. A nice herd of milch cows has been kept at the school, and the boys have received special training in the care of them and an abundant supply of milk has been furnished for the children's tables.

Literary department.—The work of this department has been conducted by three teachers and a kindergartner. Good progress has been made; however, the pupils are not advanced, none having finished the sixth grade. Most of the pupils speak good English, and the use of the Indian language is prohibited.

Each teacher, with her pupils, cultivated a tract of land set apart as a class garden. The pupils seemed greatly interested in this work and gained valuable information. I consider the school gardens a success in every way. We have tried to follow the outline contained in the course of study, and feel that the school has been benefited by the course.

Needs of the school.—A new school building, improvements on barn and other buildings, and a new building for employees' quarters are greatly needed. Requests for authority to make these improvements have been filed with the Department.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian office and agent for kind treatment and support and my assistants for faithful work.

Respectfully submitted.

REUBEN PERRY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through C. R. A. Scooby, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., August 10, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Our schools are very limited. One small day school, with capacity for about 30 pupils, is located at the agency. A mission boarding school is located in Tongue River Valley, with a capacity for about 65 pupils, conducted by Ursuline nuns. A mother superior and four or five missionary nuns constitute the school force under the charge of the Roman Catholic Church, which furnishes the means of operating the school plant.

Work has commenced on our new school building in the Rosebud Valley and is progressing favorably.

Not much can be said about success in farming during the past year. Weather conditions have been unfavorable, which has been very discouraging to all. The extremely open winter, with scarcely any snowfall, left the ground in a very dry condition this spring for planting. Some small grain, corn, and potatoes, with other vegetables, were planted. Hopes were entertained that a fair crop would be harvested from the seeds planted. The excessive drought and the prolific grasshoppers have been a very disastrous combination, against which the Cheyennes could not combat successfully, consequently not much will be saved. A few will have small crops. Hay crop will be short.

Some of the Greenleaf settlers are with us yet and are getting quite anxious as to what time their claims will be settled.

Agency buildings are of logs, with the exception of the agent's dwelling, office, warehouse, granary, and stable, which are frame. The buildings transferred from the War Department are all log except one stable, which is frame. The hospital building might be fitted up and converted into a dispensary and physician's quarters. The present quarters of physician and dispensary are rather limited. The officer's quarters, with some extensive repairs, could be made habitable. The men's

quarters might be used for a storehouse with some little repairs, but are not worth what it would cost to thoroughly repair them, the buildings being of logs, with the foundation logs rotten and unsafe.

Along the northern and southern boundary lines substantial fences were constructed by the Indians, practically inclosing the reservation. About the 1st of May a general round-up of all cattle and other stock on the reservation was made; all stock not belonging to Indians was removed outside of the fence; later, all horses were rounded up and all strays removed to the outside, the work being done by the police under direction of an employee.

Some efforts have been made by a few settlers living near the line of the reservation to connect their fences with the reservation fence. In every case where fences have been built on the reserve by outsiders to connect with the reservation fence they have been torn down and removed. In one or two instances threats have been made that suits at law would be instituted against the agent for not permitting their fences to remain on the reservation. Yet these same men will illegally inclose unsurveyed public lands for their own use and benefit, to the exclusion of other settlers, and when restrained from building unlawful fences upon the reservation they raise a howl about the injustice done.

A large amount of work has been done in building new roads, repairing old ones, bridges, etc., during the past year.

A sawmill has been purchased by the Indians from the proceeds of their own labor. During the past winter they have cut and banked at the sawmill a large number of logs, which will be sawed into lumber as soon as water can be got to the mill. Work on the flume and ditch is now progressing.

The health of Indians has been generally good; a few cases of contagious disease appeared last spring. No deaths resulted from the contagion.

One thousand head of stock cattle were purchased and issued to these Indians by the Government. They were received and then issued to individual heads of families during the month of June. The cattle were taken by them to their respective homes, where they are being cared for. Tongue River range having been eaten off by grasshoppers, the Indians living there are ranging their cattle on the divide toward the Rosebud and Muddy creeks, where range conditions are better than at home on Tongue River.

Surveys authorized have been made in Tongue River Valley to determine the feasibility of constructing a system of irrigating ditches. This work can nearly all be done by Indians under the supervision of a competent foreman. After having been laid out and cuts and fills staked and plainly marked off, work should be done by Indians, and a fair and just compensation paid them in lieu of all rations while at work. Work should be commenced at the earliest practicable date possible, as the Tongue River Valley lands are useless without water for irrigation.

The Indians have earned, in round numbers, the following amounts during the past year:

Labor off the reservation.....	\$500.00
Labor for Government, repairing agency buildings, etc.....	2,614.00
Building fences on boundary lines.....	1,491.80
Transportation of Indian supplies.....	3,770.20
Sale of hay, wood, posts, and stags to Government.....	6,237.87
Sale of hay, etc., to stockmen and others.....	2,607.00
Total	17,220.87

Population.—

Males over 18	367	
Males between 6 and 16.....	187	
Males of other ages	117	
		671
Females over 14.....	466	
Females between 6 and 14	157	
Females of other ages.....	121	
		744
Total population		1,415

An increase of 13 over last year.

Number of children of school age, between 6 and 16, 382. Statistics are forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

J. C. CLIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Winnebago, Nebr., August 24, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of affairs at this agency.

Reservation.—The Omaha and Winnebago reservations are located in northeastern Nebraska, and comprise the larger portion of Thurston County, excepting about 20,000 acres, and several sections in each of the counties of Burt, Cuming, and Dixon, making a total area of 250,000 acres. The eastern portion, bordering on the Missouri River, is very broken. It was originally well timbered, but the timber now remaining has little value except for fuel. A vast amount of new growth promises well if left for a sufficient number of years.

The central and western portions of the reservation consist of rolling prairie; the hills furnish abundant pasture for thousands of cattle, while the numerous valleys of the Logan, Omaha, and Blackbird creeks and their branches are the most fertile and productive agricultural lands.

Originally this tract in its entirety was held by the Omaha Indians and was a part of their reserve, the Omaha having made their home in this immediate vicinity from the earliest history of the Missouri Valley. By the treaty of March 6, 1865, the Omaha ceded to the United States the northern portion of their reservation. Then, after a treaty with the Winnebagos, the Government located them on this land, where they now hold allotments.

Census.—

Omaha:

All ages—males, 601; females, 615	1,216
Children of school age	362

Winnebago:

All ages—males, 589; females, 513	1,102
Children of school age.....	296

Leasing.—Of the 250,000 acres embraced in the reservation about 200,000 must be considered surplus, leaving 50,000 acres above which these people can not in reason be expected to cultivate themselves. As the land is largely agricultural and under cultivation, the number of leases must necessarily be very large. By far the most important features connected with the business affairs of this agency are the renting of this large amount of surplus allotted land, collecting the rentals therefrom, and disbursing them. The prices paid as rentals are good when all things are taken into consideration, such as the short time for which leases can be made, the great uncertainty of obtaining a renewal, the poor character of improvements, and the lack of school and church privileges, etc.

I have heretofore recommended that the rules which require the agent to collect and disburse funds derived from the leasing of allotted lands should be modified so as to allow the more progressive allottees to transact this part of the business themselves. I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of such a course. The time is very near when the largest portion of these allotments must be conveyed to these people without any restrictions upon alienation and the entire responsibility assumed by the allottee without any restriction being exercised by the Department either as to lease or sale. In the act of Congress under which the Omaha are allotted no provision is made for extending the trust period. It is doubtless necessary that all leases be subject to the approval of the Secretary, yet it would appear wise to throw all the responsibility possible upon the allottee, so that he may acquire some business experience before assuming full control. Everything possible has been done to comply with existing rules of the Department as to the leasing of the Indians' lands, yet where we see an allottee capable we place upon him the responsibility of getting the highest rentals which he is able to secure, and seeing that the lessee fully complies with all the requirements of the lease.

Allotments.—Practically all of the Winnebago Reservation has been allotted, the little remaining being timber, which should be held in common, so that all may be provided with fuel. The same facts exist as to the Omaha, except as to about 5,000 acres, which has been claimed by certain mixed-blood Omaha. The litigation over the rights of these parties to allotments has been in the United States courts for the past twelve years, and has not yet reached a final determination. If the claims of

these parties are disallowed by the courts, it will be necessary to have an act of Congress to provide for the allotment or sale of this very valuable tract of land.

Sale of inherited Indian lands.—Under the act of Congress of May 27, 1902, providing for the sale of inherited Indian lands, there had been sold up to July 20, under amended rules of October 2, 1902, 9,400 acres, the average price obtained being \$22.70. The amount of inherited land on the Winnebago Reservation is large, owing to the fact that 487 allotments were made over thirty years ago, and as these allotments were all made to heads of families, very few of these original allottees are now alive. The total amount of land on both the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, which is subject to sale under this act, will be about 10 per cent of the reservations, excluding the numerous tracts of inherited land in which minors are interested.

It has already developed in the sales that have been made that it is very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to obtain satisfactory proof of heirship. The family history is often obscure, and we have no records of value, as to family history, except of recent years. I would recommend that either by law or Department regulation it should be required that every estate of an allottee be administered in the proper court within a reasonable time after the death of the allottee, avoiding great expense and endless litigation.

Education.—The Omaha and Winnebago are each provided with a Government boarding school. The Winnebago have a new school plant with most of the modern conveniences, accommodating 100 pupils. The Omaha school plant is old and of frame construction, and is not equipped with heating or lighting systems. It is, however, in a good state of repair. Both of the schools have had a very successful year, the attendance being about up to the capacity. The reports of both the superintendents of the Omaha and the Winnebago schools are forwarded herewith.

Besides the Government schools there are numerous district schools, organized and operated under the State laws. While the prime object in the organization of these districts was to provide school privileges for the white renters on the reservation, yet it has developed that many of the Indians have availed themselves of the privileges thus afforded. A number of these districts have contracts with the Government for the education of the Indian children who attend. Of the Omaha, 77 attended the district schools during the past year and 32 of the Winnebago. This attendance was divided among twelve districts. The Omaha are strongly in favor of the district system, and it is the desire of the tribe, after more districts are organized and all are in easy reach of one of these schools, to discontinue the Government boarding school. I am of the opinion that this can be done within a few years.

Sanitary.—As no physician is employed for the Omaha, a detailed report of the sanitary condition can not be given. The following, by Dr. Hart, agency physician for the Winnebago, will, however, generally apply to the Omaha:

As each year calls for a report as to the sanitary condition of the Indians under his care, the physician realizes how difficult it is under existing circumstances to give accurate and comparable statistics as regards the mortality from various diseases, the advances, if any, made in sanitation, correct methods of living, etc. Experience shows how impossible it is to obtain the causes of death among Indians, and without causes for the mortality statistics are unreliable and comparisons therefrom are difficult. For the present the physician must content himself with deductions drawn from imperfect data, but hoping in the course of years to be able to avail himself of improved methods.

The past year has shown an unusual amount of sickness among these Indians. During the winter measles prevailed as an epidemic and influenza raged in rather a severe form. Respiratory affections, pneumonia, and bronchitis particularly were the cause of many deaths. It was a gratifying fact, and so noticeable that the effect must have been a good object lesson to the Indians, that no deaths from measles occurred where the patient was cared for by the physician, and no death from any cause at the boarding school where the children had the best of care and attention.

It is gratifying also to report that while much serious sickness has prevailed, and considerable mortality, that the death rate has, for the first time in some years, been less than the birth rate. For the preceding year the number of deaths was 80 and births 38, while for the past year the deaths were 33 and the births 46. The epidemic of smallpox which occurred during the preceding year was, of course, responsible for the large number of deaths.

The sanitary arrangements of the boarding school are good, and leave nothing to be desired but a hospital addition where the sick can be better cared for and cases of communicable disease isolated. The school employees have been exceedingly kind and attentive to the sick children.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Winnebago show an increased desire to avail themselves of civilized methods of medical treatment, and much advancement has been shown in the past few years.

Agriculture.—The accompanying statistics in regard to agricultural products, etc., have been as carefully prepared as circumstances would permit. We have no farmer connected with the Omaha Reservation, so have been obliged to collect the information through the police. At this date, August 15, very little thrashing of oats and wheat has been done owing to the excessive wet weather since the cutting of the grain. But enough is known to make it certain that the yield will be very much below the normal, due to a late, wet, and cold spring, conditions which interfered materially with the seeding. For the same reasons the weather has been unfavorable for corn. Early planting was prevented and continued wet weather retarded its growth, yet at

this time corn looks very promising, and if frost does not come too early there will be a fair yield. The prospects for a good hay crop are the best. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are an excellent crop.

Annuities and trust funds.—During the past year the Omaha have been paid \$100,000 out of the principal of the trust fund held by the Government. This payment was authorized by act of Congress and paid by direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The larger portion of this money has been used by the Omaha in permanent betterments, such as the building of houses, barns, and granaries, the purchase of farming implements, wagons and horses, and the payment of debts. In addition to this \$100,000 a small interest payment of \$10 per capita was made. The Winnebago have also been paid from their interest fund \$8.73 each.

I am more than ever convinced that small annuity payments should be discontinued. The day has passed when they serve any useful purpose. Neither the Omaha nor the Winnebago require this money for their support, but so long as they continue to receive it they will contract debts on the strength of it far beyond their ability to pay.

I most earnestly recommend that legislation be enacted so that all funds held by the Government will be placed to the credit of each individual allottee—in the case of adults to be paid out only upon the direction of the Secretary of the Interior when it is shown to his satisfaction that it is required for their support, or for some permanent betterment, such as buildings, purchase of stock, etc.; in the case of minors these funds to be held until they reach their majority, and then subject to the same rules as in the case of other adults.

Liquor traffic.—The most discouraging thing connected with the management of affairs at this agency is the ever-present liquor traffic. Energetic and persistent efforts have been made by myself and every employee to put a stop to the sale and consumption of liquor. We have had the hearty cooperation of the United States court officials and the local justice of the peace. In the United States courts 64 complaints have been made and 50 convictions secured. The local justice has tried and convicted 155 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, yet with all this I am unable to see that conditions are bettered. Simply fines and jail sentences will never discourage the use of liquor among Indians. If every conviction for violation of United States law were followed by a penitentiary sentence we could hope for relief.

During the past year 90 per cent of the liquor obtained by the Indians of the reservation has been in the town of Homer, which should be renamed either Sodom or Gomorrah. This town is located only a few miles from the north border of the reservation, and its two saloons, and the army of "boot-leggers," through whom they operate, make it possible for any Indian to obtain at any time all the liquor he may wish or that he has the cash to purchase. Of the white men convicted during the past year, 22 were for offenses committed in this town. I do not think it will be possible to put a stop to this wholesale business until the real offenders, the saloon keepers, are convicted and given a sentence to the full extent of the law. Efforts to this end are now being made, and I hope soon to be able to report that our efforts have been successful. The people of the town could suppress this business if they would. Instead, they encourage it in every way. They know the Indian to be lavish with his money at any time, but he is worse than lavish when intoxicated and is reckless when under the influence of liquor. Advantage is taken of his weakness, and as a result the residents of the town are lining their pockets with silver at the Indian's expense.

Crimes and offenses.—There have been very few crimes committed on the reservation the past year, except as to violation of the liquor laws, and these few are directly traceable to that cause. One murder resulted from a drunken brawl among the Winnebagoes, in Dakota County, just north of the reservation line, directly chargeable to Homer whisky. The unfortunate Indian is now serving a four years' sentence in the State penitentiary.

Employees.—The clerical force connected with this office has been overworked. The number of employees remains the same as for a number of years, while the work connected with leasing and the sale of inherited lands vastly increased. Recently we have also been unfortunate in losing two valuable clerks, one by transfer and promotion, the other by resignation. The assistant clerk, acting in the capacity of leasing clerk, after something over a year's service here, having become thoroughly familiar with the work, was promoted and transferred. Our stenographer and typewriter was forced to resign on account of failing health. Especially is it unfortunate to have a change in leasing clerk, for efficient and faithful as an employee may be, it is only after becoming thoroughly informed as to the local conditions, acquainted with the Indians and their family relationships, that he is properly equipped for taking charge of this work.

Conclusion.—Following the general plan of the Department to do away with Indian agents and place the agencies in charge of bonded superintendents, on June 30 the position of agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Agency ceased to exist and terminated my four-and-one-half years' service in that capacity. Supervisor A. O. Wright took charge of the agency until July 16, when I resumed charge as superintendent and special disbursing agent.

A general review of the situation at this agency does not lead me to an entirely optimistic view. The large income received by these people without effort on their part is doubtless the greatest drawback to their progress. There is no incentive to work.

I will simply say I have endeavored faithfully to perform the manifold and difficult duties connected with the management of affairs here. It is only just to say that in this work I have been assisted by employees, both in the office and schools, who have been faithful, loyal, and competent. I desire to acknowledge the generous treatment and many favors extended by your office, and while I continue in charge of affairs here my most earnest efforts will be given for the advancement of these people in all things that tend to right living and good citizenship.

CHAS. P. MATHEWSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., August 8, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the Omaha boarding school for the fiscal year recently ended.

The school closed and all the pupils left on the 17th of June. This ended a school period of forty weeks and three days. We have no vacation at holiday time nor in the spring, so the term ends before the close of the fiscal year. The average attendance for the year is nearly 744.

As the mail routes are at present established, the quickest way to communicate with the school is by telegraph to Sioux City, Iowa, thence by telephone to Winnebago, Nebr. (where the Indian agent's office is located), thence by mail to Omaha Agency, or by telegraph to Sloan, Iowa, by mail to Omaha Agency. Our post-office is "Omaha Agency," in the trader's store on the school farm.

Last fall the school filled up more easily, quickly, and pleasantly than in any other one of my five years here. Also the past year had the least of friction with the parents of any one year. This was partly due to the fact that many of their petty wishes were yielded to, even when it would have been better for the school otherwise, but that the Indians were in better temper when their requests were granted.

A good many of the Indians here are in a peculiar, a critical, and a trying stage of development. They are citizens, and feel the dignity of their citizenship to the extent that they are very unwilling to be controlled, but have not developed far enough to be able to control themselves rationally by any means. But this is not the case with all of them. Some realize that they need the Federal protection, and appreciate the efforts being made for their advancement. The parents were considerably inclined to keep the children overtime when they went home for Sunday visits. The majority have not yet advanced to the stage where a promise means much. There is little distinction between the value of truth and untruth. The increase in the number of good houses on the reservation and of other material improvements does not seem to have an equal counterpart in the growth of the cardinal virtues. Along with these trying features, however, has been, on the part of various parents, a noticeable increase in appreciation of the interest taken in the children and of the many things done at the school for their comfort, enjoyment, and advancement.

The past year we succeeded farther than in any previous year in noticing or in anticipating little things needed for the comfort or contentment of the children and in that way preventing complaint. For instance, many little ailments of the children were, by close observation, discovered before they told them (they often are slow to tell) and treated early. Also the tables were better waited upon—the little folks helped before they asked in many cases. Often the small ones are backward and will not ask for all they want, but will go out and complain to their parents that they do not get enough to eat.

The new water system which was put in in June is the special improvement of the year. It was not in operation till after the pupils left, and so has not been thoroughly tested. Still, there is little doubt but what the supply will be abundant. This will dispense with hauling water, which took up much time and gave the boys little training.

One year ago this summer the millet and oats (for hay) were good, the corn was about an average for the season, the potatoes were poor. This season there are about 26 acres of corn, 9 acres of millet, 5 acres of oats, 3½ acres of potatoes. A moderate crop of millet is being harvested now; the oats had the rust badly; the corn, potatoes, and garden are fair. The season has been too wet here for first-class crops this year.

In the reading circle the employees familiarized themselves still further with the course of study. They took up and discussed various points of Indian education taken from Indian school papers and from other sources. Matters of interest in education throughout the country in general were brought in. Attention was also given to current events.

In the evening hour instruction in note reading in music was given. Calisthenics and the flag salute were usual features. Talks to the pupils by various employees were given, but it was not found practicable to continue these talks to the end of the year. The children look forward with pleasure to the "play hour" on Friday evenings.

The children made progress in their studies through the year; but this work was interrupted by a change of teachers in each room. In one case the change was caused by the sickness of the teacher herself, in the other case by sickness in the teacher's home. The course of study was followed as far as practicable.

A good deal of effort was made to teach industry to the pupils, and with some success. Most of the pupils know how to do a good share of good work. Sometimes they will take hold and do a piece of work nicely even when an employee is not with them.

Only one parent could be prevailed upon to leave his boys in school at the close of the term in June; so no boys were kept for summer instruction in agriculture.

The special feature of native industry at the school the past year was the beadwork done by the girls. They made quite a number of belts, napkin rings, watch guards, window-curtain straps, and a few other pieces. They liked the work and it seemed to increase their interest in class-room work and in the school in general.

Thanks are due the Indian Office for courteous treatment and for various particular requests granted; also to Mr. Charles P. Mathewson, United States Indian agent, and his subordinate employees, for support and courteous consideration.

Very respectfully,

RUSSELL RATLIFF,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Charles P. Mathewson, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.

WINNEBAGO INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, August 10, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Winnebago Indian Boarding School for the fiscal year 1903, as follows:

During the year 83 boys and 37 girls were enrolled; total, 120. Of this number 4 were transferred to Carlisle, 7 to Genoa, 2 to Toledo, and 7 were transferred to the public district schools; total, 20. The general average for the year is 91.

It is very important that the Winnebago youth be separated from the tribe and its influence during the period of their education. Therefore, it is one of the purposes of this school to secure as many transfers to nonreservation schools as is practicable.

The industrial departments were operated successfully and in line with the requirements of the course of study for Indian schools.

The farm was operated by the boys under the excellent management of the industrial teacher, and 20 acres of corn were planted and cultivated, 15 acres millet, 7 acres potatoes, and 3 acres garden. A good prospect for a good crop of everything planted is now apparent with good weather, notwithstanding the unfavorable spring. The care of stock was made a speciality, and boys showed much interest in the work, becoming proficient therein. They took a real pride in the care of horses, milking, and the proper treatment of cows and other domestic animals.

The sewing room, laundry, and kitchen gave the larger girls good instruction in the useful and practical work pertaining to these departments. A number of the girls became proficient in cutting and fitting garments, in cooking and bread making, and in washing and ironing. Splendid training was given the whole class of pupils in the art of housekeeping and home making.

A good start has been made to provide this school with an orchard. Apple trees, berries, and grapes were procured from the Chilocco Training School and put out. All are growing nicely, and if properly cared for during the next few years a good supply of fruit will result.

The literary work in schoolrooms was conducted by two most excellent teachers. The children, many of whom had never been in school before, made exceedingly creditable advancement. Much of the work in the school was based on the work carried on by the industrial departments. Problems which were based on farming and stock raising were used. Also all the terms and names of things applicable to the native industries were taught. The germination of seeds was made the subject of interesting lessons by actual examples, and upon the whole this work by the teachers was very successful.

The health of pupils has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of measles in the early part of the year, from which no bad results followed, except a reduction of the attendance during the time it lasted.

A great deal of work was put upon the campus by both pupils and employees to secure a good lawn. A good effect was secured by the cultivation of flowers, in which pupils took a commendable interest, and which adds much to the appearance of the grounds. Much work has been done upon the wooded lot, of about six acres, in front of the school plant in order to make a park of it. When this lot is put in proper condition and seeded to a native grass, it will add materially to the merits of the school.

The buildings are in good repair, and will need only the minimum of repairs. Some painting will be necessary and defective down spouts will have to be replaced by new ones. The carpenter shop, which was completed during the year, is a valuable addition to the school.

Upon the whole the school had a very successful year, and pupils and parents became reconciled to its requirements and purposes to a much greater extent than during the previous year. The employee force was generally efficient, industrious, and loyal, and harmony was evident throughout the year.

The requirement that schools of this character shall keep a class of pupils during the vacation months is a step in the right direction for this tribe of Indians, for the reason that they should look with a proprietary interest on their school, and if some children are kept all the time, this interest will grow. Also, during the vacation considerable work is necessary to be done, and if pupils can have no break in their training for industry, so much more can be accomplished for them. It is labor, honest, remunerative labor, that has more to do with the formation of character than does the literary training given. While this applies to all youth, it has a double significance for the Indian youth. Labor begets patience, endurance, the bending of the will to a plan or the will of another and honesty is thereby inculcated. On the whole it will make of boys and girls sturdy, honest, industrious individuals. The coming year the plan will be given a thorough trial at this school.

The band instruments of sixteen pieces which were furnished the school were of much interest to the boys for awhile, but with no employee who could teach them the interest died and the instruments rested. We need a teacher for the band.

With sincere appreciation for the support of superior officials, I am,

Very respectfully,

E. B. ATKINSON, *Assistant Superintendent.*

CHARLES P. MATHEWSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of Santee Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Santees occupy the greater part of six townships of Knox County, Nebr. The Poncas, far more favorably located, have a subagency about 20 miles to the southwest.

Population.—For the past twenty-one years the rolls of this agency have been in charge of the same peculiarly efficient clerk. English names have long been in vogue, and the small annuity has served as a constant incentive to accuracy. It is now possible to give the exact date of nearly every birth and death for many years past. This accuracy has done much toward adjusting the heirship in the sales of inherited lands. The following tabulated statement shows the population according to the census of June 30, 1903:

	Santee.	Ponca.
School children 6 to 16 years:		
Males		
Females	132	36
Males over 18 years	127	50
Females over 14 years	307	56
	328	74
Total males	537	113
Total females	519	123
Total population	1,056	236

Education.—The Santee Training School, located immediately at the agency, has a capacity of 80 pupils. Its buildings, with the exception of the laundry, sewing room, and auditorium, are in good repair. The school has an exceptionally fine garden, but after an existence of twenty odd years has not a fruit-bearing plant, shrub, or tree of any description. In this and in stock the school has not come up to the Department's ideal. Otherwise a good standard is maintained.

The Santee Normal Training School.—This institution is supported by the American Missionary Association. Its principal, Rev. A. L. Riggs, D. D., is now completing his thirty-third year of continuous service. The grounds lie adjacent to those of the Government school, and its influence is strongly local as well as general. The attendance has been considerably reduced, but at the same time decidedly improved in character since the withdrawal of governmental aid.

Hope School of Springfield, S. Dak., while entirely separate and distinct, should be reckoned in as one of the educational factors of this community, being but 2½ miles distant from the agency. It is a girls' institution and draws largely from this side of the river.

The Poncas have a day school, which seems to be necessary, although not largely attended, owing to the scattered condition of the allottees. Many of the pupils throughout both reservations attend the various district schools. Some of these are with and others without contract.

Industries.—These reservations are both well adapted to farming and stock raising. The Indians, with very few exceptions, possess no stock other than horses and hogs. But few horses are kept for breeding purposes, and they are of an indifferant character. Many of the allottees have developed into good farmers. Wheat and oats are now being thrashed with an exceptional yield. Thousands of tons of excellent hay will go to waste for want of a market. Unless early frosts prevent, corn will produce abundantly.

Sale of inherited lands.—Bids have been opened to date on 137 inherited allotments. Of these, 63 eighty-acre and 2 one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tracts were sold, aggregating \$54,868, an average of \$8.44 per acre. But two allotments have been sold by Poncas. Only one unknown heir has developed since these sales, and he claims but a remote, if any, interest.

Leasing.—We now carry about 300 farming and grazing leases. A large portion of these were executed by the conversion of illegal into legal leases. I am inclined to think them an advantage to the industrious who have come into possession of several allotments by marriage or inheritance. They may, under the most strict regulations, be used as a lever in compelling the able-bodied but indolent to work.

Crime.—Considering the fact that the allotted Indian occupies an almost lawless position in the body politic, the small percentage of crime is remarkable. The worst feature is that of drinking, and in this they do not equal the average white agricultural community. The courts, both of South Dakota and Nebraska, have shown themselves willing to aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic by sending one violator of the law to the penitentiary for a year and giving four others sixty days and \$100 fine each.

I transmit herewith the annual statistics and census, the latter under separate cover, as per your instructions.

Thanking you for your interest, as expressed by the many courtesies extended this office, I am,

Very respectfully,

W. E. MEAGLEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY TRAINING SCHOOL,
Wadsworth, Nev., August 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1903, together with census and statistics in compliance with instructions, and trust that something of value in the solving of the problem of how to make the Indian a self-supporting and self-respecting citizen may be found therein.

During the year last past there has been no radical change in the affairs of this agency, but on the whole there is a decided change for the better among the Indians. The town of Wadsworth will in all probability soon be a thing of the past. The Central Pacific has during the past year changed its line of track so that in the course of a few months the main line will cross the reservation some 2 or 3 miles south of Wadsworth and the shops and roundhouse now at that place will be moved to Reno, where a large force of workmen are rapidly completing the necessary buildings, etc., for workmen and locomotives. Reno will then be the division headquarters instead of Wadsworth. The change of track will necessitate a longer haul of supplies for this agency and school. As I said in my annual report for 1902, this change in the line of the railroad will practically wipe the town of Wadsworth out of existence, which will be very beneficial to the Indians. The town has neglected to take any action toward acquiring title to townsite. I quote from your annual report, which expresses my views, as follows:

The Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 571), contains a clause authorizing the inhabitants of Wadsworth, in the county of Washoe, Nev., to proceed to acquire title to their town site under the provisions of the town-site law; the proceeds of the sale of the land to go to the Indians of the Pyramid Lake Reservation upon which the town has encroached; the Indians occupying lots in the town have the same right of purchase as have white citizens.

Special Agent Frank C. Armstrong reported June 10, 1901, that a preliminary survey had been made and some proceedings commenced by the town authorities, but that nothing definite had been done. By informal inquiry at the General Land Office it was ascertained that the people of that town had still neglected to obtain title to the lands occupied by them, and therefore this Office recommended July 12, 1902, that action be taken to cause the town site to be laid off and completed and the lots appraised and sold under the provisions of the law, in order that the Indians might have the benefits arising from the sale of the town-site lots, the whites acquire title, and the Indians obtain title to the lands occupied by them within the town site. As four years have expired without action upon the part of the municipal authorities of the town of Wadsworth, it is thought that in view of this fact the Department has authority, under certain provisions of law, to take the action above indicated. Further delay will only lead to further trouble and confusion.

The absolute truth of the above is shown by the fact that the existence of this law is used by the inhabitants of Wadsworth as an excuse to trespass further upon this reservation. During the past year I have stopped buildings from being erected, and land from being fenced in, upon the reservation; also stopped an irrigation ditch from being constructed. In the latter case had it not been for the firm stand of the Indian Office, and the valuable assistance of United States District Attorney Sumnerfield, of Nevada, troops would have had to be used to expell trespassers.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken June 30, 1903, viz:

All ages (males, 312; females, 330)	642
Males over 18	212
Females over 14	248
Children, 6 to 16 (males, 64; females, 66)	130

Indians.—The Indians of this reservation are wholly of one tribe, Paiute, and are, as a whole, sober and industrious. They work on ranches of the surrounding country, and are much sought after by the owners of cattle ranches as vaqueros. Any labor of this kind is performed by them in a very satisfactory manner, they being fine horsemen and reliable men when given work of this character. They receive the same wages as whites.

Many of the Indians have very creditable little ranches, raising alfalfa hay, not only for their own use but for sale. During the past year they furnished the Government some 80 tons, besides selling in the neighborhood of 200 tons, half of which was baled, for which they received from \$9 to as high as \$18 per ton. Their advance in the ways of civilization has been creditable to them as a people during the past year.

Land.—The land of this reservation along the river bottom is all that could be desired. Water is all that is needed to produce any kind of vegetable and many kinds of fruits. What there is of our present irrigation system is excellent; we have had plenty of water at all times during the past year. I have, in my reports for 1901 and 1902, recommended the construction of a ditch along the west bank of the river, which, when completed, would cover nearly a thousand acres of productive soil. This would give farms to those who at present have no land and depend on odd jobs for a living for themselves and families. It would also enable the agent to give the young men who have just left school an opportunity to show the value of the industrial training which they have received at the hands of the Government. I therefore urge upon the Department that this work be done.

Trespassing.—During the past year I have arrested and fined three trespassers. One, a sheep man, whom I had repeatedly warned not to come upon the reserve, was fined \$250, which he paid without protest. The other two were cattle owners, who had also received like warning upon numerous occasions, but who deliberately came within the boundaries, and were fined at the rate of \$1 per head. I find that my action in fining these men has had a good moral effect, as it has been the subject of conversation among the sheep and cattle men, and it is not likely that they will be so bold in the future.

Irrigation.—Under the recent ruling of the Indian Office, the Indians have endeavored to their utmost to keep the irrigation system in good repair. They have done well, but it seems unjust that the Indians should be compelled to keep the entire ditch in order when the Government uses a large portion of the water obtained therefrom. The school garden, corrals, and pasture are irrigated and watered from the ditch. The first 2½ miles of the ditch is around bluffs, and is an expensive piece of work to keep in proper order. It seems only just that the Government should pay its share of maintaining the ditch by keeping this portion in condition. I reiterate my recommendation regarding the construction of a ditch on the west bank of the river, thereby providing an additional acreage sufficient to give small ranches to a large number of deserving Indians, both young and old, and enable them to become both self-supporting and independent. Without water the land on this side of the river is practically worthless; with water it becomes as valuable as any land in the State of Nevada.

Minerals.—There are no mineral deposits of any value on this reservation.

Indian court.—The Indian court at this agency is composed of three of the most intelligent Indians, who give satisfaction. This method enables me to punish petty offenses that would be difficult to reach in any other manner. There have been few disturbances of any kind during the past year.

Indian police.—The Indian police force of this agency consists of 1 officer and 7 privates. One of the privates lives in Wadsworth and assists the local constable in preserving peace among the Indians and whites in that town. The constable is an efficient man in the matter of arresting and trying to break up the practice of selling whisky to Indians. There are several offenders awaiting trial before the United States court at Carson during its next term, and it is hoped that they will receive the maximum penalty of the law.

Education.—The educational work of the school was carried on during the year without interruption, and may be regarded as a successful year. The general health of the children was good, the only cases of severe illness were three cases of pneumonia, from which the children made quick and good recovery.

General.—Supervisor Holland and Inspector Jenkins visited the agency and school during the year.

In closing I desire to tender my sincere thanks to the Indian Office for the many kindnesses extended during the past year, which were duly appreciated.

Very respectfully,

FRED B. SPRIGGS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

CARSON INDIAN SCHOOL,
Carson, Nev., August 22, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of this school, which is necessarily only a general review, as I was here but a small part of the year, having taken charge June 11, 1903:

Carson School.—The plant is in good condition generally, but needs some additions and improvements, several of which are provided for, and trust may be completed this year. These are three additional buildings, water pipe line, and heating plant, all of which are very much needed. In addition to these there are various changes and improvements—porches, floors, roofs, etc.—that will need attention, and for which authority has been asked, that we hope to accomplish with our own force this year.

Two of the houses occupied by employees were built as farmhouses over forty years ago, and are hardly fit for use, but we hope to repair them a little to make them serve a few years yet. But a good cottage should be built as a superintendent's residence next year, and recommendations will be made looking to that.

The attendance last year was about 220, being rather less than the year before, but this was probably attributable to an epidemic of fever in the early part of the year which prevented the filling of the school. However, that is as many as can be properly accommodated, as the dormitories, dining room, and schoolrooms are crowded with that number, the capacity under office rule being about 144 total sleeping room and 175 in dining room.

The new school building and employees' building will give relief in this, as rooms now used for schoolrooms and employees quarters will be available. But some provision must be made to enlarge the dining room, as it is quite full with 200 pupils, and with 250 it is jammed. If the attendance is increased any, we will need a large boys' home, leaving the present main building for small boys and girls, as the present girls' quarters are inadequate.

The farm and garden here can never be a great success until more water is secured, although the piping of the water will be a great saving, as a large per cent is lost by seepage and evaporation when conducted in open ditches through this sandy soil. The purchase of some land above our farm, which would about double our quantity of water, has been considered, but is not accomplished, although it is of vital importance to this school and should be secured before it is too late, as it may pass into the hands of some one where we can not get it. A water right in Nevada is staple property that is apt to increase in value constantly. However, I think that the farm has produced as much as is possible under the circumstances.

The school suffered an epidemic of fever early in the year, which was very serious and resulted in some deaths. This may have been partly attributable to the water from wells, into which much surface water must find its way. It is a strong argument in favor of providing a pipe line soon, and possibly deep wells for drinking water. Except for this fever the health was very good.

The plant is lighted by acetylene gas and gasoline gas. The acetylene is much more satisfactory, and the generating capacity should be increased to use it to the exclusion of other lights, unless electricity be substituted for all, which should receive consideration either with a view to generating our own gas with water power or buying current from a company in this locality.

The heating system in contemplation will fill a great need and be much safer than the numerous stoves it will displace. It is to be hoped it can be extended to all the principal buildings.

The schoolroom work seems to have been quite satisfactory and the interest good. The industrial departments show good results, and the shops have some very good mechanics among the boys. All the shoes for the use of the school have been made in the shop and much repairing, but I doubt the value of much drill in that trade, as there is little, if any, demand for it now. It will be the intention to devote more attention to carpenter, blacksmith, and farming work and less to shoemaking.

There is a great demand for the boys on the ranches through vacation, where they have given full satisfaction, although we have been unable to supply the demand. The call for the girls is quite as urgent for work in families in town and on ranches, where they are very highly spoken of. The main difficulty is in convincing applicants that no more pupils can be spared and in getting them to give them up when it is advisable for them to return to school. I doubt if there is any other school where the pupils have a better chance to work or where the pay is better. The pupils are drawn from scattering communities of Indians, practically all self-supporting, and this school should be able to help them to the ability to become self-sup-

porting, and in this climate and environment better than any other, and with proper self support and encouragement should be of great value to the scattered Indians of Nevada and adjacent parts of California, of which there are enough to fill a larger school here.

Walker River Reservation.—The Walker River Reservation is under this office and immediately in charge of a farmer. The Indians there are doing quite well, and farming about as much as practicable with the water they have. Their leading product lately has been hay, as they have a good market for it at high prices, so they have raised it largely to the exclusion of grain, as it yields easier money. There is a great demand in the adjacent valleys for the men to help at other ranch work, and they embrace these opportunities whenever they can be spared from their own work.

The law provides for the early allotment of this reservation, and it seems probable that it will be done within the year. If the water right can be secured and is adequate, this should be an advantage, as they will doubtless take a pride in their permanent possessions and improve them better than in the past. They have a nice start in cattle, but should have more, as they have range and hay land enough to support a goodly number. Cattle for issue should be bought with some money now belonging to the tribe.

They have not taken much interest yet in the improvement of their houses, but this is not surprising when the high price of lumber is considered with the mildness of the winters, which require little shelter.

Rations have been issued part of the year to a few old and dependent people, but to no one able to support himself.

The field matron's report is inclosed herewith, testifying to a progressive tendency and a condition encouraging in many ways.

All eligible children are in school, either here or at the day school on the reservation, which seems to be doing creditable work.

Day schools.—The three day schools in California have not yet been visited, so I can report nothing from my own knowledge. The attendance has been good, and considering the conditions, quite regular. If these schools are to be maintained, and it seems they should be, buildings and better equipments should be provided. The Independence school is housed in a very poor, unpainted shack, built by the Indians at their own expense. The equipment is poor and there are no teachers' quarters. The same is true of the school at Big Pine as to building and equipment. At Bishop, school is held in a building rented for the purpose, and which I understand is not suitably located. A new building should be built at a point away from the town and nearer the center of Indian settlement. More specific recommendations will be made on this matter.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ASBURY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, *August 10, 1903.*

SIR: Since February 23, the date of the beginning of my work among the Paiutes, the total number of visits made has been 495. There are on the reservation 16 houses and about 35 tepees. From two to three families live in each. They live closely together, and except in a few cases it is not difficult to reach the various homes on foot.

All of our young men and women have attended school. Some have gone to Carson, but the majority were educated in the day school. Owing to their proximity to the railroad and continual intercourse with white people, they have acquired working knowledge of great benefit to them.

It has been difficult to obtain consent of the parents to send children away to the boarding school, on account of considerable sickness and some deaths that have attended it. This year shows a slight increase, and several new children have been promised the Carson school. There are in attendance there about 18 from this reservation. All the rest of the children of school age are in the day school.

Among returned students there has been no noticeable deterioration. It is easy to pick out their abodes by the superior cleanliness and conveniences.

The disease that is hardest to combat is paralysis obtaining among children under 4 years of age.

The Indians here occasionally have recourse to the medicine man, but more often apply to agency for standard remedies.

Most of the women do the family washing quite regularly, are good bread makers, and excellent seamstresses. About a dozen of them have gardens and about the same number keep chickens. It is hard to persuade them to keep a cow, since its care confines them too closely.

During July practically the whole tribe goes over to the valley to work for white people. The men cut and pitch hay, the women work around in the homes. Before they leave for the valley they cut their own hay, and after a month's work return and cut their second crop and get in their wheat. Quite a number then go back to the valley.

During July and part of August the field matron's work is light, which is fortunate, considering the terrific heat.

The lace class is coming along slowly. Basketry is a good source of income to the women, since they can earn from 75 cents to \$1 a day.

They wear the dress of the white woman, and a visit to camp will always find someone sewing. Quite a number can run machines, and those at the agency are in great demand. As yet, none have their own, but a strong recommendation will be made to the more progressive men to get them when their crop money comes in.

During June the annual dance was held and closely resembled a protracted picnic. Two of our returned students had booths for the sale of pop, lemonade, and canned goods, the American flag being much in evidence in decorating. White man's games were played, such as tug of war and foot races, in which more interest was taken than in the dancing, which began about sundown every evening. It was quite a surprise to be asked by an Indian what the dance meant. There is no doubt that the Paiute has progressed and is still progressing at a commendable rate.

MARY V. BARCLAY.

C. H. ASBURY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN SHOSHONI AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONI AGENCY,
Owyhee, Elko County, Nev., September 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Western Shoshoni Agency and School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

This report will necessarily be incomplete for the reason that I have not been here a sufficient length of time to acquaint myself with the conditions to an extent that would justify an extended report. I assumed charge of this agency and school on June 1, 1903, relieving Supt. Calvin H. Asbury, who took charge of the Carson Training School.

These Indians are making rapid strides toward citizenship, such as would be a credit to any community, and, while they have not made the best use of their opportunities, they are beginning to understand and appreciate the need of doing something that will be of lasting benefit to themselves, and many of them are making provision for the future.

This is a splendid stock country, being fine for grazing as well as for hay. A larger amount of hay has been harvested this season than ever before, and the surplus is being sold to cattlemen at from \$6.50 to \$10 per ton.

Several of the Indians have cattle of their own, but they have not nearly so many as could be advantageously cared for on the reservation. They have a good supply of work horses of a better grade than is generally found among white settlers. They also have thousands of Indian ponies that we are trying to dispose of this season, and if successful will advise the purchase of stock cattle with part of the proceeds.

There are now available about \$1,700 of third-class money derived from grazing permits, and a few hundred dollars more will be added to this amount this fall. With this fund we expect to purchase cows and calves to be issued to the heads of deserving families, and in this way hope to give several of the representative families a start in the cattle business.

The Duck Valley ditch, which is now under construction, has furnished employment to all the Indians who were not at work elsewhere. The wages paid are \$1.50 for laborers and \$3 for man and team per day. The estimated cost of this ditch, with the laterals, is \$10,367.33, and when completed will be the means of reclaiming 1,500 acres of land that will be sowed to alfalfa at an early day.

The Pleasant Valley ditch, East Side ditch, and Duck Valley ditch will provide for the use of all the water from the East Fork of the Owyhee River, and when this water is all utilized we expect to see the income of these Indians from the sale of hay, grain, and cattle correspondingly increased.

School.—There has not been the progress made in the school that would have been made had there been a full force of employees present during the year. The employees who were here deserve commendation for their efforts, as they accomplished more than could be expected, considering the fact that most of the time each one tried to do the work of two people.

In a small school where the work required of each employee is all that could be done by a good, energetic person, the absence of one employee from the force works a hardship on all and is felt in every department. I am pleased to state that at the present time every position is filled, and we trust that there will be much good accomplished the coming year.

Arrangements have been made for the temporary accommodation of 70 pupils, and as there is a larger number than that on the reservation we will have no trouble in filling the school.

The Indian Department has promised to consider favorably the matter of providing a new building which will increase the capacity to 80 pupils. This should be taken up at once, as these people are anxious to put all of their children in school.

Heretofore a number of the small children have been sent away to nonreservation schools. The parents oppose this, but do not object to the transfer of some of the older pupils who have attained the higher grades in this school; but they do not want to send their babies so far from home, and no one can blame them for this feeling.

Thanking the Indian Office for favors shown, I am,
Very respectfully,

HORTON H. MILLER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF JICARILLA APACHE.

JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY,
Dulce, N. Mex., August 13, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the Jicarilla Apache Agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

A careful census of the tribe shows a population of 774, divided as follows: Male, 373; female, 401; of which 215 are children of school age. This shows an apparent decrease of 27 during the year, but I feel convinced that such is not the case, as there were quite a number of people shown on last year's census who had been dead for as much as two years. It is my judgment that the number shown on the census roll herewith submitted is not far from what should have been shown on the census for the year of 1902.

In this connection I desire to mention that the present census shows, in so far as was possible, the names of the Indians as they appear on the allotment schedule. It was difficult to compile an intelligent census, for the reason that the members of the tribe have not been compelled to retain the names by which they were allotted, but were either enrolled by a "nick name" or given an arbitrary name each time the census was taken. Notwithstanding the effort put forth, I can not be certain that the present census is absolutely correct, but I feel sure that in another year a census can be compiled which can be relied upon. As it is the custom of this tribe to wait until a child is about 3 years of age before giving a name, it was thought best not to assign an arbitrary name which the parent will not remember, as endless confusion will result. On this account children under 3 years of age are simply enrolled with the parent by giving the sex and age.

As a natural consequence of the above-mentioned confusion of names, the very important matter of Indian allotments is in a more or less chaotic state. By actual count, there are 205 individuals on the census roll who certainly have allotments (judging by their evident age), but who can not be identified with their names on the allotment schedule. It would be possible, by careful and patient work, to finally straighten out this tangle, were it not for the fact that very many of the allottees have not the remotest idea of the location of their allotments. In view of the difficulties presented as to the lands of living allottees, it can be readily foreseen that it will be a well-nigh hopeless task to locate lands of deceased allottees and to determine the heirs to such lands.

In view of the above, and also considering the fact that it will not be possible to make all the allotments tillable (as a large percentage of them can never be irrigated) I am led earnestly to recommend that when the present policy of building storage reservoirs has been sufficiently pursued there will be 10 acres of irrigated land for each member of the tribe; then the necessary steps be taken to effect a cancellation of the present allotments and that a new allotment be made, giving each allottee a small tract of irrigated land, the remainder of the reservation to be held in common as grazing land. I have presented this idea to a number of the leading men of the tribe, and it meets their hearty approval. I feel confident that the consent of the tribe can be obtained to a reallocation on such a basis.

On account of the severe drought absolutely nothing was raised by the tribe last year. Last April there was issued to the tribe 10,000 pounds of seed wheat, 10,000 pounds of oats, and a like amount of seed potatoes. As the season has proven favorable, a good return from the planting of this seed can be confidently predicted. In fact the wheat and oats are now almost ready for harvesting. The tribe will also have a good crop of hay, much of which is already cut and stacked.

When I assumed charge of this agency every member of the tribe was allowed to participate in the rations distributed. Agency employees (Indian) who were receiving salaries of \$60 per month were allowed the same share as those unable to work. This practice was discontinued, and the number allowed rations gradually decreased, until at present the ration roll carries 309 persons. The merits of each individual case have been carefully investigated and the rations are now distributed solely to families where the head of the family is absolutely incapacitated for earning a living. When the training school is opened for pupils, this number will be materially decreased, as there are quite a number of children of school age in the families now on the ration roll.

That the issuing of rations to the whole tribe is neither necessary nor prudent is evidenced by the fact that a conservative estimate of money earned by the tribe will show \$15,000 during the past year. This money was derived from the following sources: Paid by the Government for work on reservoirs, ditches, and roads, \$10,000; earned by labor on neighboring ranches, \$2,000; proceeds of sales of baskets, bead-work, etc., \$3,000.

If the present policy of paying for labor in lieu of issuing rations is continued for a few years, I feel assured that the Jicarilla Apaches can be placed in such a position that they will no longer be dependent on the bounty of the Government. The money being spent, as now, in the building of storage reservoirs, will enable the tribe to have an assured means of support through the tilling of the soil.

The work accomplished during the past year is represented by two large reservoirs. One of these reservoirs will hold sufficient water to irrigate 2,000 acres of excellent land, which amount can be easily reached by the water thus stored. The second reservoir should easily serve the 1,000 acres tributary thereto, although about 250 acres of the latter is property belonging to the agency and school. If present plans do not miscarry, there will be about 2,500 acres more "placed under the ditch" during the present working season.

During the year over 3 miles of road has been constructed. This road was built at points where travel was difficult and represents a large amount of hard work. In addition, a considerable amount of repair work was done. It is my purpose, if means will permit, to construct a good road from each irrigation district to the agency, which is the shipping point for all reservation products. If a first-class road grader were provided for this agency, the labor and expense of road building would be very materially reduced.

Referring to the live-stock interests of this reservation, I desire to state that cattle in considerable numbers can not be produced on account of the extremely rough character of a large part of the lands available for grazing. Sheep, however, will thrive admirably in such pastures, and, moreover, the members of this tribe are more adapted to care successfully for sheep than for cattle. When irrigation farming is firmly established at this place, and when a considerable amount of alfalfa is produced, I would recommend that a portion of the timber on this reservation be disposed of (under proper restrictions) and the proceeds be invested in sheep for distribution among the energetic and deserving of the tribe. A few of the more enterprising members of the tribe have already started in the sheep industry in a small way and are attaining a fair measure of success. There are about 2,000 head of sheep and a like number of goats owned by the Indians.

The greatest enterprise exhibited by this tribe is in the matter of raising ponies, there being at least 2,500 head on the reservation, notwithstanding the fact that a large number succumbed to the rigor of the past winter. This pony stock is not improving in quality. The Indians persist in the use of pony stallions for breeding purposes, and will continue to do so until effective measures are inaugurated to prevent it. As a means of improving the work animals owned by the Indians, I would recommend a yearly "round-up" of all horses and the castration of all male colts. I would then introduce for the use of the tribe a few well-bred stallions and a sufficient number of well-bred jacks. Mules are decidedly preferable to horses for the use of the Indians, as they are more rugged and hardy.

One of the most important questions relating to this reservation, which must be dealt with in the near future, is the disposition of the fine bodies of timber growing at various points within the reservation lines. In my judgment there should be no haste in the matter, as the timber is growing more valuable with each passing year. When the time arrives that sale seems expedient, I most earnestly recommend and urge that the utmost care be used in surrounding this sale with every possible safeguard against wanton destruction. The amount of timber destroyed by the lumber companies in this vicinity can scarcely be realized. There are tracts of timber land within a day's drive of this agency where thousands of trees have been felled, only the choicest logs being made use of and the remainder left to rot on the ground.

The greatest stumbling block in the path of the Jicarilla Apaches has been the ease with which they could obtain liquor. A certain wealthy Mexican owns five saloons on the borders of the reservation, and for fifteen years has debauched this tribe in defiance of the law. Last April I succeeded in securing a conviction of this man, and, although he claims to be one of the wealthiest men in New Mexico, he was obliged to spend sixty days in the Federal jail as a common criminal. It is a significant fact that there has not been a case of drunkenness on this reservation since the conviction mentioned above.

The most pressing need at the agency is a good water system. At moderate cost the school water system could be extended to the agency. This should be done as a protection against fire as well as for irrigation and domestic use.

The training school for this tribe is not in operation owing to the failure of the reservoir first built for the storage of water. A new reservoir was built a short time ago which has proven a success and the school will be opened September 1.

There are about 160 acres of excellent land tributary to the school, all of which can be irrigated by the school pumping plant.

The school plant is very good, but will probably be too small to accommodate 215 children, which the last census shows to be of school age. The construction of a separate school building and assembly hall would probably relieve the other buildings so that all able-bodied children of school age can be accommodated. The school should also have a good and commodious barn as a part of the plant.

Very respectfully,

H. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent in Charge.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *August 15, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Mescalero Agency and School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The census of June 30 last shows a population of 439, as follows:

Males 18 years and over	106
Females 14 years and over	160
Males under 18 years	78
Females under 14 years	95
Total	<u>439</u>
Children between 6 and 16	<u>101</u>

The office has so often been advised as to the physical conditions, topography, and area of the lands which constitute the common heritage of the Mescalero Apache that it is deemed unnecessary to devote any space to this subject.

The report that a number of Mescalero Apache—a remnant of Victoria's band—were living in the Republic of Mexico, allusion to which was made in the annual report for 1902, was investigated and verified, although the actual number was found to be 37 instead of 107. Three members of the tribe were permitted to visit the Republic last year with a view to obtaining information as to the location, general condition, and pursuits of their relatives. They found them occupying a narrow canyon in the Guadalupe Mountains about 20 miles east of Zaragoza, a station on the Mexican Central Railroad. They were in wretched circumstances, having to depend almost entirely on game and herbs and the sale of curios. They were anxious to remove to this reservation and requested their friends to convey such a message to this office. Accordingly the facts were presented in letter of May 25, last, with the recommendation that measures be instituted to effect the return of the wanderers. This recommendation failed to meet with the approval of the office, and the status of the unfortunates must remain unchanged. Although the incident is considered closed, it must be refreshing to the office to know that while members of other tribes in the United States are seeking to dispose of their lands and personal property and to remove to Mexico, others who have lived in that Republic for years are ready to emigrate and swear allegiance to the United States.

The agricultural lands of the reservation are limited in area, being confined to narrow canyons; but the soil, which has been formed throughout centuries from the erosion of the mountains, is deep, exceedingly fertile, and apparently inexhaust-

ible. It is admirably adapted to small grain, potatoes, beans, and all kinds of vegetables. With a knowledge of these facts, and an abiding conviction that the hope of the Indian, at least under conditions that obtain here, lies in agricultural pursuits, it has been the constant aim of this office to encourage the tribe to greater activity along these lines. The measure of success attained may be best illustrated by a comparative statement showing the number of pounds of oats produced during each year for the past four years, oats having always been considered the principal crop.

The statement is taken from the annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is as follows:

	Pounds oats.
1899.....	28,544
1900.....	50,016
1901.....	50,000
1902.....	123,758

The statistical report for 1902, estimated the oat yield for that year at 2,800 bushels, or 90,000 pounds. Every pound was weighed, however, as it came from the separator, and the actual yield, as shown by a sworn weigher's return, was 123,758 pounds. Of this amount 35,000 pounds were reserved for seed, the remainder being sold to the Government and to private parties. The Indians, many of them at least, objected to the arbitrary action of this office in reserving the seed, but subsequently expressed their approbation. They had acquired the habit of selling the entire crop at a price ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundredweight, and then purchasing seed the following spring at from \$2 to \$2.10 per hundredweight. Frequently many of them had neither money nor credit; hence no oats were planted. It was to guard against such contingencies that this office reserved the seed. The wisdom of this course will be demonstrated when the crop of 1903 is harvested. While the season has not been favorable, this owing to the scarcity of rain, the farmer estimates the oat crop at 250,000 pounds, more than double that of 1902, and exceeding the aggregate of any four-year period prior to 1902.

The past year has also demonstrated that wheat, potatoes, onions, and beans can be profitably grown. Two hundred acres were sown to wheat, 9 acres of potatoes were planted, 1 acre of onions, and 20 acres of beans. As an evidence of the success of these experiments, it may be said that the Indians have the contract for furnishing the flour and beans called for on the annual estimates for the current fiscal year, thus increasing their income by \$1,000, as well as providing many of them with subsistence supplies that they have heretofore been obliged to purchase. The wheat crop, which is now being harvested, will amount to at least 4,000 bushels, or twenty times as much as was ever produced in any previous year.

The purpose of this office is to reappropriation the farming lands on the basis of a given per capita acreage; to build a comfortable frame house for each family, with out-house for wagon and team; induce the Indians to sell their numerous worthless ponies, investing the proceeds in cows; and encourage them to plant a variety of garden truck in addition to their oat and wheat crops. All this can be accomplished within the next two years, provided the sawmill is properly equipped.

The sheep industry was considerably improved during the past year by concentrating the small flocks that were gradually decreasing, either by being eaten or dying through improper care, and placing them under the management of some one of the few Indians who have demonstrated their ability and adaptability for pastoral pursuits, and under an arrangement that gave the latter all the wool and one-tenth of the increase. In this way have many of the small flocks that were doomed to early extinction been preserved, and those Indians who were pretending to farm and herd sheep, but without profit from either industry, have been required to devote their entire time to agriculture or to such work as the Government or private parties could offer them. The purchase of 40 thoroughbred rams has contributed to improve the various herds. Last spring's lambs are half-breed Shropshires and half-breed Rambouillets, large and strong and a much better grade than the best Spanish merino. The Indians have the contract for furnishing 20,000 pounds of mutton for the school for the current fiscal year. The wool clip for 1903 amounted to 15,100 pounds and was disposed of by this office at 13 cents per pound.

It is quite evident to one who studies sheep raising that, to make a success, a man must possess attainments above the ordinary. There are so many details of management to be closely watched and so many disastrous contingencies to be guarded against that the man of mediocre ability should follow a different pursuit. It is impracticable to make all Indians sheep raisers. Only a few of this tribe, possibly five, have made any success, and these will eventually control the industry.

The grazing permit system of pasturage, which was inaugurated in March, 1902, furnished a revenue of \$7,605.45 during the first year. The income from this source

for the current calendar year will be approximately \$8,000. Considerably less than half of this fund has been distributed per capita, the remainder being employed in the purchase of thoroughbred rams, wagons, harness, plows, disks, seed drills, and wheat, onion sets, potatoes, and beans for planting. The fund should be further used in drilling wells throughout certain dry townships, erecting dwellings, and in the construction, equipment, and maintenance of a home for the old and infirm; but these recommendations will form the subject of special communications.

During the past year the labor permit system was inaugurated to a limited extent. These contracts have been made for and on behalf of certain old and indigent Indian women on the basis of part of the crop. Anticipating some revenue from this source, a recommendation was made that subsistence supplies for the old Indians be reduced 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Among the substantial improvements begun during the year may be mentioned three cottages for agency employees and four for the Indian police and laborers. None of these buildings have as yet been completed, because the inefficiency of the engine and boiler and log wagons at the sawmill made it impossible to manufacture the material.

Both coal and copper were discovered on the reservation during the past year. Silver was discovered several years ago. As it was never the intention of the Government to reserve mineral lands for Indian occupancy, it appears to this office as just and right to the Indians, as well as the public, that prospecting permits should be issued, under certain regulations, and, in case minerals are found in sufficiently paying quantities, that mining permits be issued on the basis of a small royalty for the Indians. Unless this is done it is quite probable that a considerable part of the reservation will eventually be cut off in order to satisfy the demands of persons who believe precious minerals exist here, thus depriving the Indians of a possible royalty as well as extinguishing their right of occupancy to some of the most valuable grazing lands in the United States.

The Mescalero School still enjoys the unique distinction of showing an attendance exceeding 100 per cent of the scholastic population. Runaways and expulsions are unknown. This must not be attributed to a thirst for knowledge, but rather to a longing for something to eat and wear. The Indians have been on a starvation basis for years. They have subsisted largely on game, pinon nuts, mescal fruit, and by slaughtering stock of sheepmen and cattlemen whose herds were trespassing on the reservation. Many of them have suffered from hunger and cold, and have been more than willing to see their children provided with the necessities of life.

Work in all departments of the school was conducted in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. While the course of study could not be adopted in its entirety, the essential ideas were followed and with manifestly good results. Especial attention was devoted to industrial training, an effort being made to adapt this to the environment of the pupils' homes. Literary training is essential—a pupil should acquire the rudiments—but it is through practical work that the Indian child must be equipped to meet life's duties successfully, and to become a self-sustaining and contented citizen.

A telephone line from the school to Tularosa station, a laundry, and employees' quarters were the only improvements authorized at the school during the past year. The first was completed, placing this office in direct communication with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and by connecting with the Alamo Telephone Company's line in Tularosa, and the following points: Tularosa, Luluz, Cloudcroft, Alamo-gordo, N. Mex., and Fort Bliss and El Paso, Tex.

The laundry was not completed for the reason that the lumber could not be manufactured. Work on the employees' quarters was not commenced for the reason that the authority for this building was not granted until June 12 last.

The dormitories, dining hall, laundry, and all employees' quarters were condemned by Supervisor Dickson in May last. It is to be presumed, therefore, that bids will be invited by the office at an early date for the construction of new buildings. With these contemplated improvements, the installation of an efficient water and sewerage system, the destruction of the wretched old rookeries in which the pupils and employees have been housed, and some attention given to grading and landscape gardening, Mescalero will easily become the prettiest place in the service.

The mortality among the pupils, as well as among the Indians, was excessive, being attributable in almost every instance to tuberculosis. The physician's special report on this subject, submitted under date of the 31st ultimo, should convince the office of the wisdom of providing a small hospital, where sufferers from this malady can be given proper hygienic and dietetic treatment.

Supt. Estelle Reel visited the school in February, and Supervisor Charles H. Dickson in May. If the reports of these officials indicate that affairs have been con-

ducted in a creditable manner, the measure of success must be attributed to the continued support of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the thorough cooperation of efficient, faithful employees.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. CARROLL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *August 25, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Albuquerque Indian School. I took charge of the institution June 20 last; therefore I am not able to give in detail the work accomplished here last year.

The school is located about 2 miles north of Albuquerque, N. Mex. The plant is situated on a level piece of land containing about 80 acres. The soil is very poor and ill adapted to farming and gardening. It must be fertilized before producing crops.

Buildings.—There are about 30 buildings in all. A few of them, particularly the school building and girls' home, are excellent. Some of them are old and ill arranged. The kitchen and dining room should be condemned and a new structure provided instead. The laundry building has been in use a number of years. It was a cheap affair at the beginning and must be replaced in a short time and new appliances furnished.

There should also be provided a building for manual training. There are from 1,200 to 1,500 available pupils in this section who should be taught the various industries, which can not be done unless provisions are made for teaching them. I recommend that this expense be incurred to make the school more efficient.

Water.—The water system is not quite complete. The water is obtained by pumping, and new wells should be sunk at some distance from those now in use to secure a better quality of water, as that now in use is probably contaminated from the surface water from above. I do not estimate the cost of new wells above \$500.

Light.—The plant is lighted with electricity, the energy being furnished by the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Company at a cost of about \$1,200 a year. No change is recommended for this system at present.

Heat.—The plant is heated by the ordinary coal and wood stoves. The system should be changed to steam heating to secure safety from fire and for the further reasons that it would be cheaper and cleaner.

The farm.—The farm can not be made a model farm on account of the poor soil, but by condensing the work and fertilizing small fields, vegetables and alfalfa may be grown. Water for irrigating the farm can be purchased for \$2 per acre each year from a water company, whose ditch passes near the school.

Literary work.—I have examined some of the drawings and written work of this department done during the last year and find it to be all that could be desired. I believe the work of this part of the institution to have been well done.

Pupils.—About one-third of the pupils having Mexican blood were discharged June 30. There are no Mexican pupils at the school now, except a very few who are probably entitled to remain on account of one or both of their parents having Indian blood. It is proposed to fill up the school with pure blood Pueblo and Navaho pupils.

Pueblos.—There are under the supervision of the superintendent of this school 9 pueblos and 8 day schools. The Indians of all these pueblos have similar customs and habits, notwithstanding all have different dialects. Their pueblos or villages are built of adobe. Some of them have large, airy rooms, neatly whitewashed, with modern doors and windows. A few use cook stoves, chairs, and bedsteads, others are more primitive, cooking their food by open fireplaces built in their houses. All cultivate wheat, corn, and vegetables. Some of them have orchards and vineyards. The Isleta Indians exceed all others in the production of grapes. I am told they manufacture from 300 to 500 barrels of wine each year.

The Laguna Indians are located about 65 miles west of Albuquerque. Their reservation comprises more than 100,000 acres in one body. The Lagunas are separated into several pueblos, distributed over their land. They have four day schools, and are more disposed to adopt the white man's ways than any of the other pueblos.

The Acoma Indians have two habitations, one being located at Acoma, 18 miles west of Laguna. This village is on a high mesa and was populated when Coronado visited this country in 1541. They also have villages located north of Acoma along the Pecos River, which are occupied during the crop season.

The San Dia, Santa Aña, and San Felipe Indians are located north of Albuquerque 12, 16, and 30 miles, respectively. They, too, engage in agriculture and stock-raising pursuits.

It is estimated that there are about 4,000 of these Pueblo Indians. They produced last year 41,410 bushels of wheat, 240 bushels of oats, 33,200 bushels of corn, 560 bushels of onions, 13,050 bushels of beans, 300 bushels of other vegetables, made 400 tons of hay, and cut 2,000 cords of wood. Last year they sold about \$5,000 worth of other products. They own 4,285 horses, 216 mules, 915 burros, 3,475 head of cattle, 486 hogs, 48,200 sheep, 3,775 goats, and 1,558 domestic fowls.

All the pueblos have patents for their lands. As a rule they oppose the innovation of the white man's ways. They jealously guard against the alienation of their lands. Each pueblo has a community form of government and elects annually a governor and first and second lieutenant-governors. These officers are consulted concerning all matters pertaining to the pueblo. The Pueblo Indians are citizens, but not taxpayers.

The following is the estimated population

Males over 18 years of age	1,077
Females over 14 years of age	1,336
Children of school age	1,000
Children under school age	561
 Total population	 3,974

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES K. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *August 18, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following, the fourteenth annual report of this school, which is my fourth:

School.—The Santa Fe Indian Industrial School is located 2 miles south of the city of Santa Fe. It is like Santa Fe, located in the valley of the river of the Holy Faith, on a sloping plateau or mesa, surrounded by mountains, thus being protected from the cold waves from the north and the hot winds from the south. The climate is simply ideal, zero weather being hardly known in winter and mercury rarely ever climbs to 90 in the summer, 89 being the maximum at the present writing. The elevation at the school is 6,900 feet, a trifle lower than the city of Santa Fe. The advantages in the climate and location makes the school healthful and especially adapted to the education of Indian youth, tuberculosis being hardly known among an enrollment of nearly 400 pupils.

The following is the enrollment for the year:

Pueblo	224
Papago	85
Navaho	47
Pima	25
Western Shoshoni	7
Hopi	3
Ute	2
Winnabago	2
Puyallup	1
Peoria	1
Ukiah	1
 Total	 398

Three hundred and eleven of this number were full-bloods, or 78 per cent of the entire enrollment. The greater number of mixed bloods came from the old Pueblo of Abiquiu, which is some 25 miles up the Chama River from the village of Chamita, on or near the Rio Grande, near San Juan pueblo. Very few full-blood Indians now

live at Abiquiu, though many of the old Pueblo customs and dances are still kept up. This pueblo was made up of both Navaho and Pueblo.

The average attendance for the year was 339.

Very few improvements were made during the past year, as our appropriation simply provided for the maintenance of the school and the necessary repairs and improvements. An addition to the hospital, valued at about \$2,000, has been completed, enameled bath tubs were installed in place of the old copper tubs, 20,000 vitrified brick were laid in sidewalks, and the general and necessary repairs were made.

The school work proper has been under the supervision of a principal teacher and 7 assistants or class-room teachers. It has been along the steady lines that must characterize Indian education, mostly primary and elementary in character. While many of our children come from the day schools, they have little knowledge of English, and enter the primary grades. There have been classes in the seventh and eighth grades, but they were small compared to the lower grades. Progress has been slow, but a marked improvement can be seen, the children speaking better and more English, their manners and conduct, their ambition to rise above their parental environment, attesting the fact that slow but steady improvement is going on.

The social and religious side of the child's life has not been neglected. Saturday evenings have been given over to recreation and parties. Usually the Saturday-night party has been held in the Girls' Home, where the boys have joined in games and dancing with the girls, always under the immediate supervision of the matron and teachers. This has had a tendency to make their school life pleasant, and serves as a means of teaching manners and common etiquette, which, to change the Indian into a civilized man, is as essential as any other part of his training.

A Sunday school, nonsectarian in character, has been held throughout the year. The children have been sent to church in the city on Sundays, care being taken to see that the Catholic children attended their own church and the Protestant pupils the churches to which they belong. On Sunday afternoons the Sisters of St. Catherine have held a Catholic Sunday school for the members of that faith. Toward the close of the year a Christian Endeavor society was organized at the school, many of the Protestant children taking part.

The discipline and deportment of the school has been excellent. There have been no runaways, and little infraction of the rules. The guardhouse has grown musty and has been little used. I have found that when an Indian can be taught to look upon punishment as a disgrace a great point in discipline has been gained. Our students are well behaved; they are respected, and civilly treated when they go into the city.

The industrial work has been made a prominent feature throughout the year, and good results have been attained in both the shop and farm work. The finished product of this school continues to find employment at the various schools and reservations in the Southwest. But, better than this, many of our graduates, if graduates they may be called, find work with ranchmen and mechanics. I find that the boys from the school do not always follow the trade that was taught them while here, but often take up some other line of work. One of my most successful graduates while at this school learned the shoemaker's trade, a trade that has little to commend it, but this young man, by knowing how to work faithfully and to turn out a finished pair of shoes, finds himself better fitted to take up other work, and for the past two years has earned good wages working at the lumber mills in Colorado. A few of the boys who have learned the tailor's trade have found work at their trade in Arizona and New Mexico. Those that have learned the blacksmith and carpenter trades find ready work, provided they are ambitious and anxious to work. The great hindrance to Indian tradesmen is that they do not care to leave their homes and people and seek work among the whites. Scientific farming and gardening is the hope of our Southwestern Indians, and a thorough knowledge of modern irrigation and the cultivation and care of alfalfa will do much to improve conditions in the pueblos.

The outing system has been followed up with better results than heretofore. Forty-eight boys from the school commenced work for the Santa Fe Central Railway Company on the 10th of May, and most of them remained until August 10. Their net savings will amount to about \$1,500. A few of the boys found work in town. Some twelve girls were found work in private families in the city, and have given good satisfaction. The outing system is a great education in itself, as it teaches the Indian the value of money, the relation of labor and money, that money has purchasing value, and that with it they can satisfy their desires. It therefore makes them ambitious, creates desire, and as a result they become more industrious. The outing system, however, has its drawbacks and must be carefully supervised if made a success.

The sanitation and health of the school have been excellent. There has been no epidemic at the school, though diphtheria was prevalent in several of the pueblos and Mexican settlements. A strict quarantine was necessary in order to keep the school from becoming infected, and many of the Indians felt hard to think they could not be permitted to come from pueblos where diphtheria was raging to visit their children. The only serious trouble that has prevailed at the school has been sore eyes, and under ordinary treatment these cases have proven most stubborn.

The corps of employees has been ample, and for the most part they have been industrious and efficient. No hive of bees would be complete without a few drones, and occasionally one is to be found in the Indian school; but I have only reason to feel proud of my force, which is improving, as all sensible and ambitious employees know that honest and faithful service will be rewarded by promotion and advancement in salary.

The Santa Fe school has taken part in the Territorial athletics, and come in contact with the white educational institutions; it has acquitted itself creditably, and has taught the white student that the Indian is not inferior physically to his white brother. These contests tend to give the Indian youth confidence and make a self-reliant and independent man of him.

I beg to acknowledge official visits from the following inspecting officials: Messrs. Nesler, Dickson, Conser, Pringle, Tinker, and Chubbick. Inspector Nesler and Supervisor Dickson made inspection of the school and were helpful in their recommendations and suggestions.

The needs of the school have been made the subject of another communication. While I feel fairly well satisfied with the results obtained during the past year under prevailing conditions, I am hopeful of better success and results for the coming year.

Agency.—Taos pueblo is situated 85 miles north of Santa Fe, 34 miles from Embudo, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and 30 miles from the station of Tres Piedras, on the same road. It has an estimated population of 427. In addition to the day school, a farmer and contract physician are employed to look after the interests of the Indians. The day school employs a teacher and housekeeper or Indian assistant. The enrollment for the past year was 59, with an average attendance of 37. The school buildings are fair, and are rented of the pueblo. The children are mostly under 10 and 12 years of age. The pueblo government is strong, and the individual is lost sight of. Thirteen children are sent from here to the boarding school at Santa Fe.

Picuris pueblo is 70 miles north of Santa Fe and 20 miles from Embudo station. It has a population of 100. These Indians are very poor, nonprogressive, and many of them are diseased, especially afflicted with sore eyes and blindness. The school is taught by one teacher, the highest enrollment for the year being 13, with an average of 9. The pueblo sends 10 children to the Santa Fe school.

San Juan pueblo has a population of 402. These Indians were given the name of "San Juan de los Caballeros," or the gentlemen of San Juan, by the early Spanish explorers. They were given this distinction from the fact that they were in many ways superior to the other pueblos, and especially friendly to the Spanish. The pueblo has rich lands in the Rio Grande Valley, is fairly prosperous and progressive. The day school is taught by one teacher. A Government farmer and contract physician look after their interests. The highest enrollment was 28 and the average attendance 17 for the year. Thirty-five pupils from San Juan were sent to the Santa Fe school. There is a large trading store in the pueblo, a post-office, known as Chamita, a Catholic church, and a memorial chapel, erected by Father Camilo Seux, a few years ago, at a personal expense of over \$10,000. San Juan pueblo is 1 mile from the station of Chamita, on the Denver and Rio Grande, and 6 miles from Espanola.

Santa Clara pueblo has a population of 245, a day school, with teacher and housekeeper. The enrollment last year was 52, with an average of 32. The school was interrupted during the winter by an epidemic of diphtheria, there being some 10 deaths from the plague, as the Indians would not consent or permit the contract physician to use antitoxin. The lands at Santa Clara are not so extensive or good as at San Juan, 8 miles above. The Indians are fairly progressive, but are given to drinking more than is good for them. Like San Juan, they are good supporters of the Government school, having sent 20 children to the boarding school last year. The pueblo is 2 miles south of Espanola.

San Ildefonso pueblo is located 8 miles south of Espanola, on the Rio Grande. It has a population of 158 Indians, and many Mexicans live in the pueblo. The day school is taught by one teacher who has an Indian assistant. The enrollment last year was 22, and an average of 17. Diphtheria also prevailed here last year. The pueblo has fair lands, and since the completion of the San Ildefonso ditch is in a fair

way to make a decent living. The Indians are controlled largely by the Mexican element, are not progressive or industrious as they should be, and are therefore poor. They send most of their children to the Catholic Mission school in Santa Fe. Four children from this pueblo were sent to the boarding school last year. The contract physician visits here once a month. The post-office is Ildefonso, which is within the pueblo. A trader's store with a small stock does business here.

Nambe pueblo, 16 miles north of Santa Fe, on the Nambe River, has a population of 99. The day school has a teacher and housekeeper. The enrollment for the year was 23, with an average of 14. The post-office is Nambe. These Indians are poor, having lost the better part of their grant either by fraud or sales to Mexicans. The new reservation above the pueblo adds little good land to their domain, but gives them some timber and wood.

Tesuque pueblo lies 10 miles north of Santa Fe. The day school was abolished here last October, as nearly all the children had been sent to the Catholic Mission school in Santa Fe. The population of the pueblo is about 100. These Indians have some good land, but are poor workers, preferring to make curios for sale to tourists and dealers to cultivating the soil. Two pupils from this pueblo were sent to the boarding school. There is in this pueblo—in all, for that matter—a church where services are held monthly.

Cochiti pueblo is 30 miles south of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande, and 10 miles from the station of Thornton, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Its post-office is Pena Blanca, 3 miles from the pueblo. The school is taught by one teacher; it had an enrollment of 24, with an average attendance of 15. The population of the pueblo is 210. Like San Ildefonso, many Mexicans live within the pueblo, and it is but a matter of time when it will be a pueblo only in history. These Indians are fairly good workers, have some good lands, and with the improved ditch should make good progress. Fifteen children from this pueblo were sent to Santa Fe.

Santo Domingo pueblo is the largest pueblo in my jurisdiction, and perhaps the second largest in New Mexico. It has a population of 840, as estimated by the teachers who have taught there, but probably has nearly, if not quite, 1,000. It is located on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 3 miles south of the station of Thornton, and some 29 miles south of Santa Fe. This pueblo, like Taos, is possessed of a strong central government, nonprogressive, and caring little for schools. The day school that has been kept here has been a failure from many standpoints. The enrollment last year was 39, with an average of 14. Twenty children were sent to Santa Fe and the present year some 57 are expected, as the day school has been abolished. These Indians wear Indian dress, care little for instruction from the Government farmer—in fact would not permit the farmer last fall to remain on their lands. They have relented since, however, and now permit the farmer to advise them on certain matters, and appeal to him to protect them against the infringing element. Their lands are fertile, and their fields broad; they have plenty of water, and raise abundant crops. They have large herds of cattle and horses, and are independent. They are also sober and industrious, which is not the case with many of the upper-river pueblos.

Jemez pueblo is located on the Jemez River, some 65 miles south and west of Santa Fe and 45 miles northwest of Albuquerque. The post-office is Jemez, kept by the trader in the pueblo. The population is 470, and like Santo Domingo permits no Mexicans to live in the pueblo. The school quarters here are better than in many of the other pueblos, the quarters being rented from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The school was broken up somewhat last year by a change of teachers, but is now in a fair way to do good work. The enrollment last year was 49, with an average of 27. The pueblo sent 13 children to Santa Fe boarding school. These Indians have good lands, are industrious, have many horses and cattle. They grow grapes at this pueblo, and make much wine, which they drink and trade to visiting Navaho. They are lawabiding, and need no help from the Government.

Sia or Zia pueblo is a small pueblo of 118, 10 miles south of Jemez, on the same river. They are very poor, having little water for irrigation, and therefore raise small crops. The day school is always filled, and the teacher is helpful in many ways to these poor Indians. The enrollment was 24, with an average of 18. Some 6 children were sent from here to Santa Fe last year. There is little or nothing that can be done to improve their present condition, as it is impossible to improve their water supply.

Thanking your office for the many courtesies that have been extended to me in my work, both in the boarding school and agency work, I am,

Very respectfully,

C. J. CRANDALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ZUNI PUEBLO.

ZUNI TRAINING SCHOOL, *Zuni, N. Mex., July 25, 1903.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions contained in your letter of May 15, 1903, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The Indians were much pleased when they were informed they had an agent with them, but it was some time before they realized they had no official business at Albuquerque. I experienced the same trouble when the Santa Fe Agency was changed. Ultimately they began to present their complaints and wants, when I informed them emphatically "Wasintone" would not listen to them unless they showed some appreciation in return to Washington for all he is doing and has done for them and their children for the past thirty years. What do you want us to do? I want you to show more interest in the school, see that the children attend every day, and not as you have been doing heretofore.

The school opened September 1, but owing to the Indians being away harvesting, they did not return with their children till October. Since then the school has not been large, but quite regularly attended, considering the difficulties we have to contend with. The average attendance has been for the year 45. The school is near the pueblo, where there are constantly in the winter months dances or other amusements going on which attract the children's attention while in school. As soon as school is dismissed away they go to the pueblo to see the dance, and forget all that has been taught them during the day. It has been this way for twenty-five years or more, and will continue unless there is some change made.

The change I recommend is to give the Zunis the long-promised boarding school and reservoir at the Black Rocks. The place selected is an ideal one, situated 3 miles from Zuni on a plateau, and out of the belt of the prevailing sand storms. The school farm will be at the foot of the plateau, where the drainage of the school could be used. The farm could be large enough for all purposes. There are 450 children here of school age, and the Zunis have frequently promised: "Give us a boarding school and we will fill it." I firmly believe they would, and in a short time this barren valley would bloom, and a great change and improvement would be noticed in these people in every way. The present school buildings are poor, and seem to be located in the belt of the prevailing winds. Every spring we are obliged to shovel and scrape sand or be buried.

The health of the school has been very good considering the epidemic of diphtheria which made its appearance in the pueblo in October. As soon as I was informed of it I notified the Indian Office, recommending a physician be sent with necessary medicine. They complied with my request at once by sending the physician from the Albuquerque school. On his arrival we held a council with the Indians, the doctor explaining to them the virtue of antitoxin and the manner of using the needle. The Indians all agreed to take the antitoxin, and the following morning the doctor and field matron visited the afflicted ones. The field matron was instructed how to use the needle and care for the disease. It is marvelous the success she has had, having lost only a few patients of those who took antitoxin when there were hundreds down with it at different times. The matron fumigated the houses and congratulated herself on having the disease stamped out, but it has made its appearance again, and there are now at the present time six cases, but all are convalescent.

This agency is located 45 miles south of Gallup on the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad and the same distance from Fort Wingate. Both roads are fairly good in summer. During the winter months Gallup road is the best. The reservation is 33 miles long by 15 miles wide. The farming villages are Nutria, 25 miles from the pueblo; Pescado, 18 miles, and Ojo Caliente, 15 miles. All these places have good springs which supply water for irrigating their wheat. The supply is insufficient, as they have frequently very poor crops.

Last season the wheat crop was a total failure at Nutria owing to the grasshoppers. The Indians arrested a young man whom they claimed was a witch who had the medicine to produce the grasshoppers. This season every indication shows the Indians will have a full crop of everything they planted. Our summer rains came three weeks earlier than usual, thereby saving a heavy loss in stock.

Nearly all have good comfortable houses at their farming places, and should by some means be made to live there permanently. As soon as their harvest is over they return to the pueblo and finish the new shaleco houses (6), which they began in the summer. I can see improvement every year in their buildings. Most of their new houses are large, 40 feet long by 20 feet wide and 8 feet high. The roof is covered with large pine logs dressed, covered with planed boards and dirt. They have large windows, doors, and a large fireplace, which gives them ventilation during the

night, as when they retire they close all windows, doors, etc. The shaleco dance is an annual ceremony which they have in the latter part of November to dedicate their six new shaleco houses. The ceremonies last for a week, and it is to them as Christmas is to us.

These people are practical farmers, planting wheat, corn, squash, onions, chili, beans, melons, etc. They thoroughly understand the soil, climate, and irrigating. Most of the families raise enough sweet corn to do them through the winter. When the corn is ready to eat, they dig a hole in their field about 5 feet deep by the same in diameter, build a large fire in it; when it is burned down to coals the corn is thrown in with husk on and covered tightly for a few hours, when it is taken out, husked back, and hung in their houses for winter use.

It was a sorry sight to see so much water go to waste in the early spring and during the past month, when if the dam was in at the Black Rocks the reservoir could have been filled several times according to expert calculation. The Indians feel very much disappointed in not having the dam.

Mr. Ralph P. Collins was here in May and took 15 to the beet fields at Rockyford. It happens just the time of year when all the Indians are in demand in this section of the country working for the sheep men. They receive from \$15 to \$20 per month and board. I would like to see more go to Colorado in order to see the American method of raising crops and irrigating. Quite a number at different times go and work on the railroad, but they only stay long enough to earn an outfit of clothes.

There are 55 miles of road on this reservation which the Indians keep in good repair.

It is estimated that 500 Navaho are living on the border of the reservation, which has caused the farmers vast amount of trouble in settling the quarrels. Since the Zunis have a resident agent it has put a stop to more or less of the stealing. They should be moved back on their reservation. Over a year ago they stole 100 head of sheep from a Zuni during the night, and this spring 49 head more. The Navaho agent came and we recovered the 49 head, but owing to the witnesses being away the 100 head which were stolen were not settled for. I am in hopes the agent will soon find time to attend to it.

At the Box S ranch, 3 miles from Nutria on the Zuni Reservation, Emmet Pipkins had a trading store. On June 14 he was found dead in his store, having been shot. A pistol with an empty cartridge was found on the counter. A Zuni was working for him the day he was killed. I arrested him and took him to Gallup, but he proved his innocence.

There are three American and two Indian traders. The Indians have recently started. One of them is a returned student from Albuquerque and Phoenix.

There are two missionaries here, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderwagen and family, of the Christian Reformed Church. They have been here four years, and have done good work. It is an education in itself to the Indians to be associated with them. Mrs. Vanderwagen is a trained nurse, and numberless patients here owe her their lives.

I herewith inclose statistics of this reservation.

Thanking the Indian Office for its promptness in all business matters, I remain,

Very respectfully,

DOUGLAS D. GRAHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, ZUÑI PUEBLO.

ZUÑI PUEBLO, N. MEX., July 16, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as field matron among the Zuni Indians. It is still the habit of these Indians to congregate at their principal village, the Zuñi pueblo, during the winter months, although each year a few more are making their permanent homes at the farming places. As the water supply is inadequate here it is necessary for them to have their farms out near the mesas, where they can irrigate from the springs. Even there they can only have small fields, owing to the water supply being short. If we had the long-talked-of dam above the pueblo, we could have abundant water to irrigate all their land, whereas now only a small part near the springs can be used.

The women raise the gardens, but do very little other outdoor work. They do the cooking, grind the family flour and meal, and do most of the sewing. I have taught many of them to sew on the sewing machine, and have persuaded five families to buy machines. Several make a little by sewing for others. I have succeeded in teaching many of the younger ones to wash and iron their clothes and to take more pride in dressing better and looking more like white people. They are also furnishing their houses much better. Nearly all now have cupboards and more dishes than formerly. Many now use cook stoves, bedsteads, chairs, and a few families eat at tables covered with oilcloth.

They are tearing down many of the old houses with small dark rooms that could not be ventilated and building nice large houses with big doors and windows. Many are building detached houses, and are keeping the village grounds much cleaner. We dug three wells—one has salty water, the other two are excellent.

While I notice a steady improvement along these lines, I am becoming much discouraged in regard to this epidemic of diphtheria, which has been in the village since October 1, and will continue indefinitely unless some more precaution is taken. If we could keep others out of the infected houses, even if we had to use force, I think we could soon stamp it out. But I find I can not keep them isolated. There have been, from all causes, from July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, 56 deaths. Have had 1,483 patients; have issued 13,042 doses of medicine for diphtheria and other ailments. They have a great deal of grip every winter owing to exposure, but the worst thing this year has been the diphtheria, which has lasted now ten months. I have worked early and late over them.

I insist on their staying out of the houses where there are sick, but they answer that these people are their relatives and they must go to see them. At first they called in their medicine men, but as they lost every patient, when their own families came down they sent for me, and since then have left the field to me entirely. Occasionally a baby dies before its mother realizes it is sick enough to need medicine. I have lost a few, so that in all 19 have died. When I tell them, "You caused this one to be sick," they answer "Well, they didn't die," as if they had wanted to test the medicine. I fumigated the houses as they left for the farming places this spring. Yet they had it at one of the farming places, and although I made several trips up there I could not stamp it out entirely, and they finally brought it back to Zufli. As long as it is in the village fumigating is almost useless, as they will visit from house to house.

From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, there were 62 births. I visited the villages one hundred and eighty-seven days, making 1,922 visits; have instructed 3,901 women in housework, sewing, and caring for the sick. We have made 101 shirts, 33 shawls, 14 pants, 3 aprons, 31 bonnets, 33 curtains, 3 skirts, 40 dresses, 8 hoods, 1 coat, 1 machine-cover, 2 quilts, a total of 278 articles.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JOLIE A. PALIN, *Field Matron.*

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Salamanca, N. Y., November 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The status of the Indians of this State and the relations existing between them and the United States are quite different from those of tribes located outside of any of the original thirteen States. The New York Indians hold their lands under treaties with the State, which never surrendered to the General Government any of its rights of sovereignty.

The census.—The census of the several tribes more or less under the jurisdiction of this agency, taken June 30, 1903, classified according to instructions, is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	6 to 18.		Total of all ages.
			Males.	Females.	
Cayuga	81	98	24	24	174
Oneida	129	147	30	60	276
Onondaga	287	262	70	72	549
Seneca	1,440	1,284	340	371	2,724
St. Regis					^a 1,208
Tuscarora	203	161	44	43	364
Total	2,140	1,947	508	570	5,295

^a Kansas roll; no accurate census has been taken since.

Cayuga.—The Cayuga have no reservation; the bulk of the tribe reside with the Seneca on the Cattaraugus Reserve; a few at Allegany and Tonawanda.

Oneida.—This tribe formerly had a reserve in Oneida County, but the larger part of them removed to Wisconsin in 1846. About 150 still reside in Oneida and Madison counties, this State; a few on the Tonawanda Reserve.

Onondaga.—This once powerful tribe, though greatly degenerated, is still third in size in the State. They have a fine reservation a few miles south of the city of Syracuse, in the county which bears their name. There are some good farmers among them, but their tribal affairs are now in a deplorable state. They have no actual organization. Each clan is supposed to have a chief, and the chiefs, in council, theoretically govern the tribe. In December, 1902, Daniel Scanandoah, their head chief, and a man of great strength of character and of good principles, died. He had for many years wielded a powerful, generally controlling influence in the tribe, which was nearly always on the side of justice and right. It so happened that at that time

two other clans were also without chiefs, and before spring two more chiefs died, making five vacancies. In theory each clan elects its own chief according to an ancient custom, but considerable friction arose over the filling of these vacancies, and so much feeling was engendered that the new chiefs—even if the best men in the tribe, as to which it would be manifestly improper for me to express an opinion—do not command sufficient confidence to give them much influence. Whether they are men who will ultimately win respect and confidence remains to be seen. In the meantime there is virtually no recognized authority whatever; each does as he pleases, except as restrained by fear of the police officers of the State, who can simply preserve the peace, having no jurisdiction at all over property disputes among the Indians.

Seneca.—This tribe will, for obvious reasons, be considered last of all.

St. Regis.—The General Government has practically nothing to do with the St. Regis, the tribe being to all intents and purposes under State control.

Tuscarora.—The Tuscarora are the most advanced tribe in the State. They have a very fine tract of land—6,249 acres—in Niagara County, a few miles northeast of Suspension Bridge. Many of them are excellent farmers, and are hoping soon to become citizens and receive Government patents to their farms.

Seneca affairs.—The Seneca slightly exceed in numbers all the other tribes of the State combined, and from the further fact that it is the only tribe that receives cash annuities from the General Government, by far the larger portion of the work of the agency is with this tribe. They have three reservations—the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda—three very fine tracts of land, each named from the stream on which it is located, and each in a state of nature the best land in its vicinity. The tribe is divided into two bands. Those residing on the two reserves first mentioned, numbering about 2,300, are organized, pursuant to a State law, under the title of "The Seneca Nation of Indians." Those residing on the other reserve, to the number of about 500, are known as the "Tonawanda band of Senecas." The General Government holds in trust for the tribe the sum of \$238,050, the interest on which, amounting to \$11,902.50, is annually distributed in the form of a per capita annuity, generally amounting to about \$4.20 to each member of the entire tribe, and constituting the only bond of unity between the two bands, which are otherwise as separate and distinct as different tribes.

The Seneca Nation.—The Seneca Nation has for upward of a quarter of a century derived a handsome revenue from rentals on leases to white settlers—chiefly those of the village of Salamanca—issued by the Seneca council pursuant to authority given by Congress in an act approved February 19, 1875, and the amendments thereto. The yearly aggregate of these rentals has been the subject of considerable inquiry and investigation. The officers of the nation had all the records and they declined to make, even to their constituents, any definite statement of the annual receipts. Several years ago Mr. G. P. Pray, special United States Indian agent, reported to Congress that the annual income from these rentals, from 1881 to 1892, was about \$11,000 to \$13,000. (See Senate Doc. No. 45, 55th Cong., 2d sess., p. 2.) In his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899, my predecessor reported that from a careful study of all accessible sources of information he concluded that Mr. Pray's estimates were much too large; that the rentals appeared to aggregate only about \$6,000. Although the Seneca officials at first refused to recognize the right of Congress to pass the Ryan Act (approved February 28, 1901), and even began suit to test its constitutionality, they finally withdrew the suit, acquiesced in the law mentioned, furnished the agent a list of lease holders, etc., and finally turned over the record books also. They now cordially assist the agent in collecting the rentals.

Soon after obtaining possession of their record books of leases (the act authorizing these leases provides that they shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of Cattaraugus County, but quite a fraction, one-sixth to one-fourth, have not been) I had a complete list made and the annual rentals aggregated, supposing that the exact amount could thus be secured. That expectation, however, was not fully realized. A few leases—of land of slight present value—were granted, and, of course, recorded in the Seneca record books, but which have never been accepted. Other few were surrendered, some at Vandalia and Carrollton, quite probably for prospective oil purposes and apparently abandoned, and no record made of that fact; so that it is impossible to determine the exact sum due each year, but the amount involved in these uncertainties is not large. Estimating such on the best information obtainable gives \$6,785.15 as the approximate aggregate of the annual rentals on existing 99-year leases under the act mentioned. The leases to railroads (\$200), telegraph and telephone lines (\$55), farm lands on the Oil Spring Reserve (\$40), and an oil and gas lease of the Cattaraugus and a part of the Allegany Reserve (\$500) brings the total up to \$7,580.

The nation also receives a royalty—one-eighth of the production—from oil wells on a portion of the Allegany Reserve operated under a lease given to the Seneca Oil Company, now owned and operated by the South Penn Oil Company. This production is steadily declining. The exact amount received therefor for the fiscal year follows:

Date.	Production.	Time of production.	Rate.	Total.
1902.	<i>Barrels.</i>			
July 17	584.94	May and June		
Aug. 4	289.43	July	\$1.22	\$710.56
Sept. 3	283.12	August	1.22	353.04
Oct. 3	230.97	September	1.22	345.41
Nov. 5	273.87	October	1.22	281.78
Dec. 2	252.67	November	1.33	364.25
			1.42	358.79
1903.				
Jan. 3	245.65	December	1.54	378.30
Feb. 4	213.08	January	1.50	319.62
Mar. 5	212.11	February	1.50	318.16
Apr. 7	242.11	March	1.50	363.16
May 4	219.74	April	1.53	336.20
June 2	267.67	May	1.50	401.50
		Total for thirteen months		4,530.77

The disposition made of the above-mentioned funds by the Seneca council has likewise been shrouded in mystery; even less reliable information thereof has been accessible than as to their receipts. The Ryan Act, however, provides for this feature also. Section 2 directs the annual payment of \$2,500 (of moneys received pursuant to sec. 1) to the treasurer of the nation. Section 4 requires the said treasurer to report to the agency annually on the last Tuesday in April all moneys received and disbursed by him as such treasurer. The report submitted last April accounts for \$2,679.37, the aggregate of balance on hand April 29, 1902, and the receipts for the year. The disbursements may be summarized as follows:

Fees and expenses of councilors	\$931.52
Salaries and expenses of delegates to Washington	361.00
Salaries of executive officers ^a	218.25
Salaries of peace officers	198.20
Salaries of assessors, commissioners of highways, overseers of the poor, surrogates	455.16
Attorney fees and other legal expenses	204.84
Repairing bridges	78.00
Schools, supervision, and fuel	72.00
Relief (lease rentals, etc.)	45.00
Incidentals	115.40
Total	2,679.37

Pursuant to section 2 of the Ryan Act, the sum of \$9,828.32 (\$4.24 per capita) was distributed to the Seneca with their regular annuity.

The Tonawanda band of Seneca.—The Seneca distinguished as the Tonawanda band own the fee to their reservation, having acquired the preemption right out of the sum allowed them in settlement of their Kansas land claim. The balance of the latter, \$86,950, is held in trust for them by the Government. The interest thereon, amounting to \$4,349.50, is distributed annually with the Seneca annuity. From the gypsum mined on their reservation they received \$1.37 per capita; the total per capita payment being \$14.04—Seneca annuity \$4.20, trust fund interest \$8.47, gypsum money \$1.37.

Schools.—The education of the New York Indians is, aside from a few students at Carlisle, wholly in the hands of the State. The State maintains the Thomas Asylum, at Iroquois (on the Cattaraugus Reserve), a home and school for dependent Indian children, accommodating about 130; and some 30 district or day schools well distributed on the several reservations. These schools are all under intelligent supervision of State officials, and are well maintained, and quite generally attended.

Churches and missions.—There are a few native churches, some of which are fairly

^a For one quarter year, leaving three quarters unpaid.

well maintained. There are also several Protestant missions in charge of faithful and devoted men, who are doing much to improve social relations as well as to instruct in spiritual life. The Rev. Morton F. Trippe, in charge of the Presbyterian missions on the Allegany, Cornplanter (Pa.), Tonawanda and Tuscarora reserves, writes as follows of the work in his field:

During the past year conditions have changed for the better on the Allegany Reservation. Vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the law by State and local officials has driven out the saloons that had for years been squatters on Indian lands and had caused serious trouble to our people. The removal of these saloons encouraged the Christian Indians and gave a healthy impulse to religious work. The mission year closing last March was one of the most prosperous of the many spent among this people. Over 40 have been added to the membership of our Indian churches. The spirit of self-help and independence has been developed and there has been progress in the moral and physical conditions of the Indian homes. While this people is highly susceptible to a vicious environment and suffer much from the touch of the bad white man, yet the schools and churches and Christian influences of the white man's civilization are everywhere felt upon these reservations, and we see progress. This may be slow and not altogether satisfactory, but nevertheless there is much improvement to warrant, on the part of friends of the Indians, continual sacrifice of money and service.

The Rev. T. C. McIntosh, who took charge of the Presbyterian Missions on the Cattaraugus Reserve about the 1st of May, takes a less hopeful view. He wrote (August 10) that as it then appeared to him the chief hindrance to progress in church work was the unrestricted sale on the borders of the reserve of liquor to Indians. The Erie County officials do not seem to be overzealous in enforcing the excise laws.

Rev. Thomas La Fort, an Onondagan, and for twelve years pastor of a native Wesleyan Methodist Church on the Onondaga Reserve, writes that the church is prospering; has a membership of 43. "All of them have legal husbands and wives; one wife and one husband; none No. 2." The church has a Sunday school with 15 members.

The Rev. W. C. Kingsbury, Methodist Episcopal missionary at the St. Regis Indian Mission at Hogansburg, writes:

The Protestant portion of the tribe are making some advancement and growing as a church. We have 63 regular members and about 15 of what we call probationers, who will probably come into the church proper a little later. There are between 1,200 and 1,300 Indians on the reservation, and I judge that about one-fourth of them are Protestants. We maintain a Sunday school, and have about 40 members all told. We have a church and parsonage property, and maintain regular services Sundays and a prayer meeting midweek. Altogether our work has hopeful indications, and we feel to thank God and take courage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. B. WEBER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF EASTERN CHEROKEE.

CHEROKEE, N. C., *August 31, 1903.*

SIR: As per instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

The Eastern band of Cherokee Indians has been fairly prosperous during the year, as evidenced by the statistical report forwarded herewith, which shows an increase in numbers and products. The general conditions are not unfavorable, though by no means all that is desired. There has been less vagabondage, i. e., wandering about from one small town to another to sell the baskets and trinkets they have manufactured, and more care taken of the home and farm, which I think favorable. Many of the men have been at work on the public works and have brought home a fair share of their earnings, so that they have their share of prosperity and are understanding that if such is the case it is because they have "hustled" for it.

A small proportion of the lands of "Qualla Boundary" is level, or comparatively so; the most of the land is hillside and cove lands, some of it quite productive. The few persons that farm the level lands have a much easier problem than those who are working the mountain lands, though the latter are sometimes the more fruitful tracts.

The "Qualla Boundary" proper is held in common and is not allotted, though for practical purposes it amounts to the same, as each individual has or may have a tract of land such as he is willing to clear up, cultivate, and improve. This tract is his to

all intents; upon it he pays taxes; he may sell to another Indian by and with the consent of the council; after death it belongs to his heirs or assigns.

Each family has its home, a single or double log house, sometimes with windows, often without, all kept with a greater or less attempt at neatness.

The health of the school has been exceptional during the year, especially so when the crowded condition of the dormitories is considered; not even a serious case of sickness among the children. This has only been reached by the closest care and watchfulness.

The completion of the new dormitory will enable the school to run on full capacity, or even above the number for which appropriation is made, 150 pupils. This should be so, for there is a school population of 365. Of these, 60 are at nonreservation schools—Carlisle, Haskell, and Hampton.

Those who have returned from school are doing as well as could be expected. Quite a number who have been educated at these schools have severed their tribal relations, and are out in the world as Americans looking after themselves and their interests. This has not been and is not satisfactory to the older Indians, but is considered as one of the evil effects of education.

Thanking the Office for courtesies shown.

Very respectfully,

H. W. SPRAY,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,

Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 4, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report for the Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak., for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The Devils Lake Agency has under its jurisdiction two separate reservations—the Fort Totten or Devils Lake Sioux and the Turtle Mountain Chippewa reservations, nearly 100 miles apart.

Turtle Mountain.—The Turtle Mountain Reservation contains but two Congressional townships, is not allotted, and is about equally divided by timber, lake, and prairie, less than one-third being tillable on account of lakes, stony and broken formation, and timber reserve (the latter, however, is fast disappearing, not being sufficient for the needs of the crowded population) in northern and most hilly portion. The name is indicative of the geological formation, being rather an elevated plateau than in any manner a mountain range, broken by gulches, and punctuated here and there with flat-topped hills. Approaching from the level prairie lands to the south the elevation appears considerable, and is without doubt the greatest elevation of land in a direct line between Hudson Bay, on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south.

The climate fine and healthful, water pure and abundant, fuel and timbered shelter unlimited, fish and game, and fur-bearing animals, a plentiful supply in the days that are gone, was without doubt the reason for the settlement of this region by the French voyager and his mixed-blood descendants, that now for the most part comprise the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians—Indian in name only, the white blood to the observer predominating. Isolated from civilization, by their employment as traders, hunters, scouts, and boatmen for the powerful Hudson Bay Fur Company, they, some of them from the best and oldest families of France and Scotland, young and full of life, and of the warm, rich blood of the trained athlete, liberated from the conventionalities of European society, enamored of the wild, free life of which they found themselves a part, wooed and wed the dusky virgins of the forest, and became the forebears of an athletic, nomadic, freedom-loving, hunter race. Fresh white blood infused as the years rolled by, and intermarriage among themselves has brought them down to the present time a comely, athletic, healthy race, with far less of the Indian than of the white among them, their needs, their longings, and their ambitions trending toward those of their Caucasian forebears. Thus they lived, not a quarter of a century since, their wild, free life, with hundreds of miles of unsettled plain and woodland from which to draw their modest living.

Such is the place and such are nearly 2,000 of the people who are besieged in their mountain fastnesses by the peaceful army of the plow that has settled their erstwhile hunting grounds. Here they are held in worse than bondage while they are waiting, waiting, waiting for a settlement with the Government for the lands so

settled by the plowman, waiting for a day that never comes, while their chances for a home in the land that was their own is fading, fading away from them. God pity their patient waiting and appoint that it may not have been in vain. The honorable Secretary of the Interior has within the year approved a contract between the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa and Messrs. Maddux and Ogrady, attorneys, looking to the settlement of this old claim that has been before Congress for the last ten or twelve years.

Their land claims both off and on the reservation are a constant source of annoyance to them, always laying claim to the land as not having been purchased from them by the Government. They have, where settled on the outside of the reservation on the public domain, steadily refused to file their homesteads, the result being that the Land Office has received the filings of white settlers and crowded them out of their homes.

Very few of the full bloods live on the reservation, there seeming to be as great a race distinction between them and the mixed bloods as between the whites and the Indians themselves. Most of the full bloods live near the little town of Dunseith, something like 16 miles west of the reservation and upward of 20 miles from the railroad. They, like their mixed-blood relatives, have refused to avail themselves of the right to homestead and their lands, though not of the best, have for the most part been taken by white settlers.

Last spring United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin was sent to make an investigation into their condition. We found them in abject poverty and very little being done by them in the way of self-support, living in huts built of logs hanging on the brow of the hills to the north of the village of Dunseith, overlooking the fertile valley to the south of them, as though they had constituted themselves watchmen of the past, guarding against the progress of the present and stemming the tide of future events. As a result of the investigation many of the white settlers have been notified by the Land Office to show cause why their filings should not be canceled.

For a full report of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa, see the report of E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Location of agency.—The agency is located on the Devils Lake Reservation, at Fort Totten, N. Dak., on the south shore of the lake from which it takes its name. The lake is the north boundary and the Sheyenne^e River the southern boundary of the reservation, which is about 35 miles from east to west and varies from 8 to 18 miles from north to south, according to the windings of the river and the bends of the lake shore. It comprises the whole or parts of 24 Congressional townships, containing 242,082 acres, including the Fort Totten Military Reservation. One thousand one hundred and thirty-two original allotments were made some years ago, containing 131,506 acres, to which were added in the fall of 1901, by treaty stipulations, 61 new allotments, with an acreage of 6,160 acres. The balance was ceded to the Government by the Devils Lake Sioux, but has not as yet received the necessary ratification by Congress.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings, except the grist mill, are located at Fort Totten, N. Dak., which is 15 miles from Devils Lake City, on the Great Northern Railway and on the opposite side of the lake, with which city communication is maintained via Pelican Point bridge at the present time, formerly by steamboat and buss line. It is 12 miles from the agency to Oberon on the Northern Pacific Branch Railway, a good road connecting.

The gristmill is 7 miles east of the agency, and is to all intents and purposes permanently out of repair. Abandoned in the time of the former agent on account of insufficient water supply and being so far from the agency, six years or more of rust and decay, aided by the pranks of mischievous boys, have left it practically a wreck. The machinery should be taken out and made use of elsewhere.

The balance of the agency buildings, consisting of one agent's dwelling, one clerk's dwelling, three employees' dwellings, one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, one office, one commissary building, one granary, one pharmacy, one machine shed, and one old red building, are in a fairly good state of preservation. The carpenter and blacksmith shops have been reshingled this year; barn, granary, machine shed, and commissary need paint and the agent's house new chimneys.

Agriculture.—It is not as easy as formerly to estimate the exact number of acres that is being cropped, for the reason that for the past two or three years the Indians have saved their own seed or have purchased it for themselves, thus obviating the necessity for the agency farmers making the annual measurements for the purpose of issuing Government seeds and resulting in our losing track of the exact amount

a "Sheyenne." A Sioux word improperly spelled, meaning strangers or strange talkers, a people of whom nothing is known. In this instance referring to the Mound Builders, many of their mounds being found along this river.—F. O. G.

of progress in the way of enlarged farming that they are making. However, where Government seed was issued, beginning three years ago, I have had the agency farmers gather the same amount of seed as it came from the threshing machines that was issued to the different individuals, and have had it cleaned during the winter months through a hand fanning mill, making good the shrinkage through loss of weed seed and dirt from the seed raised on the agency farm. In this way seed was issued for 2,996.5 acres last spring, all flax. In addition to this is the wheat, oats, barley, and speltz saved at their own homes or purchased by them for seeding purposes. We find they are relying more and more on themselves in these matters, as we furnish less of Government seed.

The early sown grain is now ripe and is being harvested, but is a great disappointment to the farmers in the vicinity, both Indian and white, as on account of the drought and extreme heat of the summer the crop is nearly a failure; in places entirely so. Many of the whites in the vicinity have plowed their crops under, and many of the Indians would have done well to have followed their example. A no inconsiderable amount of new land has been broken in different parts of the reservation during the year, and a tendency to more strenuous effort toward self-support has manifested itself.

A large area of the reservation was entirely devastated last year by hail and the entire acreage more or less damaged by an August frost, thus materially lessening what had promised to be an abundant crop. It is as yet too early to predict how near this crop is to an entire failure. I can only say that the indications are that it will be less than a half crop. Under the heading of statistics I give the result of last year's farming by the Indians, as well as the result of our efforts on the agency farm, neither of which is a good showing, owing to the conditions mentioned above.

No general rations have been issued during the summer, though I fear many will suffer during the winter unless we aid them.

I still consider the purchase of the 32 head of farm horses made in the spring of 1901, and the subsequent purchases of farm machinery, the best possible use that could have been made of the appropriation, and only regret that the purchase could not have been larger. Though it has caused me much labor and worry that otherwise would have been avoided, yet I feel that the object lesson has been of material benefit to them as a people as well as of personal benefit to most of them individually, the most of the work having been done by them and for themselves from allotment to allotment as nearly as possible in equal shares. I am particularly grateful to them for the way they have taken hold after the discouragements of frost and hail of last year and put in their fields this year, supplying at the same time their own seed at their own cost (such of them as had the means), while those who had not were furnished seed from the agency crop.

Police and court of Indian offenses.—During the past year the police have been used more in the nature of an intelligence bureau than as a police force, giving at the tri-weekly sessions of the court information of births, deaths, arrivals and departures, cases of distress and sickness, farm progress, etc., while the judges of the court of Indian offenses during the past six months have only acted as a court of conciliation in matters brought before them by both parties to the controversy. In the past I found this court a great factor in the peaceful settlement of neighborhood differences and in the suppression of certain kinds of petty crime.

Left to the mercy of the State court, they do not find justice. Not bearing any part of the public burden of taxation, they seldom get a hearing. Thus the marriage relation among them is fast retrograding to the state of savagery, the wife beaten, robbed of her property and degraded. This burden should be borne by the Federal court until such time, at least, as they shall be deeded their allotments in fee and shall become taxpayers of the State or county in which they may be located, and Congress should pass laws pertinent to the case.

Sanitary.—No epidemic disease has during the year made itself manifest among these Indians. Consumption, however, still continues their most deadly enemy, and one they are entirely incompetent to combat. As an illustration of the mortality among them, I will point out the fact that in 1892 was finished the allotment before mentioned, numbering 1,132. Ten years afterwards more than 33½ per cent of these original allottees were dead. Only one year since I have been agent has the birth rate equaled the death rate among them. This condition of things is not as it should be, and I shudder to think that perhaps the great Indian civilizing scheme, of which I am a part, is more responsible for the condition than appears on the surface to the casual observer.

I have in years gone by drawn attention to the fact that they are only separated from their hunting days by a brief span—of less than a quarter of a century—the memory of which time still lingers in the minds of many not yet grown old, while the old, living, as all old people do, in dreams and memories of the past, constantly babble stories of that other and, to them, better time, when they were a healthy,

active race, inured and capable of withstanding the extreme exposure and hardship. Those wild, free days have passed away and only live in the memories of the few surviving participants. The Indian is confined to his allotment and his reservation. If he chooses for himself another and freer life, he is a veritable vagabond in the land of his fathers, the gypsy of America, an exile in his own inheritance, a tattered prince of the past, despised by the more fortunate populace of the present.

The Federal Government is annually expending vast sums in an effort to educate the youth of this people, only to return them in a few short years to the tender mercies of the Indian agent, whom they have been taught by their bonded school superintendents to despise (see May and June numbers of the *Chilocco Farmer and Stock Grower*), and who, for want of Congressional appropriation, is unable to materially aid them in the road to progress, most of them having made no real progress other than to have acquired an ability to blow a horn for the further swelling of the already overenlarged head of the bonded superintendent, yet managed to count one in the number necessary to keep said bonded superintendent's salary at the maximum. Returned to the reservation—yes, returned with a taste for the horn, perchance drinking horn, contracted while starring the country on some athletic expedition at Government expense. Returned to the reservation—yes, as three of our young men have been returned within the past two years—walking dead men, held to swell the number of the yearly average until forced to be returned to the reservation to avoid the expense of burial by the bonded school. Returned to the reservation, as others have been, in the coffin. Returned to the reservation in good health, only to go to their fathers' disease-sodden shanty and fall back to the ways of their people, nothing else being within their reach.

Who is to blame? The supine agent, as Chilocco terms him in their Government-supported pamphlet of spume. Or is it, perchance, the system that compels the bonded superintendent to maintain a stated annual average attendance or have a slice taken off his salary and his force of employees reduced, a system that induces superintendents to enroll children without the consent of the agent and against the advice of the agency physician, thus filling their dormitories with sound and diseased, indiscriminately, and spreading the germs of the deadly tuberculosis for the sake of the salary they have not the brains to earn otherwise?

The remedy would seem to lie in the doing away with the bonded school system, the building up of the day school, the grading of pupils according to merit, educating to a certain extent the parent as well as the child, giving him at least such teaching as will fit him to live in a civilized way, lessons of thrift, as known to the white man, lessons of sanitation as applicable to the new conditions he finds surrounding him. This can only be done by bringing education into his neighborhood and surroundings, never by the far-away bonded school. Thus will they be as well served in an educational way and the standard of sanitary conditions be raised at the same time.

Schools.—Since my last report a day school has been established on this reservation and was very well attended during the winter months, mostly by large boys, whose chance has been otherwise neglected. The attendance fell off materially as soon as spring work commenced. The bonded school had gathered many children from this vicinity before the day school was opened, so the attendance was from a longer distance than would otherwise have been the case, many coming from 5 to 8 miles through all kinds of weather.

The Grey Nuns' portion of the bonded reservation school was the only portion of that institution that made any effort to get or retain the Sioux children. That portion of the institution occupying the old fort and directly under the charge of the superintendent catered to the half-breed element of the Turtle Mountain Reservation, taking them from the villages of St. Johns and Dunseith as well as from organized school districts outside the reservation, where good school facilities prevailed, rather than to spend their energies in an effort among the unresponsive full-blood Sioux of this reservation. The bonded school has every opportunity that the Grey Nuns have for getting an attendance and maintaining it, yet they fail; and, failing, lay it at the door of the "supine political appointee" of an Indian agent. Well?

Missionary and church work.—The missionary and church work is divided among the Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopal denominations, their membership being, I believe, graduated down from the Catholic in the order named. The Catholic Church is still represented by the Rev. Father Jerome Hunt, still active though having seen many years of hard labor among this people. The Presbyterian Church still retains the Rev. Daniel Renville, and the Episcopal Church is represented by the Rev. W. D. Reese.

In some way the latter denomination was missed in the way of a church allotment, both the others being well supplied, the Catholics particularly well. This omission should be rectified from the lands purchased from the Indians under the treaty before mentioned.

Sale of inherited lands.—This is new work all along the line, not only on this reservation, but everywhere, and has been fruitful of much that is vexatious and discouraging. It has called me from the routine that I had previously pursued, has called the Indians to other reservations and from other reservations here, looking after their interests as inherited from their deceased relatives. In this connection it might be interesting to reproduce the family tree of Hapan allottee No. 852 of this reservation sent your office July 15, 1903, as showing the extremely tangled condition of the family relation among the Indians, under their tribal mode of marriage, and the care necessary to get all the heirs, as this case shows them to be scattered from Canada to Nebraska.

Greater care should be demanded of them in the future in the way of observing the marriage relation. I still find them prone to the practice of abandoning their wives, still further tangling the already tangled condition of the inheritances. The sketch or family tree referred to will illustrate this point, and emphasize the report of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pages 42 to 46, inclusive, for the year 1901. The effort to get Congressional legislation in this respect should not be abandoned. This is not only a question of ethics—from which standpoint it has usually been viewed and avoided—but a question of business, of litigation, of clouded titles, of purchases, with notice reaching into the pocket of the prospective purchaser, or, if you will, into that of the real purchaser, and affecting the interests of him and his heirs or assigns, perchance wronging—with the greatest pains-taking possible on the part of the Indian agent, the Secretary of the Interior, and all connected with the transfer—the rightful Indian heir. From this standpoint, if not from a purely ethical point of view, it would seem to me to be worthy of Congressional notice.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to all connected with the everyday routine of the Commissioner's office for their prompt kindly courtesies.

Very respectfully,

F. O. GETCHELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak., August —, 1903.

Sir: I respectfully submit the annual census and statistical statement of this reservation for 1903.

This reservation is located in Rolette County, N. Dak., on townships 162, ranges 70 and 71 west, two townships, containing 46,080 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing land, and much of the area taken up by hills, lakes, and sloughs. The Indians composing the population are the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa. About one-half of the full bloods and one-third of the mixed bloods reside off the reservation but in the immediate vicinity. The following table is an abstract of the census:

	Adults.		6 to 18 years.		1 to 6 years.		Total.	Fam- ilies.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
Mixed bloods on reser- vation	489	402	264	266	147	217	1,785	386	43	36	19	25
Mixed bloods residing off reservation	162	134	96	82	59	56	589	128	21	15	6	8
Full bloods	76	81	30	24	13	12	236	87	5	4	3	4
Total	727	617	390	372	219	285	2,610	601	69	55	28	37

There are, besides, 8 families, consisting of 45 people, residing on the reservation without authority; they were stricken off by the treaty commission of 1892, but have remained. They occupy considerable land, which is badly needed by those who have rights here, and they should be ordered away. A number of our people have moved away from the reservation, and have been absent from 2 to 10 years, and are in most cases located permanently elsewhere, and I have no information as to their families as regards births and deaths. I submit below a statement as to these families when their last census was taken, and it will show that a large number of children of school age are absent.

	Adults.		6 to 18 years.		1 to 6 years.		Total.	Fam- ilies.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.		
Mixed bloods	109	92	70	58	23	24	377	85
Full bloods	20	24	9	8	1	.....	62	20
Total	129	116	79	66	24	25	439	105

Education.—The school facilities on the reservation are two day schools maintained by the Government and a boarding school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and supported by private donations. I submit a statement as to attendance.

School.	Largest attendance at one time.	Largest average for one month.	Average attendance for the year.	Capacity of school.	Average age.
Day school No. 2	37	29-3	21-7	40	9-9
Day school No. 3	39	31-2	22-4	40	16-14
Sisters' boarding school	103	99	89	150	11

There are also a number of pupils attending different Government schools. I submit a list of such, according to my record on June 30. Many of these have returned as their three years' term is out, and it is not known to me how many will continue for another term. There are many applicants for new children to go to Fort Totten when the next term commences.

Pupils at school at—

Fort Totten	183
Haskell Institute, Kans	6
Pierre, S. Dak	32
Genoa, Nebr	5
Chamberlain, S. Dak	2
Chilocco, Okla	3
Morris, Minn	2
Carlisle, Pa	4
Total	287

Agriculture.—No seed was furnished by the Government, and such as have seeded any land had to purchase the seed on credit. I submit an abstract which will show the amount of work done in the line of farming.

By whom raised.	Bar-ley.	Flax.	Oats.	Rye.	Spelt.	Vege-tables.	Wheat.	Sum-mer plowed.	New break-ing.	Plowed land vacant.	Fenc-ing.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mix-bloods inside reservation	352	541	754	55	105	196½	2,667	588	47	1,163	3,857
Mix-bloods outside reservation	146	448	477	107	142½	60	1,796½	131	44	517	906
Full-bloods						4½	14			32	
Total	498	989	1,231	162	247½	261	4,477½	719	91	1,712	4,763

The fencing is for pasture, there being a herd law, and crops are not fenced. Considering that the population residing inside the reservation is 1,785 (385 families) and that outside 589 (128 families), by comparing the above table it will show that those residing outside do by far the most farming, in proportion, and their proportion of live stock is at the same rate. This is due to the fact that they have fled on land either as white or Indian homesteaders, and have sufficient land to make a business of farming, while on the inside the amount of farming land is limited, and many of those who usually farm tracts of 15 or 20 acres do not plant anything but a garden, unless the seed is furnished them. Many of the full-bloods are too far away from the reservation to be under control, and they all travel around too much in the summer to do anything to help themselves, even if seed were furnished them. The 14 acres of wheat credited to them is seeded on an Indian's land, but put in by a mixed-blood on shares. They are not progressing at all in the methods of civilized life.

Religion.—There are two churches, both Catholic, on the reservation; the Rev. Father Chonier in charge of them reports 1,200 communicants. The mixed bloods are all Catholic. There are some full bloods belonging to the Episcopal faith; they have no church, but hold services at a house where the outside Indians reside, near the town of Dunseith, N. Dak. They are visited and in charge of Rev. Mr. Beede, who is the Episcopal minister at Rolla, N. Dak.; he reports 20 communicants.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is made up of 3 judges, 2 mixed bloods and 1 full blood. It has held its regular sessions twice a month and had 48 cases before it, mostly of trivial character, disputes about debts, family quarrels, and disagreement over land limits. There was 1 case of attempted rape; the defendant was heavily fined and the money given to the complainant. Eight members of the reservation were brought before the United States court for introducing liquor; 3 were sentenced to jail and fined; 1 had sentence suspended; 3 were acquitted, and 1 forfeited his bonds. Five persons were brought before the United States court for selling liquor to Indians; 3 were sentenced and fined and imprisoned; 1 was acquitted, and 1 had trial postponed on account of sickness.

Health.—The health of the people has been generally good. A thorough system of vaccination has kept away the smallpox, and we have not had any contagious diseases.

Although the amount of land in crop this year, 7,860 acres, compared to 1901, the last year seed was issued, 6,726 acres, shows an increase of 1,134 acres, this is mainly due to those of them residing outside of the reservation, who are in the main as prosperous as their white neighbors, and not affected by the issue of seed. Nearly all those residing inside the reservation had to purchase seed on credit, at high prices, and pay heavy interest. The crop, owing to weather conditions, will not average at the best one-half the usual yield, and many will do well if they pay their debts out of it.

The mixed bloods, as a rule, are industrious and willing to put their hand to anything they can find to do. The country is new and the settlers do their own work; unless at harvest time, there is small demand for their services. When they go to dig roots they have to go far to arid settlements and find open land, and they have to scatter out far away to find work such as they can do. The

wood on the reservation, by the cutting and selling of which they have heretofore supported themselves through the winter, is nearly all gone. Even now, if practicable, they should be stopped from selling, and retain what is left for their own future use. They can not live on the amount of rations the Government provides, and they practically have to earn their own living. They are longing for the time when their claim against the Government is settled, either for or against them; until such time they remain here and wait and suffer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. O. GETCHELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

E. W. BRENNER, *Farmer in Charge.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 18, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report, with a census of the Indians upon the reservation under my charge, in obedience to law.

Buildings and repairs.—A substantial water-tank trestle and engine room has been constructed and completed September 29, 1902, at the boarding school. Agency employees also constructed a house for the acetylene gas plant at the boarding school, which was installed and put in operation October 8, 1902. The cottage at the boarding school has been repaired and repainted.

At the agency the police quarters have been repaired and painted, the office building renovated and repainted throughout, six of the cottages occupied by the agent and agency employees have been repainted, and an effort made to give the agency a respectable appearance.

A coat of paint has been given the farmer's cottage at Armstrong, a coat of paint to the day-school buildings at Shell Creek, and the housekeepers at Armstrong and Shell Creek have been assisted in renovating and repainting their living rooms.

A new residence of logs for two of the apprentices is in process of construction at the agency, which will be completed at an early date.

Most of the material is on the ground, and much of the excavation done toward the continuation of the water service from the boarding-school plant to the agency for fire protection and other uses, which will be carried to completion as soon as possible.

An effort has been made to obtain a reliable estimate of the cost of the material and labor required to construct a suitable laundry at the boarding school, upon which to base a request for authority to let the contract for such a building, which is badly needed in this instance; and there has been much delay in the matter, which is largely chargeable to erroneous estimates and great fluctuations in the price of building material and labor.

Marriages.—There were 16 marriage licenses issued during the year. Five separations of married persons have been reported; in two instances the women were Sioux. One application for a divorce was presented and the applicant informed that neither the agent nor the court of Indian offenses had or would assume jurisdiction in divorce cases; that such applications should be made to the district court of the county in which the applicant resides, and that the practice heretofore in vogue at this agency of assuming to grant divorces to the Indians of this reservation was suspended, at least during the official life of the present agent.

Indian court.—The Indian judges have tried 6 criminal cases for minor offenses, and 1 civil case; in 4 of the former there were convictions. The members of the court have been instructed that precept and a good example are of primary importance in civil as well as domestic government, and that congested courts are not an index of a peaceable or law-abiding people.

Drunkenness.—Seven cases of intoxication of Indians of this reservation within the year have come to my knowledge. The people of Mercer County, of which the reservation south of the Missouri River forms a part, are a law unto themselves on the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors, i. e., they defy the State law on that subject, and sell whisky to all comers.

With the aid of the Federal court of this district one "blind pigger," of Expansion, Mercer County, has been convicted of selling whisky to two Indians of this reservation, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and to imprisonment for nine months in the Morton County jail. It is hoped that the result in the above-mentioned case will deter others from committing like offenses, and that intoxication may be kept at a minimum on this reservation.

Statistics.—The following extracts from the census of the three tribes of Indians of this reservation are presented:

Arikara:		
Males	186	
Females	200	386
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Males over 18	109	
Females over 14	123	
Males, 6 to 16	46	
Females, 6 to 16	52	
Grosventre:		
Males	231	
Females	228	459
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Males over 18	121	
Females over 14	145	
Males, 6 to 16	70	
Females, 6 to 16	56	
Mandan:		
Males	122	
Females	125	247
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Males over 18	47	
Females over 14	79	
Males, 6 to 16	23	
Females, 6 to 16	33	
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Total population	1,092	
Total, 6 to 16	280	

The number of births being 36 and the number of deaths 32, the increase in population is so small our population may be said to be at a "standstill."

Farms and gardens.—The land cultivated in farms and gardens is 696 acres, and the products therefrom are as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	2,067
Oats	do.....	1,765
Corn	do.....	2,779
Potatoes	do.....	3,398
Beans	do.....	262
Onions	do.....	70
Other vegetables	do.....	154
Hay cut and put up	tons..	5,760

Feet of lumber sawed for Indians, 123,400, of which they sold 7,000 feet, the balance being mostly house logs and lumber for their houses and stables.

Live stock.—The estimated number of horses owned by the Indians as given in my report a year ago was much too low. A careful count shows that there are now 1,953 horses of all kinds owned by the Indians.

Our estimate of the number of cattle a year ago was very nearly correct.

Number of cattle on hand June 30, 1902	7,000
Increase during the year ending June 30, 1903	1,600
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Total	8,600
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Sold for beef during the year	870
Killed for home use (old stock)	500
Losses by disease, etc	222
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Total	1,592
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Cattle on hand June 30, 1903	7,008

This showing discloses the fact that the increase is much too small, which may be owing to a shortage in the number of bulls with the herds, to calves being killed by wolves, or to the loss of young calves through neglect, or the shortage may be due to all of these causes. It will require time and close attention on the part of stockmen to locate the fault and remedy the evil. The stockmen and Indians have devoted a good deal of time to the construction of eight corrals on the reservation for use in branding and handling their stock. Much time and patient work has been

required to instruct the Indians in how to handle their stock in the best way, and much remains to be done in this line.

Missionary work.—The American Missionary Society, through the Rev. C. L. Hall, has carried on a boarding school at old Fort Berthold with reasonable success, expending for educational purposes the sum of \$4,881.37, and for church work, \$817.13.

Schools.—The reports of Horace E. Wilson, superintendent of the boarding school, and of the day schools as well, are herewith transmitted, and trusting that they fully set forth all matters of interest in relation to those schools I do not deem it necessary to add anything here.

In conclusion, I desire at this time to express my thanks to the goodly number of employes, both agency and school, who have earnestly and loyally labored for the good of the service.

Expressing my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and his able assistants for the kindly consideration you have given my many requests during the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

AMZI W. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOL.

BROWNING BOARDING SCHOOL,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., June 30, 1903.

STR: In accordance to custom and the requirements of the service, I submit my fourteenth report of an Indian boarding school and my first of the Browning boarding school. The services of Mrs. Wilson and myself began here October 2, 1902.

This school was established under its present name at the close of the year 1899, but a school was not in operation till about March of the year 1900. The buildings, together with the water, sewer, heating and gas plants, cost \$35,200.

The school is very well equipped, with the exception of a laundry and good team. The old, tumbled-down, dilapidated shack, called a laundry, is the poorest, it is reported by inspecting officials, that can be found in the service, and is quite unfit for anyone to work in during the cold weather of this very rigid climate.

New buildings and repairs.—A very fine engine house and tank were completed September 1, 1902, and furnished with a new steam pump. The gas plant was finished October 8 and the buildings lighted the night of the same date. Some improvements have been made in all the systems connected with the school plant. I think that we can well say that quite a number of conveniences have been devised. I found a large amount of rubbish on the premises that has been removed, and an honest effort has been made to keep the campus in an attractive condition.

In behalf of amusements for the children we have inaugurated basket ball for the girls and baseball for the boys, and various minor sports. I am an admirer of the manly sports and believe that the schools should be well supplied along this line, which I have always found in the interest of economy. It is vastly better to keep up the attendance of the school by means of school attractions that tend to absorb and interest the youthful mind, furnishing good, physical, healthy exercise and activity, than to drag pupils to a school by police force for the want of such attractions. When cold weather set in we flooded a portion of the garden for a skating pond, which, in the spring, left that much land well irrigated for early planting.

Early in the year a band was organized with Arthur Mandan as leader, who is a graduate of this school, and now transferred to Carlisle, with some eight other promising pupils.

One hundred box-elder, ash, and cottonwood trees have been set out in front of the buildings along the walks and driveways. One of the most valuable improvements which has been made by the school unaided is the new well, dug and curbed by the boys, under the direction of the engineer, which supplies an abundance of water, which hitherto has been quite inadequate. This has been accomplished against the predictions of "Doubting Thomases," as it was no small undertaking, considering the obstacles in the way. In fact, we have found it necessary to make quite a number of improvements in the water and sewer arrangements.

Sunday afternoon talks by a variety of talent, largely from outside sources, by Indians and others, have assisted very much in engaging the attention and affording some instruction for the pupils.

We have been able to employ an Indian woman to teach the native industries to quite a number of our girls, and samples of this work have been sent to the Boston Indian exhibit, held by the Indian Office in connection with the National Educational Association.

The greater portion of the campus in front of the buildings has, in previous years, been occupied and appropriated as garden plots, but during the early spring was sowed to grass, which has come very thick and heavy, greatly beautifying the grounds, and will, another year, afford the children, for a part of the time, better facilities for their sports. We have also moved the front fence farther out, nearly doubling the amount of space in front of the buildings. The fence posts were replaced with new ones, nicely painted.

The ventilation of the dormitories has not passed attention, and strips of narrow boards have been placed under the windows to provide for a continual and natural current of fresh air.

Two of the brightest and most promising of the boys have been on detail with the engineer to become engineers and learn steam fitting and plumbing, for which there is much need at all Indian schools. I have taken one boy into the office for the usual half-day detail and he has rendered me a great deal of assistance, can run the typewriter very nicely now and accomplish most of my copy work, etc. Considerable painting and oiling of the buildings has been done, and more yet to be accomplished during the summer months. Several of the boys have been taught the use of tools and to manufacture plain and simple implements useful about a home, under the direction of the engineer, R. L. Hughes, in the engine house during his leisure moments.

The school has filled a large ice house with a very fine quality of ice, and during the year hauled out a large quantity of manure, graveled the front walks, and constructed irrigation ditches. We

have removed some of the bibs in the wash rooms and replaced them with perforated pipes, thus saving the expense of furnishing new bibs each year, reducing the amount of water used, and providing a better opportunity for the children to wash under the running water. At the boys' closets have put in a hot-water pipe, whereby a rush of water can be precipitated and thoroughly wash the passages leading to the sewer.

The force of employees in most respects has done well, and I believe has accomplished at least average work.

On January 23 the Indian Office instructed me to make periodical visits to the day schools and to report from time to time results. This has been done each month since that date, and an effort has been made to establish a cord of sympathy in the entire school system of the agency, and in this respect we have certainly been successful. The day-school employees, without a single exception, have united in an honest endeavor to improve the condition of the schools. In some instances we have placed boarding-school pupils in the day schools and the day schools have sent pupils to the boarding school. We refuse the solicitations of the parents to put children in the boarding school that should more properly be enrolled at the day schools. The various contests held at the boarding school during the year between the boarding school and day schools has certainly resulted well to the mutual advantage of all, and will be continued when the schools reopen. I have been brief in this particular as more extended reference to the day-school work was made in my report of those schools of this date.

In conclusion will say that inasmuch as there is every evidence at the present time that this school will be one of the last of the Indian schools of the United States to close its doors as a distinctively Indian school, it should be well provided with all the necessary adjuncts and assistance required to make a good school, as the probability is that they will all be worn-out in good service, for the white man will never crowd very hard upon these Indians with his district school for many, many years to come; for no man of whatever color, race, or condition can eke out even a mere existence in this country on less than two sections of land.

I am most happy to say, truthfully and unhesitatingly, that United States Indian Agent A. W. Thomas, his chief clerk, Glen Mattoon, and the rest of his force, have rendered me very valuable assistance in the execution of the school work of this agency.

Most respectfully submitted.

HORACE E. WILSON,
Superintendent Schools, Fort Berthold Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through United States Indian Agent Amzi W. Thomas.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD DAY SCHOOLS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., June 30, 1903.

Sir: Complying with the instruction contained in office letter dated January 23, 1903, I have made monthly visits to inspect the day schools of this agency, and have to report that the employees at each school have cooperated with United States Indian Agent A. W. Thomas and myself in making the day schools the best possible. During my first round of these schools I adopted a system of examination of each class at individual pupils, noting in writing results, and also making a record of other particulars essential to the proper conduct of a good school, and by comparison of the records of each inspection have been able to note intelligently the progress made. I have been free to make suggestions and to urge what seemed to be for the best, and have had the friendly assistance of the day-school teachers in carrying out this plan of work.

My last inspection was made during the early part of the month of June, and I will briefly report results:

Day school No. 1 in charge of Mr. Michael Minehan and wife. Primary grade: Average age, 6 years; average time in school, one year; completed chart work, and is a wide-awake class.

First reading class: Average age, 7 years, and two years in school. This class has only done fair work.

Second reading class: Average age, 9 years; average time in school, four years; spelling, fair; reading, good; number work, good; penmanship, good; language, fair. This grade has completed Baldwin's Second Reader, including all spelling words.

Third grade: Average age, 13 years; average time in school, six years; reading, good; spelling, good; number work, fair; penmanship, good, and language, fair.

The fourth and fifth grades were somewhat mixed. Average age, 15 years; average time, eight years. Have completed the fourth and fifth readers and elementary arithmetic; in geography, finished the study of the United States as outlined in Barnes's Elementary Geography; spelling, good; arithmetic, good; language, good. I will have to say that the reading was excellent in so far as pronouncing words was concerned, as I had them read in various sections of the book without a single mispronounced word. Their knowledge of geography was rather limited for a class of this grade.

In the industrial work the boys have built 160 rods of fencing; cut 160 posts, and repaired 160 rods of fencing; sawed and split 7 cords of wood at the school; removed 15 loads of debris from around the school premises; plowed 2 acres and broke one-half acre, and planted the usual varieties of northern vegetables on the above land; have assisted in painting and papering school buildings, and haul the water for the school 2½ miles.

The girls have manufactured the clothing usually allowed the day schools and repaired the clothing of the pupils, and performed much of the cooking and scrubbing of the buildings; have also manufactured eight dresses out of cloth they furnished themselves.

The garden at this school is in good condition and very free from weeds. The premises were in a neat and orderly condition. With a small outlay of money and labor considerable of the land at No. 1 day school can be irrigated.

No. 2 day school, in charge of Mr. C. A. Shultis and wife, is located at Independence, 16 miles northwest of the agency and on the opposite side of the river, and can only be reached by crossing the river in a boat or ferry. It is difficult to maintain a good attendance at this school, as but few people live very near it. Of this school and day school No. 3 it will not be necessary to enter into details as has been done with respect to the first school, as in most particulars there is no marked difference, and general results very much the same.

No. 3 day school is under the management of Mr. Charles Hoffman and wife. This school is situated at Shell Creek, 25 miles northwest of the agency. The natural advantages for a day school at this point are excellent and the results should be the very best. The people live near the school and the attendance is almost perfect, and need not be otherwise save on account of an occasional

case of sickness. This is the largest of the three schools and possesses one feature more than the others, as music is quite successfully taught by the housekeeper, Mrs. Hoffman. The girls have received some instruction in butter making and in the care of milk.

I have always found the boys' hair short and the children clean and as tidy at the several schools as can be expected at any day school. I determine their knowledge of English speech largely from the question-and-answer method.

At the time of making my first visit to the schools I found the children to be more deficient in spelling, as it appeared to me, than in other particulars, and as an inducement and stimulus to acquire more proficiency in this branch of knowledge I arranged several spelling contests to be held at the boarding school, having all grades of the day school, boarding school, and the white school of the agency, by invitation, from the second upward, to participate. It was the common opinion that good results came from this venture in both spelling and as a means of affording the children recreation. We plan to continue these contests along other lines of study.

Of course the inspection of these schools and taking charge of their supplies, with an occasional visit to the missionary school under the supervision of Rev. C. L. Hall, supported by the American Missionary Society, which is very well managed by a very competent corps of employees, makes me additional labor without any remuneration; but if it is to the advantage of the school service of this agency, as United States Indian Agent A. W. Thomas believes, I am willing to do the extra work.

Most respectfully submitted.

HORACE E. WILSON,
Superintendent Schools, Fort Berthold Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Amzi W. Thomas, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FIELD MATRONS, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 16, 1903.*

SIR: We take pleasure in thus submitting our report of field-matron work on the Fort Berthold Reservation during the past year.

The greatest need of our people being instruction in hygienic principles of living, and perseverance in putting these principles into practice in daily life, makes us feel it our duty to respond promptly to any call of caring for the sick. When there is one lying ill in the home, the other members of the family are ready to give better heed to instruction in caring for the sick one and in caring for the body in a way to ward off suffering and disease. Then, too, while caring for the patient day after day, or night after night, one finds opportunity of observing the trend of life in the home in a closer and more general way than can be done by a call or succession of calls, varying from a few minutes to several hours. It brings one into nearer association of sympathy and friendship and purpose of living, and of doing in order to promote life. Thus one may draw into active performance of labor those who could not be influenced by more formal means, and even admonishments are pleasantly accepted where the kindest direction would be repelled under other circumstances.

The agency physician being located 15 miles distant, it is not always possible for the people to feel sure of a response to a call for him, and oftentimes his services come too late.

Another imperative reason for our devoting so much time to the care of the sick is because in so many cases the patient or the home nurse is willing to trust to the white man's medicines, but not being able to read the written directions, or to remember clearly the verbal directions in regard to administering it. As soon as the doctor is gone they become fearful of making a mistake, and the medicine is neglected or the Indian doctor is called instead.

A number of our patients the past year have been old people, who are medicine men or women themselves. They have been grateful for our care, and we feel that when other subjects of civilization are brought before them they will have more confidence in the purpose of our Government in controlling or directing their welfare.

A very small part of the most necessary and really progressive work among our Indian people is such as counts in figures and statistics and details. It should be that influence which will draw him out of his inherent reserved nature and impel him to personal action. There is a number of the younger people who are as interested and careful in caring for their physical selves as the most fastidious white person; clean of person and alive to the interests of their own homes and community at large; citizens in every sense.

As every intelligent person knows, one necessary element to good health is clean, wholesome surroundings, or, in other words, a clean home. And, oh, how often we wish we could trumpet a cry that would sound all the way to and all over the city of Washington, "Give us some lime; oh, do give us lime and brushes to cleanse the mud-plastered log homes of our Indian people." A mud-plastered log house can be made sweetly clean and agreeably pleasant to live in, with perseverance of labor, as we feel we can convince anyone who will take a peep at us in our field-matron homes. But our people are undergoing the strain of learning to provide their daily bread, and many of them, in fact but few of them, are financially able to provide their own lime. We can not keep clean homes without lime, and the field matrons' salaries will not provide a livelihood for themselves and the delinquent needs of the homes in their territory.

We have spoken of gaining an influence in the homes, but we would not be understood as implying that we have yet accomplished that in all instances. While nursing in the home school taught young women, and one who has heard many of our remonstrances against young babes being fed on strong tea hearing us remark upon the chubbiness of a little child, the young woman retorted, "And he's a tea baby, too. He's always been fed on tea, tea, tea."

Though the withdrawal of rations has been hard on all who were cut from this help, yet in most cases it has been a means of instruction and greater incentive roused toward self-support. The people have come to place greater value on their stock. The men have come to realize more than ever before that the cattle will not only answer for food, but by the sale of them will bring money with which they can supply those dependent upon them with the necessities of life. This realization has induced the men to give their cattle better care and put forth more earnest effort to make a larger provision of hay for them than in former years. Our people, too, are commencing to appreciate work and esteeming more highly those who deservedly earn the reputation of being "a good worker."

In proportion, the lazy man or woman receives less respect and not a very warm reception anywhere. As the season advances and the wild fruits are ripening we are holding forth in the homes upon our old theme of preserving and making into jelly at least a small quantity. But the lesson is only half begun when they have learned the process of preparing the fruit for the table. The Indian time-honored custom of indiscriminate entertainment is a great drawback, as their idea of hospitality

demands the best the home provides, and when the neighbors hear that Mrs. — has learned to make jelly their curiosity and appetites impel them to make a call at Mrs. —'s home. She, of course, must serve them with the choicest in larder, which is sure to be that new fruit preserve. We are endeavoring, sometimes with success, but often with defeats, to teach them that such things are dainties as well as foods, and that they serve the body better taken in small quantities and at intervals of time than devoured at a few successive feasts.

The efforts of a field matron are very like the efforts of the Government—often the reverse of their theory of practice. We have found this to be the case with us in the following instances: We are deeply convinced in opinion that the Indian, like any other mortal, is better off when required to cope with the world for his own support, at least so far as he is capable of doing. But a field matron seems to be considered a sort of shepherdess for those who are unfortunate or unable to care for themselves, as needy children or aged and indigent adults. During the past year there were some instances when we felt compelled to aid the helpless, and (aside from the sick ones, who are always given necessities) 85 were provided with clothing.

The extension of the field matron work to the Grosventre women was discussed at the last women's union sewing meeting, and we take pleasure in calling your attention to the Christian spirit manifested by the women, one of whom made quite a long talk, in which she thanked the field matrons for their "unselfish, unremitting work for the advancement of her people and the faithful care of the sick." Others prayed for the success of the new work, and although they find the civilized ways hard to learn and keep in constant practice, still they admit the superiority of these ways. All expressed sympathy for the Grosventre women, interest for the new project, and regretted the transference of the senior matron. We were deeply touched by their prayers for the progress of the Grosventre women and their words of encouragement, and hope that we might keep "a brave heart" and work without cessation. We mention this especially because of the prevalent idea among white people that the Indian "seldom feels gratitude and never expresses it."

The work that we have done the past year seems so little compared with the needs of the people, yet we desire, as two of the number employed in the Indian service on our reservation, to express our pleasure in laboring with our superior officer, Agent Thomas. He has always had an ear and time to devote to the hearing of all requests and in giving wise and sympathetic counsel. The people trust him, and the affairs of the reservation are peaceful and promising.

Very respectfully,

ANNA D. WILDE,
ADELINE P. BEAUCHAMP,
Field Matrons.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
Fort Yates, N. Dak., August 26, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as Indian agent, having assumed charge of this agency on April 24 last.

Location.—The agency is situated in Boreman County in North and South Dakota. This county being unorganized, the agency is attached for judicial purposes to Morton County in North Dakota and to Campbell County in South Dakota. The nearest railroad points are as follows: Pollock, S. Dak., on the Soo Line, 25 miles, connected by triweekly stage; Bismarck and Mandan, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railway, 65 miles, connected by daily stage from Bismarck; Evarts and Eureka, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, about 67 miles; Strasburg, on the same road, about 21 miles, connected by private conveyance with the agency by ferry across the Missouri River.

Bands and population.—The Indians of this agency are all Sioux, belonging to the Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands. The population, by the census of June 30, 1903, is as follows:

All ages: Males, 1,646; females, 1,900.....	3, 546
Males of school age.....	448
Females of school age.....	429

The population shows a small but steady decrease, the birth rate being somewhat less than the death rate, which appears to have been the case for many years.

Education.—The educational system on this agency comprises nine schools—three boarding schools and five day schools, supported by the Government, and one mission school supported by the church and missionary societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Agency boarding school.—The school plant is in fair condition, certain very necessary repairs having just been allowed by the Department. The water system installed about a year ago was practically disabled on account of the poor quality of pipe put in, but this has been or will be corrected by the Department by the substitution of a proper grade of pipe, which will solve the difficulties experienced. The supply is obtained from the Missouri River, which furnishes a limitless and excellent supply of water.

Agricultural boarding school.—The school plant is in many respects in very good condition, although additional dormitory space and proper means of disposing of sewage are a great desideratum.

Grand River boarding school.—The school plant, having been recently rebuilt, is in quite satisfactory condition, some improvements being needed and plans for the same having been submitted to the Indian Office. It is the intention, if found feasible, to devote a much larger share of instruction and work at this school to dairy and beef herds, and plans along this line have been submitted to the Indian Office for consideration.

St. Elizabeth's mission school.—The work of this school has been of its accustomed good quality. The entire expense of the maintenance is now borne by the Protestant Episcopal Church, no support being now received from the Government.

Day schools.—The day school plants are generally in poor or only fair condition. Estimates for improvements are being prepared. They are accomplishing great good among the Indians.

Sanitary.—Satisfactory progress is noted among the Indians in their attention to matters of hygiene and nursing. While there is some adherence to the remedies known and used among the Indians, still the principal dependence is upon the agency and school physicians. Improvements in the way of providing a detached ward for contagious diseases at the hospital are badly needed. Smallpox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases have been more or less prevalent around the agency, but continued vigilance has succeeded in keeping them off of the agency itself. The principal mortality is due to tuberculous troubles, as has been the case for many years.

Roads and roadmaking.—About \$20,000 has been expended during the past year in the employment of Indians, in lieu of rations, in the construction of roads, reservoirs, and general improvements to the reservation. The beneficial effects of this plan are very evident even to the casual observer. The tendency toward a feeling of greater self-reliance and independence among the Indians is very marked. It is my intention so far as practicable to afford means of self-support from this source to all able-bodied Indians of the agency. A large number of the older Indians will, of course, have to be more or less supported by ration issues, but this number is steadily growing less, and the number of those capable by education and opportunity of self-support is steadily increasing. It is very gratifying to note the increasing number of voluntary applicants for this work.

Quite a number of Indians have been at work with their teams on the railroad extensions in this vicinity. About 50 have been employed on one road, receiving \$3.25 per day for man and team, their services being very satisfactory to their employers.

Earnings and revenue.—The following schedule represents the earnings of the Indians, so far as it can be compiled, from all sources:

Salaries	\$28, 080. 00
Labor in lieu of rations	20, 817. 68
Lemmon lease rental	26, 395. 60
Interest money	10, 572. 00
Proceeds of beef hides	7, 048. 00
Products sold to Government	68, 050. 02
Products sold otherwise (estimated)	10, 000. 00
Total	170, 963. 30

Add estimated salaries on railroads of about \$4,500, making a total of \$175,463.30.

Missions and missionary work.—The missionary work of the American Missionary Society (Congregational) is under the charge of Rev. George W. Reed in North Dakota and of Rev. Mary C. Collins in South Dakota. That of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Dakota is under the charge of Rev. P. J. Deloria and of Rev. Thomas Ashley in North Dakota. Both are full-blood Sioux. The missionary work of the Catholic Church is under the general charge of Rev. Fr. Martin Kenel, O. S. B., assisted by three missionary priests. The work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under the general charge of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, as is also the mission school, St. Elizabeth's.

Too much credit can scarcely be given to the various missionaries of this agency for their unflagging zeal and conscientious efforts toward the betterment of the Indians. Their counsel and example have been productive of great good to the Indians, both in spiritual and temporal matters.

Agriculture and stock raising.—Agricultural conditions have been not at all favorable during the past year, and the crops to be realized this fall are quite light. A prolonged drought, lasting into the month of July, has greatly retarded matters. Abundant rains since that time have been of considerable benefit to the hay crop, which threatened at one time to be almost a failure. There will be enough, however, to maintain stock during the winter, so that no danger is apprehended to stock.

An encouraging sign is the increase in the stock owned by the Indians. Cattle have increased from 14,820 head to 17,599 head, and horses from 10,031 head to 10,228 head. This is, to some extent, due to the fact that the Indians are buying outside cattle to a greater extent than ever before, and to the further fact that they are being encouraged in the exchanging of their surplus horses for cattle. With a proportionate increase during the present fiscal year, I have no doubt that they will be able to furnish all of the beef required at this agency. The natural increase has also been gratifyingly large. This is principally due to the fact that the Indians are learning to take better care of the calves, and to rely more on such measures as vaccinating against blackleg, etc.

Indian police and judges.—The Indian police and judges have, with few exceptions, performed their duties with their usual fidelity.

Employees.—I desire, in conclusion, to extend my thanks to the employees of this agency who have, with few exceptions, been of great assistance to me in the performance of duties which were entirely new to me.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. CARIGNAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGENCY SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *July 13, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school. The school, as its name indicates, is situated at the agency.

Attendance.—Average attendance for the fiscal year 1903 was 142.6; total enrollment for the same time, 195; rated capacity, 136.

Health.—The health conditions have been very good, and to my view better than those of children remaining at home. The prevailing disease is tuberculosis under some form.

Parents.—Parents seem to appreciate more year by year the value as well as the importance of sending their children to school. No difficulty with them is experienced in securing full attendance.

Industrial work.—Considerable work has been performed in the line of farming and dairying. However, the prospects for a crop in this section of the country are not very bright on account of the lack of rain.

The value of the dairy product amounts to about \$2,000 a year at the market value of such products here. These products are used for the children's table.

Six boys have received theoretical and practical training in the carpenter shop. All repairs made for the last fourteen months, with the exception of plumbing and mason work, have been made by the pupils under the direction of the carpenter. It is desirable that every large boy should receive some practical training in this line, but as the carpenter is also the engineer, and as the water system is very defective, much useful time has been lost in making repairs on the water system, and the large boys are deprived of a very useful branch of training.

Domestic department.—Much progress has been made by the girls. We are confident that a girl completing a course in this department will know how to make a good batch of light bread, how to cut, sew, and fit, and to do such laundry work as may be required in the common household of white people.

A new department has been started in which the smaller girls are taught to sew, knit, crochet, and to do other needlework. This class is preparing to do the sewing in a more systematic way, as they will enter the sewing room with a practical, fundamental knowledge of all kinds of needlework.

Individual gardens.—The large girls, under the direction of the matron and with the assistance of the industrial teacher, have planted individual gardens. They have taken great interest in this feature of the work. The seed having been received quite late and the season being extra dry, the results may not be all that could be desired. Nevertheless, the educational advantage and the interest taken by the pupils were in evidence.

Water system.—A new water system was installed about one year ago. It has been a source of trouble, inconvenience, and expense without any permanent satisfactory results. The pipe of this system seems to be too weak and not adapted for the purpose.

Transfer of pupils.—In the matter of transferring children to nonreservation schools, it would seem that the age, talent, grade, and adaptability should be taken into consideration. One of the employees, looking for pupils, informed me that he had been directed to take no children under 6 years. It would seem that at his school any pupil from 6 to 21 years of age would be taken. The matter of grading or age would not be considered as factors in such transfers. Under such conditions it will be difficult to make transfers systematic. The system of Carlisle and Hampton is more desirable. Both of these schools are anxious for pupils showing special qualifications, who have completed certain grade work, and who are 12 to 14 years of age; in fact, older pupils are desired.

Course of study.—It is our desire to follow the course of study as far as possible, and as far as we have followed it good results have been obtained.

Employees.—We have reason to be thankful for the fidelity and devotedness of our employees. No doubt the school service requires sacrifices of personal comfort, and it is gratifying to report that the majority are always ready to discharge their duties at all times without regard to the difficulties encountered.

We extend our heartfelt thanks for the interest you have taken in the success of the school.

Very respectfully,

EWALD C. WITZLEBEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Through J. M. Carignan, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, July 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school. The school had a total enrollment of 142 (69 boys and 73 girls), with an average attendance of 128.43 for the ten months school was in session. Average age of pupils, 11.21 years.

The general health of the pupils was good and the calls on the doctor were few. No case of death occurred among those who were enrolled during the school year.

The schoolroom work was carried on with satisfactory results and made as much as possible correlative with the industrial work. Many, especially girl pupils, evinced the greatest zeal in studying, using even a great deal of their free time for improving themselves in various branches. Reading was encouraged and tastes in that line fostered and cultivated.

Instruction on domestic and industrial work was given, as in former years, by the employees in charge of the different departments. The school herd counts at present 80 cattle; these, together with 25 swine, 4 horses, and 2 mules, keep the boys in charge of the industrial teacher quite busy. Agricultural Inspector Chubbuck pronounced our herd of dairy cows comparing very favorably with others throughout the country. The usual amount of farm work was done. Last year's crop was good. At present the prospects are not encouraging on account of want of rain. Last year's garden crops were injured considerably by early frosts in fall.

Among the repairs made last year a new milk cellar was one of the best improvements. A good deal of fencing was done by the farm detail this spring and summer, and thus about forty acres added to the land already under fence, using all the old wire and posts which were fit to be used from old fences. A new substantial board fence was put up around the garden, school premises, and playgrounds, which adds greatly to the appearance of the surroundings of the school.

About ninety acres are under cultivation in the field, the crops including wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, melons, etc. For the first time experiments were made with alfalfa and sorghum. A large variety of vegetables were planted in the 4-acre school garden. Window gardens in the schoolrooms and water-tight boxes filled with earth, veritable gardens in miniature, were the preparations for the children's individual gardens outside.

The editor of the Pollock (S. Dak.) Progress had this to say after a visit to the school last fall: "There are 100 acres of well-cultivated land adjoining the school, and the boys are given good hard lessons in actual agriculture as well as books. There is also a large garden, and it is astonishing to see the amount of vegetables grown here, the long rows of rich red tomatoes, and vines well filled with luscious melons. It reminded us of gardens we have worked in at a certain agricultural college."

The carpenter with his detail of boys put up a new ice house and two dwelling houses, employees' quarters, log buildings, which were a good object lesson for the boys, as just such buildings are very likely to be their habitations for some time in future. The carpenter made this particular kind of work of house building the subject of several of his talks, explaining the work step by step, pointing out mistakes that are generally made in putting up such structures. The buildings are neat, well finished, and built in a substantial, workmanlike manner—a timely and practical instruction for the pupils.

The laundry work was such as will be useful and can be practiced by the pupils anywhere. No machinery is in use which we can not find anywhere in families in this part of the country; most of it is work by hand.

One girl cooked for one week for a table of eight pupils to learn family cooking. They were also introduced into many other practices and experiments in cooking and baking for later use at home.

In the sewing room the recommended tailor system was used in making garments. Darning, knitting, fancy work, and embroidery, and some bead work, was done besides.

Twelve pupils received instruction on piano and organ. Singing exercises were held regularly, and formed a valuable and attractive part of some well-executed programmes.

We feel very grateful that the articles due on the 1902 estimate were furnished on special application, as they helped us out greatly.

In conclusion, I express my sincere thanks for much-appreciated courtesies received through your office and the agent and his employees.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through the United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, July 10, 1903.

SIR: The tenth annual report of this school is respectfully submitted:

Location.—The school is located on the Grand River, 32 miles southwest of Standing Rock Agency, and may be reached by stage from Bismarck, N. Dak., by stage from Pollock, S. Dak., or by livery from Everts, S. Dak.; post-office address is Little Eagle, S. Dak.

Attendance.—Average yearly attendance, 125.7+; total enrollment, 159; average age of pupils, 10.6+ years.

Schoolroom work.—Much credit is due for the splendid progress in the schoolrooms to Mr. J. M. Dankwardt and Miss A. M. Dolg, who have conducted the work therein during the past four and three years, respectively, in a most efficient manner. The work has not been carried on for show purposes, but has been of the substantial character which will be positively beneficial to the pupils after leaving school. The method of instruction was essentially the same as in former years, with the addition of some native industrial work and the cultivation of individual gardens.

Industrial work.—We have been especially fortunate in having a corps of industrial teachers this past year who have tried to measure up to a high ideal of instruction in their respective departments. Misses Laughlin and Swiftcloud and Mr. Obershaw have served continuously during my entire six years' management of the school, and Misses Grimes and Bruns more than three years. The continuous service of these employees and of the schoolroom workers noted above have been a very decided factor in making this school a success. The pupils have been the recipients of the result of this devotion to duty, and they, as well as I, greatly appreciate it.

This is essentially a stock country, and special attention has been given to the school herd, which now numbers 70 head. During the year this herd furnished the pupils a plentiful supply of milk

and 14 head were killed for their use, thus giving a practical demonstration of the utility of possessing a good-sized herd of cattle. Estimates for building a new hay and cattle barn, fencing in sufficient pasturage for the school stock, and the purchase of pure-bred cattle have recently been submitted through your office, which I trust will meet with favorable consideration from the Department.

The gardening has been carried on as effectively as this soil and climate will allow.

Several boys received elementary instruction in the carpenter shop, two of whom became quite proficient.

The girls received the usual amount of instruction in the various branches of housekeeping.

Pupils.—The department of the pupils has been excellent throughout the year. Only three run-aways occurred, but were promptly returned. Health of children has been good, no epidemic occurring. More than 95 per cent of these pupils are full-blood Sioux, and are very tractable and lovable.

Improvements.—The supply of water from the wells near the school plant not proving adequate for the school, authority was granted to change the base of water supply to the Grand River. This necessitated the building of a dam across the river, moving one of the small buildings to the bank of the river, constructing reservoirs and an intake from the river, digging a trench 1,700 feet in length and 7 feet in depth for the 4-inch cast-iron water main leading from the pump house to the school, and the moving of the engine from the carpenter shop to the new pumping station. With the exception of two skilled laborers and the school force, this entire work was performed by Indian labor, all under my personal supervision. We now have a bountiful supply of water for all purposes, and with a small amount of additional labor upon the intake pipe and reservoirs this new system will amply supply the school for years to come.

Owing to the scarcity of water prior to the changing of the base of water supply to the river the entire line of sewer reaching from the first manhole outside the school campus, a distance of 1,200 feet, became closed. Owing to this portion of the same line being from 12 to 15 feet under ground, and the dangerous character of the ground due to caving, no Indians could be secured to labor at the job and only one white man. The task, under the conditions, was arduous, but I have the pleasure to report that the entire line is now in perfect condition.

A new picket fence has been built inclosing the campus, which is both useful and ornamental. The building of this fence and the general repair work about the school has afforded the boys from the carpenter shop practical work in carpentry. The campus and roads adjacent to it are now being graded.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all the employees here for their loyalty to me and the school and for their continued interest and devotion to duty, to yourself and your predecessor, Maj. G. H. Bingenheimer, for your support in the management of the school, and to your employees for courtesies extended. I also wish to express my appreciation of the munificent treatment accorded me by the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

H. M. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

J. M. CARRIGAN, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

LITTLE EAGLE, S. DAK., August 22, 1903.

Major CARRIGAN:

Your blanks for report came to me while away, and I am sorry I could not sooner return it. I send you the report up to date.

This has been the most successful year's work of my life. We have had thirty accessions to the church, and with all the temptations our people have gone forward. They have raised \$73 to build cemetery fence, \$73 to support their church work, and \$300 to help support native missionaries in fields where there are no missionaries, and have raised \$43 to help entertain the visiting Indians at the annual conference.

Their cattle and horses have largely increased and their homes are better. They have raised pretty good crops—as good as could be expected with the dry spring we had. A large number of them worked on roads and bridges and received no rations last year. Very few of our Indians used all their hay last year.

We sent 10 away to nonreservation schools and have about 80 children in the Grand River boarding school, this school being a nonsectarian Government school and the only school on this reservation where we send our children, as we have no mission school.

Altogether our prospects are bright and we feel that God has wonderfully blessed us.

Respectfully,

MARY C. COLLINS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

ST. BENEDICT'S MISSION,
Standing Rock Agency, August 10, 1903.

SIR: Inclosed please find annual statistics concerning Catholic Indian mission work.

Services were held regularly at the seven churches on this reservation at appointed times, and were generally attended by good congregations.

St. Elizabeth's Church, at Cannon Ball, destroyed last summer by a severe storm when being moved to the substation, was shortly after rebuilt almost by the sole efforts of the congregation, under the management of some of the foremost members, which speaks well for their ambition and religious zeal. The building is a neat, spacious, and substantial structure, costing \$1,400. All the other church buildings are in good condition.

Branches of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's societies, established in 1888, are connected with every church numbering over 800 members, and are doing a great deal of good among these people by encouraging each other to remain true to their faith, its teachings and precepts, and not to relapse into old customs and dangerous ways. They also form a mutual aid organization by helping the members and their families in sickness and other difficulties and afflictions. Each branch of the St. Mary's Society maintains also a sewing circle.

A principal feature and noteworthy manifestation of religious life was the general congress of Catholic Sioux Indians held here June 26, 27, and 28, which was attended by over 3,000 Indians from the different Sioux agencies in North and South Dakota. Right Rev. John N. Stariha, Bishop of Lead, S. Dak., administered the sacrament of confirmation to 194 children and adults on that occasion, and expressed himself that in his episcopal visits and former pastoral work he found nowhere greater devotion and better order than among these Indian members of his flock out here in the remotest part of his diocese.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you and your employees for your kind help and cooperation in our mission work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. CARRIGAN, *United States Indian Agent.*

FR. MARTIN, O. S. B.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

This will be my last report here as United States Indian agent on account of the segregation of the agency, which took effect November 30, 1902, by which segregation a portion of what was formerly the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Agency was placed under the supervision of the superintendent of the Cantonment Indian Training School, with headquarters located at the former Cantonment Sub-Agency and Boarding School; another portion placed under the supervision of the superintendent of the Seger Indian Training School, Colony, Okla., and the remainder under a superintendent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Training Schools, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Agency, with headquarters at the old agency headquarters, Darlington, Okla. The supervision of the last-named portion of the old agency was assumed by the undersigned as superintendent July 1, 1903.

A census taken at the time of the segregation divided the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians as follows:

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:		
Cheyenne.....	794	
Arapaho.....	557	
		1, 351
Cantonment Superintendency:		
Cheyenne.....	558	
Arapaho.....	239	
		797
Seger superintendency:		
Cheyenne.....	307	
Arapaho.....	139	
		746

A recapitulation of the census taken of the Indians remaining under the charge of this agency June 30, 1903, shows the following population:

Males over 18 years.....	355
Females over 14 years.....	463
Total of all ages (males, 616; females, 684).....	1, 300
Males between 6 and 16.....	148
Females between 6 and 18.....	151

After the segregation it was found that a few slight errors were made in the division of the Indians, and corrections necessary were made which changed the population in the different parts of the agency to a small degree, making no very great difference, however, in the first report made.

Condition.—It affords me no little pleasure to state that there is absolutely no doubt but what these Indians are, as a whole, in better condition than at any time since I have known them. Throughout the year they have shown a contented and comparatively happy state, and many who have heretofore been placed in the category of loafers are trying to do something for themselves and families. Seeing the benefits to be derived from such action on their part, there is no doubt but what a continuance may be expected and gradually the desired results obtained. As a consequence

of these improved habits, old customs and obnoxious tribal practices are rapidly passing away, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian is becoming entirely competent to take his place as a citizen and to hold his own against even the most unscrupulous white neighbor.

The issue of rations during the year was reduced to a minimum, and only that portion of the supplies that it was absolutely necessary to receive under the restrictions of the contracts was received. As it would have been impracticable to attempt to keep and care for beef cattle at the agency, an issue of rations to the old and decrepit during the colder months of the year, sufficient to absorb the supplies received, was made.

As a consequence of this reduction in the issue of ration supplies authority was granted to expend \$10,000 in the employment of able-bodied male Indians, at \$1.25 a day for each Indian, and \$2.50 a day for each team with an Indian driver. When the segregation of this agency transpired \$2,000 of this amount was turned over to the superintendent of the Seger School and \$2,500 to the superintendent of the Cantonment School.

The labor employed with this money was to be used in improving roads, building fences, and other such work throughout the agency. That portion remaining to my credit was expended, with the exception of about \$400, and the results have been very favorable indeed. Several miles of good roads have been built, besides many miles of almost impassable thoroughfares being repaired. As near as possible this work was confined to roads and thoroughfares the improvements of which would be beneficial to the Indians themselves. Besides road work, in some of the farming districts sod has been broken for several Indians, the plan being for the force to break land on the allotments or home places of the members of said force, or on the home allotments of those absolutely unable to break sod for themselves, but who had pony teams with which to cultivate a small patch after it was once subjugated.

The Indians are very anxious to have this work, and it is to be hoped that a liberal appropriation for such purposes can be made during the coming year. At this writing harvest is in full blast throughout this locality and several of the more energetic Indians have availed themselves of the opportunity to go into the harvest field. They make good hands, and if once the idea of working in "gangs" could be gotten out of their heads I believe that many of the Indians who are now compelled to spend much of the time in idleness would accept positions with white farmers and make good, faithful employees.

Leasing.—The demand for farming and grazing leases still grows, and by continual watching and exercising care the class of lessees is gradually being improved, so much so that a majority of those now holding leases are good practical farmers who have the land leased for their own personal cultivation and not for the purpose of subleasing at a profit. More satisfactory contracts are being made, but continual changes in the policy relative to improvements, etc., have made it a little difficult at all times to prepare leases in a manner that would be acceptable to the Department; but in the main this office has been successful.

During the year \$76,916.48 were received, out of which amount nearly all was paid out to individual Indians to whom it belonged. Of course next year the amount received from leases will decrease in proportion to the number of leases transferred to Cantonment and Seger. Besides this lease money that portion of the \$50,000 interest due the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians belonging to those of this part of the agency was disbursed, this being in semiannual payments.

Farming.—It is a self-evident fact that the Indians have paid more attention to this branch of industry during the past year than ever before, which is very satisfying indeed. The Indians under my supervision have cultivated 1,500 acres, from which they received—

Wheat.....	bushels..	6,600
Oats.....	do.....	4,000
Corn.....	do.....	5,880
Potatoes.....	do.....	850
Turnips.....	do.....	75
Onions.....	do.....	175
Beans.....	do.....	125
Other vegetables.....	do.....	250
Hay cut and saved.....	tons..	940

This is an increased acreage in this part of the agency over that of last year, and the season being dry as was last, the yield has not been what was expected; yet the Indians do not appear discouraged, and I look for an increased acreage to be farmed during the coming season.

Customs.—The indulgence in old-time customs and tribal practices, I am glad to say, has about disappeared. I believe that my policy of allowing these Indians to

come together once a year in a ceremonial meeting has brought this about. Of this, however, I have written fully in my two reports immediately preceding this. It is the rarest thing now to see an Indian with his face besmeared with paint or wearing a sheet or blanket. Perhaps a ribbon on the hair and moccasins on the feet are about all that remain of the old Indian garb.

While some of these Indians still continue the use of fire water, drunkenness does not prevail to any alarming extent, and I do not believe that I can be successfully gainsaid when I say that there is less drunkenness among these people than there is among the same number of white people, especially if white people were compelled to live the lives these Indians have been compelled to live.

The marital relations have improved and it is seldom now that an Indian attempts to take unto himself a wife by the Indian route alone. It is a well-known fact that these Indians, as well as many others, are nearly all of them married, both by Indian custom and the custom of the land.

It is still as hard to get a conviction in this Territory for a violation of either the liquor or marital laws as it ever was. There is always hope that this will be bettered.

Missionaries.—The same missionaries who were at work here last year have continued their labors this year, and the same good results have been obtained.

Sanitary.—In this connection I quote from Dr. George R. Westfall, the agency and school physician, as follows:

The health of the Indians is highly satisfactory. There has been no epidemic among them other than a few cases of mumps and chicken pox at the agency schools.

Tuberculosis in its various manifestations continues to be the prevalent disease among them. I can not say that it is on the increase; neither does there appear to be any notable decrease in the number of cases applying for relief.

The mortality among Indian children still continues very great. This is equally true as regards the ignorant and lower classes of the white population. The only hope for a diminution of the infant mortality lies in education, in teaching them to be cleanly, provident, industrious, lovers of home, and all that goes to make the home comfortable and attractive.

The field matrons should labor to instruct the Indian women in the art of cooking and baking, and how to make comfortable garments for themselves and their children. The great mortality among Indian children is due to the fact that they are improperly fed and clothed. When an Indian mother once learns that her recently weaned offspring can not endure the exposure or subsist on the diet she is habituated to her children will not all die of stomach or pulmonary troubles before they reach the age of 5 years. The diet of a child should consist of milk chiefly until it is 2 or 3 years of age, and under no condition, however favorable, can a child be healthy unless it has a regimen suitable to its age and digestion.

The farmers should endeavor to instruct the Indians in the necessity of making provisions for the home and of carefully husbanding what they have and what the Government gives them. Teach them the advantage of keeping a few chickens, pigs, and cattle and the benefit to be derived from an abundant supply of milk and butter. Prevail on them to dig a good well in close proximity to the home, so that they will not be obliged to take their drinking water from some stagnant pool or contaminated stream.

The schools are in a highly satisfactory condition. The children have been visited with very little sickness during the past year. No epidemic diseases have broken out among them other than a few cases of mumps and chicken pox.

Education.—The work at the Cheyenne and Arapaho schools has been very satisfactory to me, and I trust has been so to the Department. I respectfully call attention to the reports of the respective superintendents of these institutions appended hereto.

About the middle of March an institute of Indian workers from Ponca, Pawnee, Shawnee, Rainy Mountain, Riverside, Seger, Red Moon, Cantonment, Sauk and Fox, Cheyenne, and Arapaho boarding schools was held at the Arapaho School, this agency, by Supervisor Charles H. Dickson. The meeting was well attended, and the usual amount of discussion of questions of import to Indian workers was indulged in, in which the agency employees at Darlington took quite a prominent part. Special Inspector Chubbuck of the Interior Department was present at the meeting and took part in the proceedings.

Agency farm.—The agency farm has been conducted in the usual good manner, on the same basis as has been set forth in former reports. The sale of the products of this farm, after furnishing all necessary grain for the stock at the agency and horses driven by district farmers, affords a very considerable revenue, which is accounted for as miscellaneous receipts, class 4, and if some new ruling relative to the use of such funds could be obtained a large portion of the annual expense of the agency might be liquidated thereby. Notwithstanding the shortage in crops this year the farm has been quite productive, and a reference to the statistical report will show that the following was raised:

Wheat.....	bushels..	5,000
Oats.....	do.....	4,000
Corn.....	do.....	800
Barley.....	do.....	100
Rye.....	do.....	50
Hay cut and saved.....	tons..	100

In conclusion I would state that while we seldom reach that which we desire in the Indian work, I feel more than satisfied with the result of the past year's labor. I desire to thank the Department for the kindly manner in which all of my recommendations have been received and the assistance rendered me.

In the main the employees throughout the agency and schools have been loyal, energetic, untiring, and consequently very helpful in my work. To all these I desire to express my sincere thanks.

With the hope for continued improvement during the fiscal year 1904,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,

Major, U. S. Army, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as follows:

School was opened on the 1st day of September, 1902, with 57 pupils present. There were 134 pupils enrolled during the year, 64 boys and 68 girls. The capacity of this school is 150; average attendance during the year, 120.

As to railroads, this school is conveniently located, being about midway between Darlington, a station on the Rock Island Railroad, and Fort Reno, a station on the Choctaw, and about forty-five minutes time from El Reno, a thriving town of 7,000 inhabitants.

The school farm contains 220 acres of good productive soil, 50 acres of which has yielded, this year, about 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats will yield about one-fourth crop on account of the wet spring season, which rusted the crop. Kaffir corn, corn, millet, and other crops look well. One crop of alfalfa has been harvested, and the second one will be ready in a few weeks; this is the home of alfalfa. Before the close of school the garden furnished an abundant supply of lettuce, radishes, beets, onions, peas, and a few new potatoes.

There have been a great many changes in the employee force, as many as four different persons held the position of industrial teacher, and the seamstress's position filled three times; but in the face of all these changes the industrial work was very satisfactory, and the literary work was certainly as good, if not better, than the average Indian boarding school.

Sanitary conveniences having been placed in both the boys and girls' buildings, connecting same with the sewer, thereby doing away with the "box system," which has been for years a menace to the health of both the pupils and employees, has immeasurably increased the conditions in a sanitary way at the school.

The buildings are in fair repair with the exception of the barn, which is in a dilapidated condition and should be replaced by a new one, and the building which is used for school rooms, mess dining room and kitchen, and storehouse, which building has been reported on as unfit for use, and is such, and should be torn down. The carpenter shop and laundry are new and in good repair. The teachers' cottage needs a new roof and other repairs.

The girls' home is heated by steam and is very satisfactory, while all the other buildings are heated by wood and coal. The three main buildings are lighted by gas; all other buildings use coal-oil lamps for lighting purposes, but should be lighted by gas.

The school has about 60 head of cattle, of which 30 are milch cows, yet from this number of cows the school has been supplied with a very limited amount of milk, and made only a few pounds of butter. The hogs are of the Poland-China breed and are in excellent condition. Eighteen were sold, bringing a total sum of \$319.57. The school has a good span of mules and 4 excellent work horses and a driving team.

The orchard, consisting of cherry, plum, crab apple, apple, and peach trees, is quite productive, a liberal amount of the earlier fruits having been already gathered, and having good prospects for the later. Last fall the school received from Chilocco nursery and set out over 200 apple trees, all of which, with a very few exceptions, are doing well.

With the help of the employees the school closed with a very successful year.

Thanking you for courtesies extended and a hearty support in advancing the best interests of the school, I am,

Very respectfully,

G. W. MYERS,
Superintendent.

Maj. GEO. W. H. STOUCH, U. S. Army,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA, August 4, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903, as directed by you.

In doing so, I first call your attention to the wonderful advantages this school offers for the teaching of agriculture in its many branches. The fertility of the land, the big pastures for cutting hay and running stock, the fine lot of horses, nearly all raised on the place, the hogs and cattle, and to recall the fact that the farmer has been reduced to having not a single assistant for this year, and that he can not, with credit to himself, do the work alone. An assistant is imperative.

The enrollment for the year has been 84 girls and an equal number of boys; total enrollment being 168, and average attendance 140.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

The work in the industrial departments has been very satisfactory—the work of farmer and industrial teacher, although cramped for help, especially so, as their results will prove.

The school work has been entered into with much more spirit than usual. The individual gardens were a source of the greatest pleasure and profit, the children showing unwonted enthusiasm, and finding the results a source of pride. Many meals were furnished from their patches, and they carried home the surplus to their parents.

Fire drills have been given each week.

The employees have been faithful and efficient, working hard and with cheerful harmony.

The health of the school has been almost perfect; not a single serious case during the year.

The laundry is old, inconvenient, and much too small. A drying room 16 by 18 and a horizontal washer are necessities.

The boys' bathroom is in bad condition, being worn out, dark, and uncomfortable; a new one is much needed.

The heating plant (Smead's system) has been a failure since its inception. The past winter I could, with difficulty, heat the buildings, although the total supply of coal was used, and a like amount in coal stoves would have kept them comfortable. This system should be removed and replaced by something more satisfactory.

Thanking you and the Indian Office for your kindness and official courtesy,

I am, respectfully,

The UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT.

THOS. M. JONES, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Dartington, Okla., August 23, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my sixth annual report.

While I have met with many discouragements, yet I am glad to say there has been a marked improvement in a great many ways. We can not expect everything to be accomplished as we would like to have it in a short time, but every year brings us nearer and nearer to what we are striving for, and much is due to the untiring efforts of Major Stouch.

Among the improvements I will mention a few. When I first entered the work but very few were living in houses. Now there are quite a number of very good homes. An increased interest in the home is shown and a desire to improve it, and a more gentle attention is being paid to the sick and helpless and better care given to children.

Some few who are fortunate enough to have plenty ask me when I visit them to teach them to make desserts of various kinds, of which they are very fond.

I teach sewing to a large extent, as all seem willing to learn, especially to make their children's clothes.

Laundry work is yet in its infancy among those living in tepees, as they have not and can not get the necessary tubs, irons, etc. They do their washing in the streams, using soap weed instead of soap in many instances, yet they will wash and do the best they can.

A great many of the old Indians still believe in the medicine man. When any of them are sick they call him in instead of getting the doctor. It is impossible to stop this. They will give the medicine the doctor prescribes as long as he or I stay there, but as soon as we are gone they fall back on medicine the doctor prescribes, and will take it as directed.

The habit of visiting their relatives is another drawback, as I will travel several miles to make a visit and find them all gone with all their belongings packed in the wagon and gone, although the agent's orders are for them to stay on their allotments.

Taking everything into consideration, there is a marked improvement, and I hope the day is not far distant when we shall see the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian self-supporting and a law-abiding citizen of the United States.

Very respectfully,

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. Geo. W. H. Stouch, United States Indian Agent.)

MARY MCCORMICK,
Field Matron.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AT CANTONMENT.

CANTONMENT TRAINING SCHOOL,
Cantonment, Okla., August 21, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this school and agency. I assumed charge of the property and funds at this school, as superintendent and special disbursing agent, on December 1, 1902, the school prior to that time having been conducted as a boarding school under the charge of Maj. George W. H. Stouch, United States Indian agent at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.

The school is located on the west bank of the North Canadian River, about 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 post-office is located here at the agency, the mail being conveyed by star route from Eagle City. We have telephone connection with Okeene and other points east. The telegraphic address is Cantonment, via Kingfisher, Okla.

Census.—A complete census of the Indians under my charge is submitted herewith, which is summarized as follows:

Arapaho (males, 120; females, 117)	237
Males over 18 years of age	66
Females over 14 years of age	76
Children 6 to 16 years of age	51
Cheyenne (males, 260; females, 278)	538
Males over 18 years of age	152
Females over 14 years of age	201
Children 6 to 16 years of age	115
 Total	 775

Allotments.—There are 907 Indian allotments under my charge. The majority of them are located near the North Canadian River, and extend along it for a distance of 50 miles or more. A part of this land is very fine, but much of it is covered with jack-oaks, the soil being very sandy and suitable only for grazing. Thirty miles southeast of here, near the border of the agency, the country is exceedingly rough, the land being traversed by deep canyons, while the hills between are simply vast beds of gypsum rock and dirt.

It has been found that this gypsum can be manufactured into an excellent cement plaster, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made for leasing these allotments to a cement company who will erect a mill they will undoubtedly yield large incomes in royalties to the Indian owners within few years.

Some of the allotments of this agency are well supplied with timber, such as oak, cedar, coffee bean, and a little walnut, but the majority of them have but little timber that is of value.

Leases.—The number of leases in effect for farming and grazing purposes on allotments under my supervision on July 1 was about 400. This number will be somewhat increased by contracts now being made for leases which will go into effect January 1, 1904. I consider it advisable to continue the leasing of this land for a few years at least, until it is brought into cultivation and fenced, by which time many of the Indians will have received sufficient money from the sale of land and other sources to equip them with teams and farming implements, when those of the Indians who are able-bodied can take charge of their own allotments and become self-supporting.

The leases now in effect call for an annual rental of about \$15,000. The amount of money derived from leases is constantly increasing for the reason that as the old leases expire new ones are written at increased rentals. The amount of money received by me on account of leases from the time I took charge, December 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, was \$7,759.32, and the amount disbursed, \$6,069.88.

The lease contracts entered into at this agency since December 1, 1902, call for the erection of 71 miles of fence, at an average cost of \$70 per mile, making a total value of \$4,970. They also call for the breaking of 3,946 acres of new land, which is estimated at \$1.25 per acre, making a total value of \$4,932.50; making an aggregate value of all improvements, \$9,902.50. There are some miscellaneous improvements in addition to the breaking and fence. I am endeavoring to persuade the Indians to take as much as possible of the rental in improvements, instead of all cash, as the permanent improvements will enhance the value of their land, and the money in many cases does them but little good.

One or two contracts have been made which provide for the erection of good, comfortable dwelling houses, and in the future I shall recommend the building of more good, substantial dwellings and the approval of leases for five years, wherever it seems practicable. It appears to me that this will be an especially good plan in the case of minors who are attending nonreservation schools and who will arrive at age about the time of the expiration of the leases on their allotments. If they return and find their allotments well improved with fences, a house, well, and land in cultivation, there will be some inducement for them to go to work for themselves and try to do something in the way of self-support.

Agriculture.—The Indians of this agency devote some attention to farming, and a few of them take some interest in stock raising, but the majority of the stock raised is ponies and worthless Mexican mules. The soil and climate here are not well adapted to the growing of corn, and the Indians have not the necessary machinery properly to grow and harvest wheat, hence but little wheat is grown. Quite a number of the Indians planted some corn, potatoes, and other vegetables last spring, but the drought which lasted from the early part of June until August 10 injured their crops to such an extent that they will have but little to show for their labor. The corn crop throughout this part of the Territory will be very light.

The Indians are now cutting and caring for their hay, and the indications are that they will harvest enough to subsist their stock during the coming winter. Their horses are small and of inferior quality, and usually in the spring they are so poor and weak that they are able to do but little, if any, work; hence it is almost impossible for the Indians to prepare the ground and plant much of a crop until the grass comes and fattens their ponies, by which time it is too late to plant.

Improvements.—Since I took charge of the agency, December 1, I have succeeded in getting four very comfortable office rooms fitted up in the old commissary building, so that now the clerks have a place to work and also to keep the records pertaining to the office. Prior to the completion of these rooms there was no place to file accounts, and the clerical work had to be done in two or three different places about the agency which was very disagreeable and rendered systematic work impossible.

There has been constructed about 250 rods of substantial hog fence of boards and wire, inclosing three or four lots with a small pasture for the hogs, so that the pigs and older hogs can be separated. About a mile of barbed-wire fence has also been built around the school yard, garden, and shade trees. Last spring we planted about 300 shade trees, the greater part of which are growing nicely.

The old bakehouse at this agency, which is a stone building, being no longer needed for the purpose for which it was originally built, was repaired, and after some alterations converted into a very serviceable carpenter and blacksmith shop.

The school building is being painted and kalsomined throughout inside, and I expect to get the outside repainted within a few weeks. This will materially improve the appearance of the building and also be a benefit to it, as it was badly weather-beaten, apparently never having been repainted since it was erected.

I was authorized by your office, during the last fiscal year, to expend the sum of \$2,500 in the employment of Indians in improving the roads, fences, etc., of this agency and vicinity, and by the judicious use of this money a great improvement has been made in the roads on the reserve and in the immediate vicinity. Considerable work is yet needed to put them in first-class order. The board of commissioners in this county (Blaine) had a substantial bridge constructed over the north Canadian river at this point last spring, and now it is possible to get to and from the railroad at all seasons of the year. This bridge is a great advantage, as this stream is usually impassable for two or three months in the spring and summer.

Missionaries.—There are two Mennonite missionaries located at this agency, one of them working among the Arapaho and the other among the Cheyenne. These men have both been located here for some years, and, as they have practically mastered the respective languages of the tribes with which they work, they seem to have the confidence of the Indians and accomplish much good. One or the other of the missionaries came to the school each Sunday evening while school was in session last year and talked to the children and employees in the assembly room. The Mennonite society has two church buildings located on the reserve, one known as the Cheyenne church, under the management of Rev. R. Petter, and the other as the Arapaho church, of which Rev. John Funk is pastor. Services are conducted at each of these churches on Sunday morning throughout the school year, and the pupils, employees, and adult Indians attend the church of their choice.

Education.—The average attendance of this school for the past year was 87.54, while the capacity of the building is only 80. The school room work was under the charge of two teachers, and a kindergartner, all of whom rendered efficient service, and the progress made by the pupils in this direction was satisfactory. The pupils were all given industrial training in the various departments connected with the school, and in addition to this the girls were given special training in needle work and basket weaving. Several of the boys were also drilled in basket weaving. The work of farming and stock raising was under charge of the industrial teacher, and special attention has been paid to instructions contained in Circular No. 88, relative to this work. A full report as to the progress in this work will be forwarded at the end of the calendar year.

Buildings.—The buildings which belong to school proper, consist of schoolhouse and dormitory, laundry and mess house, barn, cow shed, and hospital building. Accommodations for employees are exceedingly limited, and the most urgent need at this school at the present time is quarters for employees. The school building is in a fair state of repair, as is also the mess house and laundry. The barn is good but small, and inconveniently arranged, and the hospital building is so badly dilapidated that it can not be used for anything except a storehouse, and needs to be repaired even for that. Further data as to the condition of the buildings, and the improvements needed for another year will be furnished in another report.

Minor orphans.—The subject of caring for the interests of the minor orphans among the Indians of this agency is one that I have given considerable thought and attention. I was authorized by you last February to act as guardian of such minors in

leasing their lands and caring for the money derived from leases, but this is on many accounts unsatisfactory, and as the money accumulates it is liable to be a source of embarrassment, hence I have recommended the appointment of a legal guardian for quite a number of the minors under my charge, by the proper court, and in the case of twelve or fourteen minors the preliminary steps have been taken. The probate judge of this county will take final action on the matter in a few days. When the guardian has his bond approved by the court I shall then turn over to him all lease money belonging to such minors where it will be zealously guarded until they have arrived at age.

Marriages.—I have had considerable difficulty in getting any of the Indians of this agency to comply with the marriage laws of the Territory relating to allotted Indians. They are inclined to ridicule the idea of it being necessary for them to procure a license and be married the same as the white people. There have been two legal marriages performed among these Indians since I took charge of the agency, and I have a license in the office now for another couple who have expressed a willingness to be married in the proper way.

In January last I issued a marriage license, in accordance with instructions dated April 5, 1901, relating to Indian marriages, and one of the missionaries here united the people in marriage. I then sent the license to the probate judge of this county and asked him to record it if he considered it legal, and return the same to me for file. The probate judge promptly returned the license with the information that it was not legal, the only person in this county authorized to issue marriage license being the probate judge himself. I have issued no more licenses.

At present there are a few of the Indians who are thinking of complying with the marriage law, but in some instances their object is wholly mercenary, the immediate incentive being the desire to heir in the estate of the husband or wife who is in ill health, with a prospect of not living long. In such cases it is hard to tell which is the lesser of the two evils.

Inherited Indian lands.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress of May 27, 1902, relative to the sale of inherited Indian lands, about forty allotments have been advertised for sale at this office. Sixteen of these have already been advertised for ninety days, and bids were received on a part of them. Some of the bids were below the appraised value, and on several of the allotments no bids at all were received. Four deeds have been accomplished and forwarded to your office for approval and one deed is now in this office ready for transmittal. The drought of the past two months has tended to discourage prospective purchasers, hence bids have been scarce and low. The lands which have been sold vary in price from \$1,257 to \$2,000 per quarter section.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians of this reservation during the past year has, generally speaking, been good, there having been no epidemics of a fatal character among them. The health of the pupils in the school was exceptionally good. The deaths among the adult Indians during the past year can mostly be traced to tuberculosis, scrofula, and syphilis. For special information upon this subject you are respectfully referred to report of the physician, recently submitted.

Government reserve.—There are five sections of land reserved here for school and agency purposes, more than half of which is in pasture. One quarter section is occupied by the Mennonite Mission, about 80 acres as pasture by the Indian trader, and about 160 acres lying on the east side of the river is open pasture land, used by the Indians and public. It is my desire and intention, as soon as I am furnished with the material, to inclose all of this land with a substantial fence and use it for meadow.

Some years ago, prior to my coming to this agency, the United States Indian agent had leased some of the land in the pasture for farming and grazing purposes, the lessees agreeing to place the land in cultivation for two or three crops. Some of these leases expired December 31, 1902, some will expire December 31 next, and some not until December 31, 1904. The land covered by leases which expired January 1, 1903, was mostly in wheat and occupied by the lessees until the crop was harvested this year. From these leases the Government will receive a small rental this year.

I think it advisable to get a few houses placed on this land as soon as possible, and make preparations to convert the land into small individual farms for the industrial training of the schoolboys.

The school farm, as now operated, consists of about 140 acres of pasture adjoining the school plant on the north, and about 40 acres of cultivated land scattered around the school and agency buildings. In addition to this there are about 4 acres in alfalfa, and 2 acres in a young orchard. The alfalfa yielded a fair crop of hay at the first cutting this season, but since that time it has made but little growth on account of the drought.

The orchard is not yet old enough to bear, but the trees are thrifty, and if taken care of will commence to bear in a year or two. Quite a large garden was planted at the school last spring, from which a very fair crop of vegetables of some varieties has been, and will be, harvested, a detailed report of which will be submitted at the

end of the year. The cold weather in the spring, followed by the drought of June and July, has rendered the growing of vegetables very difficult, however.

Sufficient hay will be cut and put up by the employees here to subsist the school stock, in connection with such fodder crops as will be grown on the school farm.

General conditions.—The general condition of affairs at this agency shows an improvement over former years. The Indians seem to take more interest in looking after their own business, and are developing a desire for better homes, better horses, etc. The physical condition of the agency is a great deal better than it was when I took charge a year ago. This school had been so far away from the headquarters of the agency that it had apparently received but little attention from that office.

The employees at school and agency have all rendered efficient and satisfactory service, and the year has been a pleasant one for all of us.

In conclusion I desire to thank your office for the uniformly kind treatment received at your hands during the entire year.

Very respectfully,

BYRON E. WHITE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AT SEGER COLONY.

SEGER COLONY INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Colony, Okla., August 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to make this my first report as superintendent in charge of agency and my eleventh report of this school.

Agency affairs.—On December 1, 1902, I assumed my duty as superintendent in charge of Indians. I found a large amount of work on hand in regard to leasing lands, collecting lease money, and making payments. Inasmuch as these Indians had ceased to receive rations from the Government, and except in a few cases were receiving very little support from their farming, I saw it was necessary to turn to the best advantage possible the revenue derived and practicable to derive from the leasing of their lands.

On investigation I found they were farming very little themselves, and that a number of the houses the Government had helped them to build were occupied by white men, for which the Indian owner was receiving rent. Out of 40 comfortable two-room houses 22 were occupied a whole or part of the time by Indians for whom they were built; of the 18 rented to white men 8 belonged to returned students and 10 to Indians who had never attended school. The owner of one is dead, another had separated from his wife, two were built by widows, one of whom is blind and can not live alone on her place on that account, the other married out of the district; one man became so near blind he could not work his place and rented it.

I found when it came time for payment that the Indians, as a whole, owed more than the amount they would receive. Most of it was owed at banks that held mortgages on their teams, the notes in some cases bearing interest at from 40 to 100 per cent, they having been drawn for more money than the Indian received, the whole amount bearing a high rate of interest. They had contracted this class of debts mostly while attending the "sun dances," or some of the series of dances which followed.

Encumbered with these debts as they were, and with the winter before them, it was quite a relief when I found there was an appropriation to employ Indians, at a compensation in lieu of issue of rations, to work on roads and perform other necessary labor in improving agency and school property. In furnishing this work to Indians I tried to impress upon them that this was a temporary arrangement only to tide them over until they could procure their living from their farms.

These Indians have earned in the past year, working for wages, etc., as follows:

Working for the Government at wages in lieu of rations	\$6, 256. 20	
Irregular school labor	83. 12	
Transportation of supplies	208. 74	
Working for white men (not Government)	785. 35	
Salaries paid educated Indians for regular school labor	3, 699. 30	
Bead work and native industries (under supervision of Mohonk Lodge)	3, 000. 00	
		\$14, 032. 71

Sale of cord wood and fence posts cut from their allotments.	239.45
Value of produce raised:	
19,480 bushels of corn at 40 cents	\$7,792.00
125 bushels of oats at 40 cents	50.00
150 bushels of potatoes at 40 cents	60.00
200 tons hay at \$4	800.00
800 bushels of wheat at 50 cents.....	400.00
	<hr/>
	9,102.00
Received from rental of lands.....	22,077.66
Received as shares of interest money	12,512.40
	<hr/>
Total	57,964.22

In leasing allotments 40 acres at least are reserved from the contract for every able-bodied male Indian. When land is leased for grazing only the Indian is required to invest one-half of the rent in cattle. When the lease is for farming purposes a fair proportion of the rental is always required to be put on the place in improvements. Thus, this year there will be about 50 head of cattle added to their stock, and other improvements as follows:

Houses	40
Wells.....	30
Sheds	5
Trees	650
Fence	miles.. 411
Land put in cultivation	acres.. 16,994

The total value of which is \$50,272.55 and this amount they will have accumulated by the time the leases expire. The leases run from one to five years; the majority for three years. The second leasing of this land, with all the improvements, will bring almost double the present amount.

In quite a number of cases I allow the Indians to lease a small portion of their ground to a neighbor for a share of the crop. I find the plan to be a good one both as to theory and practice. In every case so far the Indian has derived more than the cash valuation would have been. When the land is let for grain rent, from the time the crop is planted the Indian is interested. If his tenant is a hustler and a good farmer the Indian notices that he has his crop in early and that he tends it well, and he sees the difference between good farming and bad. When the crop is gathered the Indian must be on the ground to receive his share. If it is wheat he can haul it to market, where buyers will rush to his wagon to obtain it. He gets his money like a white man, learns to count it, and has opportunity to spend it as the white man spends his. No trader is lurking around to apply his check on account, as is often the case when the Indian receives his money at the pay table.

I believe there should be a persistent effort on the part of agents, Indian farmers, and field matrons, to throw the Indians on their own resources, and teach them to look ahead and think and reason. The Indian lacks these qualities; without them he will not be able to stand alone. The Indian truly has large resources in lands, the most reliable property a person can have. They receive large sums as rental, their lands are productive, and they can perform manual labor, as has been shown in many instances; yet we find they need coaching by those in charge of them, to put them on a self-supporting basis.

There are many obstacles in the way of making farmers out of them and getting them to settle down on their land. The greatest of these is the revival of the "sun dance," which has been brought about in the last two years. This particular ceremony had become obsolete. The Indians of their own accord had discarded it at the time they took up the "Messiah" religion. This "sun dance" was once a religious ceremony, and was useful in keeping their tribal organization and the genealogy of the people. They have discarded it as a religion and forgotten the ceremony. The necessity as a means of keeping up tribal organization has passed away. The last three "sun dances" the Cheyenne and Arapaho indulged in were simply fakes. They were pretending to be something they were not. The dances are very detrimental to the advancement of the Indian in farming and home making. It will be utterly impossible for them to farm and raise stock with any success while they keep up the practice.

The present season the "sun dance" was held in July—just when haying and harvesting should be done. The Indians spent about three weeks at the dance away from their homes. The stock they left behind was uncaired for, and in some instances committed depredations on neighboring crops. The white owners took up the stock for the damage and the Indian had to pay. The district farmer had sometimes to go as far as 25 miles to help the Indians redeem their ponies. Young people, many

times school children, lived together as man and wife without complying with the marriage laws. After the dance was over I had to order four couples to get married according to law. These went to live together as man and wife while at this "sun dance." In all of these cases one or both were school children and knew better. Worse than this happens at these dances. When 3,000 people congregate without officers of the law to keep order and with tribal organization not in force, there could not help but be much take place that would shock decency. What I saw myself and what I heard from reliable sources convinces me that this was the case beyond a doubt.

The torture, which has been forbidden by the Indian Office, took place at the recent dance, and I was an eyewitness to it. To me, the most disgusting thing about it was to see two scientists eagerly point their cameras at the tortured man to get his picture, and to see them pose the victim so as to give the best effect. I believe such things should be prohibited, and they must be before satisfactory results can be accomplished along the lines of civilization with these Cheyenne and Arapaho.

Twenty-nine allotments of inherited Indian lands have been advertised for sale. Bids have been received and opened on ten of these, but only one bid reached the appraised value; it exceeded it by \$28, and this one-quarter section was sold. At present I can not see that much benefit will accrue to the Indian in the sale of his land, as the indications point to his spending the money as rapidly as possible after getting it. As an instance, one piece of inherited Indian land was advertised; it was well worth \$2,000, but only \$1,008 was bid on it. The Indian was anxious to sell it at that price. He gave as his reason that he owed a great deal and was heir to other inherited Indian lands and did not need this particular allotment.

In selling this inherited land the Indian will get experience in the way of handling money; he will have opportunity to see how easily it slips away from him, and when it is all gone he will be a wiser if not a better man. It should be the duty of every agent to put forth every practical effort to protect the Indian and see that he gets full value for the land sold. He should endeavor to get the Indian to invest his money where he will get a revenue and sure return; to put it in stock and improvements on his own allotment is as good a way as any. When this has been done very little more can be accomplished for the Indian. I believe the present method of selling this land is the best that could be chosen; the experience the Indian will gain in its sale will have to be gone through with before he will be competent to do business for himself. The time is fast approaching when these Indians will have full title to their lands. Their experience in the sale of these inherited lands will be of much use to them and will make them more guarded and careful in the future.

The census for 1903 shows the following:

Cheyenne (males, 295; females, 310)		605
Males over 18 years	169	
Males under 18 years	126	
Females over 14 years	227	
Females under 14 years	83	
Between 6 and 16 (males, 77; females, 74)	151	
Arapaho (males, 63; females, 70)		133
Males over 18 years	32	
Males under 18 years	31	
Females over 14 years	46	
Females under 14 years	24	
Between 6 and 16 years (males, 21; females, 16)	37	
Total population		738

We have at this agency two boarding schools, namely, the Seger Colony Indian Training School and the Redmoon Boarding School; the capacity of both schools is 226. The children of school age between 5 and 18 years number 204; the enrollment of both schools during the past year was 173. Of the children of school age, 5 are unable to attend because of poor health, 9 are married, 8 are attending non-reservation schools, 9 are at Darlington Agency. Thus it can be seen that the whole school population of this agency is provided for, and yet we have room for 22 more.

In my opinion, and I believe that of every superintendent who has had charge of Redmoon School, it never should have been built; for when the Seger School was established the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated that it was the intention of the office eventually to enlarge it until it would accommodate 150 pupils. This would have furnished accommodations for all healthy children of school age in the agency. At the time Redmoon School was built there were 13 children from Redmoon district attending Seger School, and the Indians of Redmoon expected to put

their children in Seger School when the capacity was increased. At the present time they could be accommodated without inconvenience had the Redmoon School not been built.

However, during last year every child of school age in the district from which Redmoon takes her pupils was put in school, and very nearly every child in Seger district was enrolled also; and yet Redmoon School only has an enrollment of 39. It is difficult to make a good showing on such an outlay for so small a school. Notwithstanding this, they have done excellent work the past year and have accomplished very satisfactory results. Although there was a change in the superintendency during the year, they have added 100 acres to their school farm by breaking done by Indian labor paid for in money in lieu of rations.

With the two sections of excellent land in the reservation I believe the Redmoon School could be made largely self-supporting, and it would exert an excellent influence over the 187 Indians surrounding it. The necessary help and supervision in regard to their farming could be attended to by the superintendent of the school, through the help of his school farmer and the agency blacksmith provided for these Indians, thereby saving the expense of an additional farmer which is now provided. In this way the relative expense of the school could be cut down, and I believe it could consistently be carried on and would continue to be a great benefit to the Indians as it has been in the past.

Soon after I took charge as agent the Indian Office requested me to try and fill the Redmoon School. As can be seen, all our available children are enrolled; I can not fill the school without taking from Seger School. The 9 children now attending the schools at Darlington, and who belong to this agency, should be transferred to Redmoon School; that is the only resource I have to help fill it up.

In regard to the industries carried on by the Indians in this agency, I can not speak too highly of the plan of employing Indians to labor in lieu of issuing rations to them. It gives the able-bodied an opportunity to work for their own maintenance under competent instruction, and in a way that the result of their labors will contribute to the immediate improvement of the public highways and Government property. It leads them to perform a diversity of industries which gives them needed experience and opportunity to acquire skill in the work they are engaged in. It can be seen that the wages they receive, and which contribute to their immediate necessity, is not the only benefit derived by them. They like and appreciate the change from receiving rations gratuitously to the opportunity of working for them, and they say themselves that they are healthier since they began to work for their support. They now have to look ahead a little while, at least to provide for their families. Under the ration system they only had to wait for ration day to come around. It will be seen by this report that the Indians of this agency as a whole have added to their support to no small extent by the crops raised on their farms.

There is a work carried on under the management of Rev. Walter Roe, which consists of bead work, native arts, and industries. As will be seen by the tabular statement the Indians have earned in the past year \$3,000 in this industry; and as the work was done principally by women, the money no doubt was applied to the support of the family and the home. Mohonk Lodge, where this industry is carried on, has other arrangements for helping and benefiting the Indian. They keep an employee who acts as field matron in adjacent camps, nurses the sick as well as directs healthy women in running the several sewing machines belonging to the lodge, while making clothing for themselves and families.

The missionary work through the whole agency is well looked after. At the Redmoon district the Mennonites provide a church and pay the salary of a missionary who devotes his time to the spiritual welfare of the Indians in that vicinity, as well as performing the marriage ceremonies for those who wish him to do so, and attends to burial services when called upon. In the Arapaho district the Mennonites also provide a church and pay a missionary who supplies the spiritual wants of the Indians there. Near the Seger School is a neat stone church erected by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Reformed Church of America, and is in charge of Rev. Walter Roe. Our school children as well as their parents attend the church, and also the Sunday school which is held in it. It was found that the capacity was too small to accommodate all attending, and there is now under construction an additional building for Sunday-school purposes.

When church influences are exerted over a community, whether it be of Indians or whites, we know it is for good. There are now 112 Indian communicants in the Seger School district, and 9 in the Arapaho district; a fair proportion of these are old men and women. In one case, "Mad-wolf," a leader of the "Dog-soldiers," was baptized and became a member of the church.

These Indians have virtually adopted citizens' dress. The women mostly wear the Indian garments, which consist of shawl and blanket, from the fact that it is more

suiting to their living in lodges. I presume they will hold to this costume until they are living more universally in houses. Their dress is very well suited to their manner of life, and I think there are no objections to their wearing it.

When the question was asked me when I first took charge as agent whether I would allow the "sun dance" or not, I told the Indians that all present who wore a blanket and had paint on their faces could have a "sun dance." On looking over the audience of 100 persons it was found that only three had paint on their faces, and only three were wearing blankets. These three apologized and said they did not usually wear a blanket, but as the weather was cold they threw it over their shoulders and wore it to the council. They said, however, they thought the line was drawn too close. I then told them that I was willing to let all the Indians have a "sun dance" who had their scalp locks braided. Seven of these were found and were entitled to a "sun dance" under the rule. The subject was dropped with a laugh, some Indians remarking, however, that they liked to get together once in a while and visit their friends and have a good time, even if they did not wear a blanket and have their faces painted. This is the reason that the majority of these Indians would give for having a "sun dance," and not that it is their religion, as some claim.

However, the "sun dance" was held this year in July at an agency about 50 miles distant. It took the Indians away from home about three weeks, and it has been followed up by a succession of dances in different towns, and some parties have been taken to Texas for the purpose of drawing a crowd at street fairs and other gatherings.

The farmer of Arapaho district reports three parties having gone away as a kind of wild-west show, and those who hired them to do this want them to dress in Indian costume or else strip nearly naked and make themselves as hideous as possible in order to draw a crowd, who would naturally say: "Here is the American Indian, after all that has been done for him these many years by the Government." While it would not represent the Indians as they are, yet the majority of people would think it did. I believe that the "sun dance," which is the place where this dancing started, should be suppressed. I see nothing to commend it. It is my belief that as long as it is continued the Government will have an "Indian problem" on its hands. I believe it would be easy to control were it not for the encouragement and support it receives outside of the Indians themselves, as they are not the strongest advocates of the "sun dance." While I have heard scientists claim that it should be tolerated, and that the Constitution of the United States should protect them in this practice, I have also heard old representative Indians say that the "sun dance" is of the past; it is behind us; there is nothing in it for the Indian.

Segar school.—The school opened September 1 after a vacation of two months, during which time the children had accompanied their parents to two "sun dances," which were held, respectively, in July and August, after which the Indians danced at various towns, for which they usually received pay in rations, and in some instances they danced inside of an inclosure and charged an admittance fee. One of these dances was going on about 40 miles from the school about the time it opened, and the parents kept their children with them until the dance was over, which made them very late coming into school. The average attendance for the first month was only 94.

Last year during the first month of school smallpox broke out, and although 28 persons came down with the disease no loss occurred.

In September of this year a spirit of disloyalty and insubordination broke out among the employees. The result was the loss of every white employee in the school except one, and the school was left with only two white employees besides the superintendent, and for twenty-two days the school was run with this force, including Indian employees, before the new corps of employees could be provided. The full corps of regular employees was not provided before March. It can be easily seen how difficult it would be to conduct a model school with a disarranged condition of my employee force, yet when the force did come they took hold with a hearty good will and in their various capacities cheerfully performed the duties devolving upon them. I feel the school has been greatly retarded in progress by the disarrangement of my employee force. Notwithstanding this I can point to advancement made.

During the year we have organized a brass band of 17 pieces. The school children went out into the cotton fields, picked cotton for white men, and earned \$75, which was applied in part payment for the instruments. They also earned money in this way to buy turkeys for their Christmas dinner, which in the past had been paid for from miscellaneous funds.

We began the outing system in a small way, three boys and two girls having worked out for white persons—the boys on the farm and the girls at housework. In each case they received praise for their work and deportment, the greatest difficulty being homesickness, caused by being among strangers. I believe in the future quite

a number of these pupils can be put out in white families where they will earn wages and get the best teaching they can have to fit them for their future lives.

Hospital.—Our hospital this year, as in the past, has been of great benefit to the school in providing for the sick, as well as giving instructions to a class of girls in nursing. Two girls at a time were detailed to the hospital, where they received training as nurses, as well as in cooking and household duties. They attended school half of the day and the other half they received instruction in industrial work.

Two girls were detailed to the hospital to take nurse training, who, it was feared, were coming down with tuberculosis. Their parents were anxious to take them home, as they said they were going to have consumption and would probably die, and they wished to have them with them as much as possible before their death. After going to the hospital they were put under the best of treatment, given nourishing food, and every attention paid to their health possible to give them. They improved from the first, and their coughs soon left them, and they expressed themselves as feeling as well as they ever did, and they went back to the school and took up their regular duties.

Our physician being called upon to amputate the limb of a man over 50 years old, asked permission to take two of our nurse girls to assist him and wait on him during the operation. His wish was granted, and he reported that the girls acquitted themselves creditably and performed their part as well as he would ask. Many cases are coming up and being attended to at the hospital which gives these nurse girls experience and instruction that even if they never made nursing their occupation it would be of great use to them as wives and mothers, the sphere in life that most of them will occupy. In addition to the instructions in nursing which are given at the hospital, domestic science is taught, and our girls here are taught, not only to cook for the sick, but to do plain cooking and bread making, as well as washing and ironing by hand. Thus all the facilities are afforded for turning out accomplished housekeepers and cooks. Two girls are detailed at the mess cottage, where they have a room, the same as the white employees. They are required to take care of this room the same as lady employees care for their rooms. They are taught to cook, wait on the table, and everything pertaining to housekeeping; they are paid a small sum by the mess. They go to school half of each day, and are receiving excellent training.

The usual instruction has been given in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, and in housework, but not with the method and system that could have been used had each employee been in place at the beginning of the term, instead of dropping in at intervals through a large part of the year and being new to our methods, and one employee sometimes having more than one department to look after made the work more difficult.

Farming.—Notwithstanding floods the fore part of the year and a severe drought the latter part of the season we have, on the whole, a very good crop, and I can report the result of our farming, dairying, and stock raising, as follows: We cultivated over 200 acres of old ground, and there has been broken up over 200 acres of new land by Indian labor. Thus we have now over 400 acres of land in cultivation on the school farm; however, the 200 acres of new land will not produce much this year. On this ground we have raised as follows:

Product of farm:		
1,000 bushels wheat, at 50 cents.....	\$500.00	
700 bushels oats, at 40 cents.....	280.00	
150 bushels rye, at 50 cents.....	75.00	
1,4000 bushels corn, at 40 cents.....	560.00	
300 tons hay, millet, and fodder, at \$3.00.....	900.00	
		\$2,315.00
Growth and increase of stock:		
16 pony colts, half-breed, at \$20.....	320.00	
67 calves, at \$8.....	536.00	
7 colts, at \$30.....	210.00	
14 heifers, at \$5.....	70.00	
57 lambs, at \$1.25.....	71.25	
15 pigs, at \$2.....	30.00	
16 steers, at \$5.....	80.00	
		1,312.75
Product derived from stock and poultry:		
224 pounds lard, at 12 cents.....	26.88	
1,038 pounds pork, fresh, at 9 cents.....	92.97	
703 pounds mutton, at 9 cents.....	63.27	
12,000 pounds beef, net, at 9 cents.....	1,080.00	
72 dozen eggs, at 10 cents.....	7.20	
		1,270.32

Product of dairy:		
2,635 gallons milk, at 4 cents		\$105. 40
620 pounds butter, at 20 cents		124. 00
		\$229. 40
Product of garden and orchard:		
8 gallons pickles, at 50 cents	4. 00	
2 gallons plum butter, at 50 cents	1. 00	
17 gallons plum jelly, at 50 cents	8. 50	
16 gallons peach preserves, at 50 cents	8. 00	
10 bushels onions, at \$1.50	15. 00	
25 bushels potatoes, at 50 cents	12. 50	
		49. 00
Total derived from all sources		5, 180. 97

When it is considered that there is but one white farmer who superintends all this work, and the labor on the farm is done by Indian boys who work only half a day at a time, going to school the other half, it can be seen our farming is quite successful from a business standpoint. Yet the instruction these boys receive is more valuable than the products raised. They are not only taught farming by doing it, but they are taught the best way to farm, especially in this country where it has the reputation of being droughty. This year, notwithstanding the drought that visited us about the time corn was earing and the most critical time of its growth, our corn remained fresh and green, owing to the mellow seed bed and the thorough cultivation the ground had received. The boys can not help but notice this, not only this year but the several that they remain at school, and in this way they will have the lesson impressed upon their minds, which, however, is not a new one to a great many of us, "That if we plough deep while sluggards sleep, we will have corn to sell and keep." We are trying to prove the truth of this saying in our practice at this school.

Stock raising.—We have 20 cows in our dairy; in all told we have 110 head of cattle belonging to the school herd. As we furnished about half of our meat last year for the school our herd did not increase very much. Our increase in calves this year was 67 head. In a herd of 73 head of horse stock most of them have been raised on the school farm; we now have only 2 head that were purchased by the Government. We started with a herd of 23 pony mares, and most of our stock are descendants of them, having been crossed with larger horses. We now have a young standard-bred stallion who will be entered in the county fair, which will be held at Weatherford, Okla., in September, not only on the track, but for the best stallion for stock purposes. Our boys take a great deal of pride in this horse, and to see him compete with the best horses in the country will have a tendency for them to put more value upon good stock. Some of the Indians living near the school have raised horses sired by our stallions; they are now old enough to work, and they praise them very highly and will not talk about selling them.

Before the Indians will become thorough farmers in this country the Indian ponies, as farm teams, must go, along with the buffalo and the sun dance. I think the next thing to the sun dance torture is to see a couple of small Indian ponies, weighing from 650 to 700 pounds each, hitched to a plow, and while the ponies are pushing and squirming in their effort to pull the plow along, there is an Indian on each side of the team whipping them and another holding on to the plow handles with his arms extended, stiffened as though he were helping to push the plow along. The ponies having the disadvantage of being geared up in a harness issued by the Government, the collars of which were given out irrespective of the size of the ponies they were to fit, were altogether uncomfortable, and suffering pain while working. While the above does not describe the usual way of farming among the Indians, yet I have witnessed their farming, comparative to which the above is no exaggeration, and I believe if this kind of farming is preserved in history it will be necessary for some scientists to come on the grounds, take pictures of it, and preserve them in the museums of our country, although this should have been done some twenty-five years ago, when this mode of Indian farming was more prevalent. With the present civilized surroundings a representative of some society organized for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals might appear on the scene and a difference occur between them and the scientists who are striving to preserve for posterity this peculiar custom. The fact is that the above pen picture of Indian farming is a thing of the past, and that Indians of to-day are taught practical and thorough farming, which consists in deep plowing and a thorough cultivation.

This comparison was given to show the great need of good teams to do this farming, and it is my opinion the best method to bring this about is to cross their pony mares with larger horses and gradually bring their teams up to the standard we hope to reach in a gradual way, the same as the Indian has to be taught his farming. This

is the plan we have adopted at this school, and we believe the progress being made is a healthy growth, and every succeeding year shows advancement over the last. While we have not asked for appropriations to buy imported stock to improve our herd, I claim we have as good stock for the purpose they are to serve—of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs—as any in the country.

Improvements.—The improvements at this school were not made in the past year to the extent I hoped. Owing to scarcity of employees during the first part of the year the improvements were delayed, and the end of the year found our sewer system and gas plant not yet finished. They were, however, well along, and will be finished early in the year 1904. We are yet needing some improvements in our laundry and heating for our dormitories. During the past year we have put a coat of paint over nearly all of our buildings and constructed 670 yards of walk with stone curbing on each side. We built a horse barn 14 by 40 feet, all the work on improvements being done by Indians.

School room.—The work in the school room has been as satisfactory as could be expected with the changes of employees and interruptions which have occurred.

During vacation this year we have endeavored to keep a portion of our pupils in attendance, in compliance with instructions from the Indian Office, and we have done so with the exception of three weeks, during which time our Indians were away attending the sun dance at another agency 50 miles distant. When they returned from this dance the children were put in school, as requested.

Employees.—There is nothing that contributes so much to the success of an Indian boarding school as a competent, faithful, and loyal corps of employees. My new corps of employees, which succeeded those who were removed from the school, have proven themselves generally loyal and efficient, and the work done in the past year and success attained was through their labor and faithfulness. I wish to make special mention of Mr. Humbargar, my farmer, who was offered \$15 more per month than he is receiving as farmer for the position as cashier in a bank, but he chose to remain on account of his interest in his work, and the fact that his plans in the short time that he had been here had been only partially carried out. Our kindergartner has taken a class in bead work and native art outside of her prescribed duties as kindergartner, and has accomplished a good work along this line; and although she was offered a transfer which for some reasons would have been desirable for her, yet she chose to remain and push forward the work so well begun. When a superintendent notices an employee placing the interest of the school above his own personal interest he appreciates it.

Recreation.—We have provided a place for field sports on our school grounds, and Saturday afternoons are usually given over to baseball and other amusements of an athletic nature. Many of the white men of the surrounding country come and play ball on our grounds. The Indians and whites play together, and as we have strict rules in regard to profanity or improper language of any kind being used on the grounds, I consider the association of our school children with the people of the surrounding country beneficial; and as the Indian is equal to the white man, if not his superior, in these athletic games, the Indian is on a level with him and treated as such, and it marks the beginning of the end we wish to reach in bringing the Indian into fellowship with his white neighbor.

This year on the Fourth of July a celebration was held on the school grounds, where again the Indian was brought on an equality with his white neighbor, as they joined in all the exercises they engaged in. The celebration was opened with prayer, the Declaration of Independence was read, and several patriotic songs were sung. The oration of the day was delivered by Reverend Roe, our missionary pastor. After Mr. Roe's oration, three Indian chiefs followed with patriotic addresses. The exercises were begun by a parade led by a brass band, followed by Indians and whites dressed in peculiar and grotesque costumes, among which were three persons dressed in full Indian costume. It was with some difficulty that two Indians were induced to dress up in Indian garb; they only did so when a white man offered to dress up in Indian costume and ride with them in the parade. Scores of Indians, boys and young men, rode in the parade along with the white people, dressing like them, mingling with them, and could hardly be distinguished from them. When the parade was over, both the Indians and the white men, the brownies and the clowns, laid off the dress which distinguished them in the parade and put on the habiliments of civilized dress. I mention this feature of the celebration more particularly, because I saw it mentioned in an eastern paper as something out of the ordinary that I would allow Indians to dress in native costume and join in a parade. I admit that it was a very unusual occurrence, and that is what made it interesting to many who never had seen an Indian in full dress, and I will venture to say many of them could not tell which of the three was an Indian and which was a white man, and no one suspected that the Indian dress was permitted for any other purpose than for the novelty and to add to the variety of the parade, and not to encourage

either Indians or white people to make this their regular dress. The holding of this celebration on the school grounds prohibited any drunkenness and any of the other evils which occur at celebrations held at some of the frontier towns, and a great many white people attended, owing to this fact. Thus our Indians were thrown among the best class of white citizens, which is the best way to civilize them. The exercises were presided over by Prof. James Mooney, of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, D. C., who was appointed master of ceremonies.

During the year we were visited in an official way by Supervisors Albert O. Wright and Charles H. Dickson, Inspectors Colonel McLaughlin and Chubbuck; also Miss M. S. Cook, of the Indian Office. All of these persons were very welcome and were beneficial to the school.

Thanking the Indian Office for its kind and helpful supervision of this school, I am,
Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Okla., October 23, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the Kiowa Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

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 east, the limits of the city of Anadarko, located on the Mangum and Chickasha Branch of the Rock Island Railroad, 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.

The Indian population whose affairs are intrusted to the supervision of this agency is enumerated as follows:

Apaches:		
Males.....	74	
Females.....	84	
		158
Males over 18 years of age.....	42	
Females over 14 years of age.....	53	
Children between 6 and 16.....	35	
Kiowa:		
Males.....	551	
Females.....	619	
		1,170
Males over 18 years of age.....	282	
Females over 14 years of age.....	351	
Children between 6 and 16.....	277	
Comanche:		
Males.....	681	
Females.....	720	
		1,401
Males over 18 years of age.....	379	
Females over 14 years of age.....	446	
Children between 6 and 16.....	351	
Wichita and affiliated bands:		
Males.....	213	
Females.....	220	
		433
Males over 18 years of age.....	122	
Females over 14 years of age.....	136	
Children between 6 and 16.....	114	

Caddo:		
Males	265	
Females	269	
		534
Males over 18 years of age	156	
Females over 14 years of age	162	
Children between 6 and 16.....	118	
Total		3,696

General conditions of the agency Indians.—The general conditions of these Indians, for reasons appearing later in this report, have not improved materially since my last report, in which it was stated that the larger number of them live in houses on their allotments and are manifesting considerable pride in the ownership of individual homesteads, and in many cases their homes are furnished well with comforts and conveniences of civilized home life. These conditions prevail generally in the homes of parents of children who attend the Government reservation schools.

The older Indians, bereft of their children by marriage or death, have been slow in progress and will probably adhere to a great extent to old customs to the end of life. There are no vagabond beggars among these Indians. In some way the poorest among them make out with what they receive from the income of their lands, so that cases of extreme suffering from poverty are unknown.

The members of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche tribes, outside of the few that were seduced into sedition by the Springer-Lone Wolf combine, have manifested sensible appreciation of the generous provisions made for them by Congress in the act that took from them their reservation and opened their surplus lands for settlement by whites, and of the care exercised by the Department in securing to them for their allotments and reserve pastures the most productive and valuable lands of their previous possessions. They also appear to recognize and properly estimate the fact that the Department is providing every possible means to protect them in their holdings and to enable them to procure for themselves the best possible revenue from the same.

Very many of these Indians thrown entirely upon themselves, except from the annuity per capita payment for support, have been unable to purchase implements required for cultivating their lands for crop products. It has recently been reported to the Indian Office that hindrance might be overcome if the Department would furnish plows, harness, and hoes to be sold to the Indians on credit, to be paid for and deducted at the time of paying annuities or lease money. To this a favorable reply has been received, and much benefit will be derived.

The chief aid needed by these Indians is a sufficient number of efficient farmers to visit them in their homes and give practical instructions in the use of the farming implements. At the present time only six farmers are allowed for the agency, which number is entirely inadequate to perform properly all the duties required of them and are able to give but very little attention to instructing practically in cultivation of the lands. Their services are indispensably required in obtaining and furnishing to the agency office the necessary information for securing just remuneration for use of the allotted lands leased to whites. The system established in making the leases requires, in first place, that the would-be lessee submit to this office a formal bid for the use of the land, placing a three-room house thereon and constructing a well for water supply, and cultivating the major portion of the land. This application is sent to the district farmer, who visits the allotment and makes report to the agency, indorsing his report upon the application, setting forth full description of land, character of soil, if Indian agrees to lease at price offered, if compensation offered is adequate, etc. Upward of 1,200 leases of individual allotments have been made in the past two years and hundreds of applications have been turned down because of inadequate proposition for remuneration. If it could be found consistent to furnish this agency with twelve "additional farmers," instead of four "farmers" and two "additional farmers," as now supplied, the chances of getting these Indians into habits of industry would be greatly enhanced.

Farmers supplied for work among Indians should be men adapted to such service. The attainments required by civil service examination are of no account for immediate benefit to Indians unless the candidate is naturally and by experience fitted for the position. They should be men who have practical knowledge of Indian character, being vigorous physically and mentally, and such as will devote themselves entirely to their duties and the general interests of the Indians of their districts, and not assured by their appointment that they will be retained probationary for a day should they prove unfaithful, dishonest, or incompetent.

It is hoped that civil service rules may in some way be so modified that Indian agents can recommend appointment of persons to fill all positions of farmer at their

agencies. There are candidates for these positions now living in this section that would be of great usefulness to this agency could it be allowed that their employment be secured, while it is in evidence that appointments from civil service register are liable to prove disastrous to the interests of the Indians whom they are intended to benefit.

Almost all of the able-bodied married male adults of the tribes have done something in the way of personal labor on their allotments for improvement of land and obtaining products for self-support, some of whom have been quite successful in producing small grain and vegetables. Many have small orchards of fruit trees, milk their cows, and a few make butter, keep pigs and barnyard fowls. Their places are good object lessons to stimulate courage in the less spirited of their tribes. While the soil of this portion of Oklahoma is fertile, it has not proven generally productive as farming land; this on account of irregularity of rainfall, which, although abundant, comes in torrents at long intervals. The past season has been very unfavorable to crops. Early in the season the growing plants in lowlands were deluged and generally ruined; on the highlands burned up by drought that followed the floods. That these conditions have been experienced three years out of five is evidenced by testimony of whites who have lived here during the past twenty years.

This is strictly a country adapted to the cattle industry, and will not prove profitable for farming industry until the people learn by experience what can be best depended on in planting to conduce to profit. The conditions at present, however, are such that the Indian can not obtain much success in cattle industry. White thieves find the stock of the Indians are easy prey, and many whites that do not steal outright find it a convenient way to raise money by herd-lawing the cattle of their Indian neighbors. The herd law in vogue is to let the Indian horses or other cattle get into their fields where crops have failed and hold the stock there until damages are paid, the Indian being always better off by settling his white neighbor's claim than by taking his case to the courts, where costs are added to assessed damages.

Incidental to settlement of the new country, taxes are high. Assessors are fresh, and find it agreeable to place unreasonable valuations on taxable property of the Indians, especially upon their cattle. The Indians can not understand the whys of taxation, and finding it difficult to meet its demand experience much annoyance in being forced to do so. It is therefore thought best to discourage stock raising generally, except among those who have heretofore been issued stock cattle by the Government, the increase of which is not taxable. Many of the Comanche have herds of considerable size of such cattle. The Indians of the agency generally are disposing of their pony herds in order to save them from being stolen. The assistant United States attorney, appointed to protect the interests of these Indians before the courts, has been very successful in securing the lowering of valuations made by tax assessors and in having horsethieves pursued and brought to justice.

Schools.—There are three Government industrial boarding schools, one located 1 mile from the agency on north side of the Washita River, known as the Riverside School, maintained for the benefit of the Wichita and affiliated bands; one 40 miles west of the agency, known as the Rainy Mountain School, maintained in the interest of the Kiowa, and one 40 miles south from the agency and 3 miles from Fort Sill, known as the Fort Sill Boarding School, maintained for the benefit of the Comanche. These schools are well located for convenience of the tribes for which they were established.

The Government schools are of insufficient capacity to accommodate the scholastic population of the tribes. Fortunately there are maintained by church organizations four industrial mission boarding schools that accommodate the overflow. Two of the mission schools are supported by the Presbyterian Church, one by the Methodist Church South, and one by the Roman Catholic. These mission schools are well equipped with buildings, etc., and are admirably conducted by zealous and efficient superintendents who have been in charge of the missions during the years since they were established, and have accomplished great good.

The Government schools have been ably and successfully conducted. All three of the plants need additional buildings. The dormitory accommodations at the Riverside and Fort Sill schools are inadequate, and at Fort Sill shamefully so.

The boys' dormitory occupied by the 90 boys of this school would be crowded with 50. One-half of the number sleep two in a single bed, the bedsteads being arranged across the two sides of the rooms within 6 inches of each other, with 3 feet space between the foot ends, so that the only way to get into bed is by crawling over the foot rails. How they manage to dress and undress is a puzzle that can only be explained by those who have witnessed the performance. This dormitory is supplied with but one bath tub for use of the 90 boys; no room for more. The water for baths, if warmed, must be taken from caldron located in hallway and carried to

the tub. The play room or room where the boys assemble in evenings is so small that but one-half can be accommodated with seats and furnishes just standing room for the remainder.

This school has a remarkable record. Six boys ran away in just four years, and they were returned by parents within twenty-four hours from the time of their departure. The pupils are all present the first day of the school year and remain until the close. They are intelligent, bright children, who evidently love to go to school and cheerfully perform all the work required of them in cultivating the big school farm, herding and caring for the cattle and other stock of the plant. It is earnestly recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate money for making the necessary improvements in buildings for this school.

Of all the theories suggested for solving the so-called Indian problem the education of the youth appears most correct, and that the Indian children of this agency had best receive their common school and industrial teaching at the schools that are established for them, the influence of which has much to do with the progress in ways of civilized living exhibited by the parents and other members of their tribes.

Missions.—There are twelve church missions of various denominations stationed with the Indians, and good results are apparent from their work. Conspicuous among them are the two young women, Miss Crawford and Miss Bare, of the Saddle Mountain Mission, under the patronage of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, of Chicago. These women, in teaching the Indians of their district, demand as evidence of Christianity that the converts must work for self-support. They have recently dedicated a pretty church at the foot of the mountains. It is a well-finished structure, with stained-glass windows, and a bell hung in the church tower. Windows and bell contributed from funds abroad, but the church proper has been built by contributions from the Indians of the parish, aggregate of collections made during past five years and before the construction of the building was commenced.

Results of leasing individual allotments.—Regulation of the Department disallowing the leasing of the entire allotments of able-bodied male Indians is observed. The larger number of the 1,200 leases that have been made are in favor of incapables, the old and infirm, and women and children. Leases covering allotments of women are all made in the name of the women, whether married or single, the money received being paid to the women. Moneys received in payment for leases of allotments of minor children that are orphans is deposited in the United States Treasury to their credit, to be held until they become of age. All leases provide that the land shall be fenced with three wires, posts 1 rod apart; that a two or three room frame house shall be constructed on the land, a well dug, and at least 100 acres of land be broken up and put in cultivation, besides money rent ranging from \$40 to \$80 per annum. Leases run for three or five years, except in cases of minor children who are to reach their majority in less time. The design of the system is to bring the allotment into condition so that when the leases expire the able-bodied males will be able to handle them personally and profitably. It insures a living to the cripples and men too old and infirm to work; also to the widows and orphans, and makes promising provisions for orphan boys who, when becoming of age, will find their lands improved, and with the money saved from rents can provide themselves with teams and implements for farming and have hopeful chances of establishing homes for themselves. It is reasonable to anticipate that the plan for leasing allotments, which has been so carefully guarded by departmental regulations, if faithfully observed by agents intrusted with the execution of its provisions, will incite courage, ambition, and hope among the enlightened Indians, and that they will accept and maintain with profit the great ultimate advantages designed by the system and thus attest the wisdom of its having been adopted.

Sale of inherited allotments.—While there are a great many allotments of deceased Indians, the heirs generally do not appear in a hurry to part with their inheritance. Twenty-two quarter sections are all that have been listed for sale. Bids have been accepted upon four of these tracts, rejected on seventeen, and one withdrawn from sale by the heir. One tract brought \$8,510; it was bought for a town site. One for farm homestead, \$2,804; another, \$2,000; the fourth, a tract of 80 acres, \$1,301.38. The bids on seventeen rejected were below the appraised value of the lands and could not be accepted. The appraisements were made on estimated values compared with sales made by homesteaders of proved-up claims. The rejected bids were mostly offered by persons engaged in land speculations. All tracts sold brought more than appraised value.

Hindrances encountered.—Because of the interference of persons seeking to graft upon the annuity funds, and of their beguiled associates, the work of the agency during the past year has been seriously obstructed and progress of the Indians in the way of civilization greatly retarded. The efforts of these meddlers have been aimed chiefly to the end of securing my removal from the management of agency affairs.

Their criminating groundless charges and their incidental investigations are recorded as history of the agency, and they have exerted themselves mercilessly in publishing these accusations to the people of the country, commencing with the highest tribunal in the land.

I trust that I will be deemed justified in entering my version of this portion of the agency history in this annual report, and that it may be published for the benefit of friends of the Indians who love justice and fair dealing.

The story I would tell commences back in the spring of 1901. At that time Lone Wolf and a few Kiowa were induced to make a visit to the city of Washington, where they met a party of attorneys who fixed up for them a memorial to the President setting forth wrongs claimed to have been perpetrated against their people. These attorneys also fixed up for them a contract between themselves and the Indians, whereby the attorneys were to be employed to defeat the execution of the act of Congress confirming the so-called Jerome treaty. The contract provided that the delegation with Lone Wolf should remain in Washington, and that they should be empowered to hire such attorneys as might be necessary to prosecute their contentions, and that the said attorneys should receive liberal compensation for their service.

Delos Lone Wolf, a nephew of Lone Wolf, was given these documents and returned with them to the agency to procure signatures. Delos and Big Tree got together a considerable number of Kiowa, came to the agency, presented the memorial and proposed contract with attorneys, and asked advice of their agent. They were told that they were being deceived by the Washington attorneys and that they were scheming to get big fees for working on a proposition that could not succeed; but if the majority of the male members of the tribes entitled to vote were in favor of making the contract that I would provide for them to do so, and at the request of Big Tree I appointed a day for a general council and had letters written and sent to the chiefs and headmen of the tribes inviting them to be present. While the Indians were given advice as stated, they were told that if at the proposed council the required legal number signed the memorial and contract the papers would be forwarded by me to the Indian Office. They were also told that the signing must be done in my presence in order that I might be able to certify to that fact. This consultation lasted six hours, and adjourned to meet in general council on the day appointed.

The head chiefs of the three tribes sent me word that they did not approve of the Lone Wolf proceedings and would not be present at the proposed council. On the day set for the council Delos and Big Tree did not appear, but established a camp 2 miles from the agency, where they remained several days soliciting signatures to the memorial and contract, working under instructions of Mr. Springer.

Escheti, an under chief of no influence, Nor watch, a Mexican, and William Tivis, all members of the Comanche tribe, joined the Lone Wolf faction at the time and went with Delos on his return to Washington, where affidavits were prepared for them setting forth that the memorial and contract had been submitted to me to forward to the Indian Office and that I had declined to comply with the request. The Indians were induced to swear to this statement, every word of which was false, as they never directly or indirectly made any attempt to forward the papers through me. From that time Mr. Springer assumed that he was counsel for the Indians, although his craftily written articles of agreement with Lone Wolf had never been properly submitted to and acted upon by the tribes interested, nor approved by the Secretary of the Interior, as required to make it of any legal value. The Indian delegates returned to their homes and Mr. Springer commenced proceedings in the Lone Wolf case before the courts, which was, in the 1901 term of the Supreme Court of the United States, decided against him.

In Mr. Springer's brief, submitted to the Supreme Court, he was joined as associate attorney by Mr. Hampton L. Carson, attorney for the Indian Rights Association. Attached to and a part of said brief appear copies of a large number of affidavits and letters from Indians and others, filled with false statements reflecting upon my conduct as Indian agent, and undoubtedly forced to the attention of the court and the people generally by Mr. Springer and Mr. Carson, the attorney of the Indian Rights Association, for the purpose of impeaching my integrity. Apparently holding me responsible for their failure in the courts, the officers of the Indian Rights Association proceeded to formulate charges against me, which, after they had failed to get considered by the Secretary of the Interior, they persuaded one of the most prominent of the distinguished members of the United States Senate to embody in a personal appeal to the President to have investigated.

The investigation was ordered, an inspector of the Interior Department came here, went through the entire matters specified in the allegations, and reported that the charges were groundless, fully exonerating me and approving of the entire management of agency affairs.

The report of the inspector was not satisfactory to the representatives of the Indian Rights Association and the Springer combine, consequently they set out in a new direction, obtaining new allies in unemployed attorneys of Anadarko, Okla. They started in on a new memorial scheme, to be managed at this end by the Anadarko attorneys under direction of Mr. Springer, who personally addressed the letter to the Indians advising them how to proceed, as appears in extract copy of his letter, dated Washington, D. C., January 13, 1903:

TO LONEWOLF, *Hobart, Okla.*

MY GOOD FRIEND: Inclosed I send you a draft of a petition or memorial to Congress for the consideration of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in council, if a council is called. If it meets with approval let it be certified so as to show how many adult members of the tribe were present. The names of the delegates should be inserted at the bottom of page 2.

I also send a form of a resolution to be considered and passed by the delegates if it meets their approval. All should sign it. * * * *

Better pass the resolution which is inclosed and send it to me. I have named Mr. Hampton Carson, who is attorney of the Indian Rights Association, myself, and George S. Chase, who represents the Indian Protective Association.

Let me hear from you at once and inform me what is proposed to be done by the Indians.

As ever, your friend,

WM. M. SPRINGER.

With the aid of the Anadarko associate attorneys a few Indians, not over 75 all told, were gathered together at the town of Apache, 15 miles south of the agency, where a meeting was held under the management of one of the attorneys, and a few names were affixed to the papers as suggested by Mr. Springer. These papers were forwarded to Washington, were presented to Congress and to the United States Senate by one of its oldest members, and appeared in Senate Document No. 217, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, March 3, 1903. Reference to the Senate document shows but 16 signatures to the memorial, of which number 6 have told me they were not present at the meeting, but that they signed the paper in the law office of Baker & Vaughan, at Anadarko, Okla. The prayer of the memorial is that Congress provide for the employment of an attorney to watch and prevent the Indian agent from wrongly disposing of tribal funds. Attached to the memorial appear numerous affidavits of disreputable whites and irresponsible Indians, that it is claimed are attached to particularize the various obstacles existing in the way of progress among the Indians. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

It appears that this proceeding was brought to the knowledge of the President, and that the President determined that the matter deserved his attention, and consequently appointed Mr. Francis E. Leupp, a special representative of himself, to visit the agency and make a thorough investigation and submit report of same. Mr. Leupp came and remained here six weeks, devoting on an average twelve hours each day of the six weeks, Sundays included, to his work. It is understood that his written report has not been handed to the President.

One of the matters referred to Mr. Leupp for investigation, particularly interesting in the year's history of the agency, relates to the sale of allotted lands provided for under a special act of Congress for town-site purposes. The land—two 80-acre pieces—was offered for sale by the Indians interested, through myself as their agent. It was advertised and sold to highest bidder through sealed proposals. I consulted with the Indians interested, they deciding to sell, provided each 80 acres brought \$8,000, and I put that estimate of value upon the land, wrote out the appraisal, sealed it in an envelope, and placed it in the office safe, to be opened with whatever bids were received on the day advertised for the opening. The land was sold for \$10,000 for each 80 acres. The purchase money was deposited in the First National Bank of Mountain View, awaiting the approval of the deeds by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. After two weeks the purchasers, becoming impatient and anxious on account of delay, wrote to one Shelley, an attorney at Washington, who claims to have influence in the Indian Office, asking information with regard to status of the deeds. The following is copy of the answer which was received by wire from Mr. Shelley in reply:

JUNE 24, 1903.

TO MOUNTAIN VIEW TOWN SITE COMPANY,
Mountain View, Okla.:

The Indian Rights Association, representing itself and others, is opposing Hackett deed. Hard fight ahead, but believe I can win if authorized to act promptly. Will charge \$1,000 if successful. Answer if satisfactory. No time to lose.

W. C. SHELLEY.

The town-site people, with my advice, declined Mr. Shelley's proposition. Mr. Leupp made special report on this case, and the deed was promptly approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

I am informed that Shelley induced the representatives of the Indian Rights Association to accuse that I had not proposed to pay to the Indians but \$16,000 of the

money received, and that occasioned the hold up of the deed in the Indian Office. If this is so, I submit it in addition to the many reports I have made of the conduct of this attorney in connection with affairs of the agency as reason why he should be debarred from practice before bureaus of all the departments of the Government.

In my annual report last year I made allusions to the alliance of the Indian Rights Association with grafting attorneys which was working harmfully to interests of the Indians of my charge. In some way unknown to me my remarks were given to the public through the press. This was noticed by Mr. Brosius, agent of the association, who in a long letter published in a Washington newspaper took exception to my statements and claimed that I had sought to deceive the public in this matter. Again he attacked my position before the Mohonk conference of last year, and in a letter addressed to one Herbert Welsh, Mr. Brosius, in referring to an interview had with me at the agency, wrote a statement that was untrue and evidently fabricated with deliberate intent to deceive the association and contributed toward promoting existing prejudice in its conduct toward me. If Mr. Brosius has succeeded in provoking doubt as to my integrity, it is believed that the story of the doings of the agents of the Indian Rights Association as narrated herein will result in removing such doubt and establishing the evidence of dishonesty of purpose where it belongs; and since this person is at this time so prominently in appearance before the Department as an accuser, it seems proper for me to place on record that from my experience with Mr. Brosius I would place but little credit in statements made by him against others and to caution all associated friends of Indians against being misled by this unreliable informer.

In attempting to report upon the hindrances with which contention has been made in the management of the agency, only the most conspicuous actions of these conspirators against its success have been noticed. There might be added a long story of the demoralization and distrust that has been originated among the Indians through the efforts of the confederate attorneys residing here in their midst, together with a lot of idle adventurers, would-be land grabbers, who apparently anticipate better chances to succeed in iniquitous dealing with the Indians from a change in the administration of agency affairs.

The united efforts of the persons herein named to effect such a change have seriously retarded the advancement of the Indians. While no general disposition to return to uncivilized ways is observed, it is evident in a marked degree that unless some legal means can be exercised to restrain attorneys and agents of philanthropic associations from entering into contracts with agency Indians and meddling with agency affairs, except with the approval of the Department, so far as the Indians of this agency are concerned their establishment in good citizenship will be indefinitely delayed.

In closing I desire to express my thankfulness to my superiors in the Department for constant encouragement in the discharge of my duties and to record my heartfelt appreciation of the loyalty maintained toward me by my subordinate employees, which, together with the untiring fidelity and marked intelligence displayed by my office clerks, has enabled me to attain whatever of success has been accredited to my administration.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL,
Anadarko, Okla., July 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Riverside Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1903:

Attendance and health.—The total enrollment for the year was 177, of which 91 were boys and 86 girls. Average attendance, 162.

The health of the pupils has been excellent. No serious illness nor epidemic of any kind has occurred during the year. A few were afflicted with scrofulous swellings, a disease prevalent among these Indians, and they had to be sent home for a time.

There were no deaths in the school from natural causes, but one of our best and brightest boys, Paul Lorentz, a young Wichita, 15 years of age, met with a sad death on Christmas afternoon, when he was shot through the head by a mixed-blood camp Indian and his body dragged nearly a quarter of a mile and thrown into a ravine, where it was found the following Saturday. Paul had been excused to go home and spend Christmas night with his people, and while on his way was killed. The Indian who shot him, Grimes Aiken, in company with two others, all of whom were under the influence of liquor, joined Paul soon after he left the school, and when near his destination the tragedy occurred, the full and true particulars of which have not been clearly shown. The murderer, who shot three times, claimed in his confession, after first denying any knowledge of the affair, that the killing was

accidental, a very weak plea in my opinion, but it was sufficient to permit of his being let out on bond, and I doubt very much if his case ever comes to trial. Such is the execution of law and justice in this wonderful new country. This sad affair was deeply felt by the whole school, as Paul was a general favorite. The funeral services, which were very impressive, were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dyke, missionary, and his body laid to rest in the Government cemetery near by.

Buildings and improvements.—The much-needed new boys' building and steam laundry, which have been asked for so often, are still a thing of the future, but it is earnestly hoped that they will become a present reality before the close of another year. Several improvements have been made to buildings and grounds during the year—a new oil and tool house was erected, new flooring was put down, and other repairs were made to boys' building; drop siding was put on coal house; a fountain was constructed in central part of grounds; a new iron flag pole, 65 feet high, was erected; the storehouse was moved from near the laundry and put in line with the other outbuildings so as to give better fire protection, besides improving the general appearance of the plant. All frame buildings were repaired and painted, so that some that were old and dilapidated at least look to be in fairly good condition; but, if not too closely inspected, paint, like charity, "covers a multitude of sins." A large amount of grading and filling-in has also been done in the way of extending and beautifying the school campus. Other changes of less importance have been made whenever found that they would in any way better the condition and appearance of the plant.

Industrial and farm work.—The results of instruction in the different industries have been more satisfactory than heretofore. The boys and girls, under closer and more individual instruction by the heads of the different departments, took a deeper interest in learning the "why and wherefore" of doing, and a pride in doing it well. The instructions in farm and garden were, as far as possible, given in a like manner, with gratifying results; but the result in crops from work done was annihilated by the great storm and flood of May 23 and 25 last. (See special report of June 2.) This complete destruction of our crops two years in succession, in addition to the damage to our land, fences, trees, etc., is hard on the farming industry at this school—the most important of all industries, especially to the Indian—but we are at present plowing and sowing to millet the acreage (90) that was in corn and oats, with the exception of about 15 acres, which has been planted in Mexican June corn, so that we yet hope to raise feed and forage for our stock. At the present time, a month after the water has receded, part of the ground is still too wet to plow, and horses can not go on it without bogging; but we expect to have it all sown before July 10.

Class-room work.—We have endeavored as much as possible during the year to correlate the class room with the industrial work and have been fairly successful. I believe that in order to get the best results this should be done wherever practicable. There has not been the past year that complete harmony and united effort among all the teachers which should have existed. The work of the kindergarten and primary teacher, however, deserves special mention for its excellence; in both of these departments remarkable progress was made. Our closing exercises were said to be the best ever held at this school and reflected great credit upon both teachers and pupils.

A prominent feature of these exercises was the music by the Riverside band of 19 pieces, which was organized at the beginning of the year, and, under the leadership of Mr. William Breuninger, has become very proficient for the time they have been playing. This band is an attractive adjunct to the school, all taking great pride and pleasure in its success.

Transfers.—Five of our pupils have been transferred to Carlisle, 4 will be sent to Hampton, Va., in a few days, and 6 will go to Haskell Institute September 1 next. The general conduct of the pupils has been excellent, showing marked improvement over last year, thus demonstrating the good effects of discipline, together with the inculcation of daily moral and Christian training.

Employees.—The employees, with one or two exceptions, have been faithful and efficient, working harmoniously in the interest of the service, without which the general good results of the year could not have been accomplished.

Official visitors.—We have been honored the past year by many distinguished visitors, chief of which was the visit of the honorable Secretary of the Interior on May 11, last, who, after his reception by the band, employees, and pupils, and a short talk to the school, spent a half hour in looking through the different departments. The Hon. William J. Bryan visited the school on January 14, and the following inspecting officials have been here within the year: Special Inspector Levi C. Chubbuck, Inspectors Charles F. Nesler and James McLaughlin, and Supervisor Charles H. Dickson; also, just a few days ago, we had a pleasant visit from Miss Cook, of your office. All of these visits were enjoyed and much benefit derived therefrom, so that we will be glad to have them come again.

Conclusion.—In closing, I wish to thank Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, under whom it is a pleasure to work, for his help and unvarying support in all matters connected with the school.

Thanking your office for the consideration shown my requests, I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

WILLARD S. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. Army, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

FORT SILL SCHOOL, *Lawton, Okla., August 4, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor herein to submit my annual report for this school for the scholastic year closing June 30 last.

Attendance.—The attendance throughout the year was crowded beyond the limit prescribed by the regulations for dormitory space. My roll book shows a total enrollment of 185—96 boys and 89 girls. During the month of September 8 boys and 7 girls of the above enrollment were transferred to Chilocco, which, being subtracted from the 185, leaves our enrollment for a correct average basis 170. The average attendance for the ten months was 159.

I have to report four runaways during the year, all of whom were detailed in the laundry at the time they left and objected to the hard work. They were all promptly returned by the police.

Health.—The health of the pupils was exceptionally good throughout the year. No epidemics or serious illness prevailed. On the advice of our school physician, 9 pupils—2 boys and 7 girls—were sent home on account of constitutional infirmities.

The pupils were brought to school promptly in most instances last fall by their parents and remained here throughout the ten months seemingly contented and happy. Their parents were permitted to visit their children here on the first Saturday of each month, and at no other time except in case of sickness. This regulation of the school is acquiesced in and observed by the parents as fully as could be expected by a people who have no other means than memory for keeping dates. In fact, I have no complaints to make against the parents of my pupils. They are, as a rule, reasonable, and acquiesce in all of my wishes or demands of them.

For the first time in the history of this school a detail of 10 boys and 10 girls were kept at school on July 1, when school closed, until the 15th of July, when a like number of boys and girls were instructed to return to school and relieve the first detail. On the morning of the 15th I dismissed the first detail and let them go to their homes. Before supper hour on the same day every one of the second detail had reported. There was practically no objection offered by the parents to this innovation.

At this writing all the farm work has been completed, and, there being nothing for this summer detail to do, I have, with the consent of Colonel Randlett, the agent, permitted all pupils to go home during August.

Industries.—Special stress is laid on the industrial features of the school, which is confined to agriculture and stock raising. Below I incorporate a report of the products of our farm and stock. The boys are regularly detailed, and spend half of their time in doing any and all kinds of work necessary on a well-kept, productive farm, together with the proper care of horses, milch cows, range cattle, and hogs. The girls are likewise detailed for work in our laundry, kitchen, sewing department, and general house cleaning and care. The produce raised was:

Wheat (550 bushels).....	\$313.50
Oats (800 bushels).....	240.00
Corn (1,000 bushels, estimated).....	500.00
Kafir (400 bushels, estimated).....	120.00
Pop (10 bushels, estimated).....	15.00
Sorghum (585 gallons).....	234.00
Garden, estimated.....	100.00
Hay, prairie (60 tons).....	300.00
Alfalfa (12 tons).....	84.00
Millet (3 tons).....	21.00
Calves, branded (37).....	296.00
Colts (1).....	125.00
Figs (8).....	12.00
Butter (210 pounds).....	63.00
Eggs (253 dozen).....	50.60
Cattle, sold (23).....	572.52
Hogs, sold (30).....	390.50
Total.....	3,444.12

Class-room work.—The work in the class rooms was very satisfactory. My teachers are faithful and earnest workers, deeply interested in the success of the school and the advancement of the pupils. The exercises commemorating the birth of Washington, and also at the close of the session in June, would have been a credit to any school of white pupils.

Improvements and needs.—The only improvement that we have been able to get was the installation of electric lights; 4 arcs on the grounds and 100 incandescent lamps have taken the place of the coal-oil lamps heretofore used. The imperative need of this school is the erection of 2 new and modern dormitories. The girls' dormitory is an old frame structure that is a regular death trap should it ever take fire, poorly ventilated, and badly dilapidated. The dormitory for 80 boys is a substantial stone building, but should not have over 60 boys crowded into it. It is still furnished with one bath tub for 80 boys, and the water for this lonely tub has to be heated in and carried from an adjoining room.

The school building and mess hall are comparatively new and in good repair. They are the only buildings of the plant that are modern and up to date. We fondly hope to get at least one new dormitory during the current year, which will greatly improve the appearance of the plant, as well as improve our facilities and give an increase in attendance.

In closing this report, I wish to express my thanks to Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, our Indian agent, for his cordial assistance and kindness in the management and conduct of the school.

Respectfully submitted through the agent, Col. James F. Randlett.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

J. W. HADDON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON.

ANADARKO, OKLA., August 16, 1903.

SIR: In the two hundred and seventy families, or thereabout, that I have worked with during the past year, there are, I should estimate, some three hundred adult women engaged in house and home keeping for their husbands and families. With each and all of these families I have repeatedly visited, and taught them along different lines laid down for the guidance of the field matron in her work. My continual endeavors are directed toward making each individual woman as nearly perfect in all that pertains to the keeping of a well-ordered home as I can. While I have, I trust, been fairly successful in teaching them all the different things pertaining to housekeeping, yet I can notice more direct improvement in their styles of cooking, sewing, and laundry work than in any other branches. I am pleased to find that, as the time goes by, my women are becoming more and more anxious to learn the things that I desire to teach them; more ambitious to have cleanly, well-kept homes than ever before.

I desire to pay tribute to the various missionary societies that have representatives here, and will say that in certain circles of my district, where they have labored, I find that they have effected a great deal of good and have also assisted me very materially in my work.

My labors among the sick for the past year have been lighter than during any of the preceding years, as nearly all of my people have been very healthy, and the death rate has been lower than I ever knew it before.

Taken altogether, I believe these people are better off to-day in every way than they ever were before. The general health is better; they are better off financially, and their affairs are better managed by their present agent and his staff of workers than at any time heretofore.

Only one thing, I regret to say, is going wrong; that is, certain of our Indian young men are becoming addicted to drink, and it seems that we are powerless to stop it. Although prohibited by United States statutes, the saloon keepers continue to sell them liquor, and, as there are no prosecutions occurring, it would seem that the various officers of the law in this country are not doing their whole duty.

Respectfully,

Laura D. Pedrick,
Field Matron.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON.

OCTOBER —, 1903.

SIR: Looking back over the twelve moons that have passed, I can safely say it is the best year's work in the history of the Kiowa Indians. They have reached the point where they can be led in different lines of usefulness.

The different missions in the Rainy Mountain district have done excellent work. The Rainy Mountain Indians have raised this year \$302.62. The Elk Creek Indians raised \$319.22. The Saddle Mountain Indians raised \$200. My classes in bead, basket, and embroidery work earned \$112. The total amount raised in Rainy Mountain district is \$933.82—the best year's work on record.

I have not accomplished as much this year as I could wish, for this reason: I have had to act as teacher, doctor, and nurse. Suppose you accompany me one day on a round of duty. At 8 o'clock in the morning my team will be harnessed and ready at the gate, and our lunch ready. We must first attend to Unup's wife, who has a broken limb, and make her comfortable for the day; then drive 12 miles to see Mrs. Kincy. We meet Gome-so-ah; she wants eye medicine—vaseline and white liniment. All right. She gets the medicine and we go on. Next, we meet Go-te-bo. He wants quinine pills and wishes we would stop and see A-hie; she is not feeling well to-day. We call and see A-hie; give her some medicine and bathe her head.

This is just half way to Kincy's. We meet Johny Queton, and he says Mrs. Kincy is very sick; we hurry on and find her in bed; has heart trouble, but is a little better. Her mother is sitting beside her, bathing her face and hands in cold water. We give her some digitalis and bathe her face in camphor, and in a little while she sits up. Kincy is turning the washing machine, doing the usual week's wash. We say, "that's good; we are glad to see you helping your wife." He says, "Yes, and I am doing the cooking, too." Around the door playing are three bright-eyed boys, not too busy to peep in now and then to see how "mumer" is getting on.

Mrs. Wolf asks if we can come by their place and help her make a quilt for her brother, who has just lost his wife. While we are making the quilt George Wolf comes and says "Do-done's twins are very sick, and they want you to come over." We go and find the mother with a sick baby in each arm. One has mumps and chicken pox, the other has summer complaint. Do-done is out by the well, washing on a rub board. We do what we can for the sick babies. It's now five o'clock, and we have driven 28 miles, besides the work. This is almost an everyday occurrence.

Mrs. Big Tree expresses her new life like this: "I was once like a strong tree in the Indian road. You have seen a tree after it falls over and dies; new sprouts come up. I am just like that. I have thrown away the old Indian road, and now I am walking in a new road; I am like the new sprouts." I will send some Indian talks made at the Oklahoma Indian Association. Perhaps you will be interested in them.

LAURETTA E. BALLEW, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, *Pawhuska, Okla., August 22, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations and official request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, being my fourth annual report.

This agency embraces the Osage and Kaw (Kansa) Indian reservations.

The **Osage Reservation** lies 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 is about 60 per cent prairie and 40 per cent timbered. The prairie soil is about half sandstone and half limestone, and is fertile, raising an abundance of wild grass. The timber lands consist of river bottoms and broken hills, the best and worst land of the reservation. All parts of the reservation are well watered by innumerable spring streams, at least three of which assume considerable proportions. The slope of the land and course of all streams is southeast. The Osage Reservation has an area of 1,470,055 acres.

The **Kaw (Kansa) Reservation** comprises an area of 100,141 acres, 20 per cent of which lies along the Arkansas River, and is the finest bottom land of the West. The balance is nearly all limestone upland, wheat land unsurpassed for fertility. This limestone soil in some instances is three and four feet deep.

This reservation has been divided the past year in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. Each member of the tribe received approximately 406 acres, 160 acres of which is classed as a homestead and is inalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years; the balance, about 245 acres, is nontaxable for a period of ten years, but can be alienated under certain conditions and restrictions.

The labor incident to dividing and prorating this estate of 100,000 acres among the 247 participants was accomplished by this office with no additional clerical force whatever, and at an expense to the Kaw tribe of less than \$200. The quality of the work performed is evidenced by the universal satisfaction of the allottees.

The Kaw allotment roll contained 247 names; only 218 of them were alive and in being at the close of the fiscal year 1903—89 full-bloods and 129 mixed-bloods.

Revenues.—The Kaw pastures were leased the past season at a rental of 50 cents per acre, bringing in an income to the tribe of \$26,160.50 from this source. They also have a fund in the United States Treasury, held in trust for the tribe, amounting to \$135,000, yielding an annual income of \$6,750. This fund, under the treaty of

July 1, 1902, will be paid out to them pro rata in the next ten years, or sooner, under certain prescribed conditions.

Osage, population.—The Osage tribe at the close of the fiscal year 1903 stands as follows:

Males—Full-blood, 421; mixed-blood, 500.....	921
Females—Full-blood, 421; mixed-blood, 509	929
Total	1,850
Mixed-bloods—	
Births	41
Deaths (under 1 year old, 6; over 1 year old, 10).....	16
Increase in mixed-bloods.....	25
Full-bloods—	
Births	40
Deaths (under 1 year old, 16; over 1 year old, 32)	48
Net decrease in full-bloods	8
Net increase in Osage tribe.....	17

The foregoing figures show a mortality of 40 per cent among full-blood and 15 per cent among mixed-blood infants, proving conclusively the superiority of civilized methods of caring for the young.

Revenues.—The Osage tribe of Indians has an annual income of \$418,611.39, being 5 per cent interest on \$8,372,427.80 held in trust for them in the United States Treasury. In addition to this settled income \$150,000 from grazing privileges and other sources is annually added to this income, making a gross income for the tribe of \$568,000. This money is disposed of in payment of salaries to employees, maintenance of a well-equipped boarding school for Indian children, and in payment of annuities to members of the tribe, and in payment of an indebtedness held against various members of the tribe by traders. The adjustment of the accounts of the traders was made and payment authorized by an act of Congress approved March 31, 1901.

During the year just closed two payments were made, involving the disbursement of \$560,000, besides the regular quarterly payments of \$80,000. During the fiscal year this office has made six payments to the Osage Indians, amounting in the aggregate to \$880,000, and two payments to the Kaw Indians, amounting to \$33,000, a total disbursement of \$913,000.

Traders' claims.—Of this amount approximately \$268,000 was prorated on 2,525 different claims, and paid to 26 traders, according as their claims appeared against individuals of the tribe. The Osage traders' claims against individuals of the tribe, as adjusted and allowed by the Department, amounted to \$429,596.32. Within the last fiscal year these accounts have been reduced to \$142,265.96 without encroaching in the least on the reserve or interest-bearing fund of the tribe.

Railroads and telephones.—Modern inventions and conveniences are fast gaining a foothold upon the Osage Reservation. Two railroad lines, the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, being in fact an extension of the "Katy" (Missouri, Kansas and Texas) system, and the Eastern Oklahoma Railway, being an adjunct of the great Santa Fe system, are nearing completion, and both lines give direct communication with the principal markets of the country. This agency now enjoys telephonic communication with all the marts of the world, three companies being represented, with as many lines from different points of the compass. Many more railroad lines have been surveyed and are projected, but may never be launched, and are therefore of very little present interest.

Homesteading.—During the past year a system of homesteading by the Indians of this reservation has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed. The plan involves the selection of a homestead for each member of the tribe, of 160 acres of land, the said homestead to be a bona fide home for the Indian, and inalienable. Something over 1,200 have already availed themselves of this privilege, have had their lands surveyed at their own expense, and their selections are now on file in this office. Others are active in looking for land with a view to homesteading, while a small minority are opposed to the project.

This activity in homesteading necessarily carries with it an immense movement toward the development of the country. The purpose is primarily to have the Indian develop his own land, build his own fences, and plow his own ground. This works in theory only. The Indian upon this (Osage) reservation is a landholder and landlord pure and simple, and does all of his development work by proxy. The

white man is the sole factor in subduing this soil and these forests for husbandry. This is a lamentable fact, but true nevertheless. Substantial progress in husbandry by the sole exertion of the Indian is an anomaly that does not exist upon an Indian reservation. An Indian reservation, innocent of the white man's ax or the white man's plow, will remain a reservation for all time, and the only "progress" that could be reported would be in the number of births, increase of game, etc. The point is that when progress is reported from an Indian reservation now-a-days it invariably implies that the Indian through his instrument, the white man, has reduced so many acres of land to a state of cultivation, built so many miles of fence, so many houses, etc. The Indian gets the credit, the white man does the work.

The author of *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman* says:

But as regards taking the land, at least from the western Indians, the simple truth is that the latter never had any real ownership in it at all. Where the game was, there they hunted. They followed it when it moved away to new hunting grounds unless they were prevented by stronger rivals; and to most of the land on which we found them they had no stronger claim than that of having a few years previously butchered the original occupants. The title of white hunters in the West was quite as good as that of most Indian tribes to the land they claim, yet nobody dreamed of saying that these hunters owned the country. Each could have eventually kept his own claim of 160 acres, and no more. The Indians should be treated in just the same way that we treated the white settlers. Give each his little claim. If, as would generally happen, he declined this, then let him share the fate of the thousands of white hunters and trappers who lived on game that the settlement of the country has exterminated, and let him, like these whites who will not work, perish from the face of the earth which he cumbered. The doctrine seems merciless, and so it is, but it is just and rational for all that

The above quotation represents the opinion of many of the thoughtful men of the West to-day, but does not apply fully to the Osage Reservation, for the reason that the lands of this reservation were bought and paid for by the occupants; but the lands should be segregated nevertheless, and each individual made either to "hold the plow or drive."

The full-blood Osage Indian takes pride in mimicking the ancient traditions and customs of his tribe, dressing in bright and rich colored costumes, consisting of leggings, gee-string, and blanket; the squaws with a loose blouse-like shirt and skirt with leggings and moccasins. The older men keep their hair nicely roached and powdered. All that is lacking from the pictures depicting early Indian scenes is the tomahawk, bow, and scalping knife.

Too much red liquor is their besetting sin and will so continue as long as their thirst lasts.

Returned students.—The salvation of the younger men and women who are being carefully educated under the supervision of the Government is the entire wiping out and the abrogation of tribal relations and the community of interests, the individualization of their lands and money, thus giving each individual an opportunity to stand or fall according to his merits. Under present conditions returned students have no show whatever; their superior knowledge is a hindrance to them rather than a benefit.

Another reason why Indian reservations should be abolished is that they form the natural hiding place of desperadoes, highwaymen, robbers, and all classes of criminals, a vantage ground from which they swoop down on their victims; a retreat, a safe haven of rest, when close pressed by the officers. All this gives way under the civilizing influences of allotment, which often is only another name for the irresistible invasion of the white man, the potent and essential force of civilization.

The Osage citizen is a mild-mannered, good-tempered, peace-loving individual. As a whole he is jealous of his honor and integrity. He will pay his debts so far as his means allow, and will not keep a dollar in his pocket when asked for it by a creditor; generous to a fault, jolly and good natured with acquaintances, loves a horse race and good living, and withal a good and desirable friend.

The work performed by the police is reported as follows by Warren Bennett, chief of police:

The civil work done has been of the usual nature, enforcing the payment permit tax; assessing tax on stock grazed upon the reservation outside of the regularly leased pastures, collections of which amounted to about \$3,000; removing obnoxious persons from the reservation, etc.

The criminal work done has been in many instances of a high order, horses stolen from citizens of the tribe having been recovered, together with the capture of the thieves, as far east as Arkansas, and in one instance seventeen head were recovered as far north as Winfield, Kans.

Below you will find a detailed statement of cases which have been of sufficient importance to be brought before the district court:

Murder	1
Larceny	53
Introducing and disposing	65
Assault with intent to kill or do bodily harm	13
Timber depredations.....	4
Adultery.....	2
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2
Total.....	143

Disposition of above cases:

Total number of convictions.....	41
Cases pending	62
Defendants discharged or acquitted.....	40
Total.....	143

Stolen and estray stock recovered and returned to owners: Horses and cattle, 112 head, 75 per cent of which were stolen, balance estrays; also hogs, saddles, blankets, wheat, etc., in considerable quantities. The above arrests do not include the number of arrests made for misdemeanors and others who were given hours to leave the reservation.

For information relative to the Kaw Boarding School and the Osage Boarding School, I respectfully call your attention to the reports on those institutions by the officers having immediate supervision. The said reports are herewith inclosed. I also inclose herewith the report of Mr. H. C. Ripley, Indian trade supervisor, relative to trade supervision and the work of his department.

The year just closed has been replete with labor to perform, and I can not close without giving due recognition to the employees of this agency for their loyal service and support. Much has been accomplished and much more remains to be done, which with the continued support of the Office and the Department will receive the best efforts of this office during the ensuing year. I desire to express my thanks for the uniformly courteous treatment accorded me by all connected with the Indian Office.

Respectfully submitted.

O. A. MITSCHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

AUGUST 12, 1903.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, I would say that the school under the present efficient corps of employees has made commendable progress; the results have been satisfactory, though the ideal has not been reached in all that we would desire to accomplish.

The total enrollment has been:

Boys	106
Girls	65
Average attendance	146
Full-blood Indian enrollment	85
Mixed race.....	86
Mixed race less than one-eighth Indian.....	6
Scholastic population from which school is supplied.....	510

The school employees at present are all worthy persons, interested in their work and ever willing to put forth their most earnest efforts for the advancement of the school and the welfare of those committed to their charge, and I therefore cheerfully testify to their worth in the performance of their arduous duties. There was a lack of harmony and unity of purpose among the teachers in the literary department during part of the year and the best results were not obtained; but this condition does not exist at present.

The system requiring the work on the farm and in the shops, laundry, dining room, and dormitories to be done by details of pupils under the charge of the various employees of these departments is proving highly satisfactory. The pupils recognize it as a duty, generally respond with alacrity, and exhibit a willingness to do their part and do it faithfully and well.

The gardening done by the pupils this year has been accomplished to greater advantage than heretofore, each pupil doing his own work in cultivating his individual plot of ground and the aggregate of this work had resulted in quite a large amount of vegetables being produced and adding materially to the general supply; but owing to the inclement weather, the crops were not all that was anticipated in the early spring.

The cornet band was improved and is quite proficient in its progress. It is certainly one of the elements that tends to throw an air of cheerfulness over the school, and is a great aid in the entertainments the pupils enjoy from time to time.

In the reading rooms the boys and girls are making satisfactory progress, the boys displaying a greater interest in literature than the girls, who seem at all times less enthusiastic and yet commendably progressive in the work.

The separation of the sexes in the dining room, in my opinion, is productive of evil and a deterrent to the civilizing influence, the polish and refinement that a mingling of the sexes would bring about under proper espionage. The sexes should be taught the respect for each other which culture and good breeding demand and this great and necessary work can not be accomplished with facility while they are kept apart in this department. They should be thrown into each others' society that the girl may have an opportunity to exhibit her self-possession, to acquire ease and grace in company, and that the young man may respect and acknowledge her achievements and be taught that the woman is not the inferior creature she is generally considered by the Indian race. Such mingling of the sexes under skillful tutorage would lead them along the lines of propriety, make them natural and yet observant of the respectful courtesies that govern in civilized communities. In this way a great improvement may be made in the relations that exist between the sexes.

In all other Indian schools with which I have any acquaintance this system of uniting the boys and girls and bringing them together in the dining room is adopted, and in a measure wears away that repulsion or repugnance that relegates the girl as an inferior to a lower level, in the opinion of the boy. This degrades the girl, as it continues to make her a chattel in the opinion of the male sex even after she arrives at maturity; and this separation, recognized and affirmed here, forges the chain still stronger on the future of the female position of the Indian population.

Therefore would I again recommend the abandonment of separate dining rooms for each sex in this school, and under proper training and watchful care, teach the pupils to mingle with each other with propriety, and respect of each sex for the opposite, and in this way take steps toward better social conditions. This can be accomplished in a large measure by furnishing a single dining room of proper dimensions. As I said in my last report, "the dining room lessons are recognized as the greatest and most effective civilizers in the Indian educational field." Here the sexes are brought together in actual social relations. Here they mingle and are made to observe those niceties and proprieties of social intercourse that wear away the coarseness of the savage on the part of the boys, and encourages self-reliance on the part of the girls. Here they meet on a common level in social intercourse that gives them an insight into the relations that should exist among them, as worthy women and good men.

In this school, deprived of the sociabilities of the dining room, the girls are kept in a large measure within themselves and backward, insipid and uncertain, without confidence in their ability to conduct themselves properly in accordance with the proprieties and civilities that should govern on such occasions. I regret to say that because of this dearth of proper social training, these children have not that confidence in themselves—that self-reliance that insures the best results in preventing them from degenerating into the ways of the Indian life. The proper remedy will be applied when the building is provided that will enable the teachers to improve these conditions.

On Arbor Day a large number of shade trees were planted, and all legal holidays were observed. No deaths occurred during the year, and the general health of the school has been good.

With kindly acknowledgments to you for the interest you have taken in this school, I am,

Respectfully,

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

O. A. MITSCHER, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

KAW SUBAGENCY, *Washunga, Okla., July 29, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Kaw subagency and school for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I took charge of the school October 6, 1902, at which time 33 pupils were enrolled. Ten more were added during the year, making an average attendance of 37.3 for the year.

The school is located 1½ miles north of Kaw City, Okla., and joining on the east the new town of Washunga, Okla. It is beautifully located in a natural oak grove sloping down to Beaver Creek.

The health of the school during most of the year was excellent. In January and February we had an epidemic of measles—about 30 cases in all—at the school. All recovered and no injuries resulted from the disease.

The pupils of this school are small, as the average age of the 22 boys is only 8.7 years, and of the 21 girls, 9 years.

The industrial work of the school has been well taken care of and managed to the good advantage of the school, both in the domestic line and on the outside. Corn, oats, butter, milk, eggs, and garden vegetables in abundance were produced sufficient for school use. The school farm having been cut down to 160 acres of land it will be necessary another year to reduce the number of stock, so that it will not overstock the small amount of pasture that we have. An orchard of 84 trees was set out in the spring, and we wish more to be added this fall.

Part of the fences have been repaired and placed on the lines, and minor repairs made. An estimate for general repairs and painting has been submitted. We are also in need of a few new buildings—a coal house, ice house, and one outhouse—at the school building.

Sunday school was held at the school on Sundays, and in the evening talks were arranged, or Bible readings by the pupils were arranged.

Advancement was made in the literary line as well as in the industrial work.

On the reservation some advancement has been made in the number of persons cultivating their allotment or a part of same. About double the number are farming this year that were last. Some good houses have been built and painted during the year, and many more will be built during the coming fall. Some of the Indians are breaking away from the old tribal customs and are trying to live better lives. This is noticed most in dress, visiting, and dancing.

The use of intoxicants is the curse of the Kawas at present. Efforts have been made to stop it as much as possible, and I hope some success will result from these efforts.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to you for the many courtesies extended and support given in the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully,

EDSON WATSON, *Clerk in Charge.*

O. A. MITSCHER, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF OSAGE INDIAN TRADE SUPERVISOR.

OSAGE AGENCY, PAWHUSKA, OKLA., *August 15, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as Indian trade supervisor for the Osage Indian Reservation. The principal trading points on this reservation are three in number, namely: Pawhuska, or as it is more familiarly known, "The Agency," situated about 10 miles east of the geographical center of the reservation; Hominy Post, situated in the southeastern part of the reservation, nearly 22 miles from the agency; and Fairfax, a new trading post, located about 24 miles west of the agency on the line of railroad which is being built across the reservation north and south.

Among the licensed firms at Pawhuska there are represented the following lines of business: Five general stores, 3 lumber yards, 2 meat markets, 2 millinery establishments, 1 drug and jewelry store, 1 national bank, 1 harness shop, besides restaurants, hotels, blacksmith shops, livery stables, etc.

At Hominy Post there are two large general stores carrying full and complete lines of all kinds of merchandise, including provisions of all kinds and such drugs and medicines as are usually found in the country store; also a bank, cotton gin, and lumber yard. There have been several licenses issued to parties at this place which have not as yet been used owing to the fact that the projected railroad through this place has not yet been completed. With this railroad in operation this point will become one of the best and largest trading posts on the reservation.

Fairfax, our latest addition to the trading posts on the reservation, is situated about 5 miles from the old trading post of Grey Horse, which in its day has been the best point for trade with the full-blood Indians upon this reservation. At this point (Fairfax) there are two general stores, one drug store, one bank, one meat market, one lumber yard, besides restaurants, bakeries, blacksmith shops, etc. Situated in the midst of a fertile valley and surrounded for miles by the best farming lands in the Arkansas Valley bottom, this point will soon be a very important trading post. There is but one store left at Grey Horse, and comparatively few of the Indians now visit this place to trade.

Licenses have been granted to traders at several other points upon the reservation, pending the completion of railroads now in the process of construction.

Under the rules and regulations formulated by the Department the traders upon this reservation can only extend credit to the annuitant to an amount equal to 60 per cent of their next quarterly annuity, and the amount of credit so extended must be placed upon the annuitant's trading card. Any annuitant wishing to obtain credit must exhibit his card to the trader, who, from the amounts thereon, can ascertain whether or not he is entitled to credit and, if so, the amount.

At the annuity payment each Indian after receiving his check is expected to go to the clearing house, where all of the accounts of the traders against the various Indians are tabulated, and settle his indebtedness. This is done under the supervision of the trade supervisor, and all accounts are subject to his inspection.

During the past year there has been settled through this office a card indebtedness of \$84,711.46. This represents goods bought of the traders and money borrowed of the banks on the credit cards, and the success of this method of controlling and supervising the trade is shown by the fact that there is due and unpaid on the total card purchases made by the Osage annuitants since March 25, 1901 (which aggregates a total of over \$200,000), a balance of only \$237.

Under the old system of credit which had been in vogue prior to the establishment of this system the Indian was so heavily involved in debt that he was practically under obligations to trade exclusively at the store where he owed the largest amount, and as a result was charged such prices for the goods as the trader thought advisable or as would justify him in carrying the account. Under the present system all this has been changed. Having settled his entire indebtedness for the previous quarter, each Indian feels himself at liberty to trade wherever he wishes, and as a consequence he is learning to do his trading at the place where he can obtain the largest returns.

This method of controlling the credit trade and regulating the price that shall be charged for merchandise and the rate of interest at which money shall be loaned, is working very satisfactorily here, and its effects are manifest on every hand. The Indians, both full blood and mixed blood, are in a better condition financially than ever before. Very many of them are using the 40 per cent, which they receive in cash, in the settling of old accounts of long standing among themselves or with merchants in the border towns or in the purchase of wagons, carriages, etc.

The prices of merchandise, especially that class sold to full bloods, has been greatly reduced and the rate of interest is less than one-half of that formerly charged. The annuitants are better equipped with those things needed to keep them comfortable, and the most of them are learning to appreciate the value of money.

During the year I have found a stronger inclination on the part of the traders to mark goods above the regulations, and I find that frequent inspections of the goods in their stores are necessary if we expect to have the regulations complied with.

As required by the instructions issued by this office, the traders and banks report each quarter the amount of goods sold or loans made to the annuitants to be paid for from their other moneys than annuity. These transactions in the past year have been very extensive, but they are nearly all settled promptly at maturity, and the instructions of this office to the traders and banks are to the effect that they must be absolutely certain before extending the credit that the money will be available to the annuitant at the time due. In former years these transactions would have been made at a rate of discount at least double that of the present time, so I believe we are justified in claiming that the card system has not only brought the transactions on cards down to a reasonable per cent of profit and to a cash basis, but that it has also reduced to a great extent the per cent of profit on transactions between the annuitants and those who are not traders.

All complaints from Indians relative to transactions with traders are promptly investigated and, if necessary, adjusted on a reasonable basis. After each annuity payment, the accounts of each trader with the annuitants are carefully examined with especial reference to the prices charged and each trader is required to furnish quarterly a statement of the individual balances due him which have originated since the inauguration of the card system.

Very respectfully,

H. C. RIPLEY,
Supervisor.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through O. A. Mitscher, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAWNEE.

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *September 28, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pawnee Tribe and Training School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The census shows for June 30, 1903, males, 309; females, 337; total, 646; an increase of 8 over last year.

Payments were made to the tribe during the year of about \$110,000. This includes about \$15,000 from sale of allotments. During the year 1904 the payments for lease and annuity alone will be about \$112,000. The distribution of this sum among the Indians makes work unnecessary for most of them. I renew the recommendation made last year, namely; that the interest and the annuity fund be prorated and that the sum belonging to the physically and mentally competent adults be paid them. I think the sentiment of the tribe is in favor of this. I am sure it is not to be expected that any systematic self-effort in the line of industry will be made by these Indians until this division of funds is made. When a person can live as well as he cares to live without work, it is a difficult task to teach him to labor.

The demand for land by white settlers is steady and vigorous, notwithstanding the high price asked. Grazing land leases for from 25 to 50 cents per acre, and farm

land from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per acre. Many of the Indians wish to make their own leases. I renew my recommendation of last year and shall from time to time forward to the Indian Office the request of such persons as may wish this, with such recommendation as each case may seem to require. They will make mistakes and suffer thereby, but perhaps they can learn only in that school. Sometime they must be left to themselves, and it would be desirable that the process be gradual.

There is much dancing and drinking. An Indian can get whisky if he has money. Convictions for selling to them are very rare. I am informed that the mescal bean is used by a considerable number of young men.

Yet these Indians are making some progress. They certainly know the value of land, either when for sale or when for rent, if they do not know the value of a dollar. Some of them are learning that their teams and wagons can not be taken for debt excepting when a mortgage has been given. Whenever an Indian wants money he does not think of the future. He will raise it on anything he has and rest easy until pay time comes. Thus his team may be taken just in crop season. In time he will learn better than to encumber it.

During the summer a careful canvas by the two additional farmers showed about 1,400 acres of land cultivated by 80 Indians. About 600 acres was reported well farmed, 400 acres fairly farmed, while the balance was in poor condition. Practically all the Indians had gardens ranging from poor to excellent; most of them were reported good. The increase in acreage and results over last year was about 40 per cent. Some fields well started were left to weeds, stray cattle, and horses. If the Indian had hogs, poultry, cows, etc., to tie him to his home, the outlook would be more hopeful. A few have such and their roaming is restricted.

For the past year our enrollment was over 150, with an average attendance of 147. This crowded our school too much. We will enroll no new children this year and send a number away to school and so reduce our attendance to about 130. The school dormitories, at the girls' home, are in the roof, with low ceiling and small windows—entirely inadequate for the school population. The excess in numbers will be left in the camps. Parents have seemed anxious to keep children in school. The very few "runaways" were returned by them.

About twenty pieces of land have been sold, ranging in price from \$1 per acre for poor pasture to \$2 for improved bottom land.

One man took a large number of deeds from Indians under the first and second rules, advancing to the Indians in order to secure deeds from \$25 to \$500, as he stated here to an inspector. A company operating in the Sauk and Fox and Potawatomi country also came here and paid money to Indians to secure deeds. Another party secured numerous contracts with power of attorney to "sell and convey;" these being "contracts touching the sale of allotted lands" were void and not recognized. These and other schemes were used to "work" the Indian. None of these deeds were received, as I declined to acknowledge any signature made outside of this office. All of the parties making these deals lost considerable sums of money. As a result, on four different occasions they have made charges and organized a determined fight, working up and enlarging small disaffections, thus taking much time and delaying our work.

Yet we have had an excellent year. Our school and agency force has been faithful and effective—due to the fact that they have been kindly disposed toward every one. I make particular mention of this as I think it always measures a school's success.

Thanking your office for its uniform courtesy and support in the year's work, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

GEO. I. HARVEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND INDIAN AGENCY,
Whiteagle, Okla., August 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report of the Ponca, Oto, and Oakland Indian Agency, in Oklahoma.

The census taken June 30, 1903, shows the following population:

Ponca: Males 267, females 289.....	556
Oto and Missouri: Males 185, females 182.....	367
Tonkawa: Males 23, females 29.....	52
Total.....	975

being a decrease of all from the census of 1902 of 6, as follows: Ponca, 1; Oto and Missouri, 3; Tonkawa, 2.

Very little work is being done by any of these Indians, as they get so much money that they are not compelled to labor for a living. I have dealt so much on this phase of the Indian question at this agency in my former reports that I shall not take up further space on the subject in this my last report as agent.

These Indians are all allotted, and the amount paid to them during the last fiscal year on account of lease money derived from allotted lands is as follows:

Ponca	\$50, 521. 83
Oto and Missouri	20, 541. 31
Tonkawa	13, 306. 50
Total	84, 369. 64

In addition to this amount, which has been collected and disbursed through the office, considerable is collected by the Indians on the side, i. e., money paid to them by the lessees to get them to sign the leases. This is a pernicious practice, but I have been unable to eradicate it entirely.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good, most of the diseases resulting from debauchery and undue exposure in consequence thereof.

There were three schools under my charge: One boarding school at Ponca, one day school at Tonkawa, and one boarding school at Oto. The latter was burned down about the time school commenced last fall and therefore no school has been maintained at that point the past year, most of the children having been sent to Chilocco. A new school should be built at this agency as soon as possible.

The superintendent of the Ponca Boarding School was transferred to the position of farmer at Osage Agency and the position has been vacant since, hence no superintendent's report from that school is available. I will, however, state that the school did good work; the buildings are in fair condition and not many repairs are needed. A sewer and bath house, however, are absolutely necessary and should be provided at once. The enrollment and attendance at this school was about the same as during 1902, 110 enrollment and 108 average attendance.

The day school at Tonkawa has been attended up to the last month by about all the Tonkawa children of school age, and I would recommend that the school be continued, notwithstanding the small number of children who can attend.

About two years ago I submitted agreements made in council with the Ponca and Oto Indians, requesting that their surplus tribal lands be allotted to the children born since the original allotment, and that these lands remaining unallotted after such allotment be divided equally among the tribe. These agreements should be ratified by act of Congress and the subdivision made as suggested as soon as practicable.

For further information, I would respectfully refer you to the statistics submitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN,
Late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SAUK AND FOX AGENCY.

SAUK AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 27, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Sauk and Fox Agency in Oklahoma, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Location.—It is located 6 miles south of Stroud, on the "Frisco" railroad, in Lincoln County, Okla. Stroud is our railroad and telegraph station. We have telephone and daily mail connection with said city.

The Sauk and Fox, of the Mississippi, Industrial Boarding School is located near the agency on a 640-acre reservation, adjoining the agency reservation on the north-east. Horace J. Johnson was superintendent of the school, and his annual report is submitted herewith.

There are two tribes under this agency, viz, the Sauk and Fox and the Iowa.

Census.—The enumeration of these tribes showed June 30, 1903:

Sauk and Fox Indians	492
Males above 18 years old	120
Females above 14 years old	130
Children between 6 and 16 attending school or not	109
Iowa Indians	93
Males above 18 years old	23
Females above 14 years old	31
Children between 6 and 16 attending school or not	27
 Total	 585

These Indians are widely scattered and for the most part live along the Cimarron River on the north and the North Fork of the Canadian River on the south and their tributaries, where they took their allotments, convenient to wood and water.

Progress.—The Sauk and Fox Indians have made some progress in the way of farming, but not a single full-blood Indian family is now sufficiently advanced to be self-supporting on a farm, all other aids removed. They are slow to learn and very easily discouraged. They have little idea of stock growing or caring for stock. Most of them have ponies, but very few have cattle or hogs. I do not know of a single full-blood Indian family that has even attempted to raise poultry. They cultivate corn with more or less success, frequently grow potatoes quite successfully, and some of them raise oats. Almost all of them put up hay, cutting the wild or natural grass on the prairie. A few of them have planted wheat, but with very little success. I do not think any of them have ever attempted to grow alfalfa, or any of the tame grasses.

On the 18th of May, 1903, two additional farmers, assigned to this Agency, entered on duty among the farmers to educate, instruct, and induce them to become, in a degree at least, self-sustaining on their farms. They found the Indians, for the most part, located on their allotments, and each able-bodied man trying to do something in the way of farming, but most of it very crude. One of the farmers was so badly discouraged that after a trial of thirteen days he became disgusted, resigned, and went back East. The other one, who went among the Indians on the North Fork, to the south of the agency, met with better reception and encouragement, established headquarters at Prague, 16 miles south, and there continues his work under difficulties and discouragements, but yet with encouragement enough to justify him in the belief that many, if not all, the able-bodied male adult Indians now on their farms may, with patience and care, be brought, after a while, to sufficient proficiency in farming, and stock growing to support themselves and families from the products of their farms.

An additional farmer was appointed to take the place of the one who resigned, but he did not qualify and enter on duty until July 16, 1903. I believe that by keeping these farmers out among the Indians who are attempting to do something much may be accomplished in making, or tending to make, a great majority of the families self-sustaining on their farms.

Liquor.—As I reported last year, so I regret to have to report again, that the bane of these Indians is strong drink. A large per cent of them, say one-half of the able-bodied male Indians, use intoxicants, and more than half of these get drunk when they can get whisky. I have tried, as my predecessors have, faithfully to stop this destructive agency. I have secured the support of the Territorial officers and deputy United States marshals in this direction, but the difficulty is that the Indians who get the whisky will not inform on the offender. Saloons abound in all the surrounding cities and towns, and the Indians get whisky there when they have the money to pay for it; and, although the Indian is questioned closely as to the person who furnished him the liquor, his answer invariably is that he does not know. Asked if he got it from a white man or an Indian, he will invariably say from a white man, and if pressed closely will tell the place it was delivered to him, in what quantity, and how much he paid for it; but he never can or will describe the exact spot where, nor the person from whom, he received it. In two cases during the past year have I been able to get the Indians to give information to identify the malefactor. One of these was successfully prosecuted on the testimony of the Indians, and the other one quit the country.

Gambling.—Another hurtful vice among these Indians is gambling. They gamble in a very small way, play Mexican monte and chuck-a-luck. The men and women play alike; the men at monte and the women at chuck-a-luck. The stakes are always small and the winnings and losings are of little consequence; but the practice breeds idleness and slothfulness.

Heirship lands.—Under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, and the amended rules, dated October 2, 1902, I began listing lands February 2, 1903, and

opened the first bids May 4, 1903, covering 27 allotments or tracts. Bids were opened every succeeding Monday after that date until the close of the fiscal year; in all 104 separate tracts were posted and bids taken thereon before June 30, 1903. The bidding was lively and general; the bids on each piece ranging from two to eight, and the prices ruled high. In only four of the pieces did all the bids fall below the appraised value, and only one Indian refused to make a deed, and this because he was not satisfied with the price offered, although considerably above the appraised value. Deeds were prepared in accordance with rules and submitted for approval as rapidly as possible, but none of them were approved until after the close of the fiscal year.

Anticipatory of the approval of these deeds and the distribution of the money among the Indians, and with a view of having the best possible use made of the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands, I had conferred with Chief Keokuk, a very remarkable Indian, 84 years old, intelligent, progressive, and of the very highest character. He and his father, the elder Keokuk, who gave name to the city of Keokuk, Iowa, have been the chief counsellors of the Sauk and Fox (of the Mississippi) tribe of Indians for the past seventy-five years. Keokuk has, as he deserves, the unlimited confidence of his people, and has great influence with them. He is a fluent talker; indeed, a natural orator in his own language; he does not speak ours. He entered heartily into the effort to induce his people to use the money arising from the sale of their lands to a good purpose, and not to squander and waste it, as so many Indians have done in the past. To this end, commencing soon after the promulgation of amended rules, he has spoken to his people at every council meeting, once every two weeks, and urged them to invest their money, thus about to be received, for their own betterment—to improve their farms and houses, to provide themselves with stock, to supply themselves with farm implements and machinery, and to make their homes comfortable and attractive. Thus every council meeting was made, as it were, a school of instruction. I think these talks, or lectures, of Keokuk have had and will have wide and beneficial influence. Of course, there are some members of the tribe who will pay little heed to what Keokuk or anyone else may say. They are simply vagabonds, and will live and die vagabonds.

Leasing.—There were in force, at this agency on June 30, 1903, 450 leases, paying annually \$15,000. These leases also provide for various and valuable improvements, in amount about twice the value of the cash rentals. The character of lessees has improved with the development of the country, and the office has less trouble each year in enforcing compliance with the terms of the lease. Only six cases of non-compliance were certified to the United States attorney during the fiscal year, and all of these were paid up without suit.

All of the lands of the full-blood Indians are under lease, subject to the amended rules that took effect July 1, 1902, and rules prior thereto, except those of what is known as the "Kansas Sauk Band"—about 10 families in all—who took, or rather were assigned, their allotments all in one body, and insist upon living in the old way, having everything in common (except their ponies), and who bunch together and live in village or camp. Until within the past year or so they have insisted on keeping their lands as nature left them, free for them to roam over and occupy at will. The members of this band are the least progressive of any of the Indians in my charge, and while not vicious are yet so wedded to their old mode of life that it is nearly impossible to induce them to change it. However, within the past year some three or four of them have been induced to make leases, and now that some of their lands are being sold, under the act of May 27, 1902, white men will go amongst them, and it is believed that their old way of life will be broken up.

There are a few families, half breeds, so called, who insist on controlling their own allotments entirely independent of this office. They will not come here to lease, but farm out their own lands to whomsoever they please, collect their own money, make their own terms, and when the "renter" fails to please them they come to this office and demand summary process to dispose of him. They will insist in one breath that they are full citizens, free to make their own contracts, and that the lands are theirs, and in the next breath that they are wards of the Government and entitled to its special protection, without regard to any contract they have made or attempted to make. Not all of them are this way, only the smart ones, and they are coming to understand that they can not claim full citizenship on the one hand and wardship on the other at one and the same time as may suit their interests or whims.

School.—As I said a year ago, the school is the hope of these Indians. In a large degree the parents appreciate this, and especially the Sauk and Fox Indians. They contribute willingly and gladly \$5,000 a year to the support of the school to educate their children. When I came here some unnecessary friction existed between the management of the school and some of the principal Indians, among them the principal chief, Mckosito. This friction has been overcome, and I think it is safe to say

that there is no Indian school where the parents generally take a livelier interest or are more deeply concerned in the education of their children than here.

The Iowa Indians I found very slow to send their children to school, but this is improving, and last year we had the largest enrollment from that tribe that the school has ever had. From frequent conferences with them individually, and especially from a full conference recently held with the whole tribe, I believe that next year will be productive of even better results. The parents of the children of both tribes have been made to see and come to realize the great importance of having their children educated and of starting them early on a career that must lead to self-reliance, self-respect, and self-support.

It will be seen by reference to the report of late Superintendent Johnson, herewith inclosed, that the last year was the most successful one the school has ever had. There is no reason why the school may not be kept, as it is coming to be, the pride and hope of all the Indians within the zone of its influence. Of course this must depend largely upon the continued support of those in authority and the efficiency of the school employees selected to have charge thereof. Elsewhere and in another paper I have set out the absolute and present needs of this school. I commend the recommendations therein made to your most favorable consideration.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you and those associated with you for the generous support given me in the past.

Very respectfully,

ROSS GUFFIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.
(Late United States Indian Agent.)

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAUK AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAUK AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my fifth, and as I am to be transferred to a bonded school, in all probability my last annual report of the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi School, Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla., for the fiscal year ending this day.

Location.—This may be ascertained, together with the route for reaching it, by reference to my annual report for the fiscal year 1899, published in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that year.

In general.—The general condition of the plant has not been better than now since I have been here. Buildings, grounds, fences, and stock, except horses, all present a good appearance. The work done during the past year, though discouraging in some respects, and in these not so satisfactory as that accomplished in previous years, has in others given us considerable cause for satisfaction, and I think I can safely say that results accomplished will not suffer materially by a comparison with those of former years. The general tone of the school has, however, been on the decline for the past few months.

Statistics:

Number enrolled	112
Average attendance	99
Runaways.....	7
Runaways returned.....	7
Number of employees.....	11

During the past five years the average attendance has been 73, 81, 89, 91, and 99, in the order named. The runaways have numbered 102, 6, 4, 3, and 7. Of the 24 during the past four years, but 2 have succeeded in reaching home. Our employee force has been reduced in the same time from 16 to 11.

Improvements.—During the past year we have added a third story to the girls' building, a new room to the basement of the boys' building, completed a cattle corral, built a hog shed and partially completed a hog corral, painted all the buildings inside and out, calcimined and papered interior walls where necessary, laid new walks, graded up grounds about buildings, constructed new and repaired old outhouses, set out 100 blackberry roots, 20 fruit, and 1,000 seedling trees of the catalpa, osage orange, cottonwood, and ash varieties, broke out 5 acres of new ground, and constructed 1 mile of new 4-wire fence.

Farm.—Besides the improvements above mentioned, we have repaired all the fences on the school farm. We have cultivated about 70 acres of land, cared for about 50 head of cattle, 50 head of hogs and pigs, and 6 horses. We have, also, butchered about 8,000 pounds of beef and pork.

Garden.—Our garden, cared for by the industrial teacher and his detail, was fairly good. We had quantities of radishes, lettuce, beans, peas, beets, asparagus, corn, cabbage, tomatoes, and a few potatoes. It was excellent, considering the year.

Domestic departments.—Under the supervision of a very competent matron, the work in these departments, except the sewing room, has been of the best.

Literary department.—The work in this department has been on a par with that of former years, and as good as two efficient teachers thoroughly interested in their work could make it.

Health.—The health of pupils has been better than during any former year of my administration. Physicians, matrons, and cooks are largely responsible for this improvement. We have in Doctor Wyman, one of the most efficient physicians in the service. Our matrons can not be excelled, and our cooks have been more capable and efficient than those of former years.

Official visits.—We have had Supervisor Dickson and Inspectors Chubbuck and Beede with us during the year. Their visits afforded us much pleasure as well as much benefit. We hope to see them often.

In conclusion, my thanks are due and heartily given to all my employees who have labored faithfully and given me their hearty cooperation; to Ross Guffin, United States Indian agent, for assistance rendered in the management of the school; and to yourself for the favorable consideration which you have always given my requests.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE J. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Ross Guffin, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SHAWNEE.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Shawnee, Okla., September 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Shawnee School and Agency, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

This school and agency is located about 2 miles south of the city of Shawnee and 3 miles north of the city of Tecumseh, the latter being the county seat of Potawatomie County. Shawnee has three railroads, as follows: The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf (now a part of the Rock Island system); the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The Santa Fe road passes through the back grounds of the school and have placed a switch nearby for the unloading of the school freight.

Population.—The population of the three tribes under the jurisdiction of this office are given as follows:

Absentee Shawnee.....	687
Males over 18 years of age.....	256
Females over 14 years of age.....	257
Children between 6 and 16 years.....	174
Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,686
Males over 18 years of age.....	623
Females over 14 years of age.....	640
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	423
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
Total population.....	2,620

Education.—It has been very discouraging to try to accomplish proper results in this school with the equipments and conditions of the old school building as they exist at the present time, however, the employees have worked willingly and contented themselves with the strong hope of better conditions in the near future which, I am glad to believe, will soon be realized.

The usual class-room and industrial work of a reservation school has been carefully carried on during the year with encouraging results, and it is a pleasure to note that the year has been one of cooperation and good feeling among both employees and pupils.

In general.—But little progress has been made among the Kickapoo Indians and the Big Jim band of Absentee Shawnees because of their unsettled condition with reference to their remaining here or removing to Mexico where designing white people are attempting to move them for purely selfish ends. It is an outrage that such a scheme should be carried out; but as I have fully gone over the matter heretofore in special communications I will not say more here.

A new office, four new employees' cottages, and eight Indian houses have been built during the year and two more employees' cottages, a new barn, and a new school warehouse are now in the course of construction and plans are being considered for a new girls' dormitory. A new well with steam pump has been installed which supplies an ample supply of water which, however, is very poor for drinking. A new tank and tower is now being advertised for.

We have been visited by nearly every investigating official in the service during the year, which seems to have resulted much to our benefit. Most of these official visits were in connection with land matters in which this office was of the opinion that the Indians had been unfairly treated and other parties were of the opinion that they had been unfairly dealt with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. THACKERY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., *August 4, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Progress.—The Indians on this reservation are making slow but decided advance in the right direction. Statistics show an increase over last year in the number of acres under cultivation, the amount of grain and vegetables raised, and the value of products of Indian labor disposed of. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that they are becoming better and better able to conduct their own business and wish to do it. With the prosperous condition existing in this section of the country there has been an active demand for labor of all kinds, and consequently every Indian desirous of finding work was able to do so at good wages. There are forty or fifty of the very old who can neither provide for themselves by manual labor nor transact ordinary business.

Inherited lands.—At present the sale of inherited lands is interesting many. There are several old Indians who have no means of supporting themselves and no near relatives to look after them, but who hold inherited lands. Most of these are anxious to sell, but although in every case the bids submitted have been up to or above the appraised value of the land, the Department has seen fit to reject them for the reason that the consideration was deemed insufficient. The old people can not understand this. They do not see why when they wish to sell and are willing to accept the price offered they are not allowed to do so, and in spite of repeated explanations they insist that the Government does not wish them to sell, so that at their death the land will revert to the Government. Already two such old people have died whose last days might have been made more comfortable by a small sum of ready money. I have in a letter to the office explained why the land here is not so valuable now as it was a few years ago, and how the sale of a few pieces of land to the whites, who will come in and clear and make roads, will increase the value of the surrounding lands.

Deaths.—There have been 14 deaths during the year and an equal number of births. Two of those who have died were school children who had been removed to their homes on account of tuberculosis. Six were very old people.

Religious services.—These Indians are Catholics. There has been no priest stationed here for more than three years, but occasional services are held by one from a neighboring town. After the removal of their regular priest it became the custom of the people to bury their dead without any services whatever. In this I am glad to say there has been a great improvement toward the last of the year. At a recent funeral the industrial teacher was called upon by the parents to make a few fitting remarks at the grave, and on another occasion the school children were requested to sing some hymns.

School.—The enrollment for the year was 83; the average attendance 73. There are 95 children of school age. Of these 9 are at Chemawa; 2 are married; 1 is off the reservation; 1 has died since July 1; and 4, over 15, are at home working.

Health.—We have been very fortunate in having no epidemics and very little sickness of any kind in the school. Four school children have died, but all were at home.

Improvements.—During the year two new stairways were built in the girls' building, two new flues in the boys' building, and many little conveniences put in the laundry and elsewhere. Over 300 rods of new fence were also built and many rods repaired by the boys under the supervision of the industrial teacher and farmer. The greatest needs in the way of improvements now are a new stairway in the small boys' building and new window frames in many of the rooms, the dilapidated window frames in these rooms being a continual tax on the strength and patience of those who have the ventilation of the rooms in charge.

Farming and gardening.—Work on the farm and in the gardens was much more encouraging this year than last, as we had a better season. On the school farm we estimate that we will have over 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of potatoes, carrots, rutabagas, cabbage, turnips, and onions, enough for school use and feed for stock through the winter, all the work done by school boys under the direction of the industrial teacher and farmer. The little boys raised some very good vegetables in their own little gardens. Peas, beans, beets, turnips, parsnips, radishes, onions, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, and salsify were planted. Several of the small boys made

Fourth of July money by peddling their vegetables, besides treating the entire school to radishes and young onions. The girls had equal success with their flower gardens.

Official visits.—Superintendent Reel and Supervisor Chalcraft visited the school during the vacation months, and the latter returned in the winter while school was in session. Both of these visits were enjoyed by us. We were especially gratified by the comments on the homelike atmosphere of the school.

Employees.—The employees of this school without exception have performed good and faithful work during the last year, and have contributed their full share toward the successful administration of its affairs.

Conclusion.—I wish to express to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to all officers of the Department my sincere thanks for their kind assistance and support in all matters pertaining to the management of affairs at this school.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Dr. ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 25, 1903.*

SIR: I submit herewith my fifth annual report as United States Indian agent at this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1903. At that date the agency régime terminated after a period of thirty-eight years, my father, the well-known pioneer, Lindsay Applegate, having been the first agent, commencing his period of service in June, 1865. I began service as his interpreter and clerk October 12 of the same year, before the ratification of the Klamath treaty of 1864 and before there were any white settlers east of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon. Fort Klamath and several other military posts in southeastern Oregon were the only points occupied by people of our race.

The several tribes who were parties to the treaty of October 14, 1864, Klamaths, Modocs, Paiutes (Snakes), and the subsequent Snake treaty of August 12, 1865, relinquished by those agreements an area lying in southeastern Oregon and northern California aggregating about 20,000 square miles and agreed to remain within the tract which was set apart for their permanent residence and to be known as the Klamath Reservation, a tract embracing less than one-tenth of the magnificent domain which they gave up to the Government by the said treaties.

Of this reservation they lost by the erroneous Mercer survey of 1871, 621,824.28 acres, for which they look to Congress for indemnification in the sum of \$537,007.20. Their contention is so well known that it is not necessary to refer to the matter in detail. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs succinctly states the truth in the following language:

There can be no doubt as to the title of the Indians to their reservation, including the lands excluded by the erroneous survey. If any doubt ever existed on this point it was removed by the decision of the district court of the United States (87 Fed. Rep., 533) in which the status of the reservation is very fully and accurately stated.

In my report of November 24, 1900, I said: "These Indians have patiently waited for more than thirty years for recognition of their rights to the land given them by treaty stipulation, and a settlement with them should no longer be deferred." This statement I repeat with added emphasis. It is earnestly hoped that this agreement will be ratified at the coming session of Congress, that these Indians be no longer compelled to await the pleasure of the Government in fulfilling its solemn treaty stipulations.

All Secretaries of the Interior, of all parties, and all Commissioners of Indian Affairs since this matter was first brought to their attention, have not failed to realize the equity of the Indian contention and have strongly urged Congressional action. April 16, 1902, the Senate of the United States passed a bill authorizing an appropriation to carry out the McLaughlin agreement to compensate the Indians, but in the rush of business in the House of Representatives at that session the measure, though on the calendar, was not reached.

From a report made by the Committee of Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives on February 21, 1903, upon this subject, I quote this language:

The Indians of the Klamath Reservation in Oregon receive no rations or annuities from the Government of the United States; they have no funds to their credit in the Treasury of the United States; they are self-supporting, earning their living by stock raising, laboring, etc.; they have taken allot-

ments of land in severalty, and the money they will receive for the ceded lands will enable them to improve their allotments and otherwise make themselves more comfortable. Their lands are reported to be more suitable for grazing than for other uses, and it will be helpful for them to increase their supply of stock cattle. It is believed, from the report of their present self-sustaining condition, that they will make good use of the money they will receive under the bill. Your committee are of the opinion that this measure of justice should be accorded these deserving Indians, who gave the Government a magnificent domain and in return have received practically nothing.

This matter being of paramount importance I have called attention to it first in this report. As a measure of simple justice to a people, who, on account of their consistent loyalty and the readiness with which they gave up to white settlement a princely domain which has already added much to the wealth of two States, as well as for their prompt acceptance of our civilization, they are deserving at least of the fulfillment on the part of our great Government of its solemn promises to them. I sincerely hope that Congress at its coming session will promptly and without hesitation pass the bill to afford them the relief desired.

In this connection I wish to say that I am confident that the plan of settlement outlined in the agreement made with these Indians by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin at Klamath Agency, June 17, 1901, will be most satisfactory to the Indians. The reservation, with its area of 1,800 square miles, consisting of meadow lands lying on the lakes and rivers and upland grazing lands, is essentially a stock country. On account of its altitude and contiguity to the Cascade Mountains it is so subject to summer frosts as to make farming a very uncertain occupation, except in the most favored localities, and the assistance which would be given the Indians through the purchase of stock cattle and otherwise, as per the terms of the McLaughlin agreement, would put them in a position which, under proper management, would make them a very prosperous people. The clause of the McLaughlin agreement to which I would particularly refer as embracing the most satisfactory plan for the settlement of the indemnity, if the proper appropriation should be made by Congress, is Article III of the agreement, which reads as follows:

ART. III. It is agreed that of the amount to be paid to the said Klamath and other Indians, as stipulated in Article II of this agreement, the sum of \$25,000 shall be paid in cash pro rata, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging to said Klamath and other tribes, and under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Indian Agency, within one hundred and fifty days from and after the date of the ratification of this agreement, and the sum of \$350,000 shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and shall draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which interest shall be paid to said Indians annually per capita in cash, and that the remainder of said sum of \$357,007.20, after the payment of the legal fees of attorneys having duly approved contracts, shall be expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon requisition of the Indians through the United States Indian agent, in the drainage and irrigation of their lands, and the purchase of stock cattle for issue to said Indians, and for such other purposes as may, in his opinion, best promote their welfare: *Provided*, That beneficiaries whose allotments will not be benefited by the irrigation systems construed under this provision shall not bear any of the expense of such irrigation construction, and shall, as nearly as practicable, receive an equivalent in value of the stock cattle or other articles heretofore contemplated, that each beneficiary may thus receive his or her proportionate share of the benefits: *And provided further*, That in addition to the interest on the fund deposited in the United States Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend for the benefit of said Indians, including reasonable cash payments per capita, not to exceed 10 per cent per annum of the principal fund, upon a majority of the male adult Indians of Klamath Agency petitioning for same through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The State claim to swamp lands.—Another thing which paralyzes the progress of the reservation and which therefore calls for the earliest possible adjustment, is the claim of the State of Oregon, under the swamp land grant from the general Government of March 12, 1860, to 92,378.09 acres. Should this question, which is now pending before the Department, be decided adversely to the Indians it would be a sad blow to them. In such event it would make it necessary to reallocate, in whole or in part, to 430 allottees. The present status of the matter is most unfortunate as it discourages improvement and engenders a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, which seriously interferes with the development of the reservation and the progress of the people. The situation is a wholly unexpected one to them, and they are prone to think this an uncalled-for attempt to take from them the cream of the parcel which is left them of the princely domain of their fathers.

Until this question is decided the allotments already made can not pass to approval, the Indians can not secure their first patents nor the privileges which would come to them with their changed status as allottees. Neither can additional allotments be made to the children as authorized by act of Congress at the session of 1902, nor to a considerable number of Indians who have been found since the last allotting was done on the reservation in 1900 to be entitled by blood to lands on this reservation. And cases where errors have heretofore been made in the field by allotting agents, and cases of duplicate allotments must likely remain unadjusted until the swamp-land case is settled and allotting can be resumed.

The original claim of the Indians to the lands which constitute the Klamath Reservation, in pursuance of a right which I believe our Government has always recognized in dealing with the Indian people, has not been relinquished by them and I feel that an equitable decision must sustain them in their claim to the area now left them as their reservation and which was confirmed to them by solemn treaty with the United States. For the welfare of these people, and for the improvement of the reservation, I hope this question can be brought to a speedy settlement.

Leasing of lands.—The leasing of the lands of the reservation is a subject upon which there has been much correspondence during the year. Neither the Indians nor myself have been particularly favorable to the idea of pasturing the tribal lands, although under the advice of your office the permit system has been introduced; and so far, though the season was well advanced before it was inaugurated, seven permits have been given to cover localities where the stock so pastured would as little as possible interfere with the pasturage of animals belonging to the Indians themselves. The revenue to the tribes so far from this source has aggregated \$1,036.

The policy seems to be a very good one, though great care will have to be taken in selecting the grazing lands which can be used in this way, as much of the unallotted lands are timbered uplands, not usually abounding in feed and often dry and sterile, so that pastured animals are likely to drift to the watered and otherwise favored areas where they are liable to interfere with the grazing of Indian stock. Notwithstanding this fact, the system can, with care in selecting the localities for pasture, be made a source of considerable revenue to the tribes. The area of the reservation is so great, being over 1,800 square miles, and the surrounding country being almost entirely devoted to stock raising, it is a very difficult matter to keep off straggling animals which stray onto the reservation of their own accord. I have zealously endeavored to regulate this matter and with considerable success.

I am confident that no considerable bands of either horses or cattle belonging to any single individual are now running on the reservation without the owner having either arranged for pasturing with allottees or taken out a permit for tribal land pasturage. No efforts will be spared to bring to time all stockmen who at least have stock enough to prove a menace to the interests of the Indians.

Under informal contracts with allottees, numbering between 90 and 100, a considerable number of cattle, aggregating about 8,220 head, are pasturing in Indian inclosures, without depriving the stock belonging to the Indians of the feed which they require. The Indians pasture these animals usually from about May 1 to October 1 for about \$1 a head, an arrangement from which it will be seen they derive quite a considerable revenue. My policy has always been to encourage the allottees to inclose their lands with good substantial fences, and in this work I give them all possible assistance. By fencing the lands they can the better keep their own animals in hand, and also derive a revenue from pasturing outside stock. The pasturing of outside stock is a powerful incentive to the fencing of the Indian lands. In many instances the cattlemen have assisted in fencing the Indian allotments as a part of the consideration for pasturage, especially in cases where the Indians were too poor to fence their own lands. No contract is made by an Indian for pasturage except for a single season and without the positive stipulation that the animals so pastured are to be kept on the lands of the individual allottees; not being permitted to trespass on the tribal lands or the lands of other allottees.

Notwithstanding that this informal and temporary system of pasturing the allotted lands is quite satisfactory to the Indians, is an incentive to the improvement of their lands and affords them a very satisfactory revenue, I shall be glad when the status of the allotments shall reach a point where these lands can be rented formally under the direction of your office and for a period of years, whenever this can be done without disadvantage to the interests of the allottees concerned.

Of course I assume that this formal system can not well be adopted until the swamp-land contention of the State can be settled and the allotments are actually confirmed to the Indians. So the supreme importance of this swamp-land subject again appears, for we shall not reach a satisfactory status on the reservation until this disquieting State claim is no longer a menace to the improvement and tranquility of the reservation.

Population.—In this matter the changes which have occurred have not been great; 52 deaths and 48 births have been reported. The relative number in each tribe has changed somewhat. Twenty-one Modocs returned from the Indian Territory have been added to the list. A few long-missing wanderers of the Klamath tribe have returned and are presenting evidences of their right to enrollment on account of their blood and have had their names placed on the rolls. As shown by the census just completed the population by tribes is as follows:

Klamath	744
Modoc	238
Paiute	102
Pit River	82

Of these there are—

Males	542
Females	624
Of school ages, both sexes	318
Males over 18	305
Females over 14	424

The list as now constituted contains the names of about 185 nonresidents, a number of whom are allottees though not residing on the reservation. With them are about 80 children of school age, many of whom are attending white schools. Twenty-four pupils are attending nonreservation Indian schools, these being Phoenix, Carlisle, and Chemawa training schools.

It is doubtless true that there are names which have long been borne on the rolls of a few Indians not allottees, who in case allotting should be resumed might not clearly prove their right to allotments, a right which they claim from reason of their blood. There are a number of others, not allotted, who undoubtedly possess the right. Of course, in case allotting should be resumed after the settlement of the State's claim to swamp land the rights of all Indians whose names are borne on the rolls would have to be carefully determined, so that when the allotments are finally completed the list can be made absolutely correct and hence permanent.

More from force of habit than otherwise I mention the Molala, though no longer classified separately from the Klamaths. A very few picturesque old-timers of this blood remain to remind us of the race of stalwart and active hunters who long inhabited the Cascade Mountains after their secession from the parent Cayuse tribe, but with the advent of the white people and the inauguration of the reservation system were divided up and placed on several reservations and so disappeared as a tribe.

The old chiefs.—Following the subject of population, I think it only fair again to mention the old chiefs who were valuable allies of the whites in the early days of contention with the Indians of southeastern Oregon and northern California. These initial days of stress and warfare would have been much more prolonged and more bloody indeed had not the Klamaths remained faithful friends to the whites during both the Modoc and Paiute wars, thus proving a strong protection to the infant settlements. Of the 26 chiefs who signed the great treaty of October 14, 1864, when the various tribes of southeastern Oregon and northern California, whose ancestral possessions covered an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, agreed to give up to white settlements all but a small area of this magnificent domain, there are only four survivors, who are now old and poor and who ask for a small gratuity of say \$10 or \$20 each per month, to make them more comfortable during their few remaining days upon earth.

These men are Allen David, Henry Blowe, Le lu, and Charley Preston. The first two were successively head chief of the Klamath tribe, the third was the principal chief of the Cowumkan Klamaths and the last was official interpreter at the treaty council of 1864, he having learned the Chinook tongue when upon incursions into the early white settlements in northern Oregon. These men have always supported the Government in its efforts for the control and improvement of their people and have never given aid or comfort to the enemies of law or order. They are, in their old age, as faithful and loyal as ever and are indeed men whose consistent and honorable lives would be a credit to people of any blood or nationality. Would it not be a generous thing for the Government to grant the small pittance that these picturesque old chiefs ask in recognition of their long and faithful services? If anything is done it ought to be done soon for these feeble representatives of the early days will ere long join their warriors in the "land of the hereafter."

Irrigation.—I regret that I am not able to report such progress in this work as I had hoped for, although the work is in the hands of George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, an official thoroughly skilled in this important work. The cause of this want of progress has been mainly because the work has not been commenced annually in early spring, when the Indians have no work of their own on hand to interfere. From April 1 until the Indians begin their work in rounding up their stock, late in the month of June, is the best time to employ them in irrigation work. During that time a large force could be employed without interfering with their work on their allotments, especially in haying, which work consumes most of the summer, and in many instances the autumn months also, and is participated in by a

great majority of the Indians. The winters are quite severe at our altitude of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, and the making of an abundance of hay for the Indian stock is a work that must not be neglected. Neither is it possible to gather so large a force in the fall for the irrigation work, after haying is over with most of the Indians, because at that season many of them are occupied until winter in getting in their winter supplies, providing wood for the agency and schools and for themselves, freighting for the Government and for themselves, etc. At that season also the annual trip to the mountains to hunt and to gather wild fruit occurs, a custom which has been practiced for ages, and which, while it must be regulated so as to conform to the rules in force in the national park and Cascade Forest Reserve, it is not desirable to prohibit.

The failure to make so great progress on the Modoc Point ditch as we had so earnestly hoped for, both last year and this, has been clearly because the work was not commenced either year in early spring, and not until the season had arrived for the Indians to take up the work of their farms and stock ranches. At the date of this writing, September 25, a considerable force is at work on the Crooked Creek ditch under the supervision of Mr. William E. Cope, an irrigation engineer, and it is hoped that the work of completing this ditch can be accomplished this fall, not only that the Indians through whose allotments the ditch will extend will get the benefit of it the next season, but that the Klamath School farm, which needs it greatly, will be greatly improved by it next year. If the Crooked Creek ditch can be completed this fall so that a large construction force can resume work on the Modoc Point ditch in early spring, say, as early as April 1, we shall hope for decided progress on that most desirable work next summer.

Return of the Modocs.—After the conclusion of the Modoc war of 1872-73, the remnant of the rebellious band of the famous Captain Jack, 152 in number, were sent to Fort D. A. Russell, in Wyoming, and later were given a reservation at Quapaw, in the northeastern corner of the Indian Territory. When allotments were made to them in 1890 the band had decreased to 68. A few quietly drifted back from time to time, probably not to exceed a dozen altogether, and by the spring of 1893 but 47 remained. Under date of May 22, 1903, I received a telegram from your office as follows:

Quapaw agent reports that the Modocs, 47 in all, are making ready to remove at their own expense to Klamath Reservation, raising the necessary money by leasing their lands and selling their stock. The agent says about 10 are hesitating, while the others may start at any moment. He asks for instructions. Before replying, office would like to know how they would be received by your Indians and how cared for should they remove. Wire answer.

My reply was in these words:

Indians here will not object to Modocs coming. They can work for or rent lands from other Indians. We have plenty of room and work.

Most of those who participated in the tragedy of the Modoc war have passed already to the happy hunting grounds, and the few old survivors, as well as their descendants feel very lonely in an alien land, and it is but natural that they should wish to join their kindred in their old country, for the Indians are essentially home-lovers, and homesickness as much perhaps as climatic changes adds to their rapid decimation if taken far away from their native land. The Modoc war was a tragedy, as much so, perhaps, considering the comparatively small number of Indians who participated in it, as any Indian war which has ever occurred on the continent; but time has largely overcome the animosities which it engendered, and no one I think, either among the whites or Indians, will object to the return of this sad remnant of a warlike band.

So far only 21 of the 47 have returned, but if the others should come they can find plenty to do, though the Government should grant them no additional concessions as to land. We only ask that they yield a cheerful obedience to the rules of the reservation, and especially that they eschew the Indians' vital enemy, strong drink.

The Klamath Training School.—This school, which took rank as a training school on July 1, and which has been for some years under the able management of Supt. Anna C. Egan, is certainly one of the best in the service. I submit herewith Superintendent Egan's report for the year ending June 30, 1903, which clearly epitomizes conditions in the school, not only as to the needs of the school, but treats, among other things, of the falling off in attendance, which is mainly attributable to the progress of tubercular disease, a malady which, in spite of all efforts which can be made to curtail its ravages, seems to be slowly but surely spreading among the people of this reservation.

The discipline of the school is admirable, and progress in all essentials is unmistakable and pronounced. Especial attention has been paid to industrial training and with excellent results. Quite every boy who goes to his life work from the Klamath School will go well equipped for the improvement of his own lands or to do creditable work in farming, carpentering or in whatever line he has had especial

training and practice. The girls will go as competent housekeepers, and will be found well trained in all essential domestic lines. Already the girls who have had the benefit of the careful instruction in housekeeping in the Klamath School are much in demand among the white settlers in the communities adjacent to the reservation.

You will notice, I am sure, the reference Miss Egan makes to the fitness of the Klamath School, with its large area of lands, for the development of the industries of stock raising and dairying, and her statement that in time these industries may be developed until not only sufficient to supply the demands of the school, but to be also made a source of revenue to it.

This is true, but the present status of the farm presents an area, only a comparatively small part of which is available for profitable cultivation, both on account of the semiarid condition of the higher lands and the marshy character of the low lands which border Klamath Lake and its principal affluent, Wood River. To get the best results, and, in fact any commensurate returns from the large area constituting the school farm, the higher lands must be irrigated, and the low lands must be drained both by opening up the mouth of Wood River, where extensive bars exist, and by diking the river, which is the boundary line between the reservation and the white man's country.

The condition the present season is most unsatisfactory, both from reason of the shortness of the hay crop, as the result of a cold spring and rainless summer, and because the white people on the west side of Wood River have diked their side of the stream, thus throwing the surplus waters on to the portion of the marsh which lies on the school farm, making it impossible to cut any wild grass on large areas of meadow which has heretofore yielded a large amount of hay. This distressing condition can only be relieved by disposing of a larger number of cattle than usual of the Klamath School herd this fall, and in increased energy in the effort to complete the Crooked Creek ditch, heretofore referred to, which would so improve the character of the drier portion of the school farm as that another season there would be no danger from a shortage of forage for the animals belonging to the school and agency.

Capitalists have lately purchased large areas of swamp land lying on the west side of Wood River, and to reclaim that land it is reported that a dredging machine will be brought into the country in the spring for use in draining these lands. Their initial work would probably be to cut a channel through the Wood River bar and this we hope would so reduce the elevation of the water as to drain a large area of our swamp. If not, we shall have to undertake next season the diking of our bank of Wood River in sheer defense, to exclude the surplus waters which the enterprising white man has thrown upon us.

Miss Egan refers to the plans and specifications for an elaborate water system which have heretofore been submitted, and which are in your office, and suggests that a plan will be submitted which will probably meet the wants of the school and be far less expensive. While I shall at a very early date submit the cheaper plan to which she refers, with the assumption that the more elaborate and consequently more expensive system, of which you have the plans, has not been adopted on account of the cost, I yet hope that the elaborate system will be speedily adopted and that little time may be consumed in its inauguration, as certainly few sites for a permanent school are more satisfactory than the Klamath School possesses. Certainly no place has a finer stream of water contiguous, and the estimated expense of a system which would give the school an ample supply of as fine water as there is in the world for use, and that would afford excellent protection from fire, and, with the same machinery, furnish the power for an electric lighting system, would not be too expensive at the estimated price of \$15,000 or \$16,000.

In considering the fact that the average attendance at the Klamath School is considerably reduced since last year, it is worth while to realize that aside from the progress of consumption among the Klamath Indians, we have given up for non-reservation training schools from the schools of this agency 24 pupils, and that 11 have entered white schools adjacent to the reservation. While the placing of these pupils in nonreservation schools, both white and Indian, reduces the average of our schools at home I have interposed no objection, knowing that the policy of your office is to supply the nonreservation schools as far as possible, and also to permit Indian children to go to such white schools as may not object to their coming.

The Yainax Training School.—I submit a very brief annual report by Mr. Knott C. Egbert, late the very efficient superintendent of the school at Yainax and now continued as the assistant superintendent under the new régime. This school, as often before stated, is located at the old Yainax subagency, about 40 miles east of this place, and contiguous to that portion of the reservation where a considerable portion of the Klamaths reside, as well as the Modocs, Paiutes, and Pit Rivers. The school has had a prosperous year. There being a larger school population adjacent to draw from, it is less difficult to maintain the desired average attendance than at Klamath.

The hay crop was unusually good and the garden a decided success, though no greater than in the case of the Klamath school. In both of these schools much attention has been paid to the gardens, and well-directed industry has resulted in raising a great abundance of vegetables for the schools, excepting, of course, potatoes which can not be successfully grown in our gardens on account of summer frosts.

Much work has been done in repairing, renovating, and repainting the old buildings, so that they are in much better condition than usual and make a much better appearance.

The new building, the girl's dormitory authorized for Yainax, is in process of construction and when complete will be a great help to the school, as it will relieve the congestion in the single old building, which has for years been in use as a dormitory for both boys and girls, schoolrooms, dining room, and kitchen, etc. With the completion of the new building it will be practicable to increase the average attendance considerably.

The need of a practical water system for both use and fire protection remains an important need at Yainax, as so often before mentioned. Of the many plans mentioned none have yet been authorized. I shall make the matter the subject of a special communication at an early date.

Fort Bidwell Training School.—This school is now under charge of Charles D. Rakestraw, an official who has had many years experience in the Indian school work. I have been accustomed to refer to this school in my annual reports, since the Paiutes, who reside near Bidwell and who furnish most of the pupils for that school, were originally established on the Klamath Reservation at Yainax and are intimately related to the Yainax Paiutes. I was some time ago instructed by your office to do everything practicable to fill up this school to its capacity, as well as our school at Greenville, but found this a very difficult thing to do through correspondence alone. Though not knowing what success Superintendent Rakestraw has had in securing pupils from the nonreservation Paiutes and Pit Rivers, I am informed that he has shown great energy in his efforts to get them and has made several trips for that purpose.

Offenses.—I can not better present the character of the damnable liquor traffic than in the language of my last report:

The evil of illicit liquor traffic around the outskirts of the reservation seems to grow with the increase of values within the lines, and is always a menace to the peace and prosperity of our reservation people. All other evils combined are not so destructive to the prospects of the Indian, so productive of crime and turmoil, and so discouraging to men and women who labor to educate these people and fashion them into happy homekeepers and worthy citizens of our great Republic as this one thing.

The ease with which any man, no matter what his character, can secure a Government license to sell liquors by the gallon, even on the line of the Indian reservation, is responsible for much of the trouble. The authority does not confer upon him the right to sell in less quantities than a gallon, nor in any quantity to an Indian; but he establishes his place of business not to observe the law, but to make money any way—every way possible—and he finds devious ways, through the aid of unprincipled assistants, to convey the liquor to the Indians, and it is very difficult, and often impossible, to secure the evidence under which an indictment can be brought. The greatest vigilance sometimes fails to fix the crime. The Indian does not wish to give away the offender. He wants the liquor. The offender wants the money, and locks his secret in his callous soul. Some judges hesitate to take action against a middleman, though ever ready to punish a saloon keeper, while the middleman, the cringing degenerate who conveys the liquor to the Indian, most likely to some secluded spot in the dead hours of the night, is the only man we can reach.

The difficulty of securing evidence is the stumbling block in the way of success. The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a fund should be provided for use in efforts to fix the responsibility of furnishing liquors to Indians is undoubtedly correct. In fact, such a fund is indispensable to success in this most valuable work. In many cases the matter of furnishing liquor to Indians is done in a way so guarded that only the most judicious detective work could promise any hope of finding out who the responsible parties are. During the year some good work has been done in endeavoring to break up the illicit liquor business around the reservation, and the greatest possible vigilance will continue to be exercised along this line.

Aside from the whisky cases, little trouble has occurred from violations of the law during the year. Such shortcomings as are denominated "Indian offenses" in our regulations have had the careful attention of the judges and police officers, and generally with very satisfactory results. Few communities of a thousand people of any race have so few difficulties of a serious character to adjudicate.

A young Modoc, known as George Harding or George Modoc, was found dead near Yainax some time ago. Some circumstances surrounding the case seemed somewhat suspicious, and there is a strong feeling that he was murdered. On the other hand, as the young man, whose body was found on the range and somewhat distant from residences, was a consumptive, it is most likely that he died from tubercular

hemorrhage. Threats have been made, I am informed, against the life of Grant Smith, a suspect, and I am keeping him in hand until an investigation can be made. The case I shall prepare for the United States circuit court at Portland, Oreg., if the initial investigation does not plainly prove that George died from natural causes.

Health conditions.—As heretofore mentioned in my annual reports, tuberculosis is the most serious malady to which the people of this reservation are subject, and it is a sad fact that it is gradually increasing. A number of pupils have been removed from the schools on account of the disease during the last year, and quite a number of deaths have occurred among the pupils and the outside Indians from this disease. Its ravages have been so serious that when a patient is conscious that the dreaded disease has fixed itself upon him he is prone to lose all hope, and I think the end is often hastened by his inaction and want of faith in all efforts through treatment, nourishment, and exercise to resist the course of the disease. The friends, too, having no hope, fail to encourage the needed fight for life, and too often crowd around the patient with the most serious aspect, awaiting the issue which they regard as near at hand.

I have no doubt that in many cases death is hastened by these conditions, and it is an almost hopeless matter to convince the Indians of the wrong that is unintentionally done the patient by this injudicious custom. If I mistake not, consumption is a serious menace to Indians on other reservations and among Indians elsewhere, and the conditions call for careful isolation of patients and the most persistent efforts in every way to curtail the march of the dreaded destroyer. I submit herewith a communication from the senior physician of this reservation, Dr. Stacy Hemenway, an old and experienced practitioner, whose observations, I think, may be of value elsewhere if presented with this report:

Finding that we have to contend more with diseases of a tubercular nature than any other, especially pulmonary tuberculosis, our endeavor has always been, wherever practicable, to direct that the children should breathe pure, fresh air in the right manner. The art of breathing pure, wholesome atmosphere should receive a great deal of attention, much more attention than is generally given it, if we are to stay the progress of tuberculosis, which is proving so fatal to the Indian race. This, however, is not urged to the exclusion of appropriate medical treatment.

As we are not supplied with expensive means to combat tubercular diseases, we should by all means avail ourselves of the natural advantages afforded us by the cultivation of the art of breathing, to prevent the extensive increase of pulmonary tuberculosis. We wish to place the individual in such a condition of health that he may be able to resist the encroachments of this disease. Good nourishment, good air, and appropriate exercise will do much in limiting the spread of tuberculosis. Attention to the proper development of the lungs in childhood is of the utmost importance. For this purpose we have frequently insisted upon the employment of proper breathing exercises in the open air and sunlight. It is possible for a person to exercise his whole body, to keep it strong and well, simply by breathing properly in the open air and warm sunlight.

Of course other therapeutic measures, where available, should not be neglected, in the treatment of tuberculosis. All the various forms of medical and hygienic treatment should be duly considered that may be applicable in the management of any case of this disease.

With regard to the more expensive, and perhaps superior methods of treatment of tubercular diseases, I would suggest that the Indian Department take steps to establish a sanitarium in some healthful district, say in Arizona or New Mexico, for the treatment of tubercular cases, with hospital connected therewith, under the direction of some physician or expert, or board of physicians and experts, whose investigations and study of the disease might be carried out much on the same lines as pursued by Prof. von Berhing. Prof. von Berhing holds that human beings, like animals, can be rendered immune by inoculation with the tuberculosis toxin obtained from cows. This is a matter well worthy of being investigated by governmental authority.

With reference to the sanitary conditions of the school buildings, and other matters pertaining to health conditions at this agency, I think the statements contained in my reply to Circular No. 99-2, dated Department of the Interior, July 1, 1903, satisfactorily explains the existing health conditions, and will bear repetition here:

"The present plans of the buildings do not foster disease among the pupils. The buildings are always kept in excellent sanitary condition, and are not overcrowded. No local causes for diseases exist in or about the school buildings. I do not believe any such conditions have ever been allowed to exist here which would cause disease in any form, except by some mishap or chance. A contagious skin disease might spread, or measles might spread, as did occur here some three years ago. Eye diseases have also spread, but were checked by careful management. That the school buildings foster disease seems to be a whim prevalent among the Indians here and is only a whim pure and simple. They do not or can not realize how disease develops among themselves.

"To illustrate this point with reference to the development of diseases among many of these Indians, I can not do better than to quote a few lines from one of my talks given before the pupils of the boarding school here last winter:

"We can point out one place where we found 17 persons ranging from infancy to old age, all occupying a small space of ground, in one of their wickiup style of houses. The air was so extremely vitiated by respiration, perspiration, expectoration, and dirty, filthy clothing, that we could only remain inside for a few minutes. This was a place where the seeds of disease were sown, from which there have already resulted four deaths from consumption within a period of about eighteen months from the time the place was visited by Mr. Loosley and myself.

"Indian children, I mean the full-blooded Indian children, owing to their inherited wild nature, can not endure too much close confinement in the schoolroom. An elementary education, as a rule, will suffice for their wants through life. There may be exceptions to this rule, in a very few instances, where one of bright mind might be developed into almost perfect manhood or womanhood through mental and physical culture. They should however, as a rule, receive more encouragement to learn all branches of industry. Here, in this country of stock and grass, the farming and dairying interests should be better developed under the supervision of a competent stockman and farmer, with a wife equally competent in her part of the work. Cleanliness in milking and caring for the milk, cream,

butter, and cheese should be most thoroughly taught. I think this matter should receive the fullest attention in the workings of this agency, which will have the effect of contributing to a better state of health among these people."

In conclusion, I would respectfully call attention to the necessity of revising the medical supply list. Some of the more recent and modern forms of medicines should be furnished—for instance, the alkaloidal medicines, together with a few other useful medicinal substances not on our present supply list. The alkaloidal medicines are the best remedial agents for the physician to use in the Indian service, as they are always reliable and ready for dispensing.

Cascade Forest Reserve.—As per the instructions of your Office, I have cooperated as far as practicable with the authorities who have charge of the Cascade Forest Reserve, not only to prevent violations of the game laws of the State, but to prevent trespass, especially the starting of fires. As before, I have kept some of the most vigilant policemen in the forest during the time the Indians have spent in the mountains while hunting and gathering wild fruit. This police surveillance is important also, as through this means we can better guard against the work of the illicit whisky men. Although the summer has been unusually long and dry, fewer fires have occurred in the forest than in previous years. Under the division of forestry the Government maintains a very efficient force of fire wardens, directed by a capable supervisor, and the dangers from devastating fires is rapidly being reduced to a minimum. On the Indian reservation several fires have occurred in the forest, and the Indians have done some very efficient work in extinguishing them.

Crater Lake National Park.—Since the establishment of a national park of 249 square miles, embracing Crater Lake and its environs, within the Cascade Timber Reserve, increased vigilance has been necessary to prevent hunting within the new park where game is to be absolutely protected. A considerable portion of the national park is so contiguous to the Indian reservation that it is going to be a little difficult to prevent some hunting within the protected area, at least until the boundaries of the new park are surveyed and carefully marked. All Indians who go into the mountains are fully cautioned in regard to this matter, and I apprehend no great trouble, since very few of them will purposely violate the rules for the control of the mountain areas.

Conclusion.—Having terminated a five-year period as United States Indian agent on June 30 last, I am still, as superintendent of the agency and schools, continuing to the best of my ability and in the light of a long and often eventful experience, the care and instruction of these people, hoping yet to see many of them take their places among their white brethren as capable home builders and worthy citizens.

There is much to contend with in this work, and too often a man who has a most vexatious burden to carry in endeavoring to transact the multifarious duties of an Indian agent receives too little aid and comfort from the white people around the reservation who should encourage and uphold his authority. It would be unfair indeed not to mention with gratitude that there are those about a reservation who do appreciate the unspeakable difficulties of an agent's position and who assist and encourage him. It is also true, alas, that from the outside come often the things which corrupt the youth and disparage the good work done within the lines.

The task of the men within the Klamath Reservation since its establishment has been a trying and vexatious one and without adequate compensation, but I believe the work accomplished in changing a peculiarly wild and warlike race of Indians into a community of practical farmers and quiet pastoral people, within the brief period of thirty-eight years, has been a work worthy of commendation.

Very respectfully,

O. C. APPLEGATE,
Superintendent and late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., June 30, 1903.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my report on the Klamath school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Attendance.—School closed this year with an enrollment of 103 pupils, seven less than the capacity limit calls for. In my report of last year I tried to show that health conditions were such among this school's population that it would not be possible another year to make an average of 110 pupils unless we could induce Indians living off the reservation to put their children in school. An effort was made to this effect and promises secured from parents, but not one of these children was presented for enrollment. The census this year shows that the school's population has fallen from 150 to 107, so the outlook for a perfect attendance for the next year is even poorer than it was last year.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been very good; no epidemics of any kind. Seven children were withdrawn during the year because of the rapid development of the usual inherited tubercular troubles and five of them have since died.

Progress in studies.—Excellent progress was made in class-room work this past year in spite of the fact that two of the vacancies existing in the teaching force were not filled permanently until late in the year. Credit for the success obtained in the literary work is due to the indefatigable efforts of the principal teacher, Mr. Shirley R. Cragg.

All the prescribed holidays were appropriately celebrated by a good programme, the Christmas programme in particular being pronounced by others as well as myself the best ever witnessed in or out of the service.

General discipline.—Marked improvement can be seen each year in the morals and manners of these children. An incorrigible does not exist in the school to-day. It now takes very little effort to make the unruly inclined see the error of their way and to get them to change their course quickly. Several individuals are evincing a good deal of self-respect, as is shown in the care of their persons and the interest and pride they take in their work. These are examples that will in time leaven the whole school, as these children are quick to follow example, good or bad, that is set by their people.

Advancement in the trades and domestic duties.—The boys that have been regularly detailed to the carpenter and blacksmith have made good progress in their trades. The girls likewise in kitchen, laundry, and sewing room have become very proficient in these different branches of household duties.

Farming and gardening.—The usual amount of land was plowed this spring, but owing to a scarcity of seed grain in the country the usual amount of seed was not sown, so there will be a shortage in our grain crop. The outlook for a hay crop is also at this time discouraging.

Stock raising and dairying.—This is a department that I trust before long will be made a specialty of at this school, as it is the one industry that can be depended upon for a good living in this country. At present the school owns a fine herd that could easily be developed to supply not only all the needs of the school in the way of beef, milk, and butter, but it could besides be made a source of good income to the school. The Crooked Creek ditch that is at present in course of construction will do much toward forwarding the plans we have in this respect. Once completed, hundreds of acres of arid lands will be reclaimed for pasture purposes.

Poultry.—Our efforts toward developing this industry have not met with the success we anticipated this year, but we are not discouraged, and we hope to be able to report favorably on this subject another year. At present our little flock of hens supplies us with eggs enough for the use of the school.

Improvements.—Plans and estimates for a water system that have been under consideration by very practical heads, and that is designed to meet all the requirements of the former elaborate and very expensive systems that have been asked for but never granted, because of the expense no doubt, will shortly be submitted, and as it will cost less than an eighth of the price of the former system, we hope it may be granted us, as it is such a necessity.

A calf shed, shelter for 40 calves, and a meat house we intend to complete before winter. No other improvements needed.

The schools and the Indians are to be congratulated that the Indian Office saw fit to appoint you, sir, as bonded superintendent, in the event of the discontinuance of the position of agent, for thereby we have the assurance that the same peaceful, prosperous policy that has characterized your administration these past five years will continue. And I trust that you will be able to carry out your many plans for the improvement of the schools and the people, and that you will be assisted in so doing by the powers at Washington.

Thanking you for the courtesy and kindness you have always shown me, and trusting that the new relations that will begin with to-morrow may be as pleasant as those that existed in the past three years, I beg to sign myself,

Very respectfully,

O. C. APPLGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

ANNA C. EGAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAINAX SCHOOL.

YAINAX, OREG., August 26, 1908.

SIR: The average attendance of this school during the past fiscal year was 96, with an enrollment slightly in excess of that. During March and April we had a good deal of pneumonia at the school, and in July and early part of August this disease was frequent on the reservation. One death at the school resulted in part from pneumonia, another pupil died of tuberculosis, and at home there were several other deaths of pupils.

Four children went from the school in September to a nonreservation school. The prejudice against going away to school has been largely overcome.

Employees have been quite efficient and agreeable, and it is to be hoped that the numerous transfers will bring an equally good set for the coming year.

About 200,000 feet of lumber has been manufactured at the sawmill since last October, and some of it used in the construction of buildings and other improvements; the greater part of it is designed for a new girls' dormitory, the plans for which have been approved and construction authorized. After ten or fifteen years' pleading for an appropriation for this purpose, it has been thought best to go ahead with the work.

The plant needs many buildings and other improvements. I understand there has been a planer here for two years, and I see no reason why two years more should not see shops, schoolhouses, wagon shed, cow barn, etc., erected. Mr. O. C. Kimbrough is the efficient machinist most of the time in charge of the saw-mill plant, which is located 7 miles from the school by the new road. A building 30 by 66 feet has been erected over the mill, and the roof painted.

Three dwellings and the laundry received three coats of paint each, and the jail and small schoolhouse two coats each. All floors in the houses and some in the old building have been painted.

The garden, with an annual dressing of manure, is constantly improving, and this year the crop is gratifying. Each child had his small, individual plot in the old garden. Instruction has been in the spirit of the new course of study.

But two pupils succeeded in running away since my arrival last October, and they were boys from California—boys who grew up without any particular raising and from whom not much is to be expected.

The office has favored this school more during the past eleven months than during my entire first term of three and one-half years. This fact is appreciated as well as realized, and better results should be expected.

Very respectfully,

KNOTT C. EGBERT.

O. C. APPLGATE, *Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ AGENCY, June 30, 1903.

The honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following report of Siletz Agency and School for the fiscal year 1903.

School.—I will not attempt to make an exhaustive report, as I have been in charge from the 9th of March only, a period too short to justify it. I found the buildings in good repair and every department in a creditable condition.

The school is very pleasantly situated upon a high mesa overlooking a beautiful level valley, in which lies the school farm. The farm is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. The school farm is encircled by the beautiful Siletz River, whose waters are clear, cool, and filled with an abundance of fish, and is framed in by mountains on all sides, covered with a luxuriant growth of shrubs, fir, alder, spruce, and hemlock, whose varied shades of green harmoniously blended form a setting well worthy such a scene.

Equipment.—The children's quarters, both boys and girls', are comfortably furnished and in good condition. They are superior to those of most schools and fully adequate to the needs of the pupils. The employees have a sitting room well furnished, but their individual rooms are very small, unsuitable, and uncomfortable.

The agent's building could be moved and placed upon the school grounds at a light expense. This would furnish suitable quarters for the superintendent and several other employees. An estimate for this purpose will be forwarded soon, which I hope will meet with your early and favorable action.

Literary department.—The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Mr. C. L. Gates's untiring energy and devotion to his duty has met a well-merited success. All pupils have finished the year's work with good grades and have received promotion.

The school closed with a nice programme, consisting of field-day exercises Thursday and a literary entertainment Friday evening. The field-day exercises were very good, considering the facts that they were the first ever attempted here; that the boys had received no training until this spring, and all pupils but very young ones had been transferred to larger schools quite recently. The literary programme, of unusual merit, was also well executed. Both were highly pleasing to the parents of the pupils as well as others, and created much interest and enthusiasm in the school work.

The attendance has been good. It has been very much reduced by transfers, made as directed by your office. However, a number of pupils are at their homes on the reservation, who are of school age. I have materially increased the enrollment during the present quarter, and the prospects are that the next year's enrollment will be much larger than the present.

Health.—The health of the school has been very good.

Employees.—The employees have all been faithful, energetic, and harmonious. The Indian matron, Miss Kruger, deserves especial mention on account of her executive ability, untiring devotion to her work, and her faithful care of the girls, being a true mother as well as a vigilant matron. I regret exceedingly that her salary was reduced, as she well deserved an increase instead of a reduction.

Industrial departments.—The stock has been well cared for and is in good and thriving condition.

The dairy is very satisfactory. It produces all the milk, cream, and butter needed for the pupils, also much for cooking and seasoning purposes; besides, the employees' mess purchases of this department all the butter needed for its use.

A good garden has been planted. Many seeds were lost on account of the late, cold spring being followed by a short spell of very dry and hot weather. However, the staple vegetables, potatoes, cabbage, rutabagas, and peas, give promise of an abundance for the school during the entire year. Twenty-eight acres of oats have been sown upon the school farm. They are looking well and will soon be ready for harvest. The hay meadow gives promise of an abundance of hay for the stock, but it will be necessary to purchase chop, bran, and shorts for the milch cows and hogs, as in former years.

The work in the sewing room has been excellent. The seamstress, in addition to the school sewing, has taught a class in art needlework, which has made very commendable progress.

The laundry is very poorly equipped. The work, however, has been well done.

Owing to repeated changes in the position of cook, the kitchen and dining room were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The present incumbent, Mrs. Lizzie Bernard, keeps everything clean and neat, cooks excellent meals, and keeps a model dairy. The present management is highly satisfactory.

Agency.—As has been reported by my predecessor, the payment of the Siletz general fund has been a cause of much retrogression in this agency. Happily most of the money has been paid and it has been spent speedily by the Indians. Indians, like many whites, will not work unless they are compelled by hunger. They gamble, drink, and neglect their homes as long as they have plenty of money.

While drinking and gambling are still too frequent, an improvement is discernible. Much more grain has been sown this spring than was sown in the last. Many of the Indian homes show neat and well-kept gardens. New fences are being built and old ones repaired. A few new houses have been constructed. Lace curtains and flowers are found in the windows of many of the homes, which add to their neatness and attractiveness. Citizenship to many of these Indians is a very questionable blessing. Their ideals are in a crude or undeveloped condition. Liberty to them means freedom to drink and gamble and to indulge the baser passions.

Several prosecutions have been begun by my predecessor for violation of the liquor laws. They were brought to trial at Portland and all acquitted with the exception of one case, in which the defendant pleaded guilty. Two other prosecutions of whites who sold liquor to the Indians are still pending. Could convictions be secured it would stop much drunkenness and retrogression in this agency. I have very little hope of securing convictions, owing to the local feeling, the position of the courts before whom these cases must be tried, and the conflicting testimony for the prosecution, as these Indians may be truthfully classed as the most willing and cheerful of all liars. They have no regard for the sacredness of an oath. I am very sure that they will never be reformed by prosecutions, and that every failure to secure convictions makes the case worse.

I doubt the expediency of conferring upon them the right of suffrage, as politicians wishing to secure the Indian vote defer to them and give the Indian citizen too exalted an opinion of himself—an opinion not justified by his state of development, and not good for him to entertain.

Missionary work.—The Catholic and Methodist Episcopal churches still maintain missions here. The Methodist Episcopal society proposes to erect a church building this year. Both work together harmoniously. The ministers are gentlemen of high standing, kind, courteous, and wield a great influence for good.

Physician.—With due deference to the opinion of my predecessor as embodied in his report of last year, I sincerely believe that the present arrangement of hiring a contract physician who agrees to care for the school, employees, and indigent Indians only, is really an inhumane policy, and the cause of great misery and suffering among the Indians. While it may seem true that all able-bodied Indians who own farms should support their families in sickness and health, stern justice should be tempered with mercy, and we should remember that these Indians are still unused to civilized ways, that money is scarce here, even among the whites, and that it will take time for these Indians to become provident; that the charges of the white physicians are very high, and far above the ability of the Indian to pay. The result is that many Indians are neglected in sickness, many suffer and die who might be saved under good medical care. I earnestly recommend that this position be changed to a regular one and that the physician be required to treat all Indians of the agency until the time arrives when the Indian is better fitted to meet the requirements of his new position and its responsibilities.

Sale of inherited Indian land.—Many pieces of this land have been advertised and offered for sale. Few bids have been received. The rules for sale require that the money, or entire purchase price, for the land must be deposited when the deed is executed. The approval of these deeds is sometimes long delayed from various causes. During all this time the purchaser must wait, his money tied up, and the action of the Department uncertain. Could some other method of securing the purchase money be devised, such as requiring it to be placed in the hands of the agent prior to the delivery of the approved deed, these sales could be made more easily and the lands closed out with little delay.

Conclusion.—While there are discouraging features at this agency, much drinking and gambling, yet it is no worse among the Indians than others. It is chiefly introduced by the whites. This is a new country and these things will adjust themselves as it grows older.

The Indians are in a higher state of civilization than any I have worked among. Their homes are neater, they use the English language almost exclusively, and dress in civilized garb, many in good taste.

A Fourth of July celebration lasting three days has just ended. The Indians were assigned parts. They did their best and succeeded well. Athletic sports were made a feature of the programme. The Indians, old and young, were the chief contestants, and enjoyed the sports as much as whites. A baby show for Indian babies was a pleasant feature. The dusky mothers exhibited their precious darlings with as much

pride and maternal blindness as white ones. Cash prizes were awarded and received with much pleasure. During the nights of the 3d and 4th civilized dances were held at Indian homes. Several of my employees and myself attended and participated. Everything, from beginning to end, was conducted in a refined and agreeable manner. The Indians thanked us for our presence and in many ways showed their appreciation of the courtesy. They went home after giving grateful expressions of pleasure, saying it was the best Fourth they ever had. The Rev. John Adams, a full-blood Indian, delivered an address on the Fourth in Indian tongue. I was told by the whites who understood that it was good, patriotic, and full of acknowledgments of the benefits of the school. His gestures were graceful and his carriage commanding.

Not all of these Indians are idle and vicious; many are men of worth. I look forward to a change for the better when they have become accustomed to their new state and position.

Very respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY,
Pendleton, Oreg., July 31, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 1,150, as follows:

Cayuse	385
Wallawalla	574
Umatilla	191
Total	1,150
Males over 18 years of age	278
Females over 14 years of age	467
School children between 6 and 16	264

Concerning the longevity of the Indians of this reservation: Of the Cayuse tribe, 18 are over 70 years of age—13 females and 5 males; Wallawallas, 20—13 females and 7 males; Umatillas, 11—10 females and 1 male. Total of the three tribes over 70 years of age, 49; over 80 years of age in the three tribes, 17—4 males and 13 females. One female living is reputed to be 97 years of age, and 1 death is noted of a woman during the year at the age of 114.

Improvements.—No new buildings have been erected during the year, but for the ensuing year a new gravity water system has been planned for the Government school, which will add much to the almost excellent plant. A new steam laundry for the school is also under consideration. This is a much-needed adjunct, as the school children who have in the past had to do all the work by hand are rather small for the task. A new fence around the school grounds is much needed.

The Indians have erected a number of frame dwellings and barns, and are endeavoring more and more to imitate the whites in their new houses and mode of living.

Health.—The health of the Indians continues good. There have been no epidemics; but smallpox made its appearance, having been brought here by a Columbia River Indian. Four cases of the dread disease was the total, one of which died. The prompt action and untiring efforts of the agency physician, Dr. T. M. Henderson, in sanitary matters and in handling those afflicted, alone prevented an epidemic on this reservation. The health of the children at the schools has been good, and no deaths occurred at either institution.

Inherited lands.—There are now offered for sale on this reservation, under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, a number of allotments of deceased Indians. July 27, 1903, is the first day for opening bids on the lands listed for sale. I am of opinion that good prices will be offered. Before receiving a petition for the sale of inherited Indian lands, I have insisted that the petitioner have the matter of heirship adjudicated by the proper court, and in each instance this has been done. Much annoyance has been occasioned in the past in settling the numerous disputes concern-

ing the descent of allotments, and the sales of these lands will afford a means and form an incentive for straightening out the disputes.

Lawsuits.—The suits for change in allotment entered in the United States district court, and noted in my last report, are still held in abeyance until a decision is reached in the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Smith v. He yu tse mil ken* case. This case has been decided in favor of Smith by the United States district court and the United States court of appeals, and should the United States Supreme Court decide likewise, a good Indian, He yu tse mil ken, will lose the land allotted to him by properly authorized commissioners, and which he has used for the past twelve years.

A few divorce cases have occupied the attention of the State circuit court during the year, resulting in dis severing conjugal ties between Indians of this reserve.

Crimes and casualties.—No crimes of importance have been committed during the year. Many cases of minor offenses have been settled in a satisfactory manner before the Indian court.

An old Indian was killed by the cars and a young man was killed by runaway horses; and one, while under the influence of liquor, was drowned in the mill race in Pendleton.

Roads.—Most all roads on this reservation are in good condition for traveling all the year, excepting in harvest time, when they are cut up into fine dust by the many heavy wagons and teams hauling grain. A few bridges spanning small creeks and gullies badly need repair, and I have been endeavoring to inaugurate a plan to raise money to purchase lumber for the repairs.

Schools.—There is little to report out of the ordinary routine of the schools. The Government and Kate Drexel schools continue successfully in educational work, and teachers and employees, with few exceptions, work harmoniously and deserve credit for their untiring efforts and strict attention to their duties. Schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. The garden and stock are in prime condition. The sewing room has been very successful, duties in the dormitories, laundry, and kitchen excellently attended, and carpenter and engineer work all that could be desired.

The aggregate attendance at both schools has been as large as the previous year. The Government school showed a decrease, while the Kate Drexel school showed a like increase in the number enrolled. This showing in favor of the Catholic mission school is attributed to the abrogation of the so-called Browning ruling, whereby parents can now exercise the privilege of sending their children to the school they desire. Ill feeling on the part of the parent toward any employee at either school can now be expressed by sending children to another school from that in which the said employee is serving.

Department of pupils has been good. A number of children ran away, but in most cases were returned. The school grounds and plants have been kept clean and neat.

Trespassing.—Many complaints on this score have been made to me by Indians. White men owning cattle and grazing them near the reservation line on the east and south have allowed their stock to come upon the reservation to the detriment of the Indians' rights and interest, but an order from me by police courier has in each instance righted matters by the animals being forthwith removed. Should the same trouble be experienced the coming year I will endeavor to have the trespassing animals driven in and impounded, and charge the owners fees in order to redeem their stock. This plan will perhaps once and for all result in stopping the nuisance.

Conditions.—The Indians upon this reservation are apparently happy and contented, and by their labors are enabled to contribute much toward their livelihood. Improved conditions of thrift and industry are noticeable to me, but the uninformed casual observer, who encounters the few worthless nonprogressive Indians who loaf on Saturdays in town, might still tell you that Indians will not work. From reports to me by those employing Indian help I am sure he could be convinced otherwise. I recall that in most cases the statement is made by employers that the red people have proven to be excellent workers. They are especially sought as workers in the hop and berry fields and in growing the sugar beet and in harvest. Old habits and customs are becoming less in evidence, the younger generation following more in the footsteps of civilization.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I believe affairs on this reservation were never in a better or more prosperous and satisfactory condition than they are to-day, and I desire to thank all employees here who have been loyal to me in their duties for their honest and well-directed efforts toward the improved condition of matters in general.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILKINS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG., August 21, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Warm Springs Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Warm Springs Agency is located 58 miles southwest of Shaniko, Oreg., our nearest railroad and telegraphic point. A daily (except Sunday) mail service is in operation between here and Hay Creek, at which place connection is made with the Shaniko and Prineville stage. The mail leaves Warm Springs at 6 a. m. and returns at 7 p. m. It is carried on horseback, and visitors to the agency usually come by private conveyance.

The reservation contains about 640,000 acres, of which the western third is covered with saleable timber of pine, fir, and cedar. The eastern part is poor grazing land, producing nutritious bunch grass, but not in abundance, and is exhausted by the first of July. From this time until snow flies the stock feed in the foothills of the mountains in the western part of the reservation. Only a small part of the reservation is plowland, which is found mostly along the streams in the narrow valleys, although there is some good land on the plateaus. The land is generally fertile and produces excellent crops of barley, rye, wheat, and oats without irrigation. The lowlands along the streams yield good crops of garden vegetables and fruit.

The Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute tribes are represented here. Upon completing the family record it was found that the members of these different tribes have so intermarried and are so mixed that it does not seem advisable or possible to give the population by tribes.

Total population of the four tribes.....	792
Males above 18 years of age.....	239
Females above 14 years of age.....	300
Children between 6 and 16.....	119

These Indians are progressive. They are industrious and self-supporting. They receive no annuities, and all they have has been earned by hard labor. They are beginning to appreciate the comforts of a well-furnished home. Their wants are increasing and they are making efforts, though feeble, to supply them. Many new farming implements, wagons, mowers, and reapers are bought each year. They understand the use of machinery and many of them can make repairs as successfully as our agency blacksmith.

The crops this year will be fair, better than last year, although the season has been unfavorable.

Early in the spring some little excitement was created among the Indians by the unscrupulous and ill-advised attempt on the part of a certain white man to get possession of a small island belonging to the reservation in the Des Chutes River. A letter from the General Land Office convinced the would-be purchaser of the error of his ways and the matter was promptly dropped.

Health.—In December smallpox was brought on the reservation by visiting Indians and it spread rapidly among the people. It was in a very light form and many were exposed before it was known to be smallpox or that it was a contagious disease. Out of over 100 cases there were no deaths and very few confined to their beds more than a few days.

Indian courts.—The Indian court of this reservation is composed of three members, full-blood Indians of good standing among their people. The cases tried are usually of but little importance and often of a trivial nature. The decisions are generally just and nearly always respected. Drinking, gambling, and family quarrels are of frequent occurrence. The court convenes each alternate week and continues in session but one day.

Marriages.—Licenses are issued according to regulations and all marriage ceremonies are performed by resident missionaries.

Missionaries.—The missionary work is under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church, which maintains two resident missionaries and one field matron on the reservation. They have three church buildings in which services are held regularly. These people are earnest, clean workers and their relation to the school during the past year has been harmonious.

School.—The school buildings, inclosed in a rectangular campus containing about 10 acres, consist of a double dormitory, mess hall and kitchen, school building, laundry, hospital, seamstress building, and employees' cottage. These buildings are all in excellent repair. They are heated by wood stoves and lighted by electricity.

A complete sewer system is in operation which carries the refuse 1,600 feet through a 6-inch pipe and deposits it in the creek below all buildings.

The water supply is pumped from Shitike Creek into a reservoir located about 100 feet above the buildings. The reservoir is not in good condition. It is located on soft ground which seems to be sinking, and it may have to be rebuilt in the course of a few years. The pump is a Gould triplex, run by water power, and throws a continuous stream through a 4-inch pipe.

The dynamo in use here is a 52 ampere, one with a capacity of 125 volts. The system contains 120 lamps of 16-candle power.

Improvements.—As originally installed the 4-inch main from the reservoir did not supply sufficient water for fire protection. One 4-inch hydrant would exhaust the supply, rendering the standpipes in the dormitory useless. Two of the 4-inch hydrants were supplied through 2-inch pipes and they were absolutely worthless in case of fire. The 4-inch main between the reservoir and buildings was taken up and replaced with 6-inch flange pipe, and the 2-inch branches were replaced with 4-inch pipe. These improvements were much needed, and make our fire protection very satisfactory.

Cost of pipe and fixtures f. o. b. The Dalles.....	\$1,073.55
Transportation from The Dalles to agency.....	226.44
Cost of taking up old pipe and laying new pipe.....	150.00

Total..... 1,449.99

The old skeleton water wheel—used to run the wood saw and dynamo—was replaced by a 17-inch turbine, which furnishes sufficient power for all purposes with our limited supply of water.

Cost of wheel, shafting, etc., f. o. b. The Dalles.....	\$253.08
Transportation from The Dalles.....	33.70
Cost of installing.....	126.50

Total..... 413.28

All of the above work was done by Indians of this reservation.

Our small orchard was increased by the addition of 100 fruit trees, which are doing well and in a few years will furnish a good supply of fruit.

A new industry was added to our school by the purchase of 4 dozen chickens, which furnished a good supply of eggs for the children's use.

Band instruments were purchased and a band organized, which did fairly well, although most of the time they had no teacher.

Farm.—About 700 acres were set apart for school and agency purposes, of which about 30 acres are under cultivation. Much of this land is unfit for cultivation. There are about 10 acres under irrigation, of which 4½ acres are in alfalfa and the rest in garden. The alfalfa yields usually three crops each year. The yield of garden vegetables will be light this year, partly on account of late frost and backward season and partly on account of careless and indifferent gardening.

The enrollment for the year was 114, with an average of 95. The smallpox on the reservation kept several children out of school. Two pupils were transferred to Haskell Institute in September. The health of the pupils was fairly good during the year. Notwithstanding the smallpox on the reservation, there were no cases in school or among the school children.

The literary work has been satisfactory, considering the frequent changes of teachers. Individual gardens were set out, but were only partly successful, owing to the unfavorable season and lack of water. Each of the departments has done creditable work, and the employees are deserving of much praise for the faithful discharge of their duties. The embroidery class is especially deserving of mention.

Thanking you very cordially for your kind consideration and support, I am,

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. KIRK,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 22, 1903.*

STR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—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., 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.

Population.—The census of the Indians belonging and enrolled at this agency shows the total number to be 2,481, an increase of 10 over the census of 1902, which are divided as follows:

Males	1, 220
Females	1, 261
Males over 18 years of age.....	721
Females over 14 years of age.....	872
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	301

The reservation is divided into three districts, with a farmer in charge of each, whose respective headquarters are at Cherry Creek subissue station, White Horse subissue station, and at the agency proper, the employee in charge of each having general supervision of the Indians in his district.

Agriculture.—Very little has been done during the past year in the way of farming and no special effort was made to encourage the Indians in this direction, as the land is not adapted for this purpose, being in the semiarid belt. The usual amount of gardening was perhaps done, along the creek and river bottoms, and even at these points satisfactory results were not obtained this year. It was very dry during the planting season and in consequence the yield of vegetables was an average crop, but very much smaller than last year. The hay crop will be exceedingly light this year because of the lack of rain during the early season, though late rains have revived the grass very much, and it will continue to grow and make fine range-pasture feed for fall and winter.

Stock raising.—I think more interest is being manifested in stock raising—horses and cattle, particularly the latter—than ever before by these people. The substantial advance in the price of horses during the last few years has induced them to dispose of a great many horses, and the proceeds thus derived are either reinvested in cattle or otherwise judiciously expended. All beef required at agency and schools during the year was purchased from Indians, and as much more could have been furnished by them without reducing their herds beyond the natural yearly increase.

Leases.—The final consummation of leases for the four grazing districts comprising the western half of the reservation have proven to be highly satisfactory to the Indians. Besides being a source of revenue from which they as a whole had derived no benefit in former years, they are now brought to a stronger realization of the fact that in former years these benefits accrued to only a few of the mixed bloods and "squaw men" owning and controlling large herds of stock. Since the leasing of these grazing districts it has been clearly demonstrated that the unleased or eastern portion of the reservation affords grazing for a much larger number of horses and cattle than will be actually required by these Indians for years to come. The money derived from the first year's rental of these leases was distributed per capita in June last, and in a general way has been very judiciously expended.

Cattle trail.—The cattle trail or driveway across the northern boundary of this reserve has been reduced during the year from the original width of 6 miles to a maximum of 3 miles, with the exception of about 12 miles of the eastern end through the allotted district, which narrows down to 1 mile for a short distance. The fallacy of this reduction is already making itself felt, as the large stock interests in the grazing districts and west of the reserve, whose stock are the whole source of revenue for the trail, are fearful that in its reduced form it will not long afford sufficient feed for the large numbers of cattle which it is estimated will pass over it. It is estimated that during the year 100,000 head of cattle will have passed over the trail, and thus exceed all expectations.

Rations.—The contraction of the ration policy and expansion of the labor policy is doing more for the civilization of these people in a practical way than any plan

with this object in view that has ever been inaugurated among them. It has brought them to the realization that their labor is worth something, and that only a few days' labor will buy more supplies, of greater variety, than the rations heretofore furnished them by the Government. It is surprising and commendable, indeed, to see the avidity with which they look for and take hold of the work, and reflects a passing remark made by a recent visitor at this agency, while watching a gang of Indians doing some grade work on a road, "Why, I don't see but what they do just as well as the same number of white men would do at the same work."

While the present policy gives them an idea of the value of their labor it also teaches them the value of the money earned with their own labor, and can not help but imbue them with a feeling of independence and self-reliance, when they can go, after receiving their money thus earned, and spend it where and as they please. The contrast between this way of dealing with the Indians and thus providing a means of earning his own subsistence as compared with the old way of former years, in taking his ration sack to the warehouse on ration days, month after month and year after year, and there taking the rations allowed him, marks a new era in the history of the civilization of the Indian.

Allotments.—One thousand and eighty-one allotments have been made since this work began some three years ago, of which number 334 allotments were made during the year. Four allotments have been changed by the allottees making new selections. The work is progressing very satisfactorily and the Indians, with rare exceptions, are always ready to make their selections of land when the time arrives to allot them.

Grazing permits.—During the year, by an act of the general business council of the reserve, the permit grazing system, which was in vogue last year, was abolished and made effective from and after June 1, 1903, so that now nonreservation stock is not permitted to graze on any part of the reserve under this system.

Education.—The agency boarding school and three day schools have been maintained by the Government, and they have each had a successful year. Concerning the agency boarding school, a detailed and more complete report may be had by reference to the report of Supt. E. D. Mossman, herewith transmitted.

A large number of pupils have been sent to nonreservation schools during the year, a very few of whom have run away and returned to the reservation without permission.

Missions.—The missionary work on this reserve continues to be represented and very ably conducted by the Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches. The missionaries representing these churches are untiring and earnest workers in their efforts to Christianize and civilize these Indians.

Sanitary.—Concerning the general sanitary condition of these Indians, the agency physician reports:

The perusal of reports from various agencies and an experience of about eleven years with reservation and school practice, lead to the conclusion that the conditions for medical work here are more favorable than on most reservations. This is largely due to the policy of the agent in treating the much-discussed "medicine man" as a malefactor and dealing with him promptly and stringently. As a result there are no "medicine men" here, and in the homes of the Indian for the two physicians, one of whom is stationed about 90 miles from the agency, it is a source of considerable satisfaction to know that directions are more faithfully followed and more appreciation of the physicians' services are shown than among a like number of white people.

A liberal quantity of medical supplies were received on the regular estimate and also a small special order. These have been carefully expended and have been used by patients instead of lost or thrown away, as is too often the case among some tribes.

These people have a wholesome fear of venereal diseases and in consequence they are remarkably free from them. There have been no epidemic contagious diseases, except five cases of measles, which were prevented from infecting the school or reservation. A marked decrease of diseases of all kinds has been noted in the past six months. Tubercular diseases continue to be most prevalent and fatal. It seems advisable to eliminate these diseases from the schools as far as possible by refusing admittance to all infected children and immediately excusing any pupil found to be suffering with scrofula or tubercular disease.

Police.—The police force of this agency consists of 2 officers and 22 privates, and with a very few exceptions they have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. 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.

The statistical report is herewith transmitted.

Thanking your office for the courteous treatment accorded me during the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

IRA A. HATCH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., August 14, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Cheyenne River Boarding School.

Attendance.—The enrollment was 146—84 boys and 62 girls. The average attendance by quarters was 106, 135, 137, 139. The average for the year was much lowered by the difficulty of getting the children into school promptly. The transfer of a number of my small boys to Flandreau last summer, much against my wishes, also reduced the attendance of boys. I wish again respectfully to suggest that we should have a more uniform method of transferring pupils. At present there is a representative on the reservation from one of the smaller nonreservation schools with the expressed intention of coaxing away as many of my recently organized school band as possible.

Desertions.—There were several desertions from the school during the year, both among the boys and the girls. All deserters returned except Pius Little Bear, one of our boys about 12 years of age, who was frozen to death while deserting from school on the 20th of January. Every effort was made to overtake him, and I succeeded in getting the two boys who had started with him, but he had wandered from the road and I missed him. He died from cold and exhaustion before being found. Those who ran away were detailed for work at the school for two weeks during the summer. Thus far all of them have reported promptly for their details. I think the arrangement will effectually stop the running away.

Health.—The health of the children was excellent. One boy was sent home on account of tubercular trouble, and afterwards died. One case of pneumonia also terminated fatally after the patient had been taken home. Two cases of persistent sore eyes were sent home. One was returned to the school I attribute the generally good health of the pupils.

Literary work.—The work in the schoolrooms was uniformly good. The work was under the direction of a kindergarten and two teachers. The discipline in the higher grades—third to eighth—was much improved by the new teacher in that department.

Farm stock and dairy.—The boys have done much work on the farm and in the garden. About 500 loads of fertilizer was hauled from the agency barns during the year. Though the spring was dry and unfavorable, a fair crop of vegetables will be harvested. During the year we also raised our irrigation dam about 3 feet.

The live stock consists of 40 head of cattle, 30 head of hogs, 200 chickens, 15 turkeys, and 2 horses. We need some young mares. It is my opinion that this school could raise its own horses and beef cattle, as the range is unlimited and horses, particularly, are of no expense when on the range. Thirty-five thousand pounds of milk was produced by the dairy herd during the year. Butter was made throughout the year, and milk was used on the children's tables. Considerable quantities of eggs were received from the poultry.

Shops.—The boys have been much interested in the work in the carpenter shop. In addition to the work done in the shop and repairs on buildings and furniture, the carpenter and his detail have constructed two new buildings, a poultry house and a hay barn.

The shoemaker's position was not filled during the year, but it has been again authorized for this year, and I hope it will be as successful as the carpenter in giving the boys industrial instruction.

Band.—The school band was organized in April and made rapid progress, being able to give a very creditable programme at the commencement exercises in June.

Religious.—During the year the children attended services regularly at their respective churches on Sunday morning and devotional services at the school on Sunday evenings.

Cooking class.—A detail of two girls prepared meals for a single table of eight children thereby acquiring a knowledge of family cooking. As the detail was changed every six weeks, all of the larger girls received instruction in that department during the year.

Other industrial departments.—The work in the laundry and boys' and girls' sewing rooms has progressed as usual. We have been granted a new outfit for a steam laundry which will doubtless make the work much easier in that department.

Discipline.—The employees, with the usual "exception," have been loyal and devoted to their work and the interests of the school. Discipline among the boys was improved during the year.

Official visits.—During the year Inspector McLaughlin called at the school and Supervisor Wright also spent some days with us. During Mr. Wright's visit an institute was held at the school at which were present all of the boarding-school employees, the day-school teachers, and many of the agency employees.

Needs of the school.—The water system should be extended to all of the buildings, the sewer system should be completed, a steam-heating plant installed, and a gasoline-lighting plant put in to take the place of the kerosene lamps now used. We should have one new building for kitchens and dining rooms and employees' quarters.

Thanking your office for the favors extended the school, I am,
Very respectfully,

EUGENE D. MOSSMAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., August 26, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report gives the population as follows:

Males	471
Females	535
Total	1,006
Children of school age: Males 116, females 126	242

The census of 1902 shows a total of 1,025. The deaths for the fiscal year 1903 have exceeded the births by 9, caused principally from tubercular diseases.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency are in fairly good condition, and present a very good appearance. However, many of them have no foundations under them, the framework resting on the ground, causing them to deteriorate very rapidly.

Fencing.—There has been constructed 62 miles of good, substantial fence during the year, inclosing the entire reservation, the posts being 24 feet apart, set 2½ feet in the ground, and four wires stretched very tightly, making a splendid and durable cattle fence. The labor was all performed with Indians, under the supervision of the two farmers. The construction of this fence is a valuable improvement to the Indians of this reservation, and will avoid a great deal of annoyance to the office, as the settlers' stock has been continually trespassing upon this reserve for many years.

Dams, reservoirs, and roads.—There have been constructed three large dams and reservoirs, two of which have supplied an abundance of water for stock purposes up to this time, even though there has been but very little rainfall since their completion. In the construction of the dam on Campbell Creek there was used 1,200 loads of stone to make it secure and to prevent it from being washed out in case of high water. This dam will back water for miles, furnishing ample supply for thousands of head of stock. The dam and reservoir constructed on Soldier Creek has not been of any material benefit up to this time from the fact that there has not been sufficient rainfall to fill the same. With the amount of precipitation we had last year, it would also back water for miles.

There has been constructed and repaired at least 25 miles of road, some of the work being very heavy cuts and fills, especially so over the Crow Creek hills, where all heavy freighting is done in transporting supplies from Chamberlain to the agency.

Progress.—Although the condition of this tribe has naturally improved within the last few years, increased advantages and earnings under the new labor policy have only prompted them to further effort for advancement and improvement.

Marriages.—All marriages in the past year have been performed in compliance with the laws of this State and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department relative thereto.

Leasing.—There were about 20,000 acres of land leased to white men on this reserve, during the year for grazing purposes, 10 cents per acre being the uniform price.

Liquor.—I am pleased to state that there has not been any drunkenness on this reservation during the entire year. The conduct of these Indians in this respect has been very good.

Farming.—This reservation not being an agricultural district little or no farming is being carried on. There was, however, quite a considerable amount of corn and potatoes put out last spring. The potatoes have done fairly well; the corn is backward and injured by drought. If frost holds off for some time yet we may get a partial crop.

Rations.—Rations are being issued only to those who are over 50 years of age and those who are not able-bodied. Out of the 1,006 Indians enrolled at this agency there are 540 self-supporting; that is to say, they are supporting themselves under the labor policy inaugurated by the Department last year and which is a step in the right direction for the future welfare of these people.

Issue cattle.—During the month of June, 1903, I received, under contract, 2,050 heifers to be issued to these Indians. At the time they were received the "ID" brand was placed upon each of them and they were turned out upon the reservation to be bred before issuing them. They are fairly well bred animals and are doing nicely. Under the contract calling for 50 full-blood bulls to be delivered at the same time, only 25 were furnished, the remaining 25 were not offered and received until August 19, 1903, causing serious delay in the breeding of the heifers; also a delay in issuing same to the Indians. I expect to issue the heifers during the month of September, 1903, when the individual brands and number of the Indian receiving them will be placed upon each animal and a record of the same made and filed in the agency office.

The bulls received were very good animals and are of the Hereford breed, in accordance with the specifications of the contract.

Education.—The Crow Creek Boarding School, I am compelled to state, did not accomplish work as I should have wished or as might have been expected. I regret that I must disagree with the attached report of the superintendent.

The general health of the school has been very poor during the year, due to the fact that many children were forced into school contrary to my better judgment, in an effort to fill up the school and avoid ruptures that would be detrimental to the service. The fact that out of the number enrolled here (not transferred from Grace School), 4 deaths occurred between December 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, all of tuberculosis of long standing, would not indicate that in general the health of the school has been good. I refer the office to the report of Dr. Julius Silberstein, agency and school physician, on the condition of the pupils' health at this school on his arrival

at this agency April 14, 1903, when, after an examination made by himself, he recommended the dismissal of 20 children because their condition was such as to jeopardize the health of the school. Superintendents in general are very anxious to show a large enrollment, which ambition is very commendable when it can be done consistent with the health and well-being of the entire school, as it gives the school a better rating, but is inhuman and criminal to force such cases into a school regardless of their condition and welfare and of the health and future of the other pupils who are compelled to mingle with them daily in class rooms and dormitories. It is a matter of the greatest importance that the health of these children be guarded and cared for. These children are the life and the hope of the tribe. It is through them that we expect to accomplish our best results. It is unjust and unfair to these people to expose the health of the entire school for the purpose of enrolling a few unfortunates who are afflicted with scrofula and are absolutely certain to die of consumption before they can make any use of the education obtained at such a price.

I most sincerely regret the conditions that have existed here during the past year. Time that should have been devoted to school work was spent in holding meetings and consultations in the superintendent's office with a few of the disaffected Indians in efforts to incite them to oppose this office. The effect has been most deplorable, keeping these people excited and unsettled, making it impossible to accomplish such results as I had reason to hope for. Not only at the school but on the entire reservation the children were quick to recognize such a state of affairs. I hope this year, through harmony and concerted effort, to bring this school up to a desirable standard, though it will take some time to overcome the effects of the past year.

The industrial work at this school has been fairly good. However, there was great negligence on the part of the superintendent in permitting the school stock to trespass upon the crops and gardens of Indians adjacent to the agency.

The Grace Mission School was abandoned on the 12th day of January, 1903. The pupils, 20 in number, were transferred to the Crow Creek Boarding School, where they remained during the balance of the school year.

The Immaculate Conception Mission Boarding School, situated 14 miles north of the agency, under the able supervision of Rev. Father Pius Boehm, does excellent work. The enrollment at this school was 67. There is no assistance being rendered this school from the Government whatever, as to supplies.

Missionary work.—The report of Rev. H. Burt, who has represented the Protestant Episcopal Church for over twenty years, is transmitted herewith.

Water supply.—The artesian well at the Crow Creek Boarding School has become unserviceable. About June 1, of this year, owing to some defect in the construction of the well it caved in, the pipe sinking to such a depth that it can not be reached, leaving a large pool of water which is yet flowing to some extent, but is beyond control so far as making any use of it at the school. About the same time, the boiler used for pumping water, supplying both agency and school, became defective to such an extent that it can not be used, and we are in a deplorable condition for water supply. Have been hauling water in tanks for both agency and school since June 1. The facts were reported to your office immediately, and I have not as yet received instructions as to how the agency and school will be supplied. It is impossible to open school until some provision is made for furnishing the necessary supply of water.

Employees.—The employees have labored both early and late in order to keep up with the work in the office and upon the reservation, and I desire to thank each of them for the faithful performance of their duties.

I also desire to thank Col. Frank C. Churchill, United States Indian inspector, for the honorable manner in which he conducted the investigation held at this agency.

In conclusion I desire to thank you and your employees for the courtesies shown me in the transaction of our affairs during the fiscal year just closed.

Very respectfully,

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., July 27, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit below my second annual report of conditions, progress, etc., at this school.

The past year has been marked by very unsettled conditions, opening with an official investigation at the agency and the two schools, all of which, together with later investigations, had the effect to produce a state of affairs among those concerned from which the school was to a greater or less extent affected throughout the entire year. From the start the Indians recognized conditions favorable to

their keeping their children at home, and being familiar with certain tactics, they were able to keep their children out of school until late in the session, and but for the support of the Indian Office, to which I was compelled to appeal, many of them might not have been entered at all. After the children were entered it was very difficult to keep up the attendance, as the parents found it altogether too easy to procure an excuse from the agent to take them home. The foregoing statements are verified by the following facts, which are a matter of record.

The enrollment of pupils at the end of the several quarters was as follows:

First quarter	64
Second quarter	92
Third quarter	125

Deducting 20 pupils from the enrollment at the end of the third quarter, entered from the Grace School on January 12, it will be seen that at the end of the first quarter there were 41 children still out, and at the end of the second quarter 13 had not been entered that were afterwards brought in, after many and vigorous appeals were made to the agent's office. The average attendance for the four quarters was as follows:

First quarter	53+
Second quarter	87+
Third quarter	108+
Fourth quarter	98+

The average attendance for the year was a little less than 97. By comparing the average attendance with the enrollment it will be seen that the attendance was not what it should have been.

Health.—In general, the health of the school has been good for an Indian school, excepting a siege of sore eyes among the girls, nearly everyone of whom was afflicted. Only a few of the smaller boys took the disease. At the time the malady made its appearance, both wards at the hospital were occupied by a man and a woman from the reservation, in the last stages of consumption, thus rendering it impossible to use the hospital for school purposes until late in the year. Not only were the pupils unnecessarily exposed to sore eyes, but the hospital force was taxed with the care of these out-side patients, and the extra duties thus devolving upon the girls' matron caused her health to give way.

Industrial work.—The principal work under this heading is farming. This work has made greater progress this than last year, although we harvested from the farm and garden last fall about 35 tons of alfalfa, 600 bushels of potatoes, 8,000 pounds of stock beets, 2,000 pounds of cabbage, and melons, turnips, and other vegetables, together with preserves, pickles, and various other produce sufficient to supply the children's tables nearly all the year. But for the early frost we would have gathered nearly 1,000 bushels of corn. Considerable of the corn damaged by the frost was fed to the hogs to good advantage.

At this time the farm prospects are all that can be desired. A great quantity of very fine potatoes are already dug; about 40 tons of alfalfa and 6 or 8 tons of spelt have been harvested. There will be two more cuttings of alfalfa.

The pupils have shown a deeper interest in farm work than formerly, thus giving this phase of the work a degree of dignity not heretofore enjoyed, and affording an opportunity of correlating the literary and industrial work as they should be.

Artesian well.—This well has been throwing mud nearly ever since it was finished, several years ago, and on the 8th of June it caved in, leaving a pool of water from 50 to 55 feet deep and about 60 feet in diameter. As it continues to enlarge, it will soon become useless for irrigation purposes.

Stock.—The flock of sheep and lambs belonging to the school number over 250 head. The increase this year was not what it should have been, owing to the fact that there was only one buck; the additional one was promised but never furnished. There are also over 125 head of cattle belonging to the school. In view of the fact that there are only 320 acres of land, unfenced, leased for these herds, it will be impossible to succeed with them unless more land is secured or the numbers in the herds decreased. Nearly the entire supply of beef used by the school was supplied from the school cattle. Thirty odd head of hogs were sold and there still remain about as many more, together with nearly fifty pigs. In this particular we are also overstocked. Fewer animals better provided for make it possible to give more scientific instructions to the pupils, and they will, naturally, find greater pleasure in caring for them.

Water supply.—There has not been sufficient water for the daily needs of the school. Fire drills have been made with empty pails. This scarcity of water was due to the fact that the engine or pump were constantly getting out of repair. Since the first of June the supply of water for laundry, drinking, cooking, etc., purposes has been hauled from the Missouri River, a distance of 1 mile.

Employees.—As a whole the employees have been agreeable, faithful, and loyal. A number of them were new and of course made many mistakes, but deserve credit for their willingness to learn and readiness to perform the duties devolving upon them. Each employee was required to talk to the pupils twice a month about the work of his or her department. This had the twofold effect to interest and instruct the pupil and to stimulate the employee to carry out her plans and ideals declared before the pupils. Once a month the superintendent and employees met and discussed means of advancing the children, mentally, morally, physically, and socially. At these monthly meetings difficulties and problems peculiar to the school in general and the departments in particular were discussed, thus bringing about a better understanding of each one's duties and more sympathetic relations between the heads of the departments as well as concert of action with the management of the school.

Very respectfully,

J. THOS. HALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, CROW CREEK RESERVATION.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., July 15, 1905.

SIR: Complying with your request of June 8, 1903, I make the following report pertaining to the missionary work of the Episcopal Church on this reservation:

Number of baptized Indians, now living, connected with our mission	450
Number of communicants	150
Contributions during the past year for church and other religious purposes	\$407.48
Marriages	5
Burials	46

Very respectfully,

H. BURT, Missionary.

HARRY O. CHAMBERLAIN, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FLANDREAU SIOUX.

FLANDREAU, S. DAK., *August 29, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my second annual report concerning the Flandreau Sioux Indians enrolled at this place.

Census.—The last census shows an enrollment of 288 people, although nearly one-half of that number are residing in Minnesota, Nebraska, and elsewhere.

All of the Flandreau wear citizens' clothing and a majority of them speak and read English. Nearly all of the older Indians who do not read and write in English are able to do so in the Sioux language.

Lands.—Of those residing here nearly all own their homesteads, there being a few cases, however, where land has been allotted and is held in trust. In two or three cases the trust period expired during the year, and as soon as a title could be given sale was made to accommodating land speculators who had for some months been keeping time on date of final proof.

Nearly all of the Indians who originally had 160 acres of land have sold from time to time, so that many now possess only 5 or 10 acre tracts, and in some instances these are encumbered to nearly their full value. Had all of the Flandreau taken land under the allotment act instead of under the homestead law, they would be in much better circumstances to-day.

Government aid.—No issues, such as implements, clothing, etc., have been made during the year, and I do not see but that the Indians have prospered as in other years when clothing and other articles have been given them. A small ration is, however, issued to about 40 of the aged and infirm, and this practice must, in my opinion, be continued for some time. There is a great demand in this section of the country for labor, and many of the men have worked on farms and public works.

Education.—Practically all of the Flandreau children have been in attendance at Riggs Institute during the year, or in the public schools. A field matron was sent here in June last, a part of whose duties are to secure the attendance of the Flandreau in the public schools another year. I am very much in doubt as to the success of this scheme, as only a portion of the families live within walking distance of the public schools, and since all clothing is now furnished at personal expense, it is not probable that children will be so clothed as to attend school during the winter months. I believe it would be best not to try to force these pupils into the public schools for a couple of years at least, or until the parents become fully self-supporting and are able to make a more satisfactory showing in their home life.

Offenses.—The general conduct of these people will compare very favorably with the average white community, intemperance being almost the only cause of misdemeanors. In suppressing this evil, I have had the hearty cooperation of the village officials of Flandreau, so that liquor can be obtained only through irresponsible strangers passing through the town.

Riggs Institute.—I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of Riggs Institute, formerly known as the Flandreau Indian Training School.

The attendance for the past year has been very good, the quarterly reports showing the average attendance for the entire year to have been as follows:

First quarter	332
Second quarter	367
Third quarter	371
Fourth quarter	363

Making a general average of 359 for the year. With the full attendance the school was able to earn its full appropriation, and nearly \$2,000 was turned back into the Treasury unexpended.

The general health of the pupils has been excellent. That most common of diseases in Indian schools, pneumonia, was not prevalent at this school at any time during the past year. I have exercised care in the medical examination of new pupils, and as a result the attending physician states that at no time in the history of the school has there been such a physically strong attendance as during the past year.

The school plant has been materially increased during the past year by the erection of a new barn, industrial building, warehouse and office, laundry, and dairy buildings, which were authorized by the last two Indian appropriation bills. Repairs to old buildings have been made during the year, so that they are in excellent condition.

The Buffalo fan system of heating for the school building has been removed, it having proved an utter failure, and direct radiation installed instead, so that this building can now be heated either from the central plant or by low-pressure boiler

placed in the basement of the building. The steam plant at the hospital as well as the hot-water heating system at the superintendent's cottage have been remodeled, so that much better service will be rendered in the future.

The independent water plant erected at the school during the past year has given entire satisfaction, and has furnished an abundance of water with good fire protection at an annual cost of about one thousand dollars, which is five hundred dollars less than the amount paid heretofore when the water was purchased of the city.

Literary.—The work in this department has progressed very satisfactorily, and as a whole I believe the corps of instructors is better than is found in most Indian schools.

The new course of study has been followed as closely as possible, some time being required for its adaptation in all departments. The teaching of agriculture has been followed, giving practical lessons in the model gardens, all of which has proved very interesting to both pupils and teachers.

The musical training of pupils during the past year has been good, both in vocal and instrumental music. The school choir, consisting of about 30 voices, has advanced so that it is able to handle some high class music. The school band, comprising about 35 pieces, is making rapid strides and will soon rank as one of the best bands in the northwest.

The pupils' debating society has been well attended and much good has been derived therefrom. It has been made the duty of teachers to assist in this work, two being required to "coach" the different sides in each debate, so that nothing frivolous or objectionable has been allowed. During the year each grade has been required to furnish two evening programmes for short entertainment, consisting of music, declamations, calisthenics, etc. I have also been able to secure from the professional and business men of the village, a series of plain talks, or lectures, which have been greatly enjoyed and appreciated by pupils as well as employees.

Industrial.—This department has not progressed as it should have done owing to the lack of proper facilities. However, with the erection of the new shop building, barn and dairy building, it is hoped that another year's work will be much more satisfactory. Under the disadvantages prevailing, work in the carpenter, harness, and tailor shops has been well done and carried on as well as possible and much good work has been accomplished.

The carpenter's details have been busy in keeping up necessary repairs to buildings, making tables, wardrobes, sidewalks, etc., and also in the erection of the farm cottage, laundry, and dairy buildings, which have been built by open market purchase of material and principally by pupil labor.

Work in the harness shop has progressed well, a large amount of very good harness now being on hand and ready for shipment to different agencies and schools.

The tailor shop has accomplished a great amount of work, and it is all well done. Two sets of boys' suits, besides pants, underclothes, etc., have kept the details busily engaged.

The farm and garden work for the season shows better results than ever before. The early spring rains left the ground in excellent condition for seeding and the prospects for an abundant harvest were excellent up to the 15th of July when a disastrous hail storm badly damaged the crop of oats.

The school herd of shorthorns has been increased during the year. It is looking well and has produced a satisfactory quantity of milk and butter.

Discipline.—The general conduct of the pupils has been good. Very few desertions have occurred, and these were generally pupils recently brought from reservations and were simply "homesick" and started for home. The boys have taken a great interest in all field sports, strong foot ball and base ball teams having been organized. In these games the boys have been able to meet the white youths of several of our State institutions of learning. Their playing was not only good, but their gentlemanly behavior was commented on at all places at which they were visitors.

Collection of pupils.—This is becoming one of the unpleasant features of the work. Little system is in vogue, every school having its own method and interpreting the official regulations in such way as best suits the condition of the particular school.

As a result the Indians are not inspired with an exalted idea of the Government's educational plan for their benefit, and look upon the placing of a pupil in school as a favor on their part.

In general.—I think the work of the school has been good, very little friction has been manifest among employees and all have labored with a view to making this school a success, which is a desirable change from the conditions prevailing previous years.

Thanking your office for favors granted, I am,

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 20, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit my annual report of the conditions existing at this agency on June 30, 1903, together with statistics pertaining thereto.

The agency and school buildings are in fair condition; they could be improved by painting, as some of them need it. A new sewerage system should be put in at the school, as I have recommended in my former reports.

The waterworks system is in very good condition, except the frame that holds the tank, a part of which has fallen, and the sills are getting rotten. This was reported some time since by special agent Thomas Downes and myself. A good heating and lighting system would also be a great improvement at the school.

The Indians of this reservation are very poor. They seem willing to work, however, when labor is furnished them, and are now at work getting out posts and putting in the Government supply of hay. They seem well pleased over the prospect of a fence around the reservation and I earnestly recommend that they be furnished with some cattle, as I believe they are showing a disposition to do something for themselves.

The Indians' crops will be light this year owing to dry weather. I am of the opinion that cattle raising is their only hope in the way of becoming self-supporting. The dry weather never ruins the hay crop entirely, and the land and grass on this reservation is well adapted to cattle.

Very respectfully,

R. H. SOMERS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Lower Brulé, S. Dak., August 6, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Industrial Boarding School, at Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is situated on the west side of the Missouri River, 30 miles from Chamberlain, our nearest railroad and telegraph station.

Buildings.—The buildings are all in good condition, but should have a coat of paint to preserve them. The school plant comprises the following buildings: Girls' quarters, boys' quarters, school house, mess hall and kitchen, laundry, dairy building, cottage, warehouse and shoe shop, coal house, oil house, horse barn and implement house, cow barn, hennery, and hog house.

Attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 99, with an average attendance of 92. The reduced enrollment and average attendance was due to the fact that 9 of our enrolled pupils and several others of school age on the reservation were taken by Reverend Mattingly to the Stephan Mission, on Crow Creek Reservation; also, 10 other pupils were excused from school that were enrolled the previous year, because they were over 18 years of age.

General discipline.—The conduct of the pupils has been exceptionally good; no runaways during the year. The boys and girls were happy and contented at the school, and we rarely had occasion to punish one.

Literary.—The school work was in charge of three teachers. The pupils made good progress, and the teachers deserve credit for their efficient work.

Industrial work.—This important branch of our work has been pushed along as thoroughly and energetically as it was possible with our school force. Special attention has been given to farming, gardening, poultry raising, stock raising, and dairying, these being important for the pupils to learn as the majority will depend more on what they can raise from their allotments than from other sources.

The girls have been taught laundering, cooking, nursing, dressmaking, and general housekeeping. The school farm consists of 840 acres, mostly grazing land. Thirty acres are under cultivation—20 acres in corn, 5 acres in millet, and 5 acres in garden truck. The growing crop looks promising, and I would estimate the yield as follows:

Corn	bushels..	300	Cantaloupes.....	number..	600
Fodder.....	tons..	20	Squash.....	do.....	100
Millet.....	do.....	10	Pumpkins.....	do.....	175
Potatoes.....	bushels..	125	Cabbage.....	do.....	850
Turnips.....	do.....	40	Celery.....	do.....	250
Onions.....	do.....	50	Beans, green.....	bushels..	16
Carrots.....	do.....	20	Pease, green.....	do.....	14
Farsnips.....	do.....	2	Cucumbers.....	gallons..	75
Beets.....	do.....	15	Sweet corn.....	bushels..	60
Tomatoes.....	do.....	12	Popcorn.....	do.....	10
Rutabagas.....	do.....	20	Butter.....	pounds..	1,017
Watermelons.....	number..	700			

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good, except during January and February, when we had 31 cases of measles.

Religious Training.—The boys and girls are required to attend each Sabbath their respective churches—Episcopal and Catholic—which are quite near the school. Each Sunday evening we have a Sunday service in the school chapel for employees and pupils.

Stock.—The school stock numbers as follows: 4 horses, 23 cows, 8 steers, 6 heifers, 1 bull, 9 calves, 21 hogs, and 30 pigs. The Jersey herd has supplied the school with all the butter and milk they could use. During the year 1,017 pounds of butter was made and used by the school.

Improvements.—The school building, mess hall and kitchen, girls' quarters, boys' quarters, and the hospital were all calcimined throughout by the industrial teacher and large boys. The buildings have been kept in repair by the carpenter. Seventy-five trees are now growing in the school lawn some 25 have their second year's test in growth.

Recommendations.—The sewer system should be taken up and relaid in order to give it greater fall. Porcelain-lined bath tubs should be furnished to take the place of the zinc-lined tubs now in use and about worn out. Waterclosets should be put in the boys' and girls' quarters for convenience of the little folks in this severe climate. The buildings should all have a coat of paint. Steam heat and electric light should be furnished for the school plant. The water tank should be repaired or a new one built.

Official visits.—During the year we had the pleasure of official visits from J. E. Edwards, Levi Chubbuck, Charles H. Dickson, and Thomas Downs. The school has made excellent progress during the year, and the employees, with a few exceptions, are willing, loyal, and efficient.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I desire to thank the employees for the interest they have taken in the work; to the Department of Indian Affairs for favors granted. To Maj. R. H. Somers, United States Indian Agent, I acknowledge my thanks for his support and cooperation in the school work.

Very respectfully,

DAVID U. BETTS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(Through R. H. Somers, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 28, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report to you for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, for Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

Population of reservation, as per last census, by districts is:

	Under 6 years.		Over 6 years and under 16 years.		Over 18 years.		Total.		Families.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Mixed bloods.
Wakpamni district:										
Indians	56	46	79	72	197	225	332	343	206	.....
Mixed bloods ..	43	26	42	41	50	52	135	119	.....	64
White Clay:										
Indians	112	85	138	123	354	375	604	583	343	.....
Mixed bloods ..	6	3	5	4	8	9	19	16	.....	2
Wounded Knee:										
Indians	63	72	95	101	259	311	417	484	276	.....
Mixed bloods ..	16	11	26	25	26	26	68	62	.....	26
Porcupine:										
Indians	73	92	115	95	253	283	441	470	265	.....
Mixed bloods ..	27	31	44	40	29	37	100	108	.....	34
Medicine Root:										
Indians	67	75	102	82	235	271	404	428	247	.....
Mixed bloods ..	18	28	25	27	30	40	73	95	.....	37
Pass Creek:										
Indians	58	62	76	68	212	245	346	375	229	.....
Mixed bloods ..	89	81	117	116	133	156	339	353	.....	141
Total	628	612	864	794	1,786	2,030	3,278	3,436	1,566	304

Total population	6,714
Population, 1902 report	6,616
Increase 1903	98

Number of head of stock as per count at spring round-up, 1903, by districts is:

	Calves.	Cattle.	Horses.
Wakpamni		1,085	825
White Clay		1,550	2,000
Wounded Knee		2,854	1,832
Porcupine		2,245	1,123
Medicine Root		7,320	2,760
Pass Creek		11,358	2,044
Branded at 1903 round-up	5,212		
Total	5,212	26,412	10,584

This agency is located near the southwest corner of the reservation, 24 miles north of Rushville, Nebr., which is on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and from which place we receive all supplies for the agency, also mail six times a week. The post-office and telegraph office is Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. The telephone connecting agency with Rushville, Nebr., is Government property, and is listed in Western Union rate book.

The reservation is divided into six districts with a farmer in charge of each, who resides at the issue station and has supervision over Indians living in the district assigned him. Each district has an average of 1,000 Indians, mixed bloods, and whites.

The principal occupations of the Pine Ridge Indians are stock raising, hauling Government supplies from Rushville to agency and from agency to issue stations and day schools, selling beef to the Government for issue, cutting and delivering wood and hay to agency, substations, boarding and day schools.

The following figures will show, approximately, amount of cash disbursed by the Government among the Pine Ridge Indians during the fiscal year 1903:

Paid for beef cattle for issue.....	\$47, 144. 07
Paid for wood.....	3, 696. 00
Paid for hay.....	1, 002. 90
Paid Indian freighters.....	5, 867. 54
Paid Indians:	
Proceeds sale of hides.....	9, 400. 00
Grazing tax.....	12, 000. 00
Interest money.....	13, 000. 00
For labor in lieu of all rations.....	55, 000. 00
Old pony claims.....	61, 000. 00
Total.....	208, 110. 51

Under the new working system and during the fiscal year 1903 about \$55,000 was disbursed for labor performed by our able-bodied Indians in lieu of all issues of rations. The work was done in making and repairing roads, building dams for reservoir sites, irrigation ditches, fences, corrals, etc. The work was done under the immediate supervision of Mr. Willsie, a competent engineer, and in a good substantial manner. Thirty-eight dams for reservoir sites were constructed at different points on the reservation. In the construction of these dams some 150,000 cubic yards of earth were removed. Twenty-five good substantial bridges were built on the various streams throughout the reservation. Corrals at agency and substations were repaired, and 20 miles of wire fence was constructed to complete our north line fence and connect same with Rosebud north line fence. The greater part of our work laid out for this summer will be in constructing irrigation ditches. Water will be diverted from all streams, some small and some large, where there is water sufficient to irrigate with, even though it may in some cases be on a small scale. The dams that are being put in on the streams to divert the water are built to last. We had our mechanics build a pile driver, and it is now being used in driving piles for all the dams.

About 400 Indians are working, and as ample funds are available, work will be furnished them the balance of the summer. From amount of funds authorized for purchase of gross beef, flour, hay, and other supplies for this agency for the fiscal year 1903, a saving of about \$30,000 was made.

The new system is meeting with a fair degree of success on this reservation. The younger element of Indians are taking kindly to work, and it is noticeable that they are taking better care of their money earned this year than they did last. The larger part of their earnings are spent for provisions for themselves and their families. Their earnings, however, enable them to eat three times a day. Under the ration system, if they were economic, and saving with rations given them, it would afford them not more than one meal a day.

There is a noticeable improvement in the class and number of horses and wagons owned and used by our working Indians. They are trading off their small and worthless ponies and replacing them with fair-sized horses; are buying more wagons, mowing machines, and furniture than ever before.

As per your instructions, a constant effort is being made to secure employment outside of reservation for as many of our Indians as possible. Quite a large number are now employed by the Northwestern Railroad, ranch, and stockmen outside of reservation.

There are about 1,000 Indians and mixed bloods on the reservation who are self-supporting. These were dropped from the ration roll. About 1,500 are partially self-supporting. The balance of the population, 4,500, are in needy circumstances and need assistance at all times.

Outside of small garden patches, there is scarcely any farming being done on the reservation. Lack of sufficient rainfall and moisture prevents farming to any extent.

None of the land on Pine Ridge has been allotted. About 90 per cent of the Indians are opposed to allotments being made, the other 10 per cent seem to be in favor of taking their land in allotments. This latter class are composed principally of whites and mixed bloods who have located on the choice pieces of land throughout the reservation.

It is estimated that, during the severe storms the past winter, these people lost at least 2,000 head of cattle and more than this number of horses and ponies.

The Agricultural Department has been very active stamping out the disease known as maladic du coit (kos ka pe), prevalent among the horses of this section of the West. Dr. Davidson and assistants, representing the Agricultural Department, have been in charge of the work on this reservation. During the fiscal year 1903, they killed 326 horses and ponies and castrated 1,398 stallions belonging to our Indians. As per instructions from your office, every assistance was rendered Dr. Davidson by this office in the discharge of his duties. The Indians in nearly all cases bitterly opposed the killing of their horses, causing this office considerable trouble. Many of them had to be locked up and kept in jail for a time. Dr. Davidson reports the disease well in hand on this reservation.

Considerable trouble and annoyance is experienced on account of trespassing stock, especially on south and west sides of the reservation, where there is no fence. Outside stock, unless closely herded, is bound to drift over on the reservation at points where there is no line fence to stop them. There is plenty of grass and unoccupied territory on this reservation to warrant us in taking on from fifteen to twenty thousand head of stock to graze. There are several townships in the northeast corner of the reservation that none of our Indians live on nor do they use it for grazing purposes. Cattle drift over there from Rosebud Reservation and eat the grass, our Indians receiving no benefit whatever. Whenever the question of leasing or taking stock on to graze is submitted to the Indians for their approval they foolishly oppose the proposition. Their councils are invariably controlled by the old chiefs, headmen, and unprogressive element, thus shutting out the younger element and giving them no voice in the matter. The younger and progressive element all favor the lease system.

During the year 90 marriage licenses were granted by this office, the marriage ceremonies being performed by the ministers of the different church denominations.

The four Indian judges who comprise our Indian court have rendered excellent service. During the year 144 cases were tried and disposed of.

Very little crime of any kind was committed on the reservation during the year, there being but one case demanding the attention of the courts outside of the reserve.

Our police force are efficient and perform their arduous duties with promptness and without complaint, except as to compensation. They contend, and justly I think, that their salary is not commensurate with the amount of duty performed.

The health of our Indians for the past year has, I believe, been above the average of past years. On this question our agency physician, Dr. Jas. R. Walker, makes the following report:

	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Whites.	Total.
Population of Pine Ridge Reservation during the year ending June 30, 1903:				
Male	2,571	878	196	3,645
Female	2,671	899	147	3,717
Total	5,242	1,777	343	7,362
Births:				
Male	86	37	1	124
Female	95	40	2	137
Total	181	77	3	261
Deaths:				
Male	77	13	4	94
Female	84	10	.....	94
Total	161	23	4	188

a This includes some persons living on the reservation but not enrolled there, and hence not included in population reported by agent.

	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Whites.	Total.
Per cent:				
Births.....	3.4	5.0	0.9	3.5
Deaths.....	3.0	1.2	1.1	2.5
Gain.....	0.4	3.8	-0.2	1.0
Cases treated:				
Male.....	1,194	296	109	1,599
Female.....	1,041	333	118	1,492
Total.....	2,235	629	227	3,095
Per cent treated.....	42.6	35.5	66.2	41.6
Gain and loss by births and deaths for eight years:				
1896.....	-20	+42	.....	+ 22
1897.....	-61	+51	.....	- 10
1898.....	+22	+50	.....	+ 72
1899.....	+ 9	+53	.....	+ 62
1900.....	+48	+59	.....	+107
1901.....	-47	+48	.....	+ 1
1902.....	+ 2	+43	.....	+ 45
1903.....	+21	+52	.....	+ 72

In matters pertaining to sanitation and vital statistics the Indians and mixed bloods differ materially and should not be considered together. The Indians living on this reservation may be divided into those who are adopting the ways of civilization, and who are increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent per annum, and into those who, as nearly as they can, live as they did when they were savages and who are decreasing at the rate of about 4 per cent per annum.

A few years since they all received any attempt to instruct them in sanitary matters with scoffing and jeers, but now they assemble in congregations and listen with intense interest to such things and make them a matter of discussion among themselves, and many of them are attempting to improve their sanitary conditions, and with marked benefit.

There are now 466 cases of tuberculosis recorded in the office of the agency physician, this being about 7 per cent of the enrolled population. Of these, 175 are of school age, this being about 10 per cent of the school children. This is the direful disease prevailing among this people, for during the last seven years about 75 per cent of the deaths between the ages of 5 and 35 years were caused by it.

It is probable that they had it among them when they first came in contact with the whites, but their nomadic manner of living gave the best opportunity for recovery from and the poorest for transmission of the disease, and they were not so sorely afflicted with it at that time. When they were gathered on a reservation they built little cabins, designed to exclude the outer air and prevent ventilation as far as possible, and the filth incident to careless housekeeping accumulated in and about these houses, making the best of conditions for the development and transmission of the disease, and during the first twelve years of their living in houses it increased among them to such an extent as to threaten their extermination.

These Indians are so susceptible to the evil effects of confinement that to them a sentence to a few years in the penitentiary is equivalent to a sentence to death. Their children, in whom no signs of consumption can be discovered if sent to schools where the sanitary conditions are supposed to be the best, often develop this disease and come home to die with it. Pupils in the reservation schools who show the first symptoms of tuberculosis if kept in the schools soon develop well-marked cases of it, but if released from the confinement of the schools as a rule the development of the disease is delayed and its milder forms aborted. For these reasons a large number of children on this reservation have been excused from attending school and the statistics for seven years appear to demonstrate this to be a wise and beneficial measure.

During this year an unusually large number of cases were treated, but these statistics are of little value in showing the number of persons sick on the reservation, because the large number of inhabitants and the wide territory they are scattered over make it impossible for the physician to attend to each case, and many occur that they never see.

For these reasons the native medicine men are employed much more often than they would otherwise be. In the employment of their medicine men the older Indians are not to be blamed, for their life-long teaching and their religious belief is to have faith in the incantations of the medicine men, and a blind faith is subject to neither reason nor force. The younger Indians have no faith in these things, but they often employ the medicine men in the hope of relief by the use of the "simples" which they use, and they would prefer to employ a physician if they could do so.

The educational work carried on both in boarding and day schools and Holy Rosary Mission on this reservation is steadily improving. The past year's work has been most satisfactory. Attention is respectfully called to reports of George W. Nellis, superintendent Oglala Boarding School; J. J. Duncan, day school inspector, and the Reverend Schmitt, superintendent Holy Rosary Mission, which are forwarded with this report.

Mission work on this reservation, conducted by the Episcopal, Catholic, and Presbyterian missionaries is slowly but steadily advancing, good results being noticeable in many directions.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to all employees of the agency who have assisted me in the work I am engaged in, also to the Indian Office for courteous treatment shown us during the year.

Very respectfully,

J. R. BRENNAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGLALA SCHOOL.

OGLALA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pine Ridge, S. Dak., August 25, 1903.

Sr: The following report of the Oglala Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is respectfully submitted.

Attendance.—The school filled up promptly to a number considerably in excess of our estimated capacity. No difficulty whatever was experienced in keeping the school filled the entire year. We could have had at least 25 more girls if we had had room for them. The average attendance for the year was 213.6. Ten pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools. Many more were anxious to go, but were unable to secure the required consent of their parents.

Health.—All pupils were required to pass satisfactory medical examinations before entering, and as a consequence the health of the school was, generally speaking, good. One boy died of heart failure. The agency physician, who exercises supervision over all medical and sanitary matters connected with the school, has at all times given prompt and satisfactory attendance.

Literary work.—The work of this department has been quite satisfactory. I quote from the report of the principal teacher:

"The grades range from the kindergarten to the sixth year. * * * Before the opening of school a supplementary course of study was prepared which outlined the work to be accomplished in each grade. * * * The school year was divided into periods of ten weeks each and a certain amount of work required to be finished in each period. At the end of each period written examinations were held in all the grades upon questions based on the work as outlined for that period. Considering the fact that this year was the first time that these pupils had ever been required to attempt regular written examinations, the results were highly satisfactory.

"A tentative course of study was arranged on agriculture, but is not completed, being a mere outline suggestive of what was expected to be accomplished next year. The books on agriculture furnished by the Department and Miss Reel's Course of Study, were of much use in this work and a great deal more can be accomplished along these lines during the coming year.

"The class-room gardens were conducted very much as last year, a tract of land being divided into small beds 4 by 6 feet and larger, and one or two children assigned to each bed. * * * Each large boy was given a larger bed 5 by 20 feet, where he was allowed to conduct his work without much help, and the product of which he was allowed to sell. About \$15 was realized from these sales before the pupils left school."

Industrial work.—The industrial training for the boys consists of work with the carpenter, the shoe and harness maker, the engineer, the printer, the baker, to each of whom four boys were regularly detailed, and with the farmer and the gardener and dairyman, to whom were detailed the balance of the boys of suitable age and strength. The work of the various departments was made to conform as closely as possible to the Course of Study and was in the main satisfactory. More attention was paid to purely educational features than in former years. The training given in the engine room, carpenter shop, printing office, and on the farm has been excellent.

At the beginning of the year the larger boys were given an opportunity to select for themselves the departments in which they should work, with the definite understanding that the detail then made should be not only for the current year, but for their entire connection with the school; that no changes would be permitted except for necessary reasons. The details were made as far as possible in accordance with the preferences thus expressed, and the result has been increased interest and zeal in all departments.

The farm crops this year are fine. The garden, however, has suffered materially from a flood, a late frost, and a severe hailstorm. We are having an abundance of green vegetables, but the potato crop will be short. We have a fine lot of cabbages and our onion crop is variously estimated at from 150 to 200 bushels. We will have also a large quantity of roots, carrots, mangel-wurzels, sugar beets, and turnips for stock feeding. Our sweet corn was planted late so as to be ready for use when the children come in in September, and if the frost holds off we will have all we can use.

The girls were given instruction in the ordinary domestic branches. Sewing classes for the small children were formed and conducted in the class rooms by the teachers. The training along this line for the large girls was given in the sewing room by the seamstress. The work was efficient and thorough. The work in the kitchen, where, each day except Saturday and Sunday, in addition to the regular detail work, a class of ten girls was given a full day's instruction in family cooking, the care of milk, butter making, etc., was excellent.

No better work was done anywhere than in the laundry. On each of three days every week two girls were required to do family washings. In doing this work they used only those appliances found in the ordinary home, the cook stove, common boiler, washtub, and wringer. The laundering of the employees' clothing gave good training to the girls as well as an opportunity to earn a little spending money.

Native industries.—Classes in basketry, beadwork, and fine needlework were conducted by the class-room teachers. The children took up this work with delight, and much fine work was done. Our Boston exhibit has been highly commended.

Discipline.—The discipline of the year just closed has been an improvement over that of the previous one. There were very few runaways, and much less Dakota talking than formerly. Our disciplinary man is a very energetic and wide-awake young man, and he keeps his boys busy. When they are not at work he has them on the athletic field playing baseball, football, basket ball, or in the assembly hall swinging clubs or drilling in the manual of arms.

A wholesome influence has been brought to bear on the discipline of the boys in the fact that we make up our vacation details as much as possible from those who have run away or have been guilty of other misconduct during the year.

Fire drills.—Fire drills were given throughout the year, and, as experience proved, to good advantage. About midnight of October 31 a fire broke out in the basement of the girls' dormitory, the ceiling, unplastered, having become ignited from the stovepipe connecting the water heater with the flue. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, but it was so quickly extinguished that the damage did not exceed \$100. Owing to the frequent drills that had been given the children the building was emptied of its more than 100 pupils without accident in less than five minutes after the alarm was given. The quick and level-headed work of the fire companies, composed of the larger school boys, deserves special mention.

Improvements.—In the way of improvements during the year the bakery has been removed to the basement under the kitchen, and the room thus vacated converted into two nice rooms for the cooking classes; a fine large refrigerator has been purchased and installed; a new hog house has been built, and a new barn to cost about \$4,000 is under course of erection.

Needs.—While our plant is conceded to be one of the best equipped in the reservation service, yet we have a few serious needs. Among them are the enlargement of the dining room, another story on

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the shop building to provide quarters for the band and printing office, and additional employees' quarters.

In conclusion, I wish to say that we have had a pleasant and, in my opinion, a reasonably successful school year. The employees have given faithful and loyal service, and have worked together harmoniously. We could not ask more courteous treatment or more cordial support than we have at all times received from Mr. Brennan, our honored agent, while our relations with Inspector Duncan and the day schools have been most cordial.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through J. R. Brennan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 26, 1905.

SIR: I respectfully submit my third annual report of the Pine Ridge day schools:

Attendance.—There were 29 day schools in operation last year. The largest average attendance for each school was about 24.5. There were no contagious diseases, and the average attendance has been excellent, probably better than last year, when it was 87.16 per cent. Monthly reports were required of the number of tardy cases and the time lost by tardiness of each pupil. During the past year, from April, 1902, until April, 1905, there were not to exceed 13 tardy cases per day out of an enrollment of about 700 pupils, or 1 tardy case to every 64 pupils. About 850 hours were lost by tardiness, or one hour and fifteen minutes for each pupil for the entire year.

The census for 1902 has 1,593 over 6 years of age and under 18. They are accounted for in round numbers as follows:

In the day schools.....	700
In Oglala Boarding School.....	220
In Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School.....	180
In Gordon, Merriman, and Cody, bordering towns.....	50
In nonreservation boarding schools.....	170
Excused for sickness, etc.....	273
Total.....	1,593

Education.—The more I have to do with Indian education the more convinced I am that we must be their "linguistic" friends. Therefore efforts have been made to bend everything to the accomplishment of this one thing—learning the English language. It is the only way to make school palatable to these Indian children. Nearly all the teachers have been willing to use any devices by which they can teach conversation—the bringing in of objects into the schoolroom, the sand table with its varied uses, deviated kindergarten work, and talk, talk, talk. What advancement we may have made I think we owe much to our annual Pine Ridge institute and to the few sectional meetings we have had. At the sectional meetings some central school was chosen, and the teachers and housekeepers from the four or five closest schools would bring a class of pupils and the day was spent in actual class work by the different schools, music, etc. These not only afforded an opportunity of showing different methods of teaching, but also created a friendly rivalry among both pupils and employees.

On account of the necessarily great number of grades and classes, I have thought best to limit the industrial period to one hour per day, except during gardening time. With young children it is probable that quality will cut a greater figure than quantity. For these reasons I have insisted on limited-sized gardens.

Our wish has been to transfer all children above 14 years of age to the boarding schools. During the past year there were only 56 left in the day schools above 14, and many of these could not attend the boarding school on account of physical disability.

Visiting the homes.—Reports show over 2,000 visits made by the teachers and over 1,000 visits made by the housekeepers at the homes of the Indian patrons. Both for the purpose of getting at the facts, and also for the purpose of getting the employees to study more carefully the needs and conditions of the children and patrons under their immediate charge, I required reports to be made out covering something as follows: Those who kept their houses clean; slept on beds; ate on tables; took an interest in the cleanliness and moral and educational welfare of their children; who came for help in sewing and for medical and other advice; number of cows milked; horses, pigs, and chickens owned; tons of hay cut; amount of garden and degree of success; those who ran around during the summer; who gambled; spent their money judiciously; those who wore long hair; who attended church or omaha, etc. I felt that the employees knew more about their Indians after having to wrestle with these reports.

Probably the above might be called a sociological study of the Indians rather than an ethnological, but I believe that the latter study of the Indians would not only greatly aid the day school employees in accomplishing more for the Indians, but would also greatly add to their interest in their work. This work may therefore be extended.

Children in the public schools.—Fifty of the Pine Ridge mixed blood children attended the public schools at Gordon, Merriman, and Cody, towns in Nebraska close to the south reservation line. Being required by the Department to visit these schools, and to report upon their condition, the attendance, etc., of these children, gave me an opportunity to extend my interest to them officially, and I believe this was appreciated by the patrons, children, and teachers. I will quote from my report made to John R. Brennan, United States Indian agent, in January, of my visits at these schools.

"Taking all together what I have seen I can not help feeling that this is the way to educate the mixed blood children, situated as they are. All the teachers reported that there is no distinction made concerning these children. The Indian and white child sit in the same seat, they stand together in the class, and play together as if there was no difference. In fact it is hard to tell one from the other. The little ones especially seem as eager to answer and are just as ambitious. The sooner Indian children attend the public schools, and no longer attend distinctively Indian schools, the better it will be for these children and for our country.

"Of the 13 enrolled at Gordon, 10 made an average attendance of 99.4 per cent. Of the 34 enrolled at Merriman, 19 made an average of 90.1 per cent."

I believe I will be safe in saying that all the children made an average attendance of 90 per cent for the year, or even better.

These children were well cared for. They either stayed with their parents, parent, or relative, who moved into town for this purpose. The teachers of these schools were asked to make monthly reports of attendance, and to notify at once when pupils dropped out, and then they were immediately put in a reservation school.

Annual institute, or, more properly, a supervisor's district meeting along with the annual institute, though not largely attended, was of usual interest. The new feature of the work this year was the conducting of regular class-room work by the boarding school teachers, and the bringing in of all the pupils of the three schools nearest to the agency for the purpose of conducting the class work just the same as if at their schools. I believe that not only the pupils but also the teachers of these schools, Messrs. Root, Lewis, and Three Stars deserve commendable mention. A like mention might be made of other teachers had their schools been as convenient for bringing in their pupils.

I take this opportunity of commending the day school teachers and housekeepers for their zeal in their work. Almost without exception they contributed to the Boston exhibit, beadwork, basket work, practical sewing, etc., and whatever of commendation our exhibit received belongs to them. I sold \$50 worth of beadwork alone while at Boston, and this the teachers will give to their pupils after deducting the cost of the beads.

Every teacher on the reservation took an interest in gardening, and from reports there will be enough of vegetables raised to supply [the noonday lunch].

Surely "our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places," as peace and harmony have prevailed throughout the whole school system on this reservation, notwithstanding its largeness and complexity. Mr. Nellis and Father Schmitt, the superintendents of the Oglala Boarding School and the Catholic mission, have been fair and considerate of conditions.

If those who are "airing" themselves, or "feathering their own nests," or whatever it may be, by decrying politically appointed agents, will come around here and promise to stay just long enough to see one, we will show them an agent who is thoroughly interested in the educational welfare of the Indians under his charge and wants to make them good citizens. This may be because he is "built that way," or because he has a pride in fulfilling the expectation of friends, or because he has State pride in a State of which he has been a citizen for thirty years, and in which he expects to live and die. I believe it is all these. So much has been said to the contrary in the Indian school papers about such appointed agents that I have ventured this much in favor of one who is on the outside of the pale of school journalism.

We thank your office for your interest in our work and for your liberal allowance for the day schools of this reservation.

Very respectfully,

J. J. DUNCAN,
Day School Inspector.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through John R. Brennan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., August 17, 1903.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit my annual report of Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School for the past year.

We had enrolled 198 children—109 boys and 89 girls. The system of discipline at this school is firm and uniform and at the same time mild. Pupils are taught to obey and submit to the rules and regulations more by a sense of duty than by fear of punishment. A good proof of how our children felt at home and complied with all regulations is that we had for months and months not a single runaway case.

The health of the pupils was, with the exception of a scrofula case, excellent.

The schoolroom work was highly satisfactory. How hard and constantly the bigger boys and girls studied and applied themselves was shown especially by the commencement exercises. To encourage the children and foster emulation, from time to time examinations were held in the schoolrooms.

As to outdoor work, on the farm, in the garden, and on the grounds around the mission, I must say that these boys will work almost as well and diligently as white boys will. They must have, of course, someone to look after them and take the lead. If they are left to themselves they will fall back. The time will however come, I trust, when they will be reliable and faithful workers, even when left to themselves.

This year we had the honor and happiness to see in our midst the newly consecrated bishop, the Right Rev. John R. Starha, D. D., of Lead, S. Dak. He was well pleased and full of praise with all he saw and heard of our Indian children. He was present at the closing exercises. He spoke a few words to the children. He encouraged and admonished them to develop not only the faculties of mind and intellect, but to look also to the training of the heart and soul to virtue and Christian morality. "I did not expect," he said, "to find out here on the prairie children who could perform their parts so well and who would be an honor to any school in the East."

As we had quite a number of little ones, a kindergarten was organized during the year. The sister in charge made quite a success of it. The younger children pick up the English language sooner and are not as bashful as those of a more advanced age.

I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

MATHIAS SCHMITT, S. J.

JOHN R. BRENNAN, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 25, 1903.

SIR: As required by the instructions of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The agency is 35 miles northwest of Valentine, Nebr., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, from which place we receive mails six times a week. A telephone line connects the agency with Valentine. By far the bulk of all supplies are received at Valentine, Nebr., but deliveries are also made at Chamberlain, S. Dak., for

the Indians in the Big White River district, and at Bonesteel, S. Dak., for the Ponca Creek Indians, as these railroad points are nearer the destination of the supplies than Valentine is.

The reserve contains about 3,250,000 acres of land, lying in the State of South Dakota. The most of this land is classed as grazing land, although along the streams in some places the cereals and small vegetables can be raised. The raising of stock, however, is the main industry of these Indians, and must remain so, in their efforts to reach self-support. It may be that the construction of numerous storage reservoirs and dams, which work is now in progress here, will in course of time so change climatic conditions that agriculture will prove profitable.

There are, however, drawbacks to successful stock raising here, chief among which may be mentioned the amount of stealing that has been going on here for some years past, and the long and sometimes severe winters with deep snows, such as the past winter proved to be, during which these Indians lost very heavily in cattle and horses. The action of the State of South Dakota in prosecuting and convicting a number of these Indians of stealing stock, and the acceptance by the United States of the jurisdiction ceded by the State over criminal offenses committed upon Indian reservations, have had a very beneficial effect here, and it is expected that a much more satisfactory condition will be brought about ere long, so that these people will be able to raise stock in greater security.

With the exception of the winter months, the able-bodied Indians have been at work during the fiscal year building and repairing fences, making and repairing roads, building dams and reservoirs, and other work of a permanent nature in the improvement of the reservation, all of which work the Government has provided, and for which it pays the Indian in cash \$1.25 per day, or \$2.50 a day with team, in lieu of all issues of rations. Some of the Indians find employment off the reserve, but by far the greater number accept the work and pay here provided for them, and have done quite well, not only in the amount of work performed, but also in subsisting themselves and families.

It can not be expected that these Indians can yet successfully compete with white labor, but in course of time they will be able to, and many of them must do so, for it may be that the Government will not continue to provide employment for them any great number of years to come, although I believe it would be well to continue the work along present lines for an indefinite time.

Since the change from the ration to the labor system began here, in May, 1902, to the present time about 115 miles of fence has been built in a substantial manner. Eighty dams and storage reservoirs have been constructed, the most of which are holding greater or lesser volumes of water, and have been of great benefit; besides a good amount of road, bridge, and other work has been done. The month of August, 1902 and 1903, has been given the Indians in which to store their hay, and during which time they receive a diminished ration.

Grazing permits for cattle have been granted on the unallotted land on this reserve during the year, and this course will be continued until these people adopt the better one of leasing their common lands for a term of years. The permits are given for a year at a time, at the rate of \$1.25 per head, and have been the source of considerable revenue to these Indians; but this year the number of cattle being so held has fallen off somewhat, in consequence of the losses of last winter and the disinclination of cattlemen to make arrangements for so short a time as the grazing permit system admits of.

The missionaries of the Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Congregational churches on this reserve have all been actively engaged during the year in the work of advancing these Indians and have met with a fair measure of success. It is important that the work of the missionaries here be aided and strengthened by the passage of a Federal law making punishment possible where Indians are guilty of bigamy and adultery.

The Rosebud Indians are mainly Brulé Sioux, and the annual census taken at the end of June gives the following results:

Males over 18 years of age.....	1,379
Females over 14 years of age.....	1,658
Males under 18 years of age.....	1,027
Females under 14 years of age.....	908
Males between 6 and 18 years of age.....	640
Females between 6 and 18 years of age.....	663
Total number of Indians on reserve.....	4,972

Dr. Z. T. Daniel, the agency physician, submits the following sanitary report:

The general health of the reservation has been good. Smallpox appeared in the Ponca Creek district in the month of November, 1902. Some little time before that month, in October, 1902, a visit was made into that district to a case of sickness supposed to be smallpox, but the disease finally became

epidemic in the month of November, 1902. With the agency interpreter I visited the district and found many cases of the disease, and immediately reported to you the condition. You instituted a prompt and effectual quarantine of the district by placing a number of policemen on guard, whose duty it was to prevent all egress and ingress in the infected district.

Measures were also taken to combat and reduce to a minimum the spread of the malady. Prophylaxis of the most stringent nature was instituted. Formaldehyde gas was relied on to fumigate houses which were infected. Sulphur vaporized and carbolic acid were freely used. Doctor Zimmerman, of Naper, Neb., was temporarily employed to carry out the details of treatment and prophylaxis. Mr. Cressman, teacher and subagent at Ponca Creek issue station, had general supervision of the quarantine regulations and authority over the situation. To him was given all information and means in our power to confine the epidemic in his district, urging upon him the great importance of doing so, and thus preventing its spread over the reservation.

It affords me great pleasure to say that Mr. Cressman performed that duty in a manner highly satisfactory to the Government and with credit to himself. The work also of Doctor Zimmerman and the police were equally satisfactory, and among them all the disease was effectually confined within the limits of the district. The disease was finally stamped out where it began and the quarantine raised. It was good work, and they all deserve praise for their fidelity to duty.

At the outbreak the Department liberally responded to our requests in all particulars, furnishing whatever was required, physician, disinfectants, medicine, etc., and this community ought to feel profoundly grateful to the authorities for their aid and interest in preventing the spread of such a terrible scourge as smallpox.

Vaccination was freely done, which mitigated the ravages of the disease, and the Red Man no longer doubts its advantages. The rule of the Department to vaccinate often is highly commendable and should be rigidly enforced, bearing in mind that Indians, like children, have to be either cajoled or forced into its observance. This rule would also work well among ourselves, the cranks to the contrary. If I am correctly informed, in the Franco-Prussian war the German army lost few if any soldiers from smallpox, while the French army lost them by the thousand. In Germany vaccination is compulsory; in France it is not.

The sanitary reports show that there were 60 cases at Ponca Creek station, 22 males and 38 females; 2 deaths, females, 1 over 5 and the other under 5 years of age.

We had also an insignificant epidemic of chicken pox, or varicella; a few cases in the Government Boarding School, and in the St. Francis (Catholic) Mission School. Under ordinary circumstances, this would not have attracted attention, but coming as it did, on the heels of our variola at Ponca, it made things lively for awhile. It was chiefly interesting, in that it gave us the opportunity to study the differences in the two diseases, which, in a given case of each, is impossible to decide which is variola and which is varicella. A few cases of varicella occurred outside the schools, and these caused much alarm to parents and friends. A few cases of roseola, or rotheln, occurred at St. Francis School, which were to be differentiated from rubeola.

There has been no major surgery done; the surgery we have been called on to do has been of a minor character, chiefly opening abscesses, dressing various kinds of wounds, extracting teeth and foreign bodies from the surface, reducing locations, setting fractures, etc. We have had uniformly good results, so far as I can learn, in all the minor surgery done.

There does not seem to be a need here for an up-to-date surgical operating room, nor for a hospital, unless it were conducted in a thorough-going business manner. While we are wedded to the hospital, Indians do not take kindly to them, and it is very unsatisfactory to the attending physician to handle Indian patients in a poorly equipped hospital. The relatives and friends crowd in and stay in, and live in the wards, and they are infinitely more bother than the patient.

A case in point happened here last winter. One of the pupils in one of the boarding schools sustained a fracture of the right thigh; the patient was promptly put to bed, the limb was dressed, splinted, and bandaged properly. He was in a comfortable, clean, and sanitary infirmary, with ample food, attention, and nurses, and we thought, as a matter of course, he would be permitted to remain there; but not so. The parents, uncles, and aunts, and I believe the grandfather, collected in a crowd in the apartment, and made such a noise and protest at the proposition to keep the boy there that we decided it was best to let them take him to his Indian home.

I know from experience that if we had not done so, they would have made life a burden for us all by their continual presence, criticisms, remarks, objections, howling, wailing, giving improper food, and Indian medicines clandestinely, which would have been continued throughout the patient's confinement. The school had not, and no school has, a sufficient force to stand off the relatives and friends of a seriously sick or injured child and do anything else; so the better way in such cases is to let them take the patient. In nonreservation schools and hospitals it is different. But on an Indian reservation a hospital is, in my judgment, a waste of money. A white community situated as these people are would not support a hospital; they would have their country doctors, and take care of their sick and injured at home. In the larger nonreservation schools a small hospital is a necessity, for obvious reasons, but not so among their homes.

One runaway pupil was overtaken by a storm and frozen to death by cold; another was found on the roadside dead, but as the weather was not sufficient to produce death from freezing, it is supposed he died more from exhaustion than any other cause. Another had his feet so badly frozen that he will be a cripple for life, his relatives refusing to bring him to the agency for operation. An Indian was caught in a storm, lay out all night, and suffered intensely from cold, losing, however, only the first joint of the left ring finger.

During the past year I have visited nearly all the day schools. Their locations and surroundings are sanitary; they were orderly and well kept, and are doing good work.

I think that more attention should be paid to the noonday lunch. When I was a boy I attended a day school and carried my lunch, which was always prepared by my mother. I have not forgotten the keen appetite and relish with which I encountered that meal. The lunch was always substantial and heartily enjoyed, and these poor Indian children who have no such mother as I had are as capable of appropriating and enjoying a lunch as I was. A suitable lunch then for these children is quite the proper thing, particularly so as they are required to do some industrial work at the school.

Their clothing, too, should receive our best attention. Their parents are inadequate to meet this demand. The children are exposed to severe vicissitudes of weather, and their weak little bodies should be warm and well clad. They have no board walks well swept and clean, and no trolleys to go back and forth to school, but have to trudge through snow, sleet, ice, slush, mud, wind, and rain. The exposure is great and their raiment should receive careful provision at the hands of the Department.

In the matter of toweling, too, we are sadly in need. The past few years no towels have been in use at the day schools; each child should have a towel of his own, the same as ourselves.

I believe it would be a good idea for the Department to substitute coal for wood for heating the schoolrooms. Coal is a much superior heater than wood. Wood is getting very scarce in many

localities, and if these Indians are to remain here a number of years they will need all the wood in sight now for their home consumption.

The Department, too, should cause a small amount of hay to be put up at all day schools for the use of employees who are continually visiting these schools on Government business. Many times the past winter several teachers had no hay for our teams, and it is hard on teams to be deprived of such a necessity in cold weather.

It would be a good plan if the Department would formulate a day school medicine list; that is, an assortment of standard medicines and appliances that are in common use in households, for ordinary illnesses and injuries; this assortment to be packed and arranged in a sort of cupboard to be set up in the teacher's home, wherever most convenient. It would always be handy and useful and save physicians and teachers an immense amount of unnecessary annoyance and bother in sending to the agency for medicines on all occasions. It would also be an educator to Indian youths of the school and to the camp Indians, as they would soon learn that the teacher had medicines and a place to keep them. After each school had its cupboard, then each year the Department could send to each school its complement of medicine, minus the cupboard. This would also distribute medicines about over the reservation, within easy reach of the doctors, without having to travel 20 to 100 miles for a prescription. The day schools ought to receive great attention, as they are the light that is set on the hill, in an Indian camp.

The boarding school under Supt. J. B. Tripp is a most excellent plant, capable of accommodating 200 or more pupils; its buildings are all brick, modern up-to-date structures, well lighted and sewered, no cause for criticism or complaint in the arrangement of anything, and you are to be congratulated on having such an excellent school. Its remoteness from the agency and railroad causes great loss of time, energy, and strength of men and animals; the doctors and their teams are included in this suggestion. There should be a trained nurse at this school. This school requires the visit of a doctor from the agency, a distance of 12 miles, throughout the school year from one to four times a week, and with a nurse, it would be different. Very many cases there that we are called to see are of an ephemeral nature, which could be easily and promptly recognized by anyone of ordinary nursing ability.

The St. Francis (Catholic Mission) School is located some 8 miles from the agency and very much nearer the railroad. This school under Rev. P. Flor Digman, S. J., keeps up the reputation of this religious order for conscientious work. The buildings are of frame construction and are lighted by other means than electricity; the sewerage is partial only; the school is well conducted and well kept. One visit a week suffices for this school, and very rarely two. There is a brother to look after the sick boys and a sister who looks after the sick girls. The general appearance of the pupils will compare favorably with that of any other school, as they seem to be well fed and properly clothed. Father Digman is getting to be a veteran in the Indian service and his management of the institution is reflected in its appearance.

St. Mary's (Episcopal Mission) School under the management of Mr. L. K. Travis, is a most excellent institution; it reminds me very much of St. John's (Episcopal Mission) School of Cheyenne River Agency, which is now discontinued on account of the removal of the agency. Both are exclusively for Indian girls and the number of pupils limited. The St. John's School, under Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr.; was to me an ideal school for girls, and Mr. Travis is keeping up the reputation of the Episcopal Girls' School. The health of Mr. Travis's school the past year has been very good, requiring little professional attention, it being located near the Government boarding school, is visited simultaneously with it, so that one trip suffices for both. The sanitation is all right, nothing of a deleterious nature being discernable about the premises. Such schools deserve great encouragement from all classes of people, because there is a type of child that is better off in such surroundings than it would be in a larger institution. The school is fortunate in having Mr. and Mrs. Travis as managers of the school, as they are eminently fitted for its proper and successful management.

Of alcoholism I have seen but little on the reservation the past year. I have been called, I believe, to only one case of injury traceable to overindulgence in intoxicants. This is a most excellent showing for a community of 5,000 Indians residing along the line of railroad. All communities drink; they have drank from the earliest dawn of civilization and they will drink until doomsday; all we can do is to regulate, and under your administration the regulation is first class.

Of violent deaths, two homicides only are reported, Mr. Tayloe and Mr. Shaw, at the Ponca Creek issue station. The details of these killings are found elsewhere in official records, being done with a shotgun. The work of the assassin was quick and deadly, so that in each case no physician was required to render surgical aid. Alcohol cut no figure in these tragedies, as the perpetrator was not drunk nor drinking; it seemed to be prompted by deviltry, pure and simple. On the whole, then, our alcoholic showing for the fiscal year is very gratifying.

There is an urgent need for a revision of the medical property blank. The one in present use is not up to date in many particulars. There are many medicines and instruments needed that we do not have, and many that we have are obsolete and ought to be discontinued. I would suggest the appointment of a board of three agency physicians, to convene in Chicago, whose duty it should be to perfect as far as possible our list of drugs and instruments. This board could correspond with all physicians in the service, asking suggestions in reference to needed changes, and a revised list could be submitted to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval, the expenses of said board to be defrayed by the Department, and on completion of the duty they should be returned to their stations. The physicians comprising the board should be men of not less than ten years' experience in the treatment of diseases of Indians.

At all the larger agencies there should be a pharmacist to compound the prescriptions of the physicians. This would secure a better medical service than is now had. A physician who is required to sit in his office and deal out salve, pills, soap, camphor, porous plasters, sticking plaster, etc., is putting his profession to a very poor use. Such is now the case almost universally in the service.

There are times when the two physicians here are inadequate to meet the demands for medical aid. I often hear it said that there ought to be a physician in each farmer's district. Perhaps this would be too many as a continued practice, but there are times that they would all be busy. As a compromise, I would suggest the pharmacist and one additional physician, or three physicians for the reservation. The salary of each physician should be the same, and \$1,200 is little enough. This arrangement, in my judgment, would settle the question of a sufficiency of doctors.

I think also the time has come when the Department ought to take notice of the fact that there are many persons of wealth and affluence obtaining physicians and medicines on the reservation gratis. This ought to be stopped, as the poor indigent Indian is deprived accordingly of both. Yet I do not see how it well could be done unless such persons and self-supporting mixed bloods and Indians were assessed a special tax, and from this revenue still another physician could be induced to reside among us, which would make four. We are not objecting to a reasonable amount of work on our part, but if our burdens could be lightened a little we would be very grateful for it.

Tuberculosis continues to be the chief disease of the Indians. Its forms are multitudinous to almost infinity. No organ, no tissue seems to be immune. The pulmonary variety kills the speediest, except perhaps the meningeal type, which destroys life in a few hours. The glandular kind runs

months or years, usually ending in death, or so undermining the constitution that the patient is cut off by long intercurent affection. No Indian is exempt from tuberculosis in some form or other or its taint. It seems to be universal. At the Carlisle Indian School, where I had excellent opportunities for studying this disease, I found all tribes represented there affected with this disease. This seems incredible, but it is true.

There must be some explanation of the circumstance that Indians do not increase in population, and tuberculosis is the explanation. Many tribes have become extinct; many yet are dwindling to a few only. In 1620 there were 75,000 Pawmunkeys in Virginia. Where are they now? Echo answers where? Fifty years ago there were 3,000 Siletz in Oregon; to-day there are not 500. The Indian is fading, he is disappearing; one by one they are passing over the divide by the tubercular route.

To my mind it is easily explained. If it is a fact that he descended from the Japanese across Behring Sea, and such seems to be the case, he inherits his tuberculosis from his Japanese ancestry. The Japanese are highly tubercular. The Indian, then, living as he has in bands and never or rarely going outside of his people to choose a mate, gradually and to him imperceptibly has relationship his entire tribe; that is, by a continued intermarriage of people related they have become kin to each other. They do not realize this, and would deny it, but the fact remains. There is much stress laid on the practice of relations not intermingling, but as memory is treacherous and they keep no records they simply deceive themselves.

To illustrate, wall up a county of whites so that no person could come into or go out of the county; keep this up for hundreds of years and what would be the result? They would finally all be of one blood and homogenous in kind. Then disease would set in and extinction would be the result, and this is the condition of our poor Indians to-day.

They have been living in tribal circles so long that their blood is stagnant; their tissues are weak and flabby; their muscles are ribbons; their bones are slender and fragile; they drink digitalis and tincture of nux vomica enormously to keep their weak hearts steady and their nerves braced while they work the agency roads. The Indian is in every way a much weaker man than we are, and he always has been—Fenimore Cooper to the contrary.

Owing to the admixture of white blood the mixed bloods are increasing. They are not so mercilessly killed by disease as are their full-blood kin. Many of them, however, inherit tuberculosis from their Indian side of the house and die needlessly. Many, ah, so many young Indians after finishing their school life are taken with consumption and die. Take the roster of any 50 scholars who were in school, any school, 25 years ago and look them up, locate them, ascertain how many are alive, and the result would astonish you.

Our work here is arduous and increasing. We have no Sundays, no holidays. Indians having immature minds have little judgment in calling in the aid of a doctor, and particularly so since it costs them nothing. They are unable to distinguish ephemeral attacks from serious ones, so that we are often annoyed by useless drives and unnecessary exposure in complying with their wishes. They ascribe much greater powers to us than we really possess, but not so much so as formerly. They think that when we fail to save life, we do not care to do so. There is a decided change in the estimate they have of us in the past twenty-five years. In 1878 I often sat an entire day in my office without a request for medicine. Not so now. They will always take our advice and medicine in preference to their medicine men if they can get it.

The Department has been unremitting in its injunction that we "should do our best with tact and firmness to induce Indians to discard the practices of their native medicine men and to substitute civilized treatment for superstitious and barbarous rites and customs." We think we have accomplished that desideratum to a very great extent, and now it is up to the Department to secure for these people ample medical and surgical service, and a sufficient supply of medicines to meet its demand, that compliance with this injunction has created.

While it is meet and proper to subtract many things heretofore provided by the Government, we should think carefully and long before we say to them, "Provide your own doctors and medicines." These should be the last to be cut out, because they have no money to employ doctors and buy medicine. It might be well to require those who are able to pay to do so, but the poor savage Indian is entitled to all the health and assistance we can give him. The protection of life and limb is sweet to us all, and there should be no let-up in the medical treatment of these people, but rather it should be augmented and improved.

Whenever a physician makes an unusual cure or performs some sort of operation that even seems to save life, it makes a profound impression on the Indian, and nowadays they are getting so that they can differentiate a skilled from an unskilled doctor. Years ago all doctors looked alike to them, but now they pick out or are capable, to a certain extent, of judging the capabilities of medical men. Any old thing don't go any more.

The agency buildings and their surroundings are first-class. Nearly all are of brick or stone and show care and pains in their construction; their sanitary condition is good. You are to be congratulated on the electric-light plant, which is run by the water of Rosebud Creek, also on the system of sewerage that is now being put in by your efficient foreman, Mr. Justice. Heretofore the kitchen waste has been thrown on the ground at our back doors, inviting stenches and disease. In the summer of 1902 one case of typhoid was developed at the agency, and I believe it was due to slops thrown on the ground in the rear of our hotel, and in the same building a child died from difficult dentition, complicated with enteritis of a typhoid character.

Another step in the direction of good sanitation is the new agency barn, built of stone, which has been completed under your administration. I have seen no barn in the service that equals it in appropriateness for the purposes intended. All roofed buildings that house animals should receive careful inspection regularly and be kept scrupulously clean.

About the agency there are many dogs, vagrant and otherwise, and a dog not properly cared for is a menace to public health. I would recommend that all dogs belonging in the agency grounds proper be provided with suitable kennels, and their owners be required to confine them, particularly at night, so that the repose and sleep of employees and their families be not disturbed wantonly and needlessly. Vagrant dogs should be killed as well as those exhibiting signs of hydrophobia.

Along the roads on the reservation I often see a dead animal—horse or cow—sometimes lying across the road. These animals putrify and disintegrate and are never interred. I would recommend that each reservation farmer and the agency farmer be directed to bury the carcasses of all animals lying dead within 500 yards of the roadside.

Only one case of bite of venomous reptile was reported at our office during the year. This was a mixed-blood woman residing at Oak Creek, and our prompt application of antidotes, in all probabilities, saved her life. The reptile was a rattlesnake and the antidote was permanganate of potassium.

The quality of medical supplies furnished by the Department is, as a rule, good, but the method of sealing packages with wax, as is the practice of some contractors, is bad; sealing wax covering corks to bottles containing medicines is extremely untidy and annoying, in that it is entirely superfluous and unnecessary; it is troublesome and time consuming in its removal prior to extracting the cork, and then some of the stuff always drops in the bottle, contaminating the contents, and still more

time and bother is taken to remove it. The bids of contractors persisting in this practice should be rejected. Some other device for bottling solution of chlorinated soda should be devised; the present method of glass stoppers is very defective; it is impossible to remove properly the glass stopper now in use without great trouble and infinite pains. As a rule, we have to break the bottle in a basin and gather the contents in another vessel; this is very wasteful and generally unsatisfactory. All these and other deficiencies could be rectified by the proposed medical board, previously alluded to.

There is a vice indulged in by these Indians that is very deplorable, and it has only in recent years taken hold of them. I mean the habit of cigarette smoking. If I am not mistaken, it is a misdemeanor in some of our States to deal or trade with them. Discussion of the demerits of the cigarette is out of place here. It is well known to be the most deadly form in which tobacco can be used, and in a people whose lungs are distinctly tubercular it is superlatively contraindicated. The old-fashioned Indian pipe, which is reasonably innocuous, has almost disappeared, and now nearly every Indian or mixed blood you meet, who uses the weed, has his folded cigarette paper, his little bag of Bull Durham, and a vest pocket full of matches. This certainly is a crying evil, and loudly calls for some sort of correction. I preach against it continually, but what I say is only a drop in the bucket; the occasion demands reformatory measures from those in authority.

The frivolous habit also of chewing gum so largely indulged in by children in all the schools and which is so undignified and conducive to dyspepsia and other derangements of the digestive tract, should be discontinued by all teachers and school employees. It is wholly unnecessary and superfluous.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, of Indians and mixed bloods on the reservation, there were born 222, there died 171, netting an increase of 51. This is a remarkable showing for these people. It would be interesting if we could separate the birth and death rate of the mixed bloods from the Indians, in which the death rate of the mixed bloods would be much smaller in proportion than the full bloods.

In the blank "Application for enrollment in a nonreservation school, 5-192" is this language: "I hereby certify that I have personally examined the above-named _____ and have found _____ physically sound and recommend the transfer so far as _____ health conditions are concerned." As very nearly every Indian child has some physical defect, and is therefore unsound, I suggest the following change: "and find _____ physical condition sufficient to justify the transfer." This change would make needless explanations and ease up the doctor's mind in certifying sickly children, which he is constantly doing, and at the same time saying they are sound.

Twenty-one Government day and one Government boarding and two Mission boarding schools have been in successful operation during the year. The reports of the superintendent of the Rosebud Boarding School and of the day school inspector are herewith transmitted, and referred to as furnishing the detailed information regarding the schools.

The work of allotting land to these Indians ceased in March last with the death of Special Allotting Agent William A. Winder. In all 4,699 allotments have been made on this reserve.

The police force has rendered as efficient service as could be expected from a body of men as meagerly compensated as they are. With Indians at work at \$1.25 and \$2.50 a day, it is not possible to secure many desirable men on the police force where the pay is only \$10 and \$15 per month, and in addition are required to furnish their own horses.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for its ever-ready assistance and support.
Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, _____, _____.

SIR: Complying with your request, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the day schools of the Rosebud Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances there was a slight decrease in the enrollment from that of the last fiscal year, but the average attendance was a greater per cent of the enrollment than that of the previous year. The enrollment and average attendance for the year, in all of the schools located on this reserve, was as follows:

	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.
Twenty-one Government day schools.....	530	455
Government boarding school.....	153	140
St. Francis Mission (Catholic).....	243	219
St. Mary's Mission (Episcopal).....	48	44
Private schools.....	15	15
Total.....	989	873

There were also 94 pupils from this reservation enrolled in nonreservation schools during the year. A number of pupils have died during the year and about 75 were excused by the physician on account of physical disability.

After the death of Edward C. Tayloe, teacher at the Milk's Camp day school, who was shot by an Indian by the name of George Bear, school was necessarily closed from October 8 to November 20, at which time school was reopened and in session but three days when it was again closed on account of smallpox, and did not open again until February 25.

All of the buildings at the day schools are frame structures, and with but few exceptions are in good condition, and but a small expenditure will be required to keep them in repair. These buildings are heated by wood stoves, the wood being purchased from the Indians, and in some of the school districts wood is very hard to obtain. It may be necessary in another year to furnish coal to some of these schools for cooking and heating purposes.

Aside from the regular work in the class room one hour each day is devoted by the housekeeper in instructing the girls in the making and mending of garments, cooking, general housework, etc. The teacher also spends one hour each day instructing the boys in such work as gardening, making fence, and such other work as needs to be done to make the surroundings pleasant and homelike.

The housekeepers at the various day schools are furnished blanks upon which they submit monthly reports of the services performed by them at the schools and the instructions given the Indian women in the care of their homes, sewing, cooking, etc.

The approximate cost of maintaining the 21 day schools on the Rosebud Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, including the salaries paid employees, was \$27,245.30. This is \$53.28 per pupil on the basis of the enrollment, and \$62.08 per pupil on the average attendance.

The day schools seem to be growing in favor with the Indians more and more each year and the influence of these schools upon the Indian homes is very noticeable. The services of the police is seldom needed to compel the Indian children to attend school, but on the other hand many of the parents, when the weather is unfavorable, take their children to school and see that they are there on time.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the teachers and housekeepers are deserving of great credit for their earnestness in the work and for their willingness to put forth every effort to make the day schools on this reservation successful.

I desire to express my thanks to all those in authority for their courteous treatment and the assistance given me in the performance of my official duties.

I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR E. MCFATRIDGE,
Day School Inspector.

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD BOARDING SCHOOL,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Rosebud Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The enrollment for the past year has been 167; a decrease from that of former years. Our average attendance has been 142.

Literary work.—This department has been under the care of Mr. John S. R. Hammitt, assisted by an able corps of teachers. The work has been quite satisfactory.

Industries.—Woodwork.—This department has been under the care of Mr. George E. Turner, who, with his detail of boys, has kept the buildings and tools in good repair.

Ironwork.—This has been in charge of Mr. Orin E. Ramsdill, who, with his detail of boys, has kept the plant in good condition. This department has manufactured an evaporator for making up our sorghum cane; also a machine for making brooms from our broom corn.

Shoe and harness.—Owing to the small attendance we were obliged to get along without a foreman. Other employees have been detailed to this work, and most of the shoes and harness of the school have been kept in repair.

Engine room.—The work here has been well done. The electric pump spoken of in my last report has been placed in position; and has proven to be a great success in point of convenience and economy. It is intended this year to install two automatic stokers, which will be a great saving of coal—in this school a large item of expense.

Sewing room.—Our girls are to be praised for the amount of work, and the neatness and dispatch with which it has been done. During the first four months this department was in charge of Mrs. Mary Zielian and the last six months in charge of Miss Dahnay E. George, a teacher detailed from the schoolroom.

Kitchen.—The work in this department, under the care of Mrs. Tina Armstrong, has been a grand success from all points of view. The cooking classes under her direction have made satisfactory progress. The tables throughout the year have been provided with an abundance of fresh vegetables of all kinds from the school garden.

Bakery.—This department has been under the direction of Miss Helene Brenneisen, who, with her detail of boys and girls, has furnished bread, gingerbread, pie, and cake, which would tempt the most delicate appetite.

Laundry.—This work has been under the care of Mrs. Cora V. Carruthers, who, with her detail of girls and boys, has given satisfaction.

Farm.—In this, one of the most important departments, we have had inefficient help most of the time. We have a dairy of 23 cows, which has produced about 54,652 pounds of milk. From this milk we have made 1,182 pounds of butter. The farm has produced 3,350 pounds of beef net, and 1,450 pounds of pork net, which were used by the school. Other products were about 175 tons of hay, 500 bushels of potatoes, and 25 acres of corn, which was cut and fed to stock. Sorghum cane, raised as an experiment, was made into 110 gallons of sirup. This sirup was boiled in a pan made at the school. We also raised a fine lot of broom corn and about 18 bushels of pop corn which was enjoyed by the children.

Garden.—This department was in charge of a gardener but a short time, and the result was not as good as it should have been. The following are some of the crops raised: 300 bushels of turnips, 300 bushels of ruta-bagas, 100 bushels of carrots, 100 bushels of parsnips, 150 bushels of beets, 400 bushels of pie plant, 96 quarts of strawberries, 30 bushels of onions, 4,000 pounds of squash, 4,000 pounds of cabbage, 40 bushels of tomatoes, 1,800 melons, 308 dozen of sweet corn, and 800 pounds of sweet corn after it was dried.

While this is a fair showing, it is not as well as might be done with a good man at the head of this department. I would make a special plea for better men in the last two departments.

Girls' home.—The work in this department is under the care of Mrs. Emelina H. Tripp. All of the

girls, large and small, have been well cared for. The girls are much devoted to their matron. Since the relief of the nurse, the matron has had charge of the sick in the girls' home.

Boys' home.—This department is in charge of Mrs. Stella S. Bullard, who since the relief of the nurse has had charge of all the sick in this building.

Discipline.—The boys have been in charge of William H. Ross, who has been quite equal to the task.

Health.—The health of this school has been generally good. We have had no serious sickness. A few have been excused on account of ill health. Miss Louise H. Klein, trained nurse, was with us until December 21, 1902, when it was necessary to reduce our force. Dr. Tucker and Dr. Goodson, school physicians, have looked after the health of the school faithfully.

New buildings needed.—We are in need of a new building for our hogs. The old one is too small. We also need a new building to cover the evaporator. Wire fence is needed to fence the remainder of the school land; also wire to enlarge our hog pasture.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the employees of this school who have helped me to make this a successful year. I believe that there is a grand future for this school. Our plant and our lands are second to none. I thank you and the employees in your office for courtesies extended to me in my work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. TRIPP, *Superintendent.*

CHARLES E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 19, 1903.

SIR: Inclosed find statistical report as requested. With the lately dedicated chapel of the Sacred Heart in the Ponca district, we count four church buildings on the reserve. Owing to various circumstances our St. Joseph and St. Mary societies did not work as efficiently this past year as in the previous years.

In the same ratio crime has increased. It is a well-known fact that under the leadership of non-reservation people a ring has been formed, carrying on cattle and horse stealing at a grand style. It is hoped that justice, dealt out prompter of late by the courts, will help toward suppressing this evil. Still, if we do not go to the root, viz, lack of conscience and the fear of God, the fear of jail alone will not extirpate this evil. Only the utter disregard for God and conscience account for it, that invitations to perjury have been made, either to escape a feared punishment or to get innocent ones into jail to make them silent.

As an illustration serves this recent fact: One of our Indians had been asked and had promised to help another one out in court by testifying that he had seen his friend pay for a horse. When put, however, under oath, to speak the truth and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and asked by the attorney he promptly answered, "No." Questioned as to why he did so, having promised to testify before the trial in the affirmative, he replied: "Before I was not under oath, but now you made me take the Great Spirit for my witness that I would speak the truth." It is mostly such that do not belong to any church, or surely never practice, and lend a deaf ear to the missionary. Religion and good morals as a rule go together.

The working scheme has brought good results. There is no doubt that our Indians will come out of this transient condition better prepared for the eventual citizenship.

The enrollment of our school was 249, more than ever before—120 boys and 129 girls—besides five white children. The average was only 220 of Indian children, many of whom had to be sent home on account of poor health. It was a pleasure to go monthly through the classes and notice the progress. The entertainment at the end of the year, a drama in three acts, at which our Rt. Rev. Bishop John Starha was present, would, as he remarked, favorably compare with similar exhibitions of white children, and would show to the observer that our sisters are good, painstaking, and efficient teachers. We live in hope that our schools will not be looked upon as "second class" and may in time be acknowledged and supported again as the rest in the same field.

Thanking you, dear sir, for your interest in our work and the good will shown to us, I am,
Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES E. MCCHESENEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

P. FLOE DIGMAN, S. J.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 5, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Population.—The census taken recently shows a population of 1,874 persons, of which number 955 are males and 919 females.

Males above 18 years of age.....	503
Females above 14 years of age	554
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	385

General condition.—These people are located in a good agricultural country, and all able-bodied Indians have fair opportunities to make their living. The improvement in the condition of these people is not rapid. They have depended too much upon annuity payments and the rentals from their lands, and have not fully realized the importance of being able to live by their own labors. Nearly all have adopted the white man's style of clothing, and nearly all the males have their hair cut short. A large number of them speak English well enough to transact ordinary business; some

are educated, and a few are quite prosperous. However, ignorance, indolence, and intemperance are the great obstacles in the way of progress.

Agriculture.—The season has not been a favorable one for farmers in this vicinity. A dry spring, a frost in June, and recent hailstorms have destroyed a large part of the crops in this locality. The crops have not been complete failures, but the season has not been one to encourage those Indians who have been persuaded or compelled to farm portions of their lands. Conditions must be very favorable if these Indians are to be successful in their farming operations; and it is not surprising to find that the great majority of these people are anxious to lease their lands to the whites for a fixed cash consideration, and thereby relieve themselves of the chances and fear of failure.

Leases.—There has been an increasing demand for leases of allotments. The business of this office has increased so much during the past year that it became necessary to suspend the making of leases during several periods when the entire time of the office was taken up by other work.

Many Indians, when financially embarrassed, are willing to make private leases for small considerations in order to get some cash at the time; and unscrupulous whites, who desire to defraud the Indians and farm their allotments without being bound by the terms of a Government lease, have caused an increased amount of work for this office. It appears that during the last few years this fraudulent practice of private leasing has been allowed to develop, and very little, if any, attention given to the bad results of such practice.

I have forced a large number of illegal lessees to vacate the allotments, and in every case where resistance was offered I have followed the instructions from your office as to the manner of proceeding against such trespassers. In several cases illegal lessees have resorted to the State courts and procured injunctions restraining the allottees from going upon or occupying their allotments. In all such cases I reported the facts to your office immediately, and took the steps necessary to begin action to dissolve such injunctions.

Inherited lands.—More than 200 tracts of inherited lands have been listed and advertised for sale. Bids for about one-half the number have been received, and not more than one-half the number of bids have been above the appraisements. The listing and sale of these lands have caused a very large increase in the business of this agency.

Only a small percentage of the money derived from the sale of these inherited lands now remains in the possession of the heirs. Some of the money has been expended judiciously; but too much has been spent for whisky, race horses, buggies, and useless trinkets. When the ordinary Indian has any considerable sum of money he is not likely to think of the necessities of the future or look upon life very seriously, and he is quite ready to part with his money to satisfy his desire for useless things that may please his tastes or fancies.

Liquor.—Like all Indians, these people have a strong desire for intoxicating liquor. In spite of all efforts to suppress the traffic there are always some "bootleggers" at large who succeed in furnishing liquor to Indians. I have not had as much time to devote to this business as I desired; but, with the assistance of Mr. D. D. Collins, our very active deputy United States marshal, I have succeeded in stopping this traffic to a large extent. We have arrested and prosecuted 21 saloon keepers and "bootleggers," and have an increasing number of cases for the next United States grand jury.

Crimes.—Since the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the tax case taken up from this county (Roberts), the local county and State authorities have refused to arrest or prosecute criminals for committing offenses against the members of this tribe. It has seemed to be useless to try to persuade the county officials to change their present policy in this matter. To every argument they answer that if the Indians can not be compelled to bear any part of the burden of the local government they should not be permitted to share in the benefits and protection afforded by the local government, and they should not be permitted to increase the court expenses of the county. Since this condition of affairs has prevailed, in all cases in which Indians have committed misdemeanors or crimes against other members of this tribe, I have either punished the guilty parties in some manner at this agency, or have asked the United States court officials to attend to such cases.

This action of the local State authorities has caused a very unfortunate condition of affairs for the best people of this tribe. It has been very encouraging to the criminal element and very discouraging to the better class of Indians, and were it not for the fact that the United States court officials have offered their assistance in all cases that could be brought under their jurisdiction, it would be very discouraging for an agent who attempted to punish evil doers on this reservation.

Education.—The Sisseton Boarding School has a capacity of 120. The Good Will Mission School, which is located about 2½ miles northwest of the agency, has a capacity of about 50 pupils. There are at least 250 pupils on this reservation who should attend school.

The report of Superintendent Wilson, which is transmitted herewith, shows that the capacity of the Sisseton Boarding School should be increased and several new buildings erected. A new water system that would furnish sufficient water for all the ordinary purposes and for fire protection should be provided.

Since Superintendent Wilson has had charge of the school all the pupils that could be accommodated have been in regular attendance. I think I am fully warranted in saying that the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the school. Not one of our pupils has run away. Students and parents have appeared to be satisfied, and harmony has prevailed.

I have thought it advisable to transfer children of worthless, drunken parents, and all eligible pupils, to other schools, and several parties of such pupils have been transferred.

The success attained in our school work during the last year is very encouraging.

Morality.—These people have not been inclined to observe the requirements of the marriage laws of the State. I have used every means in my power to compel them to adopt the civilized marriage customs. The churches and missionaries have done good work along this line, and I am pleased to report that legal marriages are becoming more common among this tribe.

Old tribal dances are gradually disappearing; however, there are probably 200 people on this reservation who participate occasionally in their old grass dances. More or less drunkenness and immoral practices usually appear at these dances, and it is my purpose to do all in my power to stop these evils.

Health.—During the last year the reservation has been free from contagious epidemic diseases. Tuberculosis and scrofula are the diseases most common among these people. Many of the deaths of the past year have been of the very old and of the very young. It was necessary to dismiss from school several pupils who had become afflicted with tuberculosis and scrofula. However, the health of the pupils generally has been good.

The physician, Dr. A. E. Taplin, reports as follows:

The health of the pupils at the school during the eight months that I have been employed has been good. The health of the adult Indians on the reservation would be much better if they improved their mode of living, residing as they do in small houses—and a great many of their places have only one room—and living outdoors in the summer in their tepees, exposing themselves to all kinds of weather, and contracting colds. The change which has come with civilization has removed many of the old conditions of life. They have almost cast aside their wild life and wild costumes and are making some advance in the arts and methods of civilized life.

A great many adult Indians and Indian children are troubled with scrofula, syphilis, and tuberculosis. These diseases seem to be on the increase. Great care is taken, however, to remove tuberculosis patients from the school as soon as the disease appears.

The buildings at the school are in a sanitary condition and the school building is not overcrowded in any way by pupils to induce disease. There are no local causes for disease.

Conclusion.—I wish to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment received from your office during the past year.

Very respectfully,

C. B. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON BOARDING SCHOOL.

SISSETON BOARDING SCHOOL,
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., July 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Sisseton Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Location. This school is located 1½ miles northwest of Sisseton Agency and 8 miles south of Sisseton, S. Dak.

Condition of buildings.—The girls' dormitory is in very good condition; the boys' dormitory is a very old building, and of course not in good condition; the laundry and shops buildings are in fair condition; the barn is old and in fair condition.

Attendance.—I took charge of this school October 8, 1902. The average attendance for September was only 70. The average attendance for the last nine months, October to June, was over 123 pupils.

Water supply.—There is a fine spring of water at this school. A hydraulic ram forces the water from the spring into a 12-barrel tank on the second floor of the girls' building. As this ram only raises about 3 pints of water a minute (17 barrels a day), it can be readily seen that this school does not have sufficient water supply and no fire protection. All the water used in the laundry and boys' building was hauled in a 5-barrel tank all the year, although the thermometer was many times below zero and the snow drifts several feet deep.

Bathing facilities.—The bathing facilities are very poor, only four bath tubs being supplied for both boys and girls.

Class-room work.—The class-room work has been very good. This school has had three principal teachers and two teachers during the last year. So many changes are not for the best interests of the school.

Industrial work.—The work in the laundry and sewing room has been very satisfactory during the last year.

The work on the farm and garden has progressed nicely and with good results. About 544 bushels of wheat, 1,100 bushels of oats, 60 tons of hay, 800 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of potatoes, 75 bushels of onions, and also beets, ruta-bagas, carrots, cabbages, turnips, etc., were raised on the farm and in the garden. We have in this year 50 acres of oats, 20 acres of wheat, 23 acres of corn, 12 acres of potatoes, and 6 acres in garden. Our wheat is the best in Roberts County.

Stock.—This school is a fine place for stock. We now have 12 horses, 34 head of cattle, and 4 cows. Four of these horses are very old and should be condemned. The cattle are not of a good breed and the bull has been kept so long that he is breeding in and in; he should be disposed of by all means.

Pupils.—There are over 350 pupils of school age on this reservation with only school accommodations for 170 pupils, 120 at this school and 50 at the Presbyterian Mission School. The pupils have been obedient, and I can say that I like the work with them as well or better than any Indian children I have ever worked with.

Employees.—There have been several changes in the employee force this year, but I am pleased to say that all who left here received promotions. The present employees are efficient and some of them excellent employees. I feel that the matron, Miss Josephine Aying, and the laundress, Miss M. Katharina Martin, deserve special mention as being excellent employees.

Religious training.—Sunday school exercises were held in the chapel every Sunday morning. The pupils usually attended the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches whenever the weather was not too severe. Exercises of a religious nature were held in the chapel every Sunday evening. The Presbyterian missionary, Reverend Mr. Evans, came to the school the first Sunday and the Episcopal missionary, Reverend Mr. Robinson, the second Sunday of each month to hold services.

Improvements.—No new buildings have been erected the last year. New sidewalks have been made, new floors laid, and some of the buildings repaired and painted.

Needs of the school.—This school is very much in need of a new school building, boys' dormitory, superintendent's cottage, and water system. This school has a fine farm and could be made a good agricultural school, which would be an object lesson to the Indians and also the whites in this community. More attention should be paid to stock and poultry raising.

Official visits.—Supervisor A. O. Wright visited the school twice during the year. He has had much experience in educational work and his visits were a benefit to us all.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the courteous treatment and hearty support received from your office during the year, and my assistants in the school for efficient services rendered by them; also your efficient clerk, Mr. Earl W. Allen, who has always shown a willingness to render me any assistance in his power.

Very respectfully submitted.

HORACE G. WILSON, *Superintendent.*

C. B. JACKSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOOD WILL MISSION SCHOOL.

GOOD WILL, S. DAK., *September, 7, 1903.*

SIR: The past year, ending June 30, 1903, has been one of progress, both educational and industrial. Our enrollment was only two-thirds of what it had been the previous year, owing to the fact that we asked a tuition of \$25 annually from each pupil enrolled during the year just closed. But while our enrollment was not so large the quality was better, as the parents considerably sent only those pupils whose education they considered worth the money to be invested. Our aim is to establish here a school of high grade where parents desiring to have their children educated in a Christian school can also at the same time procure for them the best literary culture suited to their needs. At the same time we aim to give them an education that is practical and adaptable to the life on which they will inevitably enter.

During the past year, as in former years, we have been greatly aided by the Department officials at the agency, and trust that we may ever be regarded by your honorable Department as helpers in all that the Government is trying to do for the elevation of the Indian. We have been much gratified that high Government officials are so heartily indorsing the work done at the mission and reservation schools. We believe that such education at close range brings the uplifting influence in closer contact to the homes of the Indians; and as a "nation is as its homes" we feel that the Indians as a people are more powerfully impressed by the efforts of the Government in these schools than when their children are sent farther away. While the nonreservation schools will for some time be a necessity for the higher grades, it is undoubtedly true that the lower grades should be taught closer to the homes of the people.

Our industrial departments have been very successful. For the first time in the history of the school the farm has supplied sufficient flour for our boarding hall and sufficient feed for our stock. Our cattle herd has increased to more than 70 head, and we have 36 hogs. Our boys get a fine education in farming and stock raising, and our girls are good housekeepers before they leave us.

One feature of our dining-hall arrangements has greatly increased the efficiency of our girls. Eight of our teachers board at the general dining hall and eat at the same tables with the children. Our girls thus learn to do all kinds of cooking, and feel an increased responsibility for careful work and neatness. It has also greatly improved the table manners and at the same time brought the pupils into closer sympathy with the teachers. The fellowship thus secured has done much to remove prejudice and mold the character of the pupils.

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID E. EVANS,
Superintendent.

C. B. JACKSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON TRAINING SCHOOL,
Greenwood, S. Dak., August 29, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Yankton Training School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

School.—The school is situated on the east bank of the Missouri River 14 miles southwest of Wagner, a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. There is a telephone line and daily mail to Wagner.

The year has been a pleasant and successful one. The attendance averaged 145, about the same as in former years. An efficient and agreeable corps of employees was one of the school's greatest blessings. The principal teacher, assisted by two teachers and a kindergartener, conducted the schoolroom work. A gratifying improvement was noticed. Special efforts were made to teach the pupils the English language. All holidays were observed by having appropriate exercises. A band of 13 pieces was organized, and before the close of school could make a creditable appearance in public.

A farm, consisting of 65 acres of cultivated land, was cared for principally by the labor of pupils. The prospects for this year at the present time are quite flattering. The crops on the school farm are said to be the best in the county. As formerly, individual gardens were cultivated by the pupils. Upon their return to school many of them will have ripe melons, tomatoes, etc., raised by themselves, to reward them for their efforts. Much of the work of rebuilding fences, sidewalks, painting, etc., was done by pupils.

The installation of steam laundry machinery has made it possible to give individual instruction in doing laundry work and to continue such instruction in cooking, dressmaking, etc.

The school plant is now in good condition, though some additions are yet needed. Among the improvements for the year are a 2,000 barrel capacity reservoir, steam laundry machinery, 3,000 yards of plastering, new roof on the boys' building, entire painting of woodwork on the interior of all buildings, enamel bath tubs and wash sinks, water heaters and new floors, sidewalks, fences, etc.

Agency.—The census of the Yankton tribe of Indians, taken June 30, 1903, shows a population of—

All ages	1,675
Males above 18 years	506
Females above 14 years	598
Children between 6 and 16	376

Their principal industry is farming and stock raising. Seed grain to the amount of 3,500 bushels was issued them last spring. An unusually favorable season has enabled them to get remunerative yields of wheat and oats. If there is no frost until their corn matures, they will have the largest crop in many years.

The sale of inherited land is detrimental and the ill effects of it has not reached its climax. The first deeds were approved about April 15, 1903, since when 3,290 acres have been sold at an average of \$17.48 per acre. For the last few weeks bids have been accepted on lands to the amount of \$10,000 per week. This money rightly invested by those receiving it could be made a lasting benefit. But the prospect of receipt of a few thousand dollars seems sufficient excuse for living in idleness. After a sale is made and, pending the approval of the deed, the Indian's credit in the neighboring villages is fabulous. As a result, when the money is received creditors literally swarm around him and he is fortunate if he has enough money left to purchase a week's supply of groceries upon leaving town.

About 900 leases of allotments were made. The receipts from rentals were slightly in excess of those last year. A considerable number of allotments of women, children, and deceased persons are not used for any purpose.

The laws of the State concerning marriage and divorce are generally observed, though there is an occasional violation. As some member of the tribe is usually the first to report such transgressions, it indicates that sentiment among them favors a higher state of morality.

There is no longer any doubt as to the wisdom of cutting off rations. About 20 per cent of the tribe is now born on the ration roll. Those cut off during the last year and a half are living as comfortably as before, and have the knowledge that they are existing by their own efforts.

The following is quoted from the sanitary report of Dr. O. M. Chapman, agency physician:

The health of these people has been just about that of the average of former years. No disease of a contagious nature occurred on the reservation, except a few cases of measles. Sixty-eight deaths and 60 births were recorded for the year. The number of these people are slowly but surely decreasing. Figures in the office show a decrease of about 100 since 1876. The death rate was about 40 per 1,000. This is a death rate at least four times what it would be among an equal number of whites. This is a result of a high mortality among infants and prevalence of tuberculosis among the tribe to an alarming extent. Of the 68 deaths at least 40 per cent are attributable to tuberculosis. To combat the ravages of this disease the physician can do little with medicines at his disposal. This gloomy fact has forced itself on the Indian and leads him to much and very harmful neglect in the treatment of these cases. Although these people use native medicine there is almost nothing left of the practices of the native "medicine men," as is commonly understood. This tribe is particularly free from venereal diseases, more so than any tribe I have been among. No cases of suicide or insanity occurred during the year. The sanitary condition of the agency and agency buildings is good.

The health of the school was good. Excepting tubercular affections not a single case of sickness of a serious nature occurred during the year. During the year 4 children were sent home on account of sickness that was tubercular, 2 of whom have since died. Quite a number had enlarged glands (scrofula), but recovered after treatment. In spite of our best efforts to prevent infection there were constantly a large number of cases of sore eyes to care for. Skin diseases and suppurative conditions in general are always plentiful.

Still greater effort will be made this year along sanitary lines to have fewer of these cases to treat. Special effort will be directed toward securing the best supply of fresh air to the dormitories. But this can only be very imperfectly done as long as they are crowded far beyond their capacity, as is the custom throughout the Indian schools. Nothing connected with the school life of the Indian child is so deleterious and threatens his very existence as does this crowding in dormitories. More dormitory space is urgently needed at this plant. This becomes more manifest when it is considered that 75 per cent of the deaths among children of school age is from tuberculosis. In spite of due precautions cases of this will develop in schools, hastened on by any unsanitary conditions under which the child lives. This is the only feature of school life that I consider really detrimental to the best interests of the children taken into the schools. On the part of employees due vigilance is exerted to keep the plant in a good sanitary condition, and to look carefully after the health of the children.

Missionary work is being conducted by the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. Each has several outlying chapels aside from the churches at the agency. Regular services are held at each, and are well attended.

Very respectfully,

JAMES STALEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN INSANE ASYLUM.

INDIAN INSANE ASYLUM,
Canton, S. Dak., August 29, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indian Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The asylum was opened for the reception of patients January 1, 1903, the first patient being received upon that date. There has been received into the asylum a total of 16 patients during the year, 10 males, all over the age of 18 years, and 6 females, 4 of whom are over the age of 18 years and 2 under that age. One patient, a female, has been admitted since July 1, 1903. I have received notice from the Indian Office that a total of 20 Indians have been adjudged insane and ordered to the asylum as patients during the year. Four additional patients have been so adjudged insane and ordered to the asylum since June 30, 1903, making a total of 24 so ordered to the asylum to this date. Of this total of 24, 1 died in the asylum June 20, 1903, 2 are reported as having recovered, and 2 as having died before reaching here, and 3 are expected to arrive very soon.

The condition of the larger number of these patients, mentally and physically, when received into the asylum, indicate extreme neglect in their former care and treatment. This may be due to several causes. Some of these unfortunate people have no relatives nor friends who are responsible, either legally or morally, for their care or support, and some Indians are quite superstitious regarding insanity and will have nothing to do with an insane relative or friend, except to get rid of them in the quickest and easiest manner possible.

The asylum is so equipped and managed that the patients are provided with well cooked, wholesome food; frequent bathing is required; absolute cleanliness is enforced; regular and proper exercise is practiced. The establishment of the asylum was certainly a humane and proper thing to do. Previous to opening the asylum this unfortunate class of Indians were without proper care or attention. None of them were wanted anywhere, nor by anybody. They were a great burden to their relatives or friends, or to the agency or school officers, as the case might be, or they were neg-

lected altogether. I have frequently received communications from some agency, officer, or employee that he had heard of an insane Indian, or more, upon the reservation for some time, but had not seen the party, as the person supposed to be insane was in some distant part of the reservation and very little was said about them. These unfortunate people now have a home, and it is the duty of the officers and employees of the asylum to give them proper care and attention.

Causes of insanity among Indians.—Experience and investigation prove that no portion of the human race is immuned from insanity. There exist the same general causes of insanity among Indians that exist among white people, so far as I have been able to learn, except those mental troubles arising from over mental exertion or financial reverses.

There are now representatives from 9 different tribes as patients in the asylum, and Indians from 3 additional tribes have been adjudged insane and ordered to the asylum. We have patients from the Cherokee Nation, 1 Comanche, 1 Osage, 1 Pawnee, 1 Mission Indian from southern California, 1 Winnebago from Wisconsin, 3 Chippewas from Minnesota, 1 Shoshone from Wyoming, 1 Sioux from Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1 Sioux from Santee Agency, Nebr., and four Sioux from different agencies in South Dakota.

Dr. John F. Turner, asylum physician, reports as follows with regard to the different types of insanity among the patients at the asylum and the treatment thereof:

The sanitary conditions at the asylum, including drainage, ventilation, and light, are good with the exception that during the wet season surface water collects in the boiler pit, which is in the basement of the main building. The building is kept clean in all of its apartments. The patients are bathed regularly, and given daily systematic mental and physical exercise in the open air as is best adapted to each individual case and in consequence of which they as a rule sleep well.

The patients are provided with a healthful, well cooked diet, including all essential proper articles of food, such as eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. The medical treatment has been tonic in character excepting in such cases and at such times where antispasmodics, eliminators or other special treatments were indicated, and as a result of which the patients as a rule have improved.

Our large gardens are a source of great benefit to the patients. On every suitable day during the summer season each male patient who is able and competent is required to spend a part of his time at some light work in the gardens, such as weeding, hoeing or picking and preparing vegetables for cooking, and some of them manifest interest in this treatment. Since the middle of May the patients have been bountifully supplied with fresh vegetables from the gardens, and they have been benefited by them.

There are 9 male and 6 female, making a total of 15 patients now in the asylum; of these 2 males have chronic epileptic dementia; 1 male, alcoholic dementia; 1 female, senile dementia; 1 male, congenital epileptic idiocty; 1 male and 3 females, congenital imbecility; 1 male and 1 female, acute melancholia; 3 males, chronic melancholia; and 1 female, chronic mania.

Some of these patients in connection with their physical affliction have intercurrent physical disease and others have concomitant physical symptoms, all of which require appropriate treatment. There have been 48 cases treated since January 1, 1903, also convulsions and many minor troubles not reported. There has been but one death and that was caused by a violent nocturnal epileptic convulsion. In the treatment of melancholia an unlimited amount of patience and forbearance is required to insure good results, and our work in this regard I think has been a success. The epileptics require constant oversight, but the convulsions have been largely controlled, not alone by sedatives, but by tonics, and more especially by such indicated remedies as enable the emunctories to perform their functions properly.

In order that the greatest good may be done an imbecile, of whatever grade, it is essential that the cause be removed, if the case be of a reflex nature, after which the mind may be strengthened by a systematic exercise. This we are doing for the female cases here by teaching them such things as they can comprehend, such as helping in the dining room and kitchen, cleaning floors in their rooms, calisthenics, numbers, and object lessons.

Insane Indians as a class from time immemorial have been short-lived. This fact is partly due to hereditary diathesis, but the most potent causes of death among them have been neglect, exposure and oft-times when they are regarded, by their own people, as evil spirits, more drastic measures may be used to end their miserable existence. In the light of our present civilization the construction of this institution for insane Indians is to my mind a most humane and noble act on the part of the Government, and I hope before many months that the number of our patients may be doubled.

Buildings constructed and other improvements.—The main asylum building, pump and power house, sewer and receiving tank, horse barn and cow barn were all completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. There was also some 1,200 yards of earth moved, and much grading done around the main building during that year. The construction of the main building was commenced during the fiscal year 1901.

There has been constructed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, one-half mile of gravel or macadamized roadway, about 400 rods of steel woven wire 7-foot fence, extending around and inclosing the asylum premises, aggregating 100 acres; 410 rods steel woven wire 58-inch, intermediate fence, inclosing pasture, meadow and yard fence has been constructed. Two steel arched gates have been constructed at the entrances into the asylum grounds, and the words "Hiawatha Asylum" have been placed upon the archway of these gates by and with the consent of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Nearly 1,200 trees have been planted, including evergreen, elm, white ash, maple, cottonwood, birch, mountain ash; also a large quantity of ornamental and other shrubbery.

A water main 820 feet in length, 1-inch galvanized iron pipe with hydrant and hose, etc., has been constructed, thereby supplying the stable, barns, and cattle yards with water. A frame, shingle roof carriage and tool house, 30 by 40 feet, 14-foot posts, stone foundation, has also been constructed. Also about 5,000 square feet of cement walk.

All of the lands connected with the asylum has been utilized for pasture, meadow crops of grain, gardens for raising vegetables, potatoes, etc., and for lawn purposes. A sufficient quantity of early corn, garden vegetables, and potatoes, has been or is being grown upon the asylum premises during the past and present fiscal year to nearly supply the patients.

It has been found that by the use of a little persuasion considerable light work will be performed by some of the patients. As a rule, with some oversight and proper care, the patients are easily persuaded into habits of cleanliness to a considerable degree, and no trouble is experienced in having them sweep, scrub, and clean their rooms and the quarters they occupy and use.

Respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR S. GIFFORD,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UINTA AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTA AND OURAY AGENCY,
Whiterocks, Utah, July 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Uinta and Ouray Agency, Utah.

Location.—This is a consolidated agency, with headquarters at Whiterocks, Utah. The Ouray subagency is situated 35 miles to the southeast. There are two schools: The Uinta School, located at Whiterocks, and the Ouray School, about 20 miles below here and 15 miles above Ouray subagency. The military post of Fort Duchesne is located near the center of the combined reservations.

Census.—The population shown by the census just completed is as follows:

Uinta Utes, Uinta Agency:	
Males over 18 years	154
Females over 14 years	134
Males under 18 years	93
Females under 14 years	71
	— 452
Between 6 and 16—males, 44; females, 34	78
	====
White River Utes, Uinta Agency:	
Males over 18 years	121
Females over 14 years	99
Males under 18 years	73
Females under 14 years	63
	— 356
Between 6 and 16—males, 42; females, 39	81
	====
Uncompahgre Utes, Ouray Agency:	
Males over 18 years	255
Females over 14 years	257
Males under 18 years	80
Females under 14 years	72
	— 664
Between 6 and 16—males, 50; females, 56	106

Progress.—These Indians show a favorable disposition to work and are always willing to accept employment at anything offered. A large number have been employed during the past spring months in repairing roads, cleaning and repairing ditches, rebuilding dams, gates, and performing other work necessary to insure an effective supply of water for irrigation during the summer. They were encouraged

in this by the inauguration of weekly payments, by which means they were enabled to purchase subsistence during the time they were at work.

They dispose of wood, coal, and farm products in the local market, especially at Fort Duchesne. I have just submitted proposals to the War Department for the Indians to supply this post as follows for the coming year:

Wood	cords..	1, 600
Hay, loose	pounds..	500, 000
Hay, baled	do.....	100, 000
Oats	do.....	170, 000
Coal	do.....	300, 000

In addition to this they will supply both agencies and schools with hay, oats, wood, and coal, all that is needed.

Rations and wages.—Upon recommendation of the agent last year 25 per cent of the beef and flour contract was cut off, and the money so saved was used as wages for labor on roads, ditches, etc. This year an additional 25 per cent reduction in Uinta Agency supplies has been recommended.

Schools.—The schools have progressed and have greatly improved in the matter of attendance during the past year, both having more than double the enrollment and attendance of the year before. The unsubdued attitude of the Utes and the inefficiency of the Indian police at this agency render this one of the hardest of all reservations for getting children into school, and allowance should be made for this in comparing attendance at these schools with attendance where police service and other conditions are favorable to full attendance at school.

Liquor traffic.—Considerable trouble is experienced on account of saloons located on the "Strip," a portion of the reservation which has been cut off and leased to a mining company. Freighters and others passing through from the railroad to the white settlements on the other side of the reservation smuggle liquor in small bottles and sell it to the Indians. Owing to the unwillingness of the Indians to testify it is practically impossible to obtain evidence enough to secure conviction for such violations of the law. Two Indians have died as a result of this illegal traffic during the present summer. One was shot in a drunken brawl, and the other died from an overdose of the vile concoction which was sold him under the name of whisky.

In conclusion, I most heartily thank your office for all kindness with which I have been favored.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UINTA SCHOOL.

UINTA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Whiterocks, Utah, July 27, 1903.

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to submit the report of the Uinta Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The enrollment for the year reached 106, with an average attendance of 87. Five boys were transferred to the Carlisle Industrial School.

The health of the pupils has been good, although there was some serious sickness, one case proving fatal.

Although the spring was unusually late, a reasonably good garden was raised. About 20 tons of ice was put up.

In the sewing room many articles have been manufactured and a number of girls taught household sewing. The laundry was done by boys and girls, a number of whom were taught family washing. In the kitchen the girls were taught family cooking, as well as assisting in the cooking for the school.

The schoolroom work was good and the progress made by the pupils encouraging.

Sunday school and chapel exercises were continued throughout the year. In these services we had the assistance of the missionaries, Reverend Hersey speaking to the pupils once each month and Misses Carter and Murray each Sunday.

While we have an abundance of excellent water furnished by mountain streams, we have no water system, but one is very much needed.

The buildings are lighted by the ordinary kerosene lamps, which are not satisfactory, aside from the danger attributed to them.

All the rooms in the buildings have been kalsomined, and the inside woodwork painted. The employees' and boys' buildings were also painted outside. All the board and picket fences received a coat of whitewash in the month of April.

Notwithstanding numerous changes the employees worked harmoniously, and to that cause we attribute the success of the work. Dr. H. B. Lloyd, while in charge, began the work of filling the school with pupils. Inspector J. E. Jenkins also did much in filling the school, while he was here making some payments to the Indians.

Supervising Engineer Robert M. Pringle was here and made a survey for a complete system of waterworks. Supervisor Edwin L. Chalcraft made us a visit and gave us much assistance by his

instructions and experience. Inspector James McLaughlin gave us a short call while here in regard to some treaties with the Indians.

Thanking you for the cordial support and cooperation I have received during the year, I am,

Respectfully,

WILLIAM W. EWING, *Superintendent.*

Capt. W. A. MERCER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL,

OURAY SCHOOL, *Leland, Utah, July 25, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Ouray School for the fiscal year 1903.

Attendance.—The subject of attendance at this school has always been a vexatious problem. This is partly due to the fact that the pupils are scattered over a wide expanse of territory, and many of the children are practically out of reach, being located far from the school in an almost inaccessible region where it is of little use to send details of employees to find and bring them in. Further, the scholastic population estimated for this school has been erroneous and exaggerated, as proved by statistics submitted recently, showing that the number of children eligible for attendance at this school amounts to only 76, of whom 69 were in attendance this year. The average attendance was nearly double that of 1902, and would have been considerably greater, but for the difficulty of securing pupils. Under present conditions it is impossible to get many of the pupils until midwinter, when the Indians come in to Ouray Agency for their annuity payment; it is only on this occasion that the Indians, living 60 miles away near the Colorado line, come to the agency.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been very well conducted during the year, and the pupils have made good progress.

Industrial.—The industrial work consists only of the regular routine of supplying water and fuel, the spring and fall work in the garden and fields, and taking care of the stock.

Religious instruction.—This school is very happily situated for the religious progress of the pupils. A church built under the auspices of the Episcopal Mission Board, is located on the grounds, and the work is ably and faithfully carried on by Rev. M. J. Hersey and wife. Two services are held each Sunday, one in the morning at the church and the other in the evening at the school.

Employees.—The employees have proved themselves efficient, faithful, and well disposed, and have worked together in harmony and perfect good will.

Transfers.—No transfers of pupils from this school have been made this year or for several years past. The strong opposition to allowing children to attend school on the part of the Uncompahgres renders it impracticable to attempt to send children away to school.

Health.—Considerable sickness prevailed among the pupils during the winter months, and six died. This can not be traced to any unsanitary conditions of the school plant, unless it be the unclean water of the Uinta River which it is necessary to use during that season of the year.

In conclusion, I most sincerely thank you for all favors granted and courtesies extended.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. MACKKEY, *Superintendent.*

Capt. W. A. MERCER,
Seventh Cavalry, U. S. Army, Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT FOR KAIBAB INDIANS.

KANAB, UTAH, *August 15, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first report for the year ending June 30, 1903, as special disbursing agent for the Kaibab Indians located at Kanab, Utah.

The census taken June 30, 1903, shows the following number of Indians:

Above 18 years of age—males, 33; females, 24.....	57
Under 18 years of age—males, 31; females, 22.....	53
Total	110

All the Indians of this agency wear citizens' dress and all wear short hair. There has been some advancement the last year in the ways of civilization. These Indians are gradually adopting the ways of the white people.

As yet no houses have been built by the Indians, but all of them live in teepees, never remaining in one place long at a time. They are quite superstitious, and as soon as one of their number dies they will move camp within the next few hours.

They have a small farm, located at Moccasin Spring, about 18 miles from Kanab. This farm is taken care of by the Indians. At present about 7 acres are cultivated. Corn and alfalfa are the chief crops raised. They do not realize much money from their farm, as they do not try to market any of their products; but as soon as it is ripe most of them go to Moccasin and eat up what they have raised.

The men work for the white people at odd jobs. The haying season is when they are most employed. Some few are herding sheep this year. The squaws have steady employment the year round washing for the white people. They get from 25 cents to 60 cents per day for putting out a washing (or a batch of clothes). They never get anything ahead, but spend their money as fast as they make it to support themselves.

The young Indians do a great deal of hunting, but game is very scarce, rabbits being about all they get. Formerly the Buckskin Mountain afforded excellent hunting ground, but since that has been made a forest reserve the Indians have been shut off. In fact they have not been allowed the same privilege as white men have during the open game season, which I think they certainly should have.

Deer are very plentiful on the Buckskin Mountain, and before it was made a reserve these Indians obtained most of their living from that source.

From a moral standpoint these Indians are improving. There have been but few cases of intoxication during the year. Stealing is seldom heard of, and crimes of any kind are very rare.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT AMONG SHIVWITS INDIANS.

INDIAN SCHOOL, SOUTHERN UTAH, *June 30, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1903.

The year is signalized by three things which it is hoped will be of great benefit to the Indians.

First. The establishment of the Dixie smelter, which has already supplied some hundreds of dollars in labor to them, and will no doubt continue to give them employment from time to time, besides the additional benefit of a nearby market for their produce, etc., and for the purchase of their own supplies. As we expect to have two licensed traders, their interests will probably be looked after by the competition.

Second. The beginning of their own house building, the Government furnishing a portion of the more expensive materials and some little skilled aid in constructing, in which they are much interested, and which it is hoped will aid them greatly in attaining to civilized ways of living, toward which the more enlightened are very eagerly looking.

Third. The establishment of the Presbyterian Mission. This was quite late in the year, and of course no results are as yet visible, but the moral effect upon the Indians of having some one always with them who is really and thoroughly interested in their welfare, after the removal of the school, will be most salutary, and the effect upon the surrounding people of that spectacle will be just as wholesome, I trust.

The Indians are much encouraged but for one thing. We are still troubled by the breaches of the cattle that haunt the canyon and destroy our fences and fields. We had strong hopes that this year would see our own range under fence and a start of our own cattle. As all the younger men are good vaqueros and skilled in the cattle business, it would seem that a few cattle would be of more value to them than a superabundance of farm implements, especially as the area of cultivable land is so small that no matter how wisely and well we utilize it there could not be sufficient produce for a living; but as yet there is no indication that this will be the case.

We have had one or two sieges of drunkenness, not on the farms but in St. George, but have not succeeded in doing anything with the offenders, for the reason that the new United States attorney takes the position that the State and not the United States ought to deal with such, which, of course, is true; while the county officials either flatly decline to act, or undertake action in such manner as amounts to the same thing. The same is true of all offenses, so we all perform a law unto ourselves.

The school has persistently prospered in spite of innumerable obstacles—difficulties in the fall in gathering in the children, and then in providing for them, our supplies being so delayed; in difficulties in obtaining help, and many changes in the same; for that reason, added difficulties in clothing and housing the pupils, even though they came in slowly; the necessity of more dormitory room, if all remained as boarders, and the absence of anything in the shape of bedding and clothing until near Christmas.

As there was no regular employee until March, and then a green hand, the superintendent had fine opportunities, between changes, to turn her hand to any and all kinds of work. Spending two weeks in the cookroom, laundry, schoolroom, and dormitories, made plenty of variation from the routine of office work, and with steadily increasing numbers until we closed the schoolroom work June 16, with 34 pupils, there has been no rust gathering about any of our employees.

All the buildings, and much of the work done, has necessarily been of a temporary character. The ground occupied at present has recently been set aside for the use

of the mission, and it is hoped that the school will soon be in its new home at Pan-gitch, or failing that, in its own home somewhere.

I respectfully recommend that the wire for fencing in the "reservation," thus preserving the pasture for the Indians' use, be purchased at the earliest possible date, and that a limited number of young cows, to be issued to certain Indians as a start in cattle raising, be also purchased, for reasons stated above; and that the work of building dwelling houses, each head of a family furnishing certain materials, and aiding in the building of his own house, be pushed as rapidly as individuals are willing to comply with the above terms, these being the steps most needed at present in my judgment to aid these Indians toward civilization and self-support.

Very respectfully,

Laura B. Work, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, *Miles, Wash., September 4, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1903:

The Indians on the several reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency are making reasonable progress in the matter of supporting themselves and improving their homes. On the Spokane Reservation and also on much of the Colville Reservation crops are not up to the usual standard because of drought, but most of the Indians on these reservations have cultivated more land and done better work this year than ever before.

Most of the Indians on the Colville Reservation have very good land.

The Spokane Reservation is small and, as a body is poor land, consequently the Spokans are not conspicuously prosperous, and can not become so unless by exceptional thrift and industry; but they are steadily, though slowly, improving their condition, and if they can be protected in the peaceable possession of their homes they will in a few years need no further special attention from the Government.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that in the United States court recently I have defeated a second time the "Sooners," who, last year in droves and swarms, attempted to overrun the Spokane Reservation under pretense that it had been thrown open for mineral entry. I trust that there will be no further trouble on that line pending the allotment of the land in severalty to these Indians, who deserve more than they have received and who should certainly be allowed to keep the little they have.

Only a few old and indigent of the Spokans and of the various Colville tribes receive any material assistance from the Government, and none receive any annuities.

The Cœur d'Alène Indians have a beautiful and fertile body of land in the finest part of the State of Idaho. They have received much money and other assistance from the Government, and ought to be highly prosperous. They have done only fairly well during the past year, and have made no particular progress. I again urge that this tribe of Indians be taken from under the jurisdiction of this agency and given a resident agent; also that their lands be allotted in severalty at the earliest practical date.

At present this agency is unwieldy. The Colville and Spokane reservations, lying together, are alone a much larger territory than I can effectually oversee, and larger than any force of employees which can legally be allowed for one agency can cover in any way. The Cœur d'Alène Reservation is detached and distant geographically, and it is seldom possible for me to visit it at all, and never possible to do so when it is not equally imperatively necessary for me to be elsewhere; consequently I am frequently compelled to postpone improperly or wholly neglect important business to which I could otherwise give effective attention. A resident agent could do more in two years than I can do in five years to push the Cœur d'Alènes into appropriate utilization of their opportunities and get them ready for citizenship. If I could send the employees who are now allowed for that reservation into the remote parts of the Colville Reservation, which are now practically without supervision of any character, I could accomplish very much more than I do now in those sections.

As has been mentioned in several special reports on the subject, the whisky traffic, particularly on the south half of the Colville Reservation, has continued to

give much trouble, and has had the usual effects on the welfare and progress of the Indians where I have been unable to stop it.

There is increasing pressure for leases of Indian lands, but I have steadily refused to lease land belonging to individuals capable of working it themselves. The only hope of making decent citizens of the majority of the Indians lies in tying them to their lands and making it necessary for them to work. I do not intend to defeat all effort toward these ends by indiscriminate leasing, no matter how heavy the pressure may become.

Under the supervision of this agency there are several small bands of nonreservation Indians, and one of these bands, a little company of about 40 Calispels living along the Pend d'Oreille River, should, I think, be moved onto the Cœur d'Alène Reservation. They are landless, practically homeless, nomads, very nearly worthless as to character, but they are closely related to the Cœur d'Alènes by intermarriage with them, and the latter are willing to allow them to settle on their reservation, which would at least improve their opportunities. I have arranged for a general council on this subject to take place some time during the coming fall, and hope to be able, later, to submit the matter to your office in more definite form for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

The Fort Spokane Boarding School had a successful year in every sense of the term, and is steadily increasing in usefulness. The report of the superintendent is submitted herewith, also the usual statistics—scholastic and other.

With much appreciation of the courtesy with which I have been treated by yourself and by all the departments of your office, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ALBERT M. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SPOKANE SCHOOL.

FORT SPOKANE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Miles, Wash., August 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning this school for the year ended June 30, 1903:

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 234, the average attendance during ten months 208.93. It is difficult to get anything like full enrollment in September, and this reduces average attendance for the year. Many of the Indians during that month are off the reservation, in the harvest fields, or picking hops. Those who remain are making hay or attending to their own crops of other kinds, and, as their children assist them in these occupations on and off the reservation, and thus contribute materially to their own support, often receiving good wages for their work, it does not seem to be wholly desirable to force them into school early in the fall when they are so employed. They are scattered over so large a territory that the effort would be practically futile anyhow, but it would result in making the Indians much less friendly to the school than they now are.

Health.—During the middle of the winter the school experienced a very serious epidemic of measles. The disease was of a virulent type, and there were 102 cases and 4 deaths. But for the hospital, which had just been completed and furnished for occupancy, the conditions created by the epidemic would have been much more difficult than they were, and in all probability there would have been more deaths.

Excepting during this epidemic the general health of the school was reasonably good.

Industrial and class-room work.—Most of the domestic and other departments were well organized, in charge of good employees, and did good work throughout the year. The sewing room, unfortunately, was nearly a failure during the greater part of the year, owing to the inefficiency of the first and second of the three employees who successively had charge of it. In every department effort is made to train the pupils to be faithful and self-reliant workers to the limit of their intelligence and capacity in other respects.

The class-room work was seriously interrupted and disorganized by the epidemic of measles and by the failure in health of one of the teachers, who found it necessary to resign, but, on the whole, it was exceptionally satisfactory.

Plant and improvements.—The school plant was greatly improved early in the year by extensive miscellaneous repairs, by fencing the school farm and pasture lands, and by the remodeling of an old building into a commodious and excellent hospital. Another important improvement was the installing of a good stationary engine for the laundry work.

The orchard and small fruits which were planted last year are in thriving condition, and the school gardens are better and more extensive than any which it has previously had. I think that it will be unnecessary to buy any vegetables for the school during the coming year.

Official visitors.—The school has been honored by visits from the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the head of the education division in the Indian Office; also by visits from School Supervisor Chalcraft and Special Agent Downs, and to all of these officials it is indebted for kind reports and valuable suggestions.

In most respects the year has been the most prosperous and satisfactory the school has had. With continued appreciation of your unflinching courtesy and support, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ALBERT M. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

FRANK F. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY.

Neah Bay, Wash., August 26, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. I have had charge of this agency only since July 20 of this year, having relieved Supervisor Edwin L. Chalcraft on that date.

Location.—This agency comprises four small reservations lying along the Pacific coast from Cape Flattery to the Hoh River, 60 miles south, as follows: the Makah, area about 40 square miles; Ozette, 1 square mile; Quileute, 1 square mile; and Hoh, 1 square mile.

Population.

	Makah.	Ozette.	Quileute.	Hoh.	Total.
Number of males.....	186	21	124	32	363
Number of females.....	208	26	110	33	377
Total.....	394	47	234	65	740
Males over 18.....	100	15	63	15	193
Females over 14.....	139	20	74	23	256
Males over 6 and under 18.....	35	3	31	11	80
Females over 6 and under 18.....	38	5	19	3	65
Total.....	73	8	50	14	145
Males under 6 years.....	33	2	29	4	68
Females under 6 years.....	32	1	20	8	61

Climate.—There is considerable rain in this locality, but the climate is equable, there being but a few degrees difference in the summer and winter seasons.

General conditions.—The chief occupation of these Indians is fishing, and fish constitutes the greater portion of their food. Salmon, halibut, and cod are the principal varieties caught. Large quantities of fish are sold to the traders, and shipped each season, for which the Indians receive considerable money. The canning factory at Port Angeles paid out in 1902 over \$6,000 for fish caught at Neah Bay.

Nearly every family has a garden where all kinds of vegetables are raised. There are a number of cattle on the reservation, but a scarcity of hay and of a ready market hinders the progress of cattle raising. Some hay is cut on the marshes. The supply of hay could be increased by raising timothy and red clover.

The women make many fine baskets, for which they find a ready market. The people as a whole show a great anxiety to earn money, obtain land, and advance along the lines of civilization.

All lumber used here has to be shipped 75 miles by steamer and landed by boat, which makes it cost \$25 per thousand. Fine timber covers most of the reservation, and if a small sawmill was furnished the Indians could obtain their lumber with comparatively no outlay of money.

Schools.—There are two day schools on these reservations—one at Neah Bay and one on the Quileute Reservation. W. H. Winship had charge of the Neah Bay School until July 1, at \$72 per month, with Jennie Markishtum as assistant teacher, at \$40. A. W. Smith, at \$72, has had charge of the Quileute School and reservation for twenty years.

Missionaries.—There are two lady missionaries here, Miss Clark and Miss Hanna, who are doing excellent work among the Indians. They have a comfortable residence and church building. Their services, both Sunday school and church, would compare favorably with those held in small villages in white communities.

Land matters.—As before indicated, these Indians are very anxious to obtain land in severalty. There have been two surveys of this reservation. The Indians took up claims in accordance with the first, and when it was later set aside by an authorized survey a great many disputes arose as to possession. These should be settled at once, and the Indians given an opportunity to improve the land with the understanding that it will be allotted in the near future. The greater portion of the land is covered with a dense growth of timber and underbrush, the clearing of 40 acres of which would represent several years' work. The streets of the village are very crooked, and should be straightened. As a result of these conditions, improvements on the land are at a standstill, but the Indians are ready to begin again as soon as these matters are settled.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary conditions in the village of Neah Bay have been greatly improved this year by tearing away the old smokehouses, where the Indians cured their fish, and moving them outside the village. The progressive class of the Indians try to keep their homes neat, but the older nonprogressive element live in filth, with no regard for health or appearance.

CLAUDE C. COVEY,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, NEAH BAY AGENCY.

OLYMPIA, WASH., ———, 1903.

SIR: With earnest, efficient teachers or employees interested to visit homes occasionally or weekly, field matron's work is dispensable on Skokomish, Jamestown, Port Gamble, Nisqually, Olympia district, and Chehalis. Outside of Quinalt Agency village I am not conversant with needs, but think the field from Quinalt to Neah Bay needs some provision, in view of the many transient whites and the lack of schools. A woman worker is impractical.

Six years of field matron's work has, I think, accomplished the work the Department required. It will only be finished when the old Indian has passed away. My experience and observation teaches that the Indians on my field of work are progressing favorably compared with whites of like circumstances and environment. Degenerates are not race products.

I have influenced and modified Indian doctoring, prevailing on Shakers to abandon "Tamahous" practices, and trust in "quiet," rest, diet, and white doctors.

In other ways furnished homes and employment to girls in a dozen cases, and made it possible for more. Directly and indirectly I have brought about seven marriages. Indirectly influenced four young men to self-supporting labor in place of ball games or dependence on Government support.

Among Shakers promoted cleanliness a cardinal virtue of their religion, next to temperance and antigambling. Have tried hard to lessen the frequency of divorce, and have reconciled family troubles repeatedly.

Have taught self-dependence, self-governing, self-support, and promoted industrial wage earning in domestic service, basket making, bead making, etc.

Other results obtained.—Work of previous years, added to school industrial training and missionary work, limits need of teaching. My work has been largely missionary. Through Church Periodical Club and other sources supply a quantity of magazines, papers, etc., for free distribution by superintendent or teachers. Little by little, here and there, I have won Indian help to influence and help their own. Everywhere there comes a slowly gathering force of self-help.

Suggestions or recommendations.—In view of numerous changes I have not been able to spend as much time as I would like on some reservations; boarding places being unattainable on Chehalis and Skokomish and Nisqually reservations. The same is true now at Port Gamble.

Teachers and superintendents have been invariably kind and helpful with one exception. While a number of the most progressive Indians live on Puyallup Reservation, the demoralization as a whole is most lamentable. A resident field worker will find a prolific field of work. I have not visited Puyallup Indians for three years. Puyallup Indian influence and the hop-picking season oversight of agents is a necessity during the hop-picking time.

I am under obligations to teachers, especially day school teachers on Neah Bay and Puyallup agencies; Superintendent Morse, of Neah Bay; Drs. Cox, of Quinalt, and C. H. Kinnear, of Puyallup, for advice and assistance; Rev. Myron Eeels and Miss Helen Clark, missionaries; the Church Periodical Club, of New York, for free literature; the Indian Industries League, of Boston, material aid; the National Indian Association, in practical interests; to Supervisor Chalcraft, for wise counsel and encouragement; to many prominent people of Tacoma, Olympia, and throughout my large field, for active interest and help, and to the Indian Office for uniform kindness and help.

Very respectfully,

LIDA W. QUIMBY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 29, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Puyallup Consolidated Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

This report will necessarily be very brief, as my acquaintance with the affairs of this agency extends over a period of less than a month. The clerk, as well as several other employees, are of recent arrival. The statistics accompanying this report are not as complete as desired, but contain all the information that I have been able to secure and are as reliable as was possible to make them in so short a time. As the location of this agency and the different schools under my charge have been described in previous reports it is unnecessary to repeat here.

The present condition of the school plant and the recommendations I have thought proper to make have been made a matter of a separate communication, which is now before you for your consideration, and it is to be hoped that, for the good of the service in general and this school in particular, some action along the lines recommended therein will be taken soon. The five day schools under my charge will be made a matter of future consideration after I have visited each and thoroughly acquainted myself with their condition and needs.

Regarding the Puyallup Indian tribe, which is the largest one under this agency, and which is located near the city of Tacoma, I am obliged to report a very demoralized and discouraging condition of affairs. It has recently been decided that these Indians are citizens in the full sense of the word; having legal right to dispose of their lands, purchase liquor, and, in fact, do just as they please, the Government no longer having control over them, and the result of giving such unrestrained freedom to such a people, ignorant and irresponsible as they certainly are, can easily be imagined. During my fourteen years in the Indian Service, I have had occasion to visit several reservations and at none of them have I ever met with such conditions as exist here. Not only men, but even women, drink to excess and can be seen almost every day and night lying either in the road or in a ditch near by, dead drunk, their children, in some instances, either holding the team or endeavoring to assist them back into the wagon from which they had fallen. Boys and girls, some not more than 15 years of age, are following the example set them by their parents, and, in some cases, leading rather than following.

The rent of their land brings them in quite an income and furnishes them sufficient money for such use. Also several have sold their lands and are spending this money in drinking and gambling at a rate which will soon leave them penniless, not only them but their entire family will soon be out of a home and have not even enough to purchase a meal.

If, as is held by some, these Indians are not really citizens until Congress has passed an act making them such, I earnestly recommend that such an act be not passed, and if it is, that some provision be made in it for the protection of the coming generation of these Indians. They should not be permitted to sell all the land they have and leave their children unprovided for, but should be required to keep a certain number of acres with the improvements as a home for their children when their excesses have resulted in their death.

Thanking you for past favors and courteous treatment, and hoping for a merited continuance of the same, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., July 25, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with the directions conveyed in the office circular letter under date of May 29, 1903, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report for the agency, reservations, and schools under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. I am also submitting herewith, in connection therewith, five statistical reports, one for each of the five reservations beneath the jurisdiction of this agency. The location of each one of these five reservations has been amply described in preceding reports of myself and of my predecessors. The means of reaching same are fully set forth in the official route book issued by the Indian Office. In connection with the annual report I am also submitting a special annual report upon the individual reservations, submitted in each respective case by the officer in charge, as well as a general report and résumé of agency affairs in general. The whole gives a fair and accurate account of the work and status of the year.

I would again call attention to the fact that four of the five subagencies of this reservation are directly upon salt water. Communication with and between them is, by the ordinary routes of travel, from three to four times the distance than by direct water communication. For example, to go to Port Madison from the agency and to return to the latter requires three days of traveling in order to spend a few brief hours at Port Madison. With direct communication it would be possible to make the round trip and to spend eight hours at the reservation and accomplish all within the space of half a day instead of three days. This agency should be supplied with a good stout seaworthy launch of proper size and capacity, not only for the proper and expeditious conduct of public business but also for the purpose of transporting parties of pupils. For these purposes it would save its cost and more than pay for its maintenance in several years of operation.

The annual census of June 30, 1903, was transmitted to your office under date of July 16, 1903. It may be tabulated as follows:

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Port Madison.	Muckleshoot.	Total.
Males over 18.....	129	113	88	50	46	426
Males under 18.....	97	82	70	40	38	327
Females over 14.....	150	111	93	50	45	449
Females under 14.....	81	71	41	32	29	254
All males.....	226	195	158	90	84	753
All females.....	231	182	134	82	74	703
Total.....	457	377	292	172	158	1,456
Children, 6 to 16.....	104	80	61	40	42	327
Boys, 6 to 18.....	56	51	47	21	25	200
Girls, 6 to 18.....	59	41	22	23	23	168
Total.....	115	92	69	44	48	368

It is to be noted that, with the single exception of Tulalip, there has been a slight increase over the census of last year. At Tulalip there has been, during the past year, a death rate more than twice the birth rate, hence the decrease, which is unusual.

Civilization.—There is not a blanket Indian at any reservation of this agency. A fair proportion speak English after some fashion, and a smaller proportion (chiefly of the young Indians) read and write. A large portion occupies the permanent dwelling of civilization, such as one would expect to find among the lowest social orders of the whites. The need for a practical, industrial, and domestic education is great.

Agriculture.—Because of the conditions referred to in preceding reports and also touched upon in succeeding pages, agriculture is not, as it might be expected to be, the chief industry of our Indians. In many cases the quality and condition of the land does not offer proper incentives to agriculture. A large proportion of our Indians are woodsmen and fishermen by preference, and only occasionally farmers by necessity. It is highly important that the young Indian should be taught to wrest a proper living from what will doubtless be his chief if not his only asset, namely, the family allotment.

Allotments.—The entire Muckleshoot Reservation has been surveyed into lots or tracts and allotted during the fiscal year. At Muckleshoot allotments were made to 39 families, at Swinomish to 8 families, at Tulalip to 68 families; a total of allotments made during the year aggregating 115 allotments to 115 families. This in itself tells a story of some advancement.

Roadmaking and repairing.—We have done the very best possible with the limited resources and unskilled labor at our disposal and the desultory periods of work. There is need for good roads. It is difficult to construct good roads or even passable roads anywhere except by the expenditure of money and the use of good labor and constant, as well as intelligent, supervision. Of these we have none, and there does not seem the possibility of acquiring the same. The salt water, however, offers a road which is never out of repair and which is already constructed at no cost. It only remains now for the agency to possess the means to utilize that ideal road. The agency should possess a suitable and seaworthy launch of proper size, power, capacity, and speed.

Industries.—The chief industries are lumbering and fishing upon the part of the men, many of whom work in the camps and in the canneries at the proper seasons, which are not always of any great duration. The women cure fish, clams, and berries for winter consumption; they also make baskets and mats to sell. The commonest industry, however, is the making of heavy woolen socks for the loggers and fishermen. Each family possesses a small flock of sheep. The women shear the wool, wash and card it, spin it into a rough and coarse yarn upon a homemade spinning wheel, and knit the yarn by hand into socks.

The Puget Sound region is ideally adapted to stock raising, farming, dairying, and fruit culture. Most of the Indians possess allotments. The great need is the proper instruction which will enable them to obtain a suitable income by the best means adapted to the respective allotments.

Education.—If the main prop (education) be suitably strengthened and increased there is no reason why the minor and unnecessary props (reservations, annuities,

etc.) should not be totally eliminated. The needs of these particular people along educational lines have been amply alluded to in other places. A good industrial school of proper size and capacity should be built, equipped, and maintained with a view to teaching the young Indians, by proper domestic and industrial training (at the expense of scholastic training if need be), to support themselves upon the land which is almost their sole inheritance. This is best done in an institution located in and subject to the same conditions of environment in which the young Indian is to spend his future life. Reservation schools should develop along the lines, needs, and conditions peculiar to the locality where situated.

The scholastic population of this agency is nearly 400. The Tulalip Training School (boarding school) should be developed to a capacity of at least 150 pupils if the educational needs of this agency are to be met at all. On our Puget Sound reservations, with a large percentage of allotted lands and no villages, day schools are not successes, as a rule, because it is not to be expected that young children can and will come daily and regularly for miles through constant rainfall in order to attend school. The climatic conditions of the Puget Sound country are decidedly averse to the successful operation of day schools anywhere else than in villages or adjacent to villages.

The needs of these Indians require that they be given the best kind of proper educational facilities at least until a generation of thoroughly civilized and practically educated parents has been obtained. If this is not done these Indians will doubtless be compelled to look to the Government for aid for years yet to come. The choice is between the maintenance of the Indians or the maintenance of the Indian schools. This is the view of one who has lived and worked nine years among these people.

It is to be hoped that the newly planned Tulalip training school will be in active operation ere the time arrives for the next annual report.

Liquor.—Though there has been a very vigorous prosecution of liquor sellers during the past year there does not appear to be any diminution in the traffic, and even with the strongest kind of case and evidence it does not appear to be possible to secure a conviction. In twelve such local (Tulalip Reservation) cases only one conviction, and that one upon a plea of guilty, has been secured, and even in this case the punishment was rather light in view of the gravity of the offense. Public opinion is against the sending of a white man to penitentiary for such an offense against the Indians, and particularly when it is upon Indian testimony, and particularly when the Indian himself is not punished also. Were the law so amended as to permit and require equal punishment of both white and Indian in all such cases I believe it would render possible a larger number of convictions and would also doubtless have a deterrent effect upon the Indian.

Transfer of school children.—For the first time in the history of the agency a large body of children has been sent away to Chemawa for advanced industrial training. In the past year I succeeded in enrolling 75 children from this agency in the Chemawa school, which is a matter of much pride and encouragement. In this connection Mr. Bremner, of Lummi, and Mr. C. A. Reynolds, of Muckleshoot, deserve especial mention for their successful and untiring efforts to aid me along these lines. Our boys and girls appear to have received much benefit from their sojourn in the excellent Chemawa school.

Trespasses.—Reference was had last year to certain acts of trespass upon the tide lands of the reservations (the executive orders stipulating "low-water mark" as a shore boundary line). Further cases have arisen under this head and there is much prospective litigation in view along these lines. Efforts are now being made to take from the Indians of the Tulalip and Swinomish reservations certain lands, claimed to be tide lands, to which they have held patents for years. This same condition is more or less true of all the Indian reservations of Puget Sound.

With these general remarks I would request to be permitted to ask your attention to the reports herewith from the respective reservations of the agency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, TULALIP RESERVATION.

TULALIP RESERVATION, *Tulalip, Wash., July 15, 1903.*

Agriculture.—Genuine and serious agricultural work is sporadic rather than epidemic in its occurrence among this people. Over a fair proportion of the reservation the conditions and qualities of the land are such as to afford little incentive to serious effort to clear and cultivate the land. There are locations, and they are not infrequent, where it would actually cost from \$100 to \$150 per acre to clear

and fit the land for agricultural purposes, while the land itself so fitted would not be worth, cleared, more than \$25 per acre, even though it costs five times that to clear it and fit it for cultivation. In spite of these obstacles there has been some improvement, but of no phenomenal or remarkable order.

Allotments.—This, I take it, is a very important feature of the work, if the Indian is to be taught to become a home maker and if the last vestiges of tribal association are to be eliminated. Extra efforts have therefore been put forth in this direction, first, to induce Indians to actually and genuinely "locate" on tracts, and second, to secure patents for said tracts as soon as expedient and proper to do so. This, and the success along this line, has been one of the most marked features of the work of the year, and such tracts have been so allotted to 68 families on the Tulalip Reservation alone. Similar success has been had at Swinomish and Muckleshoot.

During the year the Office has encouraged and aided this office very materially in steps looking to the allotment of tracts to the "young men" mentioned under the caption "allotments" in my last annual report. The condition referred to has therefore been nearly remedied.

Reference was had in the last annual report (under the caption "allotments") to certain squatters upon the agency and school-reserve strips. During the present fiscal year this condition has been eliminated. Every one of the squatters has been compelled to leave the reserve strip and to locate upon his or her allotment. This has proven to be a beneficial move and the former squatters are now busily engaged in making homes for themselves upon their allotments, where they should have located twenty years ago. At the present writing the reserve strip has been entirely cleared of squatters.

Road making and repairing.—About seventy-five male Indians each worked four days, as the regular annual road work, and at the present writing the public road is in a better condition than I have seen it in a residence of nearly nine years in Tulalip. No doubt the heavy winter rains will play havoc with it, for we have neither funds nor appliance for keeping it in a state of repair during the winter season of extremely heavy rainfall; nothing short of a properly constructed Telford or macadam road could withstand our winters here.

During the year three very large and commodious bridges have been built upon the reservation in order to maintain proper communication by road. I am pleased to be able to report that these bridges, aggregating \$2,000 in value, have cost the Government practically nothing.

As this agency and reservation is situated directly upon salt water, the natural approach to this place would seem to be by water. This fact has been recognized during the present year by the construction of a large, substantial, and serviceable wharf upon creosoted piling, such piling being absolutely necessary to prevent destructive and rapid ravages by the *Teredo navalis*, or ship worm, a common and expensive pest to shipping interests in salt-water districts, and particularly upon the Pacific coast. This wharf now affords a ready and easy means of access by water from Everett, Seattle, and Puget Sound points.

Industries.—This matter was gone into at length in my last annual report, and there is little that remains to be added thereto, save that the Puget Sound region is admirably adapted to agriculture, stock raising, dairy farming, and fruit raising. For these reasons the Indian schools of the Puget Sound region should put forth especial efforts to aid the future Indian citizen and allottee to maintain himself along these lines on the allotment which will doubtless be his chief if not his sole reliance.

Education.—There is little to discuss under this topic, save our present needs and our future development. No school has been in operation upon the Tulalip Reservation this year. The Office has perfected plans for a new school plant for the Tulalip training school, to be erected at the splendid site at the old agency. The appropriation under which this is being done was made by Congress for the purpose of rebuilding the buildings destroyed in the school fire, and is therefore insufficient for the erection of a plant of sufficient size, capacity, and accommodation for the scholastic population tributary to our agency. The annual census shows that the scholastic population of the agency is 358 (200 boys, 168 girls). The three day schools will accommodate less than one-third of that number, and these at present represent the only educational resources at the command of the agency. The Tulalip Training School, if it is to meet the needs of the agency and properly fit our school children for larger industrial training, must have a capacity equal to one-half of the scholastic population at least. Further appropriations are therefore necessary.

Missionary work.—All that there is to be said upon this subject was covered under the same caption in my annual report of last year.

Progress.—The progress of our people has not been large; it has been slow and painful. By white standards it has been pitiful; by Indian standards it has been remarkable. There is abject need for a good industrial school of a proper kind. Our Indians have never been taught, and have never had the means of being taught, to do proper work upon their allotments in a proper manner, though they are willing and even eager to receive such instruction. They look to the new school to aid them materially along these lines.

It should be remembered that the first white settlement upon Puget Sound was made not much more than five decades ago. Education and educational facilities must be supplied, amply supplied, to these people by the Federal Government until at least one generation of properly trained and civilized parents has been obtained. The sooner this idea is taken up and followed out and the sooner the reservations are wiped out, the sooner may material progress be looked for.

Court of Indian offenses.—The work of the court is very satisfactory and helpful. The same is true of our local police force, in which no change has been made during the past year. In fact, the service actually given by the officers and judges has been far in excess of the pay received.

Many civil cases and neighborhood disputes are settled fairly and amicably by the court, which opens its doors to any case which may promote the peace, order, and well-being of the community. It has punished 63 Indians during the year, chiefly for drunkenness and kindred misdemeanors. A larger portion of the punishment has been in the form of required road work, at which 52 Indian prisoners did 815 days of road work during the year, in addition to the 300 days of regular annual road work done by 75 Indians.

Morality.—The standard is not as high as it should be by any manner of means, and the same may be said of the white man himself. Nevertheless, when all circumstances are considered, the Indian has made considerable progress from the day fifty years ago when a woman, a wife, a daughter, a sister, a mother, or any female relative, was a mere chattel to be sold or disposed of at will. The further features of this caption have been amply discussed in my last annual report, the conditions being practically the same this year as last.

All marriages are required to be in strict conformity to the State law. Agency licensure to marry should be absolutely abolished in the reservations of this agency, and I therefore refuse to issue same whenever I can reasonably do so.

Obstacles to progress.—The chief obstacles to progress are: (1) Insufficient educational facilities of a proper kind; (2) the vicious and meddlesome white man; (3) the inherent conservatism of the old Indian; (4) the prevalent love of liquor and its incidental and attendant dissipation; (5) the common lack of fair play in dealing with the Indian in ordinary business intercourse.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN, *Superintendent, etc.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER, LUMMI RESERVATION.

LUMMI RESERVATION, WASH., July 20, 1903.

SIR: Following is my annual report for 1903, respectfully submitted:

Agriculture.—The Indians of this reservation appear to have an increasing interest in and to put forth more systematic and remunerative effort from year to year in this most important industry. These conditions are evidenced by the fact that quite a number of Indians who (as has been and to a large extent is still the custom among them) have left their farms and neglected stock and growing crops for the purpose of engaging in fishing during the height of the fishing season (July and August) have, during the last three seasons, remained at home, and in lieu of fishing to acquire the needed revenue to supplement that afforded by the farm they have disposed of a portion of the dead cedar timber of their respective allotments in the form of shingle bolts, thus attaining the twofold object of obtaining revenue and increasing the acreage of the farm by removal of refuse timber.

Allotments.—Nearly all of the land of this reservation has been allotted in severalty and a large proportion of the allotments are occupied by home makers. The work of home making is not as well advanced as it should be, owing to natural indolence, poor methods of work, and detrimental social customs.

It is the common practice in clearing land, and even in plowing and planting, to have working "bees," which result in much feasting with little work poorly done. Each time that a death occurs the Indians all, or many of them, congregate at the home of the bereaved and feast and gossip for three or four days at the expense of the near relatives of the deceased. These and other foolish customs consume an amount of valuable time that, if used advantageously, would in a few years transform the reservation into a veritable garden spot.

Road making and repairing.—Nothing has been done during the past year in the way of road making. The reservation is well supplied with roads, such as they are, and it is only necessary to improve and repair such as are already located. The work that has been done in repairing during the last two years is of a more substantial and permanent character than that which was done previously, being turnpiking and graveling.

Industries.—Farming and fishing, with a small amount of lumbering in the form of shingle bolts, constitute the leading industries of this reservation. Sock making on the part of the women is worthy of mention, as it is quite extensive and yields a considerable revenue. The wool is sheared from the sheep of the reservation, carded, spun, and knitted by hand into coarse woolen socks much worn by loggers and fishermen.

The farming industry is far in the ascendancy and we trust will be stimulated by the removal of the log jam from the mouth of the Nooksack River, adjacent to this reservation, the contract for which was awarded three days since, the work to be completed within six months.

Education.—The work of the past year along this line, on the whole, has been very gratifying. With a scholastic population of 88 we have transferred 40 pupils to boarding schools and enrolled 45 in the day school of the reservation, the only discouraging feature being the impossibility to secure regular attendance at the day school, in many instances owing to long distances necessary for pupils to walk, bad weather, and bad roads, augmented by indifference to and lack of appreciation of the value of education on the part of many parents. We are, however, gratified to note a marked improvement, from year to year, in this regard.

Missionary work.—For many years the Indians of this reservation have been under the influence and teaching of a Catholic priest named Boulet. The vast majority of them appear to be strong adherents to the Catholic system of religion. This priest visits the reservation once each month, usually remaining three days, at which times they perform the rites of the Catholic Church and listen to his teachings. This constitutes the sum total of missionary work upon this reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—As now composed, the court is doing good service and sparing no effort to enforce the regulations. There is but little opposition to the regulations except in regard to liquor. Twenty-four criminals have been punished by the court during the year, all of which were cases of intoxication.

Morality.—The standard of morals, with the exception of one phase, is unusually high. The exception is in regard to truthfulness. The Indians are deplorably few that appear to have any appreciation of the difference between truth and falsehood or of the advantage and necessity, to say nothing of the moral obligation, of complying strictly with the terms of an agreement. Immoral conduct between the sexes, stealing, and thievery are almost unknown.

Marriage customs.—These are strictly according to civilized ideas. No compulsory marriages are allowed, but in every instance it must be with the mutual consent of the high contracting parties, who are married under license and in a legal manner.

Progress.—The Indians of this reservation, from a material standpoint, are well advanced in civilization. There is not an Indian on the reservation that does not dress in citizen's clothes. They are entirely self-supporting, gaining a livelihood in civilized pursuits.

Obstacles to progress.—A great obstacle to the material progress of these Indians is the log jam in the mouth of the Nooksack River, making it impossible to cross the stream with teams near its mouth and compelling the Indians to drive 5 miles up the river to the nearest bridge, thus augmenting the round trip to market 10 miles. This jam is also the cause of frequent overflows of the stream, thus interfering very much with agricultural interests on the reservation. We trust, however, that this obstacle is soon to be removed, as shown under the head of "Industries."

To this I may add the fishing business, treated under the head of "Agriculture," and the foolish social customs treated under the head of "Allotments."

A serious obstacle to the intellectual progress of these Indians is, I fear, the influence of the priest under whose teachings they are. He is strongly and avowedly opposed to education and to government schools in general, and does what he can to influence the Indians against them and to prevent their patronizing them.

A compulsory school law, judiciously enforced, would be of untold assistance to workers in the field.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. BREMNER,
Teacher and Acting Farmer in Charge.

DR. CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent in Charge Tulalip Agency.

REPORT OF FARMER, SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

SWINOMISH RESERVATION, TULALIP AGENCY,
Lacconner, Wash., July, 1903.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with instructions I herewith respectfully submit my second annual report of the affairs of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Agriculture.—There has been no marked increase in the development of agriculture upon this reservation during the past year. A large portion of the reservation is not adapted to farming, the soil being hard and gravelly on most of the upland. However, there has been some advancement along this line, the seeding and cultivation of crops has been perceptibly more systematic and painstaking, and some of our most progressive Indian farmers have exhibited commendable energy in the improvement of their residences, barns, and fences, during the past winter.

Allotments.—During the past year schedules of seven allotments made to heads of families were forwarded to the Department. Notification has been received that these schedules were approved and that the General Land Office had been instructed to issue patents therefor. There yet remains 520 acres of land upon this reservation that no effort has been made to secure a patent for.

Road making and repairing.—No new roads have been opened during the past year. We have two road supervisors who superintend road work. These duties were performed by all concerned in a very creditable manner.

Industries.—The chief industries of Swinomish are fishing, farming, and lumbering. Quite a number of these Indians earn their living to a large extent by fishing. It is impossible for fishermen to be successful farmers, as the most successful fishing in this part of the country is done during the months of May, June, and July, when the farmers are looking after their crops, harvesting their hay, oats, etc. They also earn considerable money working in the fish canneries and in the hop fields. At the two last-named employments women and children work as well as the men. The extent of their lumbering consists of manufacturing saw logs, shingle bolts, cord wood, and stove wood from the dead and fallen timber on their allotments. This industry is engaged in principally during the winter season.

Education.—There is one day school located on this reservation, and is in charge of Mrs. L. S. Whitaker, with an assistant and a housekeeper. The school has a capacity of 60, and the enrollment for the past year has been 58 from a scholastic population of 69, with an average daily attendance of over 49. Two pupils are in attendance at Chemawa, Oreg., and one at Haskell, Kans., also.

There has been a great antipathy among the older Indians for the nonreservation schools that we have had continuously to combat. We hope, however, this fall to be able to send a large class from the reservation to school at Chemawa. The pupils have made marked progress in both industrial and schoolroom work, which compares favorably with the work of white children in similar grades in the public schools.

The girls, in addition to regular schoolroom work, have received considerable knowledge of general housework, sewing, knitting, and crocheting, while the boys have been instructed in painting, carpentering, and gardening. A school city was organized in the school over a year ago, and has been a great factor in teaching the pupils self-reliance and personal responsibility.

Missionary.—Very little missionary work has been done among these Indians during the past year. They are nearly all Catholics, but have very little confidence in the priest that at present has charge of their religious training.

Progress.—The Indians of this reservation are progressing in civilization slowly but surely.

Morality.—The standard of morality among these Indians is very good, with the exception of drunkenness, which has been practiced less of late years than formerly.

Court of Indian offenses.—Our Indian court here is a good institution, and is a prime factor in securing obedience to the rules and regulations of the reservation and the prevention of drunkenness and other Indian offenses.

Marriages.—The laws and regulations relating to marriages among the whites are strictly followed by the Indians of this reservation.

Obstacles to progress.—One of the obstacles to progress among these Indians is a dogged determination among the old Indians to follow the teachings of their ancestors. Another obstacle, which is perhaps as great a detriment to their progress, is the tendency of the younger Indians to assimilate with the vicious and indolent white with whom they are brought into contact rather than with the better element.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD BRISTOW,
Farmer in Charge.

CHAS. M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent in Charge Tulalip Agency.

REPORT OF TEACHER AND HOUSEKEEPER PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

PORT MADISON RESERVATION, June 30, 1903.

Agriculture.—We have to note some progress in the spirit of the people in regard to home making. A number of Indians are at work preparing recently selected homesteads with a view to doing more work next year. The superintendent's attitude in insisting that actual work and improvement upon a selection must be made within a year of locating same is taken to mean just what it states. I feel quite hopeful.

Allotments.—I have secured a full record of all allotments. I have, with the authority and approval of the superintendent, assigned all hitherto unoccupied lands upon this reservation and I have also made the same a matter of record. This has removed the obstacles mentioned under this head in last year's report.

Road making and repairing.—We have made no new roads in the past year. Our roads are in good repair. The supervisor will soon institute further road improvement.

Industries.—Our people work at clam digging and basket weaving to some extent; they also pick berries and work in the adjacent logging camps. They are also cutting up dead and down timber now littering their allotments and thereby getting them in a fair way to preparation for grazing or agricultural purposes. Other work I shall mention under the caption "Progress."

Education.—Our school has progressed in a very satisfactory manner. The result has shown the beneficial effect of education upon an Indian community. The homes are cleaner, dress neater, cooking better, and the class of food used has improved, and the health is changed to the extent that I have the pleasure this year (for the first time in three years, since school opened here) of reporting five more births than deaths.

Our pupils have individual gardens upon a vacant lot which they have fenced with drift from the beach. These gardens have been doing well. The boys have transported supplies, cut wood, carried water, grafted trees, have done improvement work, and have also done some manual training work without expense to the Government. The older girls have been taught bread making, cutting, fitting, plain sewing, the essentials of housekeeping, and many other little accomplishments which Mrs. Bartow considers of importance.

Missionary work.—I have nothing new to report. The Indians still possess the same little church, and the services are conducted at intervals by the Catholic priest. I find the influence of this work to be good.

Court of Indian offenses.—I find this a very valuable institution, and while the judges themselves have at times fallen from grace and therefore have been discharged or have been compelled to resign, they usually have found equitable decisions. Some improvements upon the road were made by Indians in working out sentences incurred for drunkenness or other improper conduct.

Morality.—The standard is not yet high, but the sentiment is surely improving, both among the pupils and the adults.

Marriage customs.—The customs and requirements of civilization are insisted upon in those cases where the church has not the influence necessary to secure them. It has been necessary in but one case this year, however, to enforce a marriage by declaration in the presence of witnesses, and that was a newcomer.

Progress.—Our Improvement Club (organized in 1900) is still in existence. This spring, with my encouragement and supervision, the club members, working together, constructed a floating walk or approach to the floating steamer landing, and without any expense to the Government. At the prevailing wages for day labor this work would have cost \$500, it is estimated.

Obstacles to progress.—In the main the chief obstacle is the Indian temperament. This obstacle lessens proportionately with the acquirement of education, and chiefly, I presume, because it is easier then to have them understand our actual motives as representatives of the Government and its policies.

Remarks.—We believe it would be a desirable improvement to change the school term to September-June, both months inclusive.

Very respectfully,

ALLEN A. BARTOW,
Teacher and Acting Farmer.

LOUISE A. BARTOW,
Housekeeper.

CHAS. M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent in Charge Tulalip Agency.

REPORT OF FARMER, MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION, July 17, 1908.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions I am submitting my annual report with statistics. About the usual interest is manifested in farming. Owing to the late wet spring season the number of acres in cultivation is reduced from 64 in 1902 to 37 in 1908. There is little change in the amount of stock kept by the Indians. I think, however, the stock was better fed and cared for than in seasons past. So much for agriculture.

Allotments.—The reservation has recently been resurveyed and allotted. Most of the Indians are very much pleased with their allotments and are at work slashing the brush and clearing the land. The roads have been repaired and put in good condition.

Education.—No school is located on the reservation. Eighteen pupils were enrolled at St. George's Mission. Five pupils were enrolled in the public schools. Nine pupils were enrolled at the Chemawa Indian Training School. The returned pupils from Chemawa show a very marked improvement and we hope to get a larger delegation of pupils from Chemawa at the beginning of the next school year.

Missionary work.—This is entirely under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. There is no resident missionary. Monthly services are held, however, by the Rev. Charles De Decker of St. George's Mission.

The Court of Indian offenses.—The court convenes regularly twice a month. The judges are efficient and are capable of deciding such cases as come before them for consideration. The court has fined 19 offenders here during the past year—17 for drunkenness, and 2 for unlawful cohabitation.

Marriage customs.—Couples on the reservation living together as man and wife are married according to the requirements of the State laws.

Obstacles to progress.—One of the greatest obstacles to progress is the Indian's love for strong drink. Most or many of them seem to be unable to let the stuff alone and will spend their last hard-earned dollar for drink.

Remarks.—Our Indians are progressive. Most of them are improving their farms. They are willing to work at any kind of work for which they can and do receive a fair compensation.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, *Farmer.*

CHAS. M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent in Charge Tulalip Agency.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., September 1, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of this school and agency.

School.—The attendance was not quite as large as in former years. During the first few months of the school year there were quite a number of changes made in the force of employees through transfer and resignation, and the force was inadequate to perform and keep up the work as it should be done. We were without a physician for

agency and school for about five months. There were quite a number of cases of smallpox on the reservation and a large number of cases of measles. Having no physician it was often difficult to determine whether Indians were infected with smallpox or measles, and it was difficult to induce the Indians to send their children to school. It was also considered dangerous to the interests of the school not to be able first to have them examined by a physician. It was late in December before there was a principal teacher assigned to duty here, and, having a very large amount of Indian and Government business to attend to not pertaining to the school, I was unable to give school matters the personal supervision and attention I should like to have done.

There are two public school districts, formed under the State laws, on the reservation, principally established to accommodate children of white people leasing lands on the reservation, located at Toppenish and Wapato stations, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. There are about 40 Indian children in attendance at these public schools, and about 30 of the reservation children are attending school at Chemawa, Oreg.

Most of the children in school the past year were small and not old enough to be detailed to industrial work, consequently a large amount of work devolved upon the employees. Nevertheless, taking everything into consideration, although the attendance was somewhat reduced, having fewer teachers, a less number of employees and assistants, the school was well maintained and progress and advancement made.

Leasing.—This branch of the work is constantly increasing and indications are it will continue to do so for some time. There are now 230 approved leases and several pending. These leases are mostly farming leases, for a term of three to five years. Although Congress passed an act permitting ten-year leases on unimproved Yakima lands, none have yet been made for so long a term. All farming leases provide for improvements to be made on the lands.

Irrigation.—The construction of a canal and lateral from what is known as Union Gap, involving an expenditure of about \$50,000, has been authorized and the work of construction commenced. The main canal, including head works, is being done under contract, at a cost of \$25,666. The main canal is supplied from the Yakima River, and is 30 feet at bottom with $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 slope, and will carry 6 feet of water, sufficient to irrigate about 50,000 acres of land when farther extended and properly distributed. The work now under contract is for canal to be constructed at a distance of 4 miles; the lateral is to be constructed by Indian labor, and will irrigate about 9,000 acres of land. Two more laterals should, at an early date, be constructed, which would irrigate about 10,000 acres more; and when funds can be made available the main canal should be extended a few miles farther and laterals constructed to irrigate the entire tract of 50,000 acres.

It is estimated that the system complete, with proper distributing works, can be constructed for an amount not exceeding \$4 per acre of land covered, and if it is built in the substantial manner contemplated in the plan of Mr. W. H. Code, United States Indian inspector of irrigation, I feel that the Yakima Reservation will be provided with one of the best and most profitable systems in the West.

Inherited lands.—But very few tracts of inherited Indian lands have been listed for sale, and no deeds yet approved. The Indians do not feel disposed to sell at present, but prefer to lease such lands.

Trespassing.—I have succeeded in keeping sheep off the reservation, but as the surrounding country is thickly settled and many people and settlements being made close to reservation line by farmers living close to the borders of the reservation, their stock is continually straying upon the reservation and there seems to be no practical way of preventing this without a large force to patrol constantly the boundary lines. As this is a very large reservation, containing over 800,000 acres of land, it is very difficult to prevent more or less horses and cattle belonging to whites coming upon the reservation.

Liquor traffic.—Selling whisky to Indians, especially in adjoining towns along the line of railroad running through the reservation, continues to be a great source of annoyance and trouble. About thirty white men have been arrested and convicted in the courts during the past year for this offense, but still the practice continues. Parties engaged in this business are mostly tramps and "hobos" that camp along the borders of the reservation and travel along the line of railroad, and I find it very difficult to suppress this evil with the force at my command. Two Indians were killed in a drunken brawl some time since, and two killed by the cars. The real cause of death in each instance was whisky. Much of my time has been taken up attending courts and prosecuting parties for selling whisky to Indians and other offenses.

There has also been one murder on the reservation—an old Indian woman doctor known as Tisanaway—and it is supposed that the murder was committed on account of her failure to cure a sick patient. I have taken steps to try and ascertain the guilty party or parties, and as soon as I can collect sufficient evidence some arrests will be made, and I hope to be successful in meting out proper punishment to the guilty.

Boundary line dispute.—Inspector James McLaughlin was here for about two weeks last December endeavoring to arrive at an agreement for a settlement with the Yakima Indians for the lands cut off from the reservation by reason of an erroneous survey. He offered the Indians \$175,000 in cash in settlement of this claim, this offer subject, of course, to ratification by Congress; but the Indians declined to accept the amount offered, considering that the lands are worth more than this, and no agreement was made and nothing has been done in this direction since that time. These cut-off lands are now largely occupied by white people, homesteaders and purchasers under the timber and stone act, and the Indians claiming it as belonging to them, it causes a great deal of dissatisfaction and contention, and it is to be earnestly hoped that some steps can be taken to bring about an early settlement of this question.

Census.—It is a very difficult matter to get a correct census. Before allotments were made on this reservation the census of the Indians residing upon the reservation was about 1,400, and about 2,000 estimated as belonging on the reservation but not living thereon. When allotments were made many of these absentees were allotted here on lands without water for irrigation, and they had no means of improving their allotments and many of them have drifted back to their old haunts in different parts of the State, and some in Oregon. When the allotment work was completed on this reservation the schedule of allotments was taken as a basis for the census, showing about 2,400 Indians as allotted and supposedly on the reservation. Upon investigation I only find about 1,400 Indians living and actually residing upon the reservation, while the records show over 2,400 allotments; and as there are no funds allowed to take a census it is almost impossible to give a correct census of the Indians here. There are no annuity payments, no regular issues, and the Indians are scattered over such a very large extent of territory it is impossible to keep a correct record of deaths and births among them.

The census submitted shows, as based upon schedule of allotments:

Over 18 years of age (males 710, females 965)	1, 666
Between 6 and 16 (males 309, females 314)	623
Under 6 years of age (males 19, females 24)	43
Total population (males 1,085, females 1,217)	2, 302

The following is my estimate:

Total number of Indians residing on reservation	1, 400
Males over 18 years of age	450
Females over 18 years of age	500
Children between 6 and 16	250
Children under 6 years	200

These Indians are still under the jurisdiction of the United States courts, and the Government still has to see that law and order is maintained on the reservation, and their lands are held in trust by the Government, and with the leasing and irrigation works constantly growing the work of the superintendent and agent in charge is continually increasing instead of diminishing, while the tendency is constantly to decrease the force of employees both for agency and school, making it an utter impossibility for the work here to be kept up as it should be under such conditions with the small force at my command, and it is to be hoped that the Department will authorize more employees, both school and agency, at an early date.

Respectfully submitted.

JAY LYNCH,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY INDIAN AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 17, 1903.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I respectfully submit herewith the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

The Menominee and Stockbridge reservations are under the jurisdiction of the Green Bay Agency, which is located at Keshena, Wis., a small village prettily situated on the east bank of the Wolf River on the Menominee Reservation. The nearest railroad and telegraph station, as well as the principal market and trading post for the Indians, is the city of Shawano, about 8 miles distant. There is one mail a day (by stage) from Shawano, and also telephone connections.

Menominee Reservation.—This reservation is situated in the middle eastern part of Wisconsin, in Shawano and Oconto counties, and comprises 10 townships of well watered and timbered land, with an abundance of native wealth that only needs the hand of industry to develop its resources and enrich its people.

Population.—The population, numbering 1,288 souls, is composed mostly of Menominee Indians, mixed with a large percentage of white blood, and a sprinkling of Chippewa, Winnebago, and Potawatomi. The annual census, taken June 30, 1903, shows the following:

Males over 18 years of age	436
Females over 14 years of age	400
Children between the ages of 6 and 16	345

Industries.—Lumbering and farming are the principal industries of the Menominee Indians. Logging operations are carried on principally during the winter months, although they expect to cut and bank a considerable quantity of dead-and-down timber during the summer and fall months of the present year.

Green logging is conducted under the act of June 12, 1890, which provides for an annual appropriation of \$75,000 to pay the necessary expense. Authority is granted each year by the Government to cut and bank a certain quantity of logs, and the Indians are paid such a price per 1,000 feet as will keep within the appropriation and pay other expenses. The amount cut last year was 15,000,000 feet, which averaged the contractors about \$4.75 per 1,000 for cutting and banking. The logs after being duly advertised were sold to S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., on a blanket bid of \$16.30 per 1,000, amounting to \$244,500. After deducting the cost of logging a balance of nearly \$170,000 was left to be placed to the credit of the Indians in their fund at Washington.

Although lumbering is the most important industry and the main source of revenue for the Indians, farming is carried on to some extent, but as a rule in a very indifferent manner. There are a number of very good farms, fairly well tilled, but as a rule the Indian is an indifferent farmer and takes little interest in the work. The issue of seed grain has been discontinued at this reservation, and as the Indians have not acquired the habit of looking forward to the future and making proper provisions for the coming season they often find themselves not only without the necessary seed, but in many instances the means with which to procure it; as a result many clearings have been abandoned and allowed to go to waste. Furthermore, every able-bodied Indian, who so desires, can find employment during eight months of the year at good wages, cutting and banking logs and driving same to destination; therefore, the necessity to cultivate their land has not been forced upon them to the extent it will be when their timber resources are diminished. It is my opinion that it will be very difficult to secure satisfactory results along agricultural lines until the timber resources of this reservation are practically exhausted. Every encouragement, however, has been extended to them in the way of advice and persuasion to induce them to till their lands and improve their homes, and as I become more familiar with the situation and better acquainted with the people I hope to secure conditions more favorable than those that exist at present.

Farm statistics.—I submit the following estimate of crops for this season:

Wheat.....bushels..	973	Turnips.....bushels..	2,520
Oats.....do.....	15,810	Onions.....do.....	600
Barley and rye.....do.....	364	Beans.....do.....	450
Corn.....do.....	2,500	Other vegetables...do.....	1,000
Potatoes.....do.....	7,600	Hay.....tons..	1,600

Timber resources.—The Menominee reservation contains 230,400 acres of land, the greater portion of which is covered with merchantable timber, consisting of pine, hemlock, cedar, red oak, basswood, elm, birch, maple, and tamarack. Although lumbering has been carried on for the past twenty-five years, operations have been confined almost exclusively to pine, with the result that nearly 300,000,000 feet of this class of timber has been marketed, aggregating the sum of nearly \$3,000,000. Notwithstanding the large amount of pine cut in the past the supply is not exhausted, and there is a sufficient quantity left to furnish the Indians with work for a number of winters to come. There are large tracts of hemlock timber of good quality suitable for logs and pulp wood and which, with the constantly increasing value and demand for this class of timber, will undoubtedly net the Indians as much money in the future as the pine has in the past.

In addition to the pine and hemlock forests there is a large belt of hard-wood timber in the northwestern part of the reservation, consisting largely of red and rock elm, basswood, and hard maple, with a liberal sprinkling of red birch. This belt of timber is in a healthy and growing condition, and will prove a mine of wealth when opened to the market. There is also a considerable quantity of red oak of good quality which should be marketed at once, as it has reached its limit of growth and is gradually dying and will soon deteriorate in quality and value.

Through the loose and shiftless methods of logging adopted by the Indians in the past, there has been an enormous waste of timber, and the old pine slashings contain large quantities of merchantable material which will net the Indians a considerable amount of money if prompt measures are taken to save it.

The amended logging rules for the season of 1902-3 provide for the cutting of dead pine and hemlock timber, but the price named—\$5 per 1,000—is not sufficient to induce them to log the same in any considerable quantities, as summer logging is much more difficult, expensive and disagreeable than winter logging, as well as less profitable. The danger from forest fires in these old slashings is great, and if this timber is to be saved it should be cleaned up at once. Therefore, every inducement should be offered the Indian to save this timber before it is destroyed by fire.

I would respectfully suggest that that part of the logging rules referring to dead-and-down timber be amended so as to charge the Indians the nominal sum of \$1 per 1,000 stumpage, and allow them the balance of proceeds from sale of logs. This method, I think, will result in the speedy cleaning up and saving of this class of timber. Otherwise the greater part will go to waste, as it has in years past, with profit to no one.

Land.—The surface of the land is of a rolling character, supplied with an abundance of water in rapid streams and pretty lakes. The soil is of a sandy nature and extremely stony in many places. There are streaks of clay land in the hard-wood districts and considerable of the sandy land has a clay subsoil. A small percentage of the land is not adapted to successful agriculture on account of rough and extremely sandy conditions; the balance is suitable for diversified farming, and in time with proper attention and cultivation will make splendid farms.

There is sufficient land of a suitable character to give every Indian a good farm if he has the desire to occupy it and the disposition to improve it.

Labor and employment.—There is an abundance of labor either on the reservation or at the near-by towns to occupy the time of all able-bodied Indians who desire to work. They can find employment during the winter in the woods at good wages and during the spring and early summer months either on the drive or in the saw mills at the surrounding towns. There is also considerable work in the woods adjacent to the reservation peeling hemlock bark. During the berry season the women and children earn considerable money picking berries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping also yield them some revenue.

During my brief experience here I have found the Menominee Indians handy workmen. They are expert woodsmen; they excel on the drive; they make good carpenters and blacksmiths, and in fact seem to be able to turn their hand to most anything that a white man can. Their opportunities are ample. With an abundance of labor right at their hand; with their splendid reservation, with its fertile soil and vast timber resources, they have simply to cultivate habits of industry and sobriety to become a prosperous and thriving community.

Education.—I consider the educational facilities offered at this reservation ample for the present. There are two boarding schools, with a capacity sufficient to accommodate all children that can be induced to attend.

The Menominee Government boarding school, with a capacity of 140 pupils, secured during the past year an enrollment of 141, with an average attendance of 109. The St. Joseph Industrial Catholic school, with a capacity of 170 pupils, secured an enrollment of 168, with an average attendance of 158. The addition of the Lutheran

mission day school, situated at the pagan settlement in the extreme northwestern part of the reservation and which is nearing completion, with a capacity of 50 pupils, will probably secure the attendance of 30 children who have heretofore never attended the boarding schools. These three schools will provide for all children of school age, as covered by our recent census, and with the united and energetic efforts there is no reason why the attendance for the coming year should not reach the maximum.

The health of the children at both schools has been unusually good during the past year. There has been no epidemic of disease of any nature and the death rate at both schools, with an enrollment of over 300, has been only 3. With the thorough repairing of the heating system in the boys' building at the Menominee boarding school, and the installation of a new and modern heating plant in the girls' building, and the completion of the extension to the water system, which furnishes an abundance of good water, ample for bathing and flushing purposes, and the careful renovation of the buildings, with an application of paint and calcimine throughout the interior, the sanitary conditions are of the best.

The water and sewer systems, constructed four years ago, at the Menominee boarding school, and which has practically been a failure because of lack of water, is in perfect condition now, the new extension to the water system furnishing a sufficiency of water for all purposes.

Missionary work.—Very little missionary work has been done at this reservation outside of the work of the Roman Catholics, who have established three churches and one industrial school, and have accomplished good work in christianizing the Indians, fully two-thirds of whom have been converted to their faith. The balance of the Indians are pagans, who still believe in the Great Spirit and practice the old customs and ceremonies.

Morality.—Intemperance and lack of respect for marriage relations are the two great drawbacks to the advancement, prosperity, and happiness of the Menominee Indians. They can obtain all the liquor they desire without difficulty and the majority of them drink to excess. While there have been numerous prosecutions in the past, convictions have been rare from the fact that it is almost impossible, with the agent's limited resources, to secure evidence sufficient to prosecute these cases to a successful issue.

The utter disregard and lack of respect for the marriage relations, whether civil, religious, or by Indian custom, is simply shocking and a large percentage of the Indians are living with women other than their wives. Complaints of marital infelicity are of daily occurrence, and the agent is kept busy adjusting their differences and compelling them to resume their lawful marriage relations. Stringent measures are being adopted to improve the moral conditions and I hope to secure partial results at least for the coming year.

Indian court and police.—Our court of Indian offenses consisting of three judges has been of great assistance in adjusting differences of a trivial nature among the Indians. The judges are extremely loyal to the agent and I have found them fair and impartial in their decisions thus far.

The police force numbering six men has proved itself very efficient. While it is very difficult to secure policemen who are entirely free from the liquor habit, yet the present force has acquitted itself very creditably and have obeyed promptly all orders issued to them. During the last nine months they have made 153 arrests for drunk and disorderly conduct, and the Indian court has imposed labor fines amounting to nearly four hundred days, one hundred of which has been worked out on the roads and cleaning up about the agency; the balance will be expended later in the season improving the roads.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been unusually good, there being very little sickness of a serious nature. Smallpox was prevalent for four months of the year, but in a very mild form, and caused little uneasiness. The hospital at this agency, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is a well-managed institution and of great assistance in caring for old and indigent Indians in their final sickness, who otherwise would be without the comforts and attentions so necessary at this time.

Roads.—Very little attention has been given to road building in the past and the roads are mere trails winding through the most accessible parts of the reservation, not a single road being laid out on section or quarter lines. There has been no organized plan for their improvement or for requiring the Indians to perform a certain amount of labor each year. This will be remedied by dividing the reservation into road districts, appointing path masters, and requiring all able-bodied Indians to perform a certain amount of work each year.

Buildings.—The greater part of the agency buildings are in fair condition, but need to be thoroughly repaired and painted during the coming season. The agency office should be classed as worthless and replaced with a new and modern structure, with conveniences for preserving the records and official papers.

Three new cottages should also be erected for use of the Government school employees. At present the employees are housed in the school buildings, a condition not conducive to harmony and the best interests of the school.

Stockbridge Reservation.—This reservation contains 11,520 acres of land situated in Shawano County, adjoining the Menominee Reservation on the south, of which it was formerly a part.

The population numbers 519 persons, of whom 264 are males, and 255 females. The census taken June 30, 1903, shows the following:

Males over 18 years of age	151
Females over 14 years of age	171
Children between the ages of 6 and 16.....	146

The principal industry is farming, which is carried on to some extent. The soil is good and excellent crops are raised as a rule. Stock raising receives some attention and they nearly all have good horses, which are used to good advantage in the woods during the winter months. There is a considerable quantity of merchantable timber left on this reservation suitable for logs, pulp, and cord wood.

Following is the estimated harvest of crops for the season:

Wheat.....bushels..	300	Turnips.....bushels..	75
Oats.....do.....	3,000	Onions.....do.....	60
Barley and rye.....do.....	None	Beans.....do.....	25
Corn.....do.....	500	Other vegetables.....do.....	50
Potatoes.....do.....	2,500	Hay.....tons.....	100

The general conditions existing on this reservation as to health, habits, morals, etc., are very similar to those on the Menominee Reservation, although the Indians are much further advanced in civilization.

They all talk the English language and a majority of them can read and write.

They are largely Protestants, but a number of them attend the Catholic and Lutheran churches established on the reservation.

There is one Government day school, in charge of Joseph F. Estes, assisted by his wife, Anna J. Estes, as housekeeper. This school has a capacity of 40 pupils, with an average attendance of 26 for the last quarter. Dinners are served at the school for the pupils. The school is well conducted and giving general satisfaction.

As the Stockbridge Indians are only nominally under the jurisdiction of this agency an agent's influence over them is very limited. They are citizens in all respects except that they hold their land in common, and have an undivided tribal fund. They exercise the right of franchise, and submit their local differences and troubles to the civil and criminal courts. They rarely trouble the agent with their grievances other than trespass on their selections. They are anxiously waiting a division of their lands and a final adjustment of their tribal affairs, and it is the general opinion of every one familiar with the situation that these changes should have been brought about long ago. Their tribal relations are very irksome and they will be a discontented and unprogressive people until their lands and moneys are divided and their tribal relations cease to exist.

The failure of the Quarles bill to become a law last winter was a great disappointment to these people, and they are in an ugly mood. It is next to impossible to restrain them from cutting the timber on their selections, or trespassing on the selections of others. They have been a source of great annoyance to this agency as well as the Indian Department, and it will be a great relief when their affairs are finally adjusted, which I trust will be effected at the next session of Congress. The cutting and selling of timber contrary to instructions will be the subject of a report in detail later on.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the employees at this agency for their faithful services and gentlemanly conduct, and also express my appreciation to the Indian Office for the courteous treatment accorded me during the nine months of my experience in the Indian Service.

Respectfully, yours,

SHEPARD FREEMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MEMONINEE SCHOOL.

MEMONINEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Green Bay Agency, August 27, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit you the annual report of the Menominee Boarding School for the fiscal year 1903.

The school is located 8 miles north of Shawano, the nearest railroad station. As to natural surroundings, pure air, and water, the school could not well be more fortunately located.

The health of the children during the year just closed has been excellent, the mortality list being reduced to less than one-sixth that of the preceding year. Though smallpox and other contagious prospered in the neighborhood the greater part of the year, by the vigilance of the agency physician and the school employees the school did not suffer the visit of any serious disease.

Though the enrollment of last year exceeded that of this, the attendance this year was better. The improvements made on the plant, the improved health of the children, and the increased faith of the Indians in the efficiency of this school, supplemented by the order just issued from your Office, are indications that the attendance for the year just begun will run above the average.

To the buildings of the plant should be added a new school building, containing a general assembly hall and four schoolrooms. The old buildings require a considerable amount of repair work to bring them to standard. Cottages for the accommodation of employees with families are very necessary.

The industrial work pursued during the year were cooking, laundering, sewing, poultry raising, and dairying for the girls; farming, stock raising, dairying, and carpenter work for the boys.

The location of the school, the fertility of the soil, and the future needs of this tribe of Indians should form a sufficient inducement to the Department to authorize the extension of the school farm and to employ a sufficient teaching and working force to develop it into a model farm for the Indians of this reservation.

The school farm at present consists of 360 acres, of which 65 acres are in meadow, 25 in oats, 25 in corn, 8 in potatoes, 6 in forage crops, 3 in garden, 3 in buckwheat, 3 in peas, and the balance in pasture and woodland. With the exception of oats and potatoes, the crop this year is exceptionally good. The yield of potatoes will be about two-thirds of an average crop, while the oat crop is about half what it should be.

The school plant has this year been improved by the installation of a new steam-heating system in the girls' building and an extension to the water system. These improvements have been much needed, and will add greatly to the comfort of the occupants and to the sanitary condition of the buildings.

In conclusion I wish to thank your office for the continued expression of interest in the affairs of this school; also the Indian Office for the kindness and interest shown the school during the year.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. KOONZ, Superintendent.

SHEPARD FREEMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION SCHOOL.

KESHENA, Wis., August 20, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with your request, again I have the honor to submit a report of St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Our school has a capacity of 170 boarding and 20 day pupils. The enrollment for the past year shows a total of 190 children—90 boys and 100 girls. The average attendance during the whole year was 157½ and the average age of the pupils was 12 years. They all belong to the three reservations comprised in the Green Bay Agency—Menominee, Stockbridge, and Oneida.

During the past year the school has been in session for full ten months, and schoolroom exercises and industrial pursuits have been kept up every day during the past fiscal year when the law for the school required it. The branches of instruction taught by our school are those of a common district school, besides various industries mentioned hereafter. Schoolroom exercises are held as follows: For the little boys and girls, from 9 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m.; for the large boys, from 8.30 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m.; for the large girls, from 1 to 4.30 p. m.

The health and sanitary conditions was very much threatened during the past year. During the winter we had an epidemic of smallpox on the reservation, but it did not enter our school. However, different cases of diphtheria and many cases of chicken pox caused much trouble and anxiety. The prompt attendance and vigilance of the agency physician, Doctor Fairly, whose sanitary measures and suggestions were followed as well as possible, helped us, and nearly all the children recovered, and only 2 pupils died in spite of all possible care and attention. I must give the greatest credit to the skill of Doctor Fairly, and acknowledge my special obligation for his great solicitude.

The industries of our school comprise general farm and garden work, carpentering, shoemaking, and baking for boys, and general housework for girls. The latter includes cooking, baking, dress-making, laundry work, fine needle work, mending, etc. In their industrial pursuits our pupils have given considerable satisfaction, though it requires constant watching and prompting to have them faithfully attend to their charges.

Our farm, held under cultivation by our school, comprises about 40 acres; a small part of this is used as pasture for the cattle. Our beautiful garden, cultivated by the farmer boys under the direction of their instructors, is an ornament to our premises and amply repays the care and labor expended upon it. As to crops raised on our farm by the school, we had approximately:

Potatoes	bushels..	400	Turnips	bushels..	15
Corn	do.....	200	Fruit, apples, etc	do.....	20
Artichokes	do.....	300	Hay	tons..	40
Onions	do.....	10	Butter	pounds..	300

In addition to the above, the garden has produced an abundance of vegetables, cabbage, lettuce, beans, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, etc.

The school has at this time 3 horses, 6 cows, 20 hogs, and a great number of domestic fowls.

Different improvements have been made. The church and bakery have been covered with new roofing and a large wagon shed has been erected.

Acknowledging my appreciation for the courtesy you have shown me all along,

I am,

SHEPARD FREEMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

REV. BLASE KRAKE,
Superintendent St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY, Wis., *Ashland, August 27, 1903.*

SIR: I respectfully present herewith my sixth annual report of this agency, together with the usual statistics required by the Indian Office.

The following comprise the reservations embraced in the La Pointe Agency:

	Acres.
Redcliff, Bayfield County, Wis.....	14, 102
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis.....	124, 333
Lac Courte Oreille, Sawyer County, Wis.....	66, 136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis.....	69, 824
Fond du Lac, Carlton County, Minn.....	92, 346
Vermillion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn.....	131, 629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn.....	51, 840
Total.....	550, 210

Census.—The number of Indians under my jurisdiction is 5,139, as taken from the census rolls of June 30, 1903. The population is distributed among the reservations as follows:

Redcliff.....	242
Bad River.....	833
Lac Courte Oreille.....	1, 141
Lac du Flambeau.....	753
Fond du Lac.....	864
Vermillion Lake.....	770
Grand Portage.....	344
Rice Lake.....	192
Total.....	5, 139

This is an increase of 33 over the population given in the annual report for 1902. The records of this agency show a steady increase in the number of Indians from year to year, probably due to improvement in their manner of living. The Wisconsin Indians have comfortable and well-furnished homes, and the proceeds derived from the sale of the timber on their individual allotments provide them with an ample support.

The following table shows the various classes of Indians, the same being based on the census of 1903:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Redcliff.....	72	83	52
Bad River.....	302	294	157
Lac Courte Oreille.....	436	504	161
Lac du Flambeau.....	248	349	128
Fond du Lac.....	236	281	214
Vermillion Lake.....	211	212	173
Grand Portage.....	79	119	89
Rice Lake.....	50	58	52
Total.....	1, 634	1, 900	1, 026

Schools.—During the past year 7 day schools and 4 boarding schools have been maintained for the Chippewas under my jurisdiction. As usual, the boarding school at Bayfield, Wis., and the one at the Bad River Reservation have been conducted without any appropriation from the Government for their support. The Roman Catholics control these two schools. The other two boarding schools, at Lac du Flambeau Reservation and Hayward, Wis., as well as the 7 day schools, have been maintained by the Department.

The following table contains the required school statistics:

Name of school.	Reservation, where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
Normantown.....	Fond du Lac.....	7	William Denomie.....	\$600
Fond du Lac.....	do.....	21	Josephine B. Von Felden...	600
Redcliff.....	Redcliff.....	24	John L. Von Felden.....	300
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	22	Sister Seraphica Reineck...	600
Odanah.....	Bad River.....	70	Sister Victoria Steidl.....	300
Lac Courte Oreille.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	31	Walter B. Phillips.....	600
Nett Lake.....	Nett Lake.....	13	Hannah M. Phillips.....	300
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
Lac du Flambeau.....	Lac du Flambeau.....	159	Sister Macaria Murphy.....	600
Hayward.....	Hayward, Wis.....	165	Sister Clarissima Walsh.....	480
St. Mary's.....	Bad River.....	90	Sister Arsenia.....	600
Bayfield.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	38	Sister Nepomuka.....	450
			John S. Williams.....	600
			Henry J. Phillips.....	1,200
			Lewis L. Brink.....	660
			Ada M. Turner.....	600
			Cynthia E. Webster.....	540
			Elizabeth Riley.....	600
			William A. Light.....	1,300
			Edmund E. Perry.....	660
			Libbie C. Light.....	600
			Emma P. Perry.....	540
			Sister Venantia.....	(a)
			Sister Celestine.....	(a)
			Sister Alicia.....	(a)
			Sister Anna Miller.....	(a)
			Sister Josepha.....	(a)
			Sister Irene.....	(a)

^a Not Government employees.

The day school on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation was in operation during the past year, with two of the Sisters of the Franciscan Order in charge. The Sisters, however, resigned their positions on June 30 last, and it is probable that their Indian pupils will be received into the Hayward Boarding School.

The Normantown day school on the Fond du Lac Reservation was permanently closed June 30 last, as the attendance decreased to such an extent, owing to the removals of families and other causes, that the results achieved did not warrant any further expense in continuing the school.

The Fond du Lac day school can accommodate all Indian pupils who live within walking distance of the reservation village. Much needed improvements have been made at this plant during the past year—the school building has been enlarged and a residence constructed for the teacher's family, who were formerly obliged to live in two rooms attached to the schoolhouse. A cow has been purchased, which furnishes milk for the pupils' noonday lunch.

The Hayward Boarding School plant is not yet completed. The attendance is steadily increasing, and under present arrangements the employees and pupils are badly crowded. An appropriation has been made by Congress for a hospital and an employees' building, which, when completed, will add much needed room. The Department has been requested to provide a new engine and pump for this school, both of which are urgently required, those now in use being entirely unsatisfactory. There has been much trouble at the Hayward school over runaway pupils during the past year, but, with few exceptions, Superintendent Light has been able to return all children to the school and to keep them there. Much additional land has been cleared and fenced for garden and pasture purposes, and the school shows marked improvement over last year.

The Lac du Flambeau Boarding School has been in charge of Supt. Henry J. Phillips during the past year, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, who had ably served as superintendent and teacher, respectively, for over seven years, having resigned in October, 1902. As usual, the school has made marked improvement along all lines. The attendance is as large as the school can comfortably accommodate, and the employees are active and efficient.

The day school at the Nett Lake Reservation was reopened by the Department during the past year, but neither the attendance nor the work accomplished has been entirely satisfactory. A man and his wife were at first placed temporarily in charge,

but were soon removed, and a probationary employee from the civil service was sent to take charge. I can not report that the school has been successful. The reservation is isolated and the school a difficult one to manage. A very capable and experienced teacher and housekeeper should be employed if the school is reopened this fall.

Missionary work.—There is ample room for philanthropic and religious work among the Chippewa. The Roman Catholics, as heretofore, conduct their missions on the several reservations. The Indians still continue their immorality, which it seems impossible to eradicate.

Courts, police, and employees.—There are no courts of Indian offenses. A police force of 16 privates has been maintained during the past year. There are 2 policemen on each of 3 reservations; on the Grand Portage Reservation there is 1, and on each of the remaining 3 reservations 3 policemen are stationed. As usual, the chief duties of the force are directed against liquor selling and liquor drinking. Many saloon men have been arrested and Indians also punished for taking liquor onto the reservations. The authorities are powerless to stop the traffic, and at best, with the means at hand, can only hope to hold it in check.

The employees, as a rule, are faithful and efficient and perform their duties satisfactorily.

Allotments.—The 697 patents which were issued in favor of the Vermilion Lake Indians were destroyed in a fire, which recently consumed the farmer's house and the adjacent buildings. The Department is now duplicating the patents for delivery to the Indians.

No patents for the two approved schedules of 35 allotments and 352 allotments, respectively, in favor of Bad River Indians, to which I referred in my last annual report, have as yet been received at this agency.

I recently submitted for approval a schedule covering 122 allotments made in favor of Lac Courte Oreille Indians. The Department disapproved 10 of these selections, which leaves 112 allotments, for which patents will shortly be issued. This disposes of all the vacant lands of the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation.

I am now preparing a schedule of allotments of lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, which will be submitted for the approval of the Department in a short time.

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	268	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	59,507.34
Total.....	3,483	1,961	1,522	267,933.01

Sanitary condition.—The average health of the Indians is good, in fact better than for several years past, owing to improved sanitary arrangements and a more general regard to hygiene in their manner of living. Better houses, removal of garbage, neatness in dress, more careful attention to personal cleanliness, are the rule with the majority of the Indians.

The sudden death of Dr. George S. Davidson, Government physician, last October, was greatly deplored by this office, the agency employees, and the Indians with whom he was associated. Dr. W. J. Griffin is now in charge as agency physician, and also has charge of the sanitary condition of the Lac du Flambeau Boarding School.

There is bound to be a certain amount of tuberculosis and hereditary disease of a scrofulous and syphilitic nature among the Indians, as it is impossible entirely to eradicate the same, although there was a great reduction during the past year in the number of cases reported. There has been no general epidemic of smallpox, although on the Red Cliff and Bad River reservations isolated cases were reported from time to time. The stringent measures taken to wipe out the disease appear to have been effectual.

The Department has renewed the contract with Dr. G. A. Grafton as physician at the Hayward Boarding School for the current fiscal year, at \$400 per annum.

Timber industries.—Logging and the manufacture of lumber have been prosecuted during the past year at the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff reservations

in accordance with authorized regulations, which have been fully described in previous reports, and have resulted in a very successful year both to the Indians and to the contractors. The agreement with the contractor on the Bad River Reservation having expired the Department renewed the same, but increased the prices to be paid for the various classes of timber, greatly to the advantage of the Indians. There is little or no timber left on the Red Cliff Reservation.

The Department has accepted the bid of Signor, Crisler & Co. to purchase and log the timber on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation. A mill will be erected and the lumber manufactured largely by Indian labor. It is expected that logging operations on this reservation will be commenced in a short time.

No timber operations have been conducted on any of the Minnesota reservations except Grand Portage. Cedar ties, poles, and piling to the amount of \$15,356.99 have been cut and manufactured by the Indians from their own allotments. The sum of \$3,450 was expended for teams and supplies. There was paid to individual Indians for stumpage \$1,641.86, and the amount of \$10,265.13 was paid to the Indians in subsistence supplies and as remuneration for their labor. With the money earned by them and the amount received from stumpage the Grand Portage Indians have built good houses on their allotments, and also have \$1,500 in the bank. There are at present twenty men at work cutting cedar on the Grand Portage Reservation for the coming winter's work.

During the past year I have had a great deal of trouble in enforcing your orders relative to the payment of their timber money to individual Indians. The Department instructed me to disburse the same in payments not to exceed \$10 per month, except in case of illness, destitution, or for permanent improvements on their allotments. It is the one end and aim of a majority of the Indians to obtain their money to spend, and they come to me with various tales of misfortune, hoping thereby to receive an additional payment of their money. I have been abused and threatened with lawsuits by them for withholding their funds; and in the case of John B. Bigboy, an allottee of the Bad River Reservation, who demanded that I pay over to him all of his timber money, a test case was made. The Indians subscribed a sum of money to enable him to litigate the matter, and the suit was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am very glad to be able to report that the case was decided in favor of the Government and against the Indian, and that there will continue to be a restriction on the disbursement of individual Indian moneys in larger sums than regularly authorized.

The winning of this suit accomplished more for the Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau Indians than anything that has been done for them since I have been agent. The recklessness and extravagance in which they indulged (being instigated thereto by whites who expected to reap a rich harvest from them) from the time they won the suit in the lower courts to the time the suit was reversed in the court of appeals, exceeded anything of the kind that I have seen. A majority of the Indians who had timber money to their credit issued orders on the same and sold them for what they could get; consequently, thousands of dollars are afloat. One firm sent me three orders issued by one Indian, amounting to \$500, and requested me to accept them. They were promptly returned with the advice that I would pay no orders on Indians' timber money not authorized by myself or Government farmer. Those who speculated in these orders have lost what they invested; and all this goes to show that if the Indians would sacrifice their credit in the expectation of winning their case, they would have been entirely demoralized if a decision in their favor had been rendered in the last court. Should the courts have decided that the Indians have a right to control their own money, in thirty days after I had paid it over to them, they would all have been paupers with not a week's provisions ahead. The Indian has no more conception of the value of money than a child. They are entirely in the hands of unprincipled whites, both business men and saloon men, who encourage and abet them secretly in obtaining their money, with the expectation of plundering them later.

At my request at various times, the Department has authorized me to pay over all the timber money due certain Indians. I recommended the same, thinking some of them were to be trusted and were capable of handling their funds, but, with few exceptions, they have spent their money as uselessly and recklessly as others did years ago when paid all their stumpage money in a lump sum, which was the former custom at this agency. For the support given me in this matter I am extremely grateful, and the Department can hardly realize the benefits which will accrue to the Indians from the successful termination of the "Bigboy" suit, which prohibits the payment to Indians, at one time, of the entire proceeds derived from the sale of the timber on their allotments.

There follows the usual statement evidencing the result of the logging operations on the Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau reservations for the season of 1902-3:

Bad River Reservation:		
On hand July 1, 1902, and due from contractors.....	\$137, 876. 36	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	128, 960. 25	
Received from advance on contracts	165. 00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys..	2, 618. 10	
Received from miscellaneous receipts	2, 308. 84	
	<hr/>	\$271, 928. 55
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	117, 642. 56	
Paid to contractors on account of advance.....	15, 220. 71	
Paid for scaling and other expenses.....	3, 560. 46	
On hand June 30, 1903, and due from contractor.....	135, 504. 82	
	<hr/>	271, 928. 55
Red Cliff Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902, and due from contractor.	125, 207. 96	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	21, 086. 30	
Received from advance on contracts	10. 00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys..	2, 210. 52	
Received from miscellaneous receipts	200. 00	
	<hr/>	148, 714. 78
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.....	32, 011. 68	
Paid to contractor on account of advance.....	1, 149. 00	
Paid for scaling and other expenses.....	403. 96	
Balance on hand June 30, 1903, and due from contractor.....	115, 150. 14	
	<hr/>	148, 714. 78
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
On hand July 1, 1902, and due from contractors.....	56, 002. 46	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	7, 032. 23	
Received from advance on contracts	650. 00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys..	939. 18	
	<hr/>	64, 623. 87
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.....	9, 864. 38	
Paid to contractors on account of advance.....	724. 75	
Miscellaneous.....	18, 923. 94	
Balance on hand June 30, 1903, and due from contractors.....	35, 110. 80	
	<hr/>	64, 623. 87
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	1, 648. 77	
	<hr/>	1, 648. 77
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.....	811. 71	
Balance on hand June 30, 1903	837. 06	
	<hr/>	1, 648. 77
Summary of timber operations 1902-3:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	320, 735. 55	
Received from sale of timber.....	157, 078. 78	
Received from advance on contracts	825. 00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys..	5, 767. 80	
Received from miscellaneous receipts	2, 508. 84	
	<hr/>	486, 915. 97
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.....	160, 330. 33	
Paid to contractors on account of advance.....	17, 094. 46	
Paid for scaling and other expenses.....	3, 964. 42	
Miscellaneous.....	18, 923. 94	
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....	286, 602. 82	
	<hr/>	486, 915. 97

Timber cut was as follows:

	Feet.	Feet.
Bad River Reservation:		
White pine	21, 229, 780	
Norway	10, 755, 470	
Dead and down	776, 320	

Bad River Reservation—Continued.		Feet.	Feet.
Shingle timber.....		353, 230	
Hemlock.....		2, 299, 820	
Birch.....		4, 230	
Elm.....		84, 640	
Maple.....		1, 400	
Basswood.....		29, 030	
Ash.....		29, 130	
Cedar.....		2, 010	
Oak.....		1, 530	
Tamarack.....		15, 900	
Red Cliff Reservation:			35, 582, 490
White pine.....		3, 109, 440	
Norway.....		373, 850	
Hemlock.....		1, 685, 570	
Spruce.....		66, 920	
Cedar.....		329, 420	
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:			5, 565, 200
White pine.....		1, 240, 920	
Norway.....		464, 580	
Dead and down.....		96, 610	
Shingle timber.....		8, 000	
Hemlock.....		116, 680	
Birch.....		40	
Cedar.....		11, 500	
Summary:			1, 938, 330
White pine.....		25, 580, 140	
Norway.....		11, 593, 900	
Dead and down.....		872, 930	
Shingle timber.....		361, 230	
Hemlock.....		4, 102, 070	
Birch.....		4, 270	
Cedar.....		342, 930	
Elm.....		84, 640	
Maple.....		1, 400	
Basswood.....		29, 030	
Ash.....		29, 130	
Oak.....		1, 530	
Tamarack.....		15, 900	
Spruce.....		66, 920	
			43, 086, 020

Agriculture and improvements.—So long as the cutting and manufacture of timber continues on the Wisconsin reservations the Indians will pay but little attention to farming. When their timber money is exhausted they will turn to agricultural industries for a means of support.

There has been marked improvement in the number of houses built and in the character of the permanent improvements made at the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations during the past year. At the Lac du Flambeau Reservation the Indians have cleared and broken about twenty acres on their individual allotments. As a rule, the Indians have been able to provide their own garden and field seeds, and, contrary to the usual custom, it was necessary to issue seed potatoes to but one reservation.

I include the following statistics relative to the crops produced on the several reservations:

Reservation.	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Beans.	Other vegeta- bles.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Bad River.....	1, 800	500	5, 000	1, 000	150	.....	500
Red Cliff.....	.....	.....	2, 000	200	5	.....	50
Lac du Flambeau.....	.....	100	2, 700	1, 500	125	75	300
Lac Courte Oreille.....	3, 500	1, 200	2, 400	450	.....	.....	1, 500
Fond du Lac.....	.....	50	2, 000	250	100	.....	1, 100
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	90	350	25	.....	.....	70
Grand Portage.....	.....	.....	1, 700	250	.....	.....	500
Total.....	5, 300	1, 940	16, 150	3, 675	380	75	4, 020

The Indians have cured 2,370 tons of hay, made 3,150 pounds of butter, and cut 5,975 cords of wood. They own 747 horses, 140 burros, 828 head of cattle, 483 swine, and 6,700 fowls.

In conclusion.—I wish to express my appreciation of the hearty support extended by the Department in my efforts to improve the condition of the Indians under my charge, and also to acknowledge the efficiency and faithfulness of the agency and school employees during the past year.

Very respectfully,

S. W. CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HAYWARD SCHOOL.

HAYWARD BOARDING SCHOOL, *Hayward, Wis., August 14, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of Hayward Boarding School, of which I have been in charge since April 4, 1902.

Location.—This school is located 1½ miles north of Hayward, the county seat of Sawyer County, Wis., which is our post-office, railway and telegraph station. It is located on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, about 125 miles northeast of St. Paul, Minn. The school has telephone service with Hayward. The school reservation comprises all of sec. 15, T. 41 N., R. 9 W. The plant is located about 80 rods northwest of the center of the section, on the elevated shore of a small lake which covers an area of about 30 acres. The buildings are surrounded on all sides by a natural grove of Norway and white pine. The beauty of these trees is beyond description, and their utility is highly appreciated.

The surface of the soil immediately surrounding the school buildings is a sandy clay and contains many small bowlders. It is fertile, and produces grasses of many kinds. It is especially favorable to the growth of clover. The subsoil is gravel and stone. It is very porous, and permits the rapid percolation of water, and thus prevents the formation of mud.

Buildings.—The buildings, five in number, are fine brick structures. They are modern in construction, arrangement, and equipment, and are admirably planned for the purpose they are serving. They are heated by steam and lighted by gasoline gas. The heating system is very satisfactory. I do not consider the lighting system to be entirely successful. During the months of March and April of each year the underground lines, although covered to a depth of 3 feet, are choked by the condensation of gas, caused by the cold water from melting snow settling around the pipes. No measures can be taken to prevent this.

The pumping of water is a source of great trouble. The main, the piping, and the tank from which the water is distributed are first class. We have, I believe, a good well, but the pump and engine are practically worthless. It has taken the time and attention of two men to keep sufficient water to supply the school. I submitted an estimate on July 14, 1902, for the purchase of a new pump and engine, and again on July 20, 1903. I trust that favorable action may be had thereon very soon.

Capacity, enrollment, and attendance.—The capacity of the school is rated as 75 boys and the same number of girls, a total of 150. The highest enrollment for the year was 176, and the average attendance for the ten school months was above 165. This is an increase of about 75 per cent over the attendance of the previous year. It is our aim to maintain this number in attendance during the current year.

Schoolroom and industrial work.—Good work has been done by teachers and pupils, notwithstanding the crowded condition of the schoolrooms. The teaching force was limited to two teachers until January 1, when a third teacher was appointed. The work was then reorganized and the pupils regraded. The authorized course of study is the basis of our gradation and work. Classes were formed to and including the sixth grade. We shall form two more grades when the children have advanced sufficiently to make them necessary. Pupils are obedient, studious, and attentive, and have done satisfactory work in all branches of study. The children are especially interested in vocal music, and have received special training in this subject.

By process of window gardening the composition and nature of soils, root growth, effects of moisture, fertilization, etc., on seeds and plants were explained to the children. Through lessons in nature study pupils became acquainted with several of the noxious and destructive insects of this section and learned how successfully to combat them. Two literary societies have been successfully maintained. A class of two girls and one boy was transferred to Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans. Two boys and one girl are preparing to attend the Carlisle, Pa., school.

Industries.—Girls are taught all branches of domestic economy with a purpose to fit them to be home makers. The addition of a teacher of domestic science to the school force would enable us to accomplish more thorough work in this branch of industrial work. In addition to the regular training in sewing and mending, girls are taught to cut and fit their own dresses and those of their smaller relatives. Satisfactory instruction in art needlework, embroidery, drawn work, etc., has been given the girls. They have been deeply interested in these accomplishments, and a number of them have become very proficient.

Several of the large girls have acted as instructors in native bead and buckskin work. A large number of the children have learned this native work, and derive considerable money from the sale of their product, much of which is very attractive.

Farming and gardening are the principal industries for boys. They, with the help and instruction of the farmer, have cleared 15 acres of "cut-over" lands of stumps, logs, brush, stone, and roots. They have been taught the best and most rapid methods of removing large stumps, stone, brush, and roots—a very necessary training in this forest country. They have plowed and prepared this land for crops by removing the roots with team and harrow, and by hand. They have planted and cultivated the crops—in fact, have done exactly such work as they will be required to do in preparing homes for themselves on their allotments and homesteads.

A detail of boys and girls has been kept at the school to care for crops, stock, etc., during vacation.

Two boys have been detailed to the carpenter shop for several consecutive months, and have acquired some very useful knowledge there. The proper care of the barn, the care and feeding of horses, cattle, and hogs is required of them. They have assisted in building a fine barn, fencing hog pasture of 15 acres, and have built 2 miles of wire fence around a pasture for cattle. They are taught the dignity of labor and the honor of self-dependence.

Health.—The general health of the children has been good. One death from bronchial pneumonia occurred at the school.

Crops.—We are slowly opening a farm. The 15 acres cleared this spring increases our farm land to 35 acres. Twenty acres of this is set to timothy and clover, from which we have cut 25 tons of excellent hay. The climate and soil of this section are very favorable to the growth of these grasses. We have planted to potatoes, 8 acres; turnips, 1 acre; ruta-bagas, 1 acre; cabbage, 1 acre; cucumbers, 1 acre; onions, 1 acre, and to other garden vegetables, 2 acres. A part of these crops are almost matured and can be safely estimated to produce about as follows:

Beets	bushels..	20	Parsnips	bushels..	15
Beans, green	do....	5	Peas, green	do....	12
Cabbage	head..	3,000	Potatoes	do....	400
Carrots	bushels..	20	Radishes	do....	20
Cauliflower	head..	100	Ruta-bagas	do....	200
Cucumbers	barrels..	2	Salsify	do....	5
Onions	bushels..	100	Turnips	do....	50

We are now harvesting the hay from the marsh near the lake, of which we will have to exceed 25 tons. This, with the tame hay already in barn, will supply us for the current year. I desire to increase greatly the area of the cultivated land, and produce sufficient grain for our needs. We must rely on oats for a feeding grain. We are north of the "corn belt."

Stock.—The school has three teams of horses. Two of them are sound and serviceable. The old team has been badly used heretofore, are unsound, and not of much service or value.

We have 18 head of cows, 12 of which number are good dairy and stock cows. Six of them are not profitable dairy cows. I have recommended their sale. We have 23 head of yearlings and calves. The school has a fine herd of hogs and pigs, 65 in number. These animals have helped us destroy brush and roots on 5 acres of land inside their pasture. I shall remove the fence to another section next year, and sow clover in their present pasture. Hogs to the value of \$135 have been sold from the school herd.

Improvements made.—A fine barn, 40 by 64 feet, with basement, was built last fall. Much of the work was done by schoolboys. Fifteen acres have been inclosed with hog fence and 2 miles of pasture fence have been constructed. Fifteen acres of land have been cleared. The actual value of labor expended per acre in clearing this land exceeds \$40. General repairs have been kept up, roofs painted, and a small cold-storage building erected.

Improvements necessary.—A new engine and pump, brick carpenter and blacksmith shops, and an addition to the commissary are much needed. Power and power machinery should be installed in the laundry. The work as now conducted in this department is real drudgery. The drying of clothing is almost impossible with our present facilities. We have three months of weather during each year when clothing can not be dried outside.

Two hundred and fifty children can be secured for this school if its capacity is increased to that number.

I regret very much that the hospital and employees' quarters authorized could not have been erected this fall. These buildings are very necessary. Our efficiency is impaired without them. Additional appropriations should be secured and preparation made for their erection early next spring.

Attendance at institutes, exhibits, etc.—Four of the employees attended the institute held at Tomah, Wis., May 6 to 8, 1903. The three teachers of the school attended the Boston meeting July 6 to 17. All are instructed and encouraged by the work of these meetings, and the school is benefited by such attendance. Those employees who attended both meetings believe that the local institute has the greater practical value.

An exhibit of drawing, schoolroom work, plain and fancy sewing, art needlework, and native bead and buckskin work, together with a card of photographs of industrial work, was made at Boston. We feel pride and encouragement in the favorable comment it received from our fellow-workers and from the Indian Office. By request of the president of the local institute at Newport, Oreg., it has been sent to him for display, after which a part of it will be sent to the Indian Office for permanent exhibition.

Religion, morals, and ethics.—Many of these children come from places that are homes in name only, where immorality, intemperance, and other forms of vice prevail. They seem to desire a better life than that of parents, and are well behaved and self-respecting children. Sunday observance, good morals, right living, virtue, and honesty are inculcated by precept and example. Church services are held at the school by pastors of different denominations. To this date we have avoided trouble from differences arising from these meetings. The children also attend church services in the city.

I wish to say that liquor selling to Indians, and consequent drunkenness among them, is appalling. Men, women, and sometimes children are debauched and robbed of their small earnings by remorseless white men who profess to be civilized. To me it appears very inconsistent and grossly wrong that the same Government that is doing everything possible for the uplifting of the Indian should, by selling an internal-revenue license to an unscrupulous white man to maintain a saloon near the boundaries of a reservation, become a party to the crime of debauching and degrading him.

We have secured two convictions for selling and giving liquor to schoolboys, and shall continue our efforts in this direction. A well-planned campaign against the guilty parties would, I believe, do much to stop the evil.

Whatever of success has come to us is due to the noble efforts of the interested, loyal, and conscientious employees of the school, and with one exception all are in this class. I sincerely thank you for your deep interest, ready support, and valuable direction.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. LIGHT, *Superintendent.*

S. W. CAMPBELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL,
Lac du Flambeau, Wis., August 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report on affairs at this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

I took charge as superintendent the 18th of November, 1902, and found the school well organized and in good running order, with the buildings in a good state of repair, and an attendance of 157 pupils.

Location.—The school is located on a small peninsula covered with native pines and hard woods, and nearly surrounded by the waters of three lakes. It is in the midst of what is known as the lake

region of northern Wisconsin, and is about 2½ miles distant from Lac du Flambeau station, on the Northwestern Railroad.

Attendance.—The attendance has been exceptionally regular, the average for some months being identical with the enrollment. The children are all of the Chippewa tribe, mostly full-bloods, and little difficulty is experienced in getting them to enter school, every child on the Flambeau Reservation of school age having been in regular attendance last year. The enrollment for the year was 176, and the average attendance 159. The average attendance by quarters was:

First quarter.....	156
Second quarter.....	157
Third quarter.....	158
Fourth quarter.....	165

There was only one runaway during the year—a boy, who was returned the next day. The highest average attendance for any one month was for June, being 171.

Health.—The health of the school has been fairly good, the sickness having been confined to an epidemic of measles, two cases of typhoid, and minor cases of colds and bronchitis. There were three deaths during the year, all due to tuberculosis. I have now, however, I think, succeeded in getting rid of all tubercular children, the only children withdrawn during the year having been pupils of this class.

Literary.—The class-room work might on the whole be called good, though for a part of the year it was seriously handicapped by a change in the teaching force and the lack of a principal teacher for about three months. During the latter months of the year the work has been good, and noticeable progress has been made.

Amusements.—Every Saturday evening a party is given the older pupils, at which indoor games are played, dancing being allowed for two hours every other Saturday. A literary society has also been organized, the members and officers of which are exclusively pupils. Very creditable programmes have been rendered at their weekly meetings. A band of 16 pieces has been maintained, the playing of which was considered good enough to warrant a call to play for the Fourth of July exercises at Monoqua, Wis. Outdoor sports, such as baseball, croquet, etc., have been encouraged, but all approach toward professionalism has been avoided.

Industrial.—To the boys, farming, gardening, carpentry, blacksmithing, and a little shoe and harness making is taught; to the girls, cooking, sewing, laundering, housekeeping and nursing. No attempt is made to teach a trade completely, but enough instruction in each trade is given to make of the boys competent, independent farmers, and of the girls thorough housekeepers. A course of study in each industry, based on the general course of study, has been provided, and the pupils graded in their industrial work as carefully as in the literary departments.

Sewing.—Besides keeping up the mending of the school the girls were taught cutting and fitting, and made the following garments:

Aprons.....	116	Sheets.....	272
Caps.....	16	Shirts.....	146
Capes.....	85	Nightshirts.....	186
Pillowcases.....	172	Combination suits.....	196
Tablecloths.....	83	Sunbonnets.....	80
Dresses.....	388	Towels.....	793
Drawers.....	100	Waists.....	166

On Saturdays they were given special instruction by the seamstress in lace making and fancy work. **Cooking.**—In the kitchen, besides preparing the regular meals the girls put up over 300 quarts of fruit—strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries; made 1,887 pounds of butter, and took care of 10,710 gallons of milk. They were, besides, given special instruction in cooking outside the routine work.

Laundering.—The bulk washing for the school was done by steam, but special instruction was given each day in the use of the tub and washboard, also in ironing and in plain and fancy starching.

Nursing.—A detail of 2 girls each two months was given instruction by the nurse in the care of the sick and in the preparation of food adapted to the needs of the sick.

Housekeeping.—Particular attention was given by the matron to training the girls in the art of arranging a room to make it neat and comfortable. Instruction was also given in the matter of purchasing furnishings for a house, showing the older girls especially what is needed and how to buy economically and sensibly.

Carpentry.—Two classes of 8 and 4 boys, respectively, completed the first two grades of an eight-grade course during the winter. No classes in any of the trades were taught during the summer, as all of the boys were put to work on the farm.

Blacksmithing.—Horsehoeing, plain welding, riveting, soldering, and a little bricklaying were taught a detail of boys at the blacksmith shop during the winter months.

Shoe and harness making.—Though not having a regular instructor in this branch a class of boys was taught by the engineer to care for and repair shoes and harnesses, in the course of which instruction over 75 pairs of shoes were mended, and the school harnesses put into a good state of repair.

Engineering.—Four boys were given sufficient instruction in the care of an engine to be able to take almost entire charge of the work of running the steam-heating plant and steam pump.

Farming and gardening.—The entire energies of the school force have been centered on the one object of transforming the pupils of the school into self-supporting, respectable farmers. The soil, which is a light, almost clear sand, would discourage any but the most sanguine. The school being possessed of a very excellent farmer, the results in that department are extremely gratifying. The following is a list of the crops raised and maturing:

Radishes.....bushels..	20	Strawberries.....quarts..	1,200
Lettuce.....heads.....	800	Raspberries.....do.....	800
Peas.....bushels.....	95	Blackberries.....do.....	1,500
Beans, string.....do....	40	Eggs.....dozen.....	131
Hay.....tons.....	8		

Crops not yet matured, but amounts carefully estimated:

Potatoes.....bushels..	880	Salsify.....bushels..	3
Corn, sweet.....do....	50	Tomatoes.....do....	6
Cabbages.....number..	3,000	Watermelons.....number..	350
Carrots.....bushels..	100	Squash.....do....	100
Beets.....do.....	75	Cucumbers.....bushels..	100
Onions.....do.....	75	Millet.....tons.....	16
Ruta-bagas.....do....	600		

The increase in stock has been 12 calves, 35 pigs, and 40 chickens.

Improvements.—During the year many improvements to the buildings and grounds have been made, among which may be mentioned the following most important: Stone foundations for the buildings not before provided, extension of sewer system, laying out and improving of lawn, planting of ornamental shrubbery on grounds, planting an orchard, and clearing and breaking 30 acres of new land.

Needs.—A building suitable for chapel service and entertainments is badly needed, as there is no room at present large enough to seat all of the pupils and employees at one time, making it necessary to hold our chapel service in sections, and to deprive the smaller children of the pleasure of attending the entertainments.

Religious instruction.—A regularly organized Sunday school is conducted by the teachers each Sunday morning, and each Sunday evening appropriate chapel services are held. On Saturday afternoons instruction is given the Catholic children by the priest, and to the Protestant children by the missionaries from the Indian village.

Employees.—The employees have been efficient and faithful, and it is mainly due to their loyal support that the school has been enabled to make its excellent showing for the year. The school has been entirely free from fusses or scandal of any sort.

In closing my report I wish to thank my superior officers for their invariable courtesy and readiness in giving every possible assistance in making the work of the year a success.

Respectfully,

S. W. CAMPBELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

HENRY J. PHILLIPS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ONEIDA.

ONEIDA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., August 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for the Oneida Indian School and Reservation.

The Oneida School and the agency for the Oneida Reservation are located at Oneida, a station on the Green Bay and Western Railroad, 10 miles west from Green Bay, from which it may be reached by morning and evening trains. Mail is sent to Oneida, and telegrams to Green Bay and from that point to Oneida over the lines of the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Population of the reservation by the June census was as follows:

Males	1,071
Females	931
Males over 18	616
Females over 14	595
Children from 6 to 18	592

Farming continues to be the principal occupation, but there is room for improvement in methods and for a large increase in the acreage under cultivation. The total area is 65,400 acres, of which 7,000 acres are under cultivation. The remainder is covered more or less thickly with brush and small trees. Brush grows rapidly after the larger timber is taken off, and the subsequent clearing and breaking is hard work, but every year some new land is added to that under cultivation. Oats, wheat, corn, hay, and potatoes are quite largely raised.

There are four church buildings on the reservation, with an aggregate membership of about 1,200, and practically all members have been baptized. The churches are largely responsible for what progress has been made, and due credit should be given to the missionaries for their earnest, persevering efforts, which receive rather inadequate financial reward.

The creamery established two years ago is doing a fair business and has been of especial value in raising the standard for dairy cows. A cheese factory is also in successful operation. Quite a large acreage was again sown to peas for the cannery in Green Bay, with satisfactory results to raiser and factory. Several tracts of sugar beets were planted with the expectation that a sugar factory will be established at Green Bay next year and furnish a profitable market for both beets and labor.

But two sales of land have been made under the act of May 27, 1902, due largely to the small size of the tracts into which the land is divided and the difficulty of finding who are the heirs. Several estates are now before the probate court and when the descent has been determined sales can be more readily made.

Two years ago polling places were established on the reservation and the last legislature provided for two townships with the necessary officers. The first election for township officers will be held next spring, and the superintendent, with the assistance of county attorneys, will hold meetings this winter to instruct the young men in the duties of the various offices, so that qualified officers may be elected.

Schools.—The boarding school has had a satisfactory year. The enrollment was 206, with an average attendance of 190. September is a busy month for a farming population like this, and the average for that month was only 166, as most of the

boys big enough to work were busy at their homes. A class of 25 will be transferred to training schools September 1. Buildings are in good condition and have been kept in good repair.

Instruction is given in such of the household duties as are suited to the age and strength of the girls, and in farming and gardening for the boys. The average age of pupils is 10 years, so that extended instruction in the trades is not practicable, and is left for the training schools that have facilities for such work, and to which our pupils are transferred at from 13 to 15 years of age. As in other years, basketry and beadwork have received some attention, but in these arts perfection rather than quantity has been the aim, and the work has been a test of neatness and thoroughness rather than a productive industry.

There is one Government day school on the reservation, with an average attendance of 20, and two mission day schools, with an attendance of 35. Several children attend the public day schools off the reservation, and 200 or more advanced students are now at the various Indian training schools.

As I stated last year, I do not see any reason why the Oneidas should not soon be able to look after their own property interests.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HART, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Wittenberg, Wis., August 10, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report of the Wittenberg Indian School and the fourth annual report in regard to the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians under my charge.

I am sorry to be unable to report any improvements in this school plant during the past year. We are still quartered in the same dilapidated buildings, the boys being quartered in the old shop building to which they were assigned after the destruction of their building by fire five years ago. Notwithstanding the poor condition of buildings and the consequent arduous duties imposed upon employees by the care of pupils in our antiquated structures, the work has progressed nicely during the year, and marked improvement is visible in the pupils both in the literary and industrial departments.

The enrollment was 114 and the average attendance 104 during the year. This is a greater number than we can comfortably accommodate, but owing to numerous applications for admittance we felt justified in admitting this number into school.

The department of pupils has been good; no cases of bad behavior, and but one runaway.

The literary work has been quite satisfactory. Lessons on the piano have been given to several pupils, and two classes in vocal music were formed among the larger pupils, which closed with the rendition of a difficult cantata entitled "The Easter Evangel," which was a distinct success and was greatly appreciated by the public.

A party of eight Winnebago pupils was transferred to the Haskell Institute at the close of school.

The work in the industrial department has also been quite satisfactory, although the lack of proper kitchen and laundry facilities has curtailed the work somewhat. The work of boys on the farm and garden has been pushed with special effort, and the results have been encouraging. The schoolboys have put up enough hay to sustain the school stock and horses, numbering 16 head. Garden truck looks well at this writing, and the pupils pride themselves on having been able to raise sufficient in this line for the school.

Excellent health has been enjoyed during the year, there having been no deaths and no contagious diseases among the pupils. The usual coughs and colds have prevailed, but no serious sickness resulted.

A Sunday school was kept up under the direction of school employees, and the pupils have been encouraged to regularly attend the village churches.

The condition of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians under my charge seems to be slowly improving. I believe an effective way to improve their condition permanently would be to abolish the payment of their annuities. The payments are small—\$19.50 per capita—but a majority of the able-bodied Indians make bargains on the strength of this money, small as it is, and loaf around waiting for the payment, which practice tends to make them lazy and good for nothing, when they would, if thrown upon their own resources, become industrious and self-supporting.

The population and location of these Indians is as follows:

Wittenberg and vicinity	382
Mauston and vicinity	82
Black River Falls and vicinity	565
Tomah and vicinity	200
Friendship and vicinity	20
Necedah and vicinity	85
In other parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska	68
Total, males, 670; females, 732	1,402
School children from 6 to 17 years	414
Children from 1 to 5 years	214

We were able last fall, by persuasion and threats to withhold annuity money, to bring about two-thirds of the school population into school. A number of the remaining children were reported as attending public schools, but by examination there were found very few attending such schools. This year greater effort will be made to induce them to attend regular Indian schools, which schools I consider to be better and more practical, as far as the needs of these less civilized Indians are concerned, than the common public schools.

The fact that several of these Indians were persuaded to send their children, mostly boys, however, to schools in Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska I regard as a good sign of advancement, especially so since one Indian parent in this vicinity consented to have his daughter sent to Haskell Institute, this being the first Winnebago girl from this school who has been allowed to go to an outside school. Not longer than six years ago great unwillingness to enrollment in outside schools was manifested by these Indians.

I wish again to call attention to the distress and actual want which exists among the old and helpless Indians of this tribe. The only means they have of support during the long and cold winters, and throughout the entire year, is the small amount of \$19.50 which they receive as annuity. It would seem perfectly just that these old Indians should be allowed to make use of their share of the funds which are held in trust for the tribe.

Some advancement has been made on the homesteads of these Indians during the past year, occasioned in many instances by the fear of white men taking their lands away from them. I have been careful to guard their rights, and have in several cases been able to save their homesteads for them. The fear that their homesteads might revert to white men has caused a number of Indians to reside on their lands and make permanent improvements thereon.

An agency farmer has lately been appointed to instruct the Indians in this vicinity, and I hope shortly to have another appointed for the Black River Falls district. Very few of these Indians have any knowledge of farming, and I hope that the appointment of these agency farmers will be of great help to them. I also believe that a field matron would now be of great help to the women of this tribe, especially to the girls who have gone out from this school to homes of their own.

Find also herewith statistics of these Indians, which are as nearly correct as I am able to give them.

In conclusion, I desire to thank my superiors for their uniformly courteous treatment during the past year.

Very respectfully,

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, Wyo., *August 15, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Shoshoni Agency, Wyo., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. As my incumbency began with the 1st day of May, 1903, my report will of necessity be brief.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are generally in a fair condition. Repairs consisting of new roofs, floors, repointing, plastering, and painting are now under way, and when completed will add much to the comfort of the employees and the appearance of the agency.

Agriculture.—Lack of seed and water have been the prime causes of the very

unsatisfactory condition of affairs in this respect. On account of poor crops in this section last season, seed grain could not be had after the ground had been prepared, which discouraged many who were anxious to farm. The crops generally look as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Allotments.—After a long period of inactivity, an allotting agent has been appointed to investigate the situation on this reservation with reference to the allotment work, and make such a report and recommendations to the Department as will enable them to decide what should be done to finally complete the same. The new allotting agent, Capt. H. G. Nickerson, former agent at this agency, has forwarded his report to the Department, and if his recommendations are acted upon this vexed question will finally be settled in a manner acceptable to all.

Education.—About the one decided improvement noticeable upon this reservation is that which is evident in the school work. There are four schools, as follows: The Wind River Boarding School, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of the agency; the Big Wind River day school, 16 miles north of the agency; the Shoshoni Mission School, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the agency; and St. Stephen's Mission School, 28 miles northeast of the agency.

The Wind River Boarding School first mentioned is under the superintendency of Mr. William B. Dew, an experienced educator and disciplinarian, and shows great improvement in all lines. The capacity of this school is 175, and the enrollment for the quarter ending June 30, 1903, was: Boys, 79; girls, 69; a total of 148. The superintendent and his corps of assistants are much handicapped by the deplorable condition of the buildings and plant generally. Two of the principal buildings are positively unsafe, and require constant care and watchfulness to avoid a catastrophe. The power and heating plant is located in the basement of one of the principal buildings, and from the fact that it is necessary at times to supply power for the laundry machinery and electric-light plant from the low-pressure heating boilers, which are only supposed to carry a pressure of from 8 to 12 pounds, the condition of affairs is extremely unsatisfactory. We hope soon to have a new power house, with boiler capable of producing the power required without placing in jeopardy the lives of the employees and pupils of this school. The personnel of the employees of this school is all that could be desired, and I feel that the coming school year will be much the best in the history of the school. For a more detailed report of this school see report of Superintendent William B. Dew, herewith transmitted.

The Big Wind River day school, Mr. John F. Johnson teacher in charge, is doing much good. Mr. Johnson is a capable and conscientious instructor, and his pupils show the results of his labors. The enrollment for the last quarter was 19, with an average daily attendance of 18.

The Shoshoni Mission School, conducted by Rev. John Roberts, is supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church and other contributions. Girls only are received, and as soon as qualified are promoted to the Government boarding school. The enrollment for the last quarter was 14, with an average attendance of 13.

St. Stephens Mission School is under the charge of Rev. Father A. Van der Velden, who has about 12 assistants, of whom 8 are Sisters of St. Francis. This school has a capacity of 120, with an enrollment of 67 and an average attendance of 64. The school is supported by the Roman Catholic Church and contributions from people of that faith. Being located in the center of the Arapaho settlement the work is of necessity confined to that tribe, and although those people are not so much inclined to put their children in school as the Shoshoni, the record made by the school is a very good one.

Morality and religion.—Much good missionary work is being done by the reverend gentlemen connected with the two mission schools, but it will be many years before the influence of the native "medicine man" is overcome. Only a comparatively few of the children take interest in the Christian religion, the older ones being almost impossible to reach.

Plural marriages are nearly a thing of the past, and there seems to be a growing tendency to call upon some authorized person to perform the marriage ceremony, rather than resort to the old Indian custom of dispensing with that important function. I have in several cases sent for parties who were living together as husband and wife without having been married, and insisted that the ceremony be performed. I believe that a strict adherence to this rule will, after a time, accomplish much toward elevating the marriage state.

Crimes and misdemeanors.—The Indians of this reservation are generally of a law-abiding disposition, and only when intoxicated is there much cause for complaint. For many years the agents in charge of this agency have been compelled to wage a continual war against the use of intoxicating liquors on this reservation. Up to the present time very little progress has been made. The difficulties surrounding the detection and conviction of an illicit whisky seller being so great and the profit so large that many irresponsible white men and Indians take this method of making

an easy living. Only a few days after my taking charge of this agency whisky was brought to the reservation by several persons, and in short time a pitched battle was in progress right in the agency, which resulted in the wounding of two men, one nearly fatally.

Ever since the death of Washakie, chief of the Shoshoni, a few years since, that tribe has been divided into factions, each of which wishes to be considered the head and to dominate in all things pertaining to tribal matters. Although an ugly condition of affairs at all times, it does not become serious until whisky is introduced, when trouble immediately results. In such cases the Indian police are utterly useless, as they also take sides with the different factions and can not be depended upon. The garrison at Fort Washakie, one mile distant from the agency, is so small (one troop of cavalry) that it is looked upon with contempt by the Indians, and its restraining influence is nominal. I hope the Department will ask that an increase of garrison be made at an early date.

Indian police.—The Indian police force of this reservation numbers 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 12 privates, and with the exception of such cases mentioned above, are prompt, reliable, and efficient. There are seven men from each of the two tribes, and as the service of each is confined to his own tribe the number of police available for an emergency within a tribe is of necessity small. These men receive only \$15 each per month for officers and \$10 per month for privates, which is ridiculously small salary, considering the fact that each must maintain a good horse at his own expense, and be continually ready for duty. I earnestly hope the Department may be able to secure better pay for these men.

Sanitary.—The same unsatisfactory condition exists as heretofore regarding the health of these Indians. It is very difficult to persuade them to take treatment or medicine from the agency physician, and as a consequence the deaths continue to equal the births. I think very little progress has been made in this respect for several years. The medicine men are almost always consulted by the full bloods of both tribes, and in many cases by the half and quarter breeds.

Civilization, etc.—The progress of these Indians toward self-support is very slow. Their market for grain and wood is limited to the demand of the military post and agency, and is consequently small; therefore the incentive to work their farms is not great. The increase in the garrison, above referred to, would not only act as a balance wheel and restrain them from acts of violence, but would increase their market for grain, hay, straw, wood, and coal, and increase the amount of freighting to be done between here and the railroads.

The freighting for the agency is always done by the Indians, and is work they naturally prefer, but the hauling for the War Department is invariably let to a white contractor. The reason for this is that the Quartermaster's Department insists that in such proposals a bond shall be furnished by the bidder, and the Interior Department has ruled that the Indian agent can not give bond for the Indians in such cases. In bidding on oats, hay, straw, and wood for the Indians to deliver at Fort Washakie the bond is never required by the War Department, but in case of transportation contracts the bond is asked for. This inconsistency is hard to understand, and deprives the Indians of this reservation of much revenue which naturally should come to them. The Indians in their freighting employ small teams and load light, and in this way make better time at all seasons of the year than the larger and more unwieldy teams of the white contractors. I hope the Department will investigate this matter and secure to the Indian this hauling which they are entitled to.

Census.—The annual census of the Indians on this reservation taken June 30, 1903, is transmitted herewith, a recapitulation of which is as follows:

Shoshoni (males, 414; females, 385).....	799
Arapaho (males, 422; females, 419).....	841
Total.....	<u>1,640</u>
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshoni.....	183
Arapaho.....	161
Males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshoni.....	247
Arapaho.....	232
Females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshoni.....	239
Arapaho.....	265
Births:	
Shoshoni.....	13
Arapaho.....	18

Deaths:		
Shoshoni		17
Arapaho		9
		26

I wish to express my appreciation of the intelligent support accorded me by the Indian Office during the time I have been in charge of this agency.

Very respectfully,

H. E. WADSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHOSHONI SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Shoshoni Agency, Wyo., August 14, 1903.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith my first annual report of this school. Not having taken charge until November 15, it will necessarily be incomplete as to the work of the whole session.

As compared with the previous year the enrollment shows a decrease of 20 pupils, and the average attendance a decrease of 8. Finding the school in a thoroughly disorganized condition, my endeavors were exercised more with regard to the pupils already enrolled than obtaining new ones. By adopting the plan of allowing the boys to go where they wished on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, if their behavior had been good during the week, and the girls, if some responsible person came for them, and making it thoroughly understood that the penalty for runaways would be severe, the number of runaways was reduced to three during my incumbency, while in the period preceding that the number was twenty-nine. Allowing the children to go home each week seemed to produce a good effect upon their parents, and apparently their hearty cooperation was secured in preventing runaways as well as maintaining discipline.

The Indians of this reservation seem healthier than any I have seen. Out of an enrollment of 154, only 2 had to leave on account of sickness, and I think this was partly due to inadequate facilities for heating the boys' building. There were a few cases of sore eyes, and some symptoms of tuberculous trouble of a mild form. The weekly bath in the hot springs is probably a factor of their good health.

Owing to the distance from the railroad and the consequent difficulty of obtaining supplies in the winter, the school was without many essential articles for a long period of time. No boys' shoes larger than a five were received until the latter part of June. The supply of lard gave out in January, and it was difficult to find a substitute, placing us in the scriptural condition of making bricks without straw. This was the case with many other articles.

There were certain visionary ideas that a new boiler would be furnished and the electric-light plant would be run during the session; in consequence only 150 gallons of kerosene was requisitioned. Some of this leaked out in passage, and we had the balance to last from January to the end of the session. It seems that a few years ago some one conceived the brilliant idea that if an electric-light plant was furnished, an old condemned boiler would furnish the necessary power. The boiler was hauled to the school and installed, but no one seemed willing to risk the death that such a condition threatened, and the boiler was abandoned. Then the attempt was made to utilize the steam heat boilers for furnishing as much as 60 pounds steam pressure; this manifestly failed. We have for a long time had an excellent electric-light plant, in good order, with the exception that there is no power available. We hope for the power.

The buildings are in a dangerous condition, due to defective construction, and can not last much longer without great expense for repairs and improvements.

The work in the various departments has been satisfactory. Commendable progress was made by the pupils in the sewing, cooking, and laundry classes for individual training. Our garden is the equal if not better than any in the surrounding country, and will yield more than the school can consume. The farm is in good condition, and the prospects for abundant harvests are all that could be expected. The first cutting of the alfalfa yielded over 75 tons, and as much is expected from the second cutting. All was put up without additional labor than that furnished by the detail of boys kept for work during vacation. Our herd of cattle now numbers 80; the cows have furnished sufficient butter for the children three times a week, and all necessary milk. Our hogs are doing well and will furnish all the pork the school can consume. Besides having all the eggs needed, the number of chickens is increased by over 200 raised during this year. We also have raised 25 turkeys.

No difficulty whatever was experienced in the matter of having a detail of boys report for work on the farm during vacation. The plan was adopted of having each boy large enough work for a term of two weeks, and in addition work the number of days he was absent as a runaway. This has furnished abundant help, and the boys have apparently been willing to come. So far only two boys have failed to report on time; one came two days after and the other was sick.

I desire to offer thanks for the many courtesies I have received from you during your incumbency. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. DEW, *Superintendent.*

The UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, *Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August 15, 1903.*

SIR: I hereby submit my report for the past year. If field matrons go on the principle "Do the duty which lies nearest," they will hardly get beyond the neighborhood of their quarters, for constant and regular visiting of homes is the only work that tells, and on a reservation the size of ours, whose area covers at least 1,000,000 acres, it is utterly impossible to give other than partial attention to all, or almost entirely neglect some.

The attempt during the year just past has been to visit Indians and half-breeds living in the remote districts of the reservation, and hold religious services wherever possible and where none has

ever been held. But this extended work is not satisfactory without helpers to be left to carry on the work started in these neighborhoods. I believe if we could have college settlements on the Indian reservations of the United States the people would much sooner accept Christianity, and through that civilization, especially if these settlements be empowered by the Government to insist upon a strict obedience of the State laws.

A few houses were whitewashed during the summer in different neighborhoods, but the lime was procured for us so late that we accomplished but little this year. Our work in the homes was hindered too by the refusal to issue sufficient amount of material to fumigate the Indian homes, and thus rid them of disease germs and vermin.

I find a real desire on the part of the women to exterminate vermin, and a certain degree of shame when admitting the presence of such in their homes. When I broach the subject of house cleaning I am constantly met by the request for board floors, and the only objection I have ever heard to whitewashing is "the dirt floor so dusty, walls all black right away." I also find the dirt roofs to be a real hindrance to clean houses, and as there are very few houses on the reservation with shingled roofs, the need of shingles as well as flooring is very great.

One of our plans for the advancement of these Indians, and one by which we hope to reach and encourage all the people, is to hold an agricultural fair on the reservation. Have it conducted entirely for the Indians, and as soon as possible by the Indians. The first was held in October, 1902, and proved entirely successful. Although the Indians could understand almost nothing of what was wanted, they went at it blindly and tried to do what we asked of them. The result was there were 268 entries made, and \$61.75 paid out for premiums, \$3 for printing premium lists, and \$2.50 for ribbon for badges, making a total of \$67.25 for expenses, \$25 of which was promised by the Indian Office, and the rest was raised among friends of the cause on the reservation. Mr. Sherry, teacher at Wind River Boarding School, gave a magic lantern exhibition, assisted by the school band, and kindly donated the proceeds, \$22, to the enterprise. Mr. Terry, an Indian, donated \$2.50 from money obtained for premiums taken at the fair, and the balance was made up by the field matrons. Right here I wish to express my gratitude for this help in defraying our expenses; also to Superintendent George W. Myers, of Wind River Boarding School, and his employees, and to the agency employees who so cheerfully and faithfully assisted in carrying forward to a successful completion the work of the fair. For without the timely assistance of these kind people the fair would have been a failure.

Below is a partial list of the premiums offered last year, every class of which was represented at the fair:

	Best.	Second best.		Best.	Second best.
CLASS A.—Live stock.			CLASS D.—Fowls.		
Horses:			1. Geese..... \$0.50 \$0.25		
1. Stallion.....	\$2.00	\$1.00	2. Chickens.....	.50	.25
2. Mare, any age.....	2.00	1.00	3. Turkeys.....	.50	.25
3. Driving team, any age.....	2.00	1.00	4. Ducks.....	.50	.25
4. Work team, any age.....	2.00	1.00	CLASS E.—Domestic science.		
5. Saddle horse.....	2.00	1.00	1. Butter.....	.50	.25
6. Colt.....	2.00	1.00	2. Bread, salt rising.....	.50	.25
Cattle:			3. Bread, yeast.....	.50	.25
7. Bull, any age.....	2.00	1.00	4. Cake, loaf.....	.50	.25
8. Cow, any age.....	2.00	1.00	5. Cake, layer.....	.50	.25
9. Calf, bull.....	1.00	.50	6. Jelly.....	.50	.25
10. Calf, heifer.....	1.00	.50	7. Pie.....	.50	.25
Hogs:			CLASS F.—Industrial work.		
11. Boar, any age.....	1.00	.50	1. Men's beaded gloves.....	.50	.25
12. Sow, any age.....	1.00	.50	2. Women's beaded gloves.....	.50	.25
13. Spring shoat, boar.....	.50	.25	3. Boy's beaded gloves.....	.50	.25
14. Spring shoat, sow.....	.50	.25	4. Beaded belts.....	.50	.25
Sheep:			5. Beaded hatband.....	.50	.25
15. Buck, any age.....	1.00	.50	6. Beaded cuffs.....	.50	.25
16. Ewe, any age.....	1.00	.50	7. Beaded purse.....	.50	.25
17. Lamb, buck.....	.50	.25	8. Beaded watch case.....	.50	.25
18. Lamb, ewe.....	.50	.25	9. Porcupine work.....	.50	.25
CLASS B.—Vegetables.			10. Pottery.....	.50	.25
1. Potatoes.....	.50	.25	11. Handmade child's dress.....	.50	.25
2. Beans.....	.50	.25	12. Handmade man's shirt.....	.50	.25
3. Carrots.....	.50	.25	13. Embroidered doily.....	.50	.25
4. Melons.....	.50	.25	14. Embroidered centerpiece.....	.50	.25
5. Onions.....	.50	.25	15. Embroidered lunch cloth.....	.50	.25
6. Turnips.....	.50	.25	16. Indian drawing.....	.50	.25
7. Ruta-bagas.....	.50	.25	17. Drawing exhibited by school.....	.50	.25
8. Beets.....	.50	.25	18. Basket work.....	1.00	.50
9. Squashes.....	.50	.25	19. Indian beaded dress.....	1.00	.50
10. Pumpkins.....	.50	.25	20. Fur rug.....	1.00	.50
11. Cabbages.....	.50	.25	21. Navajo blanket.....	1.00	.50
12. Corn.....	.50	.25	22. Hair goods.....	.50	.25
13. Radishes.....	.50	.25	23. Bead necklace.....	.50	.25
CLASS C.—Grain.			24. Sack, beaded.....	.50	.25
1. Wheat.....	1.50	1.00			
2. Oats.....	1.50	1.00			

We greatly desire to hold an annual fair of this kind to stimulate effort as well as a friendly competition along lines of advancement for this people. We expect the fair this year to be much more extensive than last year.

Another plan.—During the winter and early spring we had a young man weaving Navaho blankets in the quarters with the expectation that in a short time we might be able to introduce the blanket-weaving industry among the Indians. The enterprise was only partly successful because of opposi-

tion from a few who should have been its ardent supporters. However, those few are now gone we hope, and so confidently expect real success to attend our efforts, and that another year will find the industry of Navaho blanket weaving firmly established upon this reservation. The young man doing this work here is a strong temperance man, and while not a Navaho, his mother being a full-blood Sioux and his father a Mexican, he and his father and mother spent three years among the Navaho doing this work, and he understands the business thoroughly.

August first my headquarters were moved from the Shoshoni Agency to the Arapaho Subagency and the Indian field matron made an independent worker among the Shoshoni.

I wish to make grateful acknowledgment to all those who have aided the field matrons in their work, and especially do I wish to thank the Indian Office for the many courtesies they have extended, and I trust that another year may prove more and more that the past confidence in the field matron has not been misplaced.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. RAMSEY,
Field Matron, Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.



REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1903.

SIR: The twenty-first annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools is hereby submitted, together with the proceedings of the department of Indian education, at Boston, Mass., in connection with the National Educational Association and of the institutes held at Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Springfield, S. Dak.; Santee, Nebr.; Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Darlington, Okla.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Tomah, Wis.; Pine Ridge, S. Dak., and Newport, Oreg., which will be found in the appendix. There were 10 teachers' institutes held during the past fiscal year, being about three times as many as ever before.

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 textbooks and inspect Indian schools, and from time to time to report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs concerning their condition, defects, and requirements, and to perform other duties as he may direct,

considerable time has been spent in the field, visiting the schools and reporting upon the same to your office; also in revising the Course of Study for Indian Schools, which was provided for by Congress.

Circulars of instruction concerning the educational management of the schools and methods of instruction have been prepared, and after approval by you sent to the field. These circulars embrace a variety of subjects, including the importance of good sanitary conditions; the establishment and cultivation of school gardens; the necessity for teaching economy; agriculture and gardening; self-helps for teachers; establishment of reading rooms; instruction to the teachers directing them to foster and encourage the native industries of the various tribes, as, for instance, blanket making among the Navahoes, which has been a source of revenue for many years and bids fair to increase in value, as is also the case with basket weaving; and instructing teachers in the best methods to adopt in preparing a child race for self-support in the shortest possible time.

A great deal of time and attention has been given to the supervision of the summer schools and institutes which it has been the custom for many years to hold in order to give the Indian teachers the opportunity to receive benefits from educational meetings similar to those enjoyed by the public school teachers.

While no branch of school work has been neglected, special efforts have been made during the year to encourage the teachers to study the individual characteristics of their Indian pupils, and to adapt their system of education to meet the needs of each particular tribe. It has been urged upon them that it is important to give each pupil, as rapidly as possible, a working knowledge of the English language and the ability to develop all the capabilities of his allotment of land and to cultivate it in the most practical way, or to be able to take hold of anything which will enable him to earn his living.

The progress made during the year along all lines of educational work has been steady and cumulative; large numbers of Indians are voluntarily working by the day, receiving the same compensation paid to white men for similar work, and are constantly taking more kindly to this mode of gaining their livelihood. The attendance of pupils has been greater and more regular, and many of the schools have better equipment and improved methods of instruction. The progress made in Indian education is also seen in the improved condition of the Indians generally. Many more speak English, wear citizen's clothes, and are self-supporting than a year ago.

A brief résumé of the reports of visits of inspection and also of reports from the various superintendents are appended, and for convenience arranged in alphabetical order by States and Territories. In a number of instances a comparison has been made between statistics for 1893 and those for 1903 to show the progress made in the past ten years.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS VISITED, WITH STATISTICS AND EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

Arizona.—Fort Yuma.—

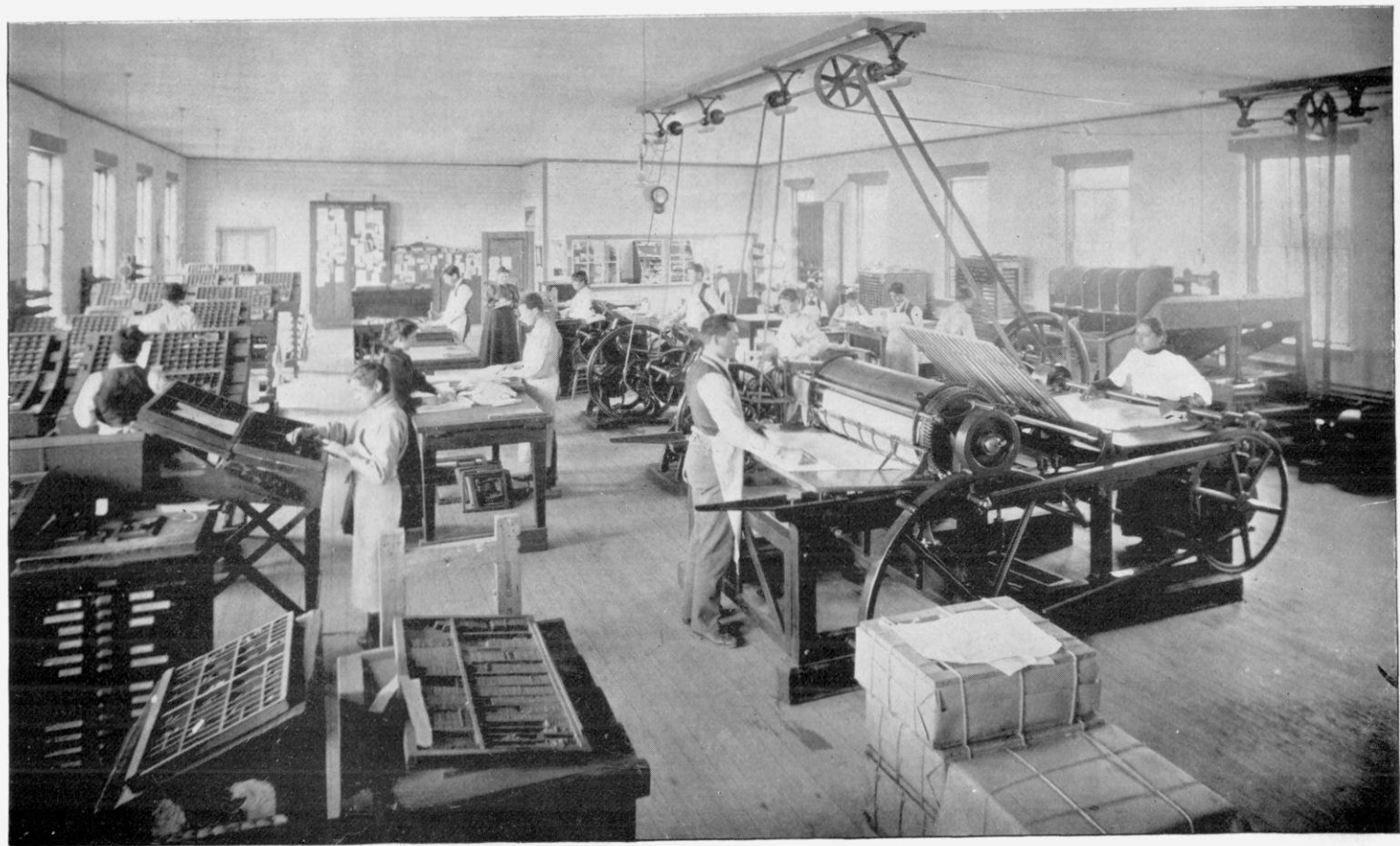
	1893.	1903.
Speaking English.....	50	240
Per cent of children in school.....	50	100
Wearing citizen's clothes.....		654

Very little has ever been done for these Indians. They receive no rations or annuities and are industrious in their way. They are agriculturists, and would prosper if they had their land irrigated.

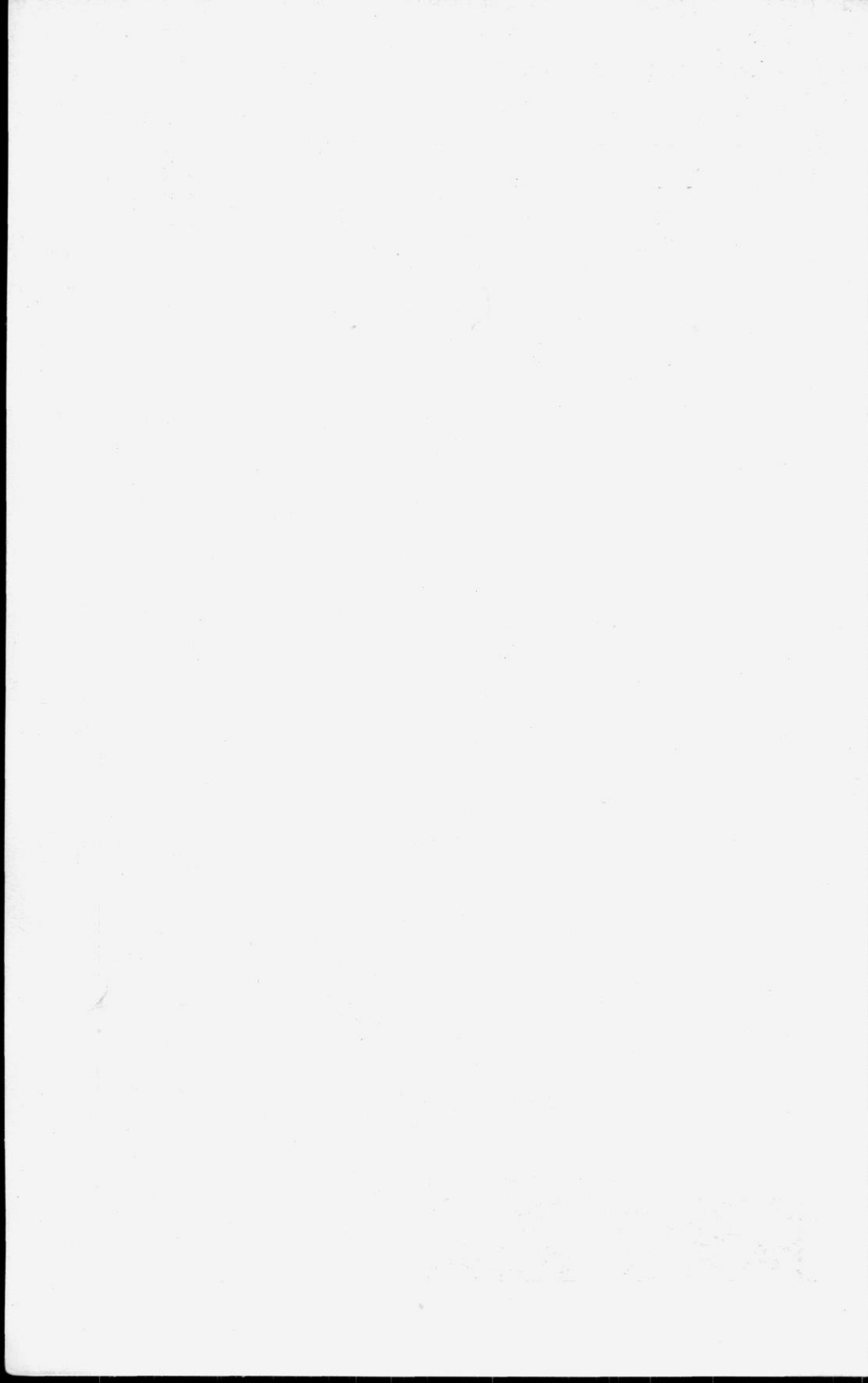
The boarding school is located almost on the boundary line between southern California and southwestern Arizona. The attendance during the past year has been about 125. On account of the intense heat during the greater part of the year slow progress is made.

Truxton Canyon.—Principal employments, raising cattle and horses, gardening; women do laundry, housework, beadwork, and basketry.

	1893.	1903.
Speaking English.....	600	600
Per cent of children in school.....		100
Indians wearing citizen's clothes.....		705



PRINTING OFFICE, INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.



The Truxton Canyon Boarding School is located on the Walapai Reservation, and has an average attendance of over 200 pupils. It is in a most satisfactory condition. The Havasupai School is difficult of approach, being situated in an almost inaccessible canyon, and the conditions are not favorable for industrial training. In the superintendent's report for 1902 it was recommended that the children should be induced to leave this canyon and attend the large nonreservation schools in Arizona.

California.—Mission Tule River Agency.—

The Mission and Tule River Indians number about 2,800. Of this number 2,428 are self-supporting, and 1,800 speak English. Only a few old and sick receive rations and none receive annuities. A few rent a portion of their land, but all till some and the majority all of their land. Very few live in idleness, and nearly all the returned students lead industrious lives. Ninety-five per cent of the children are in school. All wear citizen's clothes. Farming their own land and laboring in civilized pursuits are their principal occupations.

There were last year 11 day schools at this agency. These schools are the Agua Caliente, Capitan Grande, Kawia, La Jolla, Martinez, Mesa Grande, Pechanga, Potrero, Rincon, Saboba, and Tule River.

The Rincon School deserves special mention, as it is one of the best day schools in the Indian service, and the work at this place for the past seventeen years has been such as to be of the greatest material assistance to the school pupils and the older Indians as well. The two women who have had charge of this school have labored untiringly in the interest of these people, and the fruits of their labors are to be seen in well-conducted homes where industrious young Indians have cultivated the land and built substantial houses, and are healthy, prosperous, and happy citizens. This school has for years shown what can be done for the race in a well-managed day school where the heart of the teacher is in the work.

Sherman Institute, Riverside.—This is a large nonreservation boarding school, established about a year ago. It has an enrollment of about 500 pupils and is a very successful and well-managed school. The outing system is in operation here and has given excellent results. A great many of the boys work in the orange and lemon groves, and the girls are out in families, where they learn home making. The girls are especially skillful at embroidery and the Mexican drawn work. This school is visited by hundreds of people who express their surprise and admiration at the excellent work done by the pupils.

Perris.—The Perris School last year was used only for the small children, about 110 in number. Owing to the very tender age of the pupils the industrial work has been limited. The literary work is satisfactory.

St. Boniface's Boarding School, Banning.—This is one of the three schools in southern California supported by the Catholic Church. It has a capacity for 150 pupils, and is in a flourishing condition. Excellent work is being accomplished.

Minnesota.—Vermillion Lake.—The boarding school here is well managed, and has had a comparatively successful year. There is no day school here at present, but the agent recommends that one be established. The Chippewa at this reservation have in the past been reluctant to permit their children to attend the boarding school, and it is partly for this reason that the opening of a day school has been advocated.

Montana.—Blackfeet Agency.—

	1893.	1903.
Speaking English.....	600	1,300
Per cent of children in school.....	25	40
Returned students leading industrious lives.....		107
Indians wearing citizen's clothes.....	1,200	2,041

The issuing of rations at this agency was discontinued two years ago, and the result has been good. Nearly all these Indians have been employed during most of the year at the usual wages paid white employees. Conditions at this agency are not favorable to farming except along the banks of the streams, and cattle raising is the principal industry. The buildings of the boarding school here are in a bad state of repair, and the sanitary conditions are not good. New buildings are needed. Meanwhile the school authorities are doing the best they can to make the present quarters habitable.

Crow Agency.—

A majority of the Crow Indians are self-supporting and about 25 per cent can speak English. About one-half were stricken from the ration rolls last year and it is intended to strike more off this year. Ninety per cent of the children are attending school. Most of those who have received their allotments are tilling their land. Nearly all the returned students are leading industrious lives. The Indians on this reservation are fairly well-to-do and there is no reason why they should not make a good living by farming and stock raising. Their lands are wonderfully productive when watered. The irrigating canal, which has been built almost wholly by Indian labor, will soon be completed. It will irrigate 35,000 acres, and has been built mainly from Crow funds. A great many Indians are fencing their land, and others will do so this winter. This reservation is remarkable for the number of good homes built thereon.

There are two Government boarding schools, one at the agency and one at Pryor Creek.

The Agency Boarding School had an enrollment of 172, and the attendance was regular throughout the school year. The literary work at this school is good, and the farm and garden was a great success. All kinds of vegetables—700 bushels of potatoes alone—were raised. The farm produced plenty of hay for the school stock. The school herd furnishes the milk supply of the school. The school buildings are in poor condition and unsuited for the purposes intended. New ones are recommended.

The St. Xavier Catholic Mission School has an enrollment of 60. The children are given excellent care and training. This school receives no support from the Government.

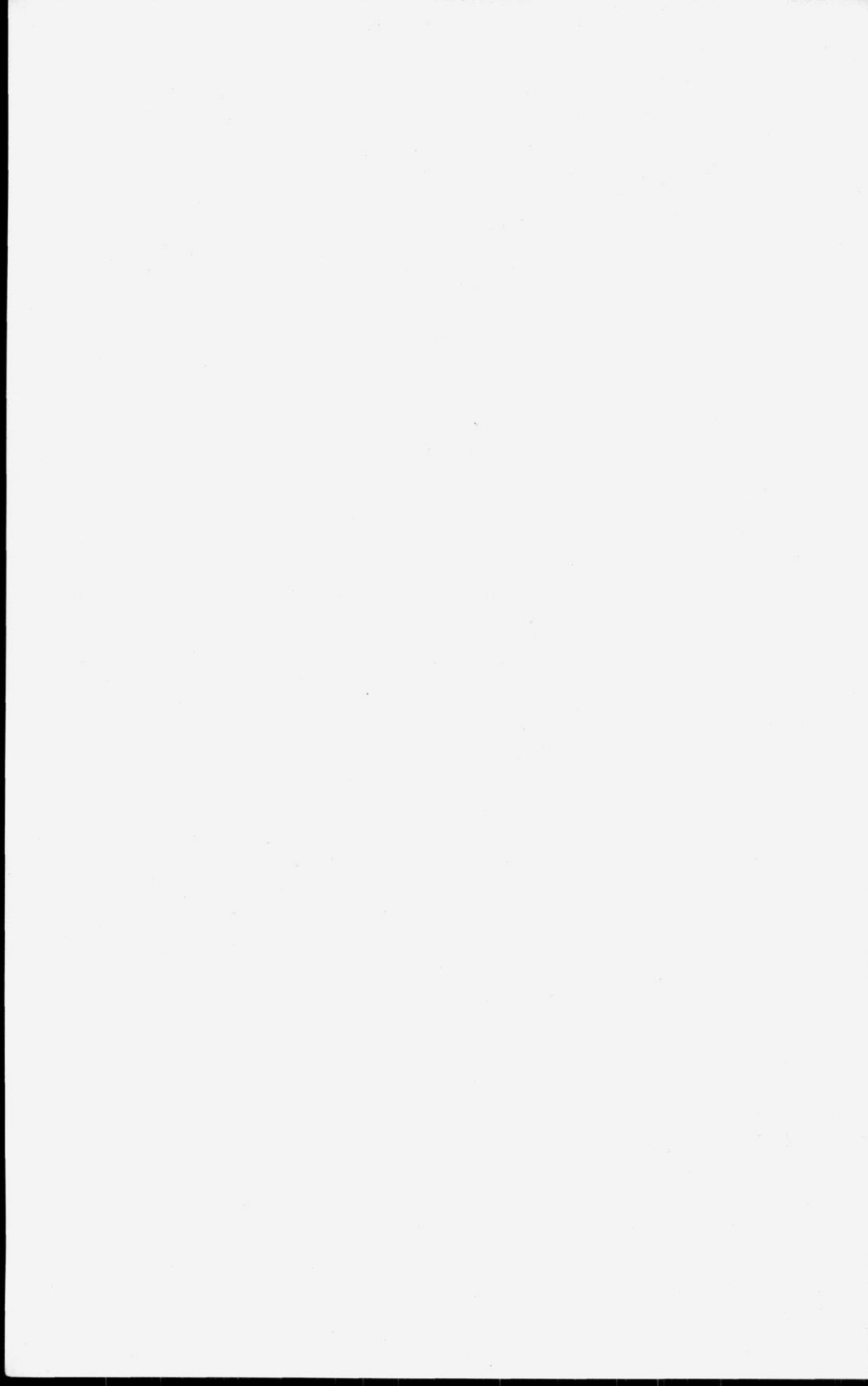
Fort Belknap Agency.—

	1893.	1903.
Speaking English.....	157	550
Per cent of children in school.....	50	90
Indians wearing citizen's clothes.....	20	All.

The Grosventre at the agency are mostly engaged in farming and stock raising. Extensive systems of irrigation are in progress. Tuberculosis is somewhat prevalent, principally in winter. Aside



SLOYD CLASS, INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.



from this health conditions are good. The enrollment at the Fort Belknap School this year was 108. Much attention was given to industrial work during the year, and good progress was made in the schoolroom work.

Fort Peck Agency.—

	1893.	1903.
Speaking English	200	800
Per cent of children in school	50	98½
Returned students leading industrious lives		All.
Girls (returned students) who keep neat homes		All.
Indians wearing citizen's clothes		All.

Principal employment is farming. There has been a very marked improvement in morals, industry, and in ways of life desirable. The majority of the Indians belong to some Christian church. All the able-bodied Indians are practically self-supporting. What little assistance is given by the Government is a detriment, rather than an aid, to the able-bodied. If the policy inaugurated a year ago last May of giving work instead of rations is continued, every Indian will not only be self-supporting, but will soon begin to accumulate property.

The boarding school is situated in a stock-raising country, and special attention should be given to that industry. The girls are instructed in dairying and the various domestic arts in addition to the regular class-room work. The enrollment for the past year was 224.

New Mexico.—Mescalero.—

	1893.	1903.
Speaking English	52	183
Per cent of children in school	82	100
Returned students leading industrious lives		All.
Returned students living in idleness		None.
Girls (returned students) who keep neat homes		All.
Indians wearing citizen's clothes	85	All.

Principal employments are farming. These Indians have the contract for supplying the school with 20,000 pounds of mutton, 40,000 pounds of flour, and 1,800 pounds of beans, as called for on the annual estimate—the first subsistence contract they have ever been able to fill.

At the boarding school the general conditions are satisfactory, but new buildings are badly needed. The dormitory can not be made habitable, and it is recommended that two new buildings be erected, one for the boys and one for the girls. A dining hall is also an absolute necessity. Besides these new buildings, a small hospital should be erected. The literary work at this school is good. The enrollment is 114, and nearly all of the pupils are between 7 and 15 years of age. The majority of the Mescalero Indians are industrious and are not averse to having their children in school.

North Dakota—Devil's Lake.—

There are 3,661 Indians at this agency, consisting of Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cat-head Sioux, and Turtle Mountain Chippewa. These Indians are as a rule intelligent and industrious. A large number of them are self-supporting, and all who have land till it themselves. No rations are issued to them, nor do they receive annuities. Fifty-five per cent of the children are attending school, and this percentage would probably be largely increased if a day school were established. All of these Indians wear citizen's clothing. The principal employment among them is farming, in which they have been very successful, each year showing some improvement.

The Fort Totten Industrial School, a bonded school on the Devil's Lake Reservation, is an excellent one and has been very successful the past year. The average attendance has been about 312. Special attention is paid to agriculture, the school having a farm of 740 acres, 240 acres of which are under cultivation and produce sufficient to supply the school needs and maintain the stock. Five hundred acres of good pasture land afford grazing for the dairy herd and the working animals. The boys are given instruction in all branches of industrial training, and the girls are learning to become good housekeepers. This school is under competent and skillful management.

The school conducted under the supervision of the Gray Nuns had a good attendance of Sioux children, and excellent work is done under the faithful direction of these self-sacrificing women.

Oregon.—Grande Ronde.—

There are about 350 Indians here—citizens—having the same rights as white men. They hold office, etc. With the exception of a few aged and infirm, they are self-supporting. They do not rent their lands; some till their allotments and others use their land for hay and pasturage. All wear citizen's clothes, and 85 per cent of the children are in school. The principal occupations are farming and stock raising.

The enrollment of the Grande Ronde Boarding School was 83. Especial attention has been given to industrial training. Individual and class gardens are tended by the pupils. The boys have done especially well in carpentering. The girls have been taught all branches of housework. The management of this school is particularly good, and great credit is due the superintendent.

Siletz.—

Most of the Indians here are self-supporting. Nearly all speak English, and but few are receiving rations or annuities. Very few rent their land, the majority preferring either to till or graze it. Seventy-one per cent of the children attend school. All wear citizen's clothes. Many of their homes are neat and well kept. More grain is sown each year and they are leading industrious lives, working where they can find employment.

At the small boarding school of about 40 children the management is excellent, and great progress and improvement have been made during the past few years. The school children all speak English. A small dairy herd is maintained, which supplies milk and butter for the school—enables the boys to learn the care of cattle, and the girls to become proficient in butter making. All departments of the school have been well conducted, and a number of pupils have been prepared for transfer to the Chemawa School. The management reflects great credit upon the superintendent, J. J. McKoin.

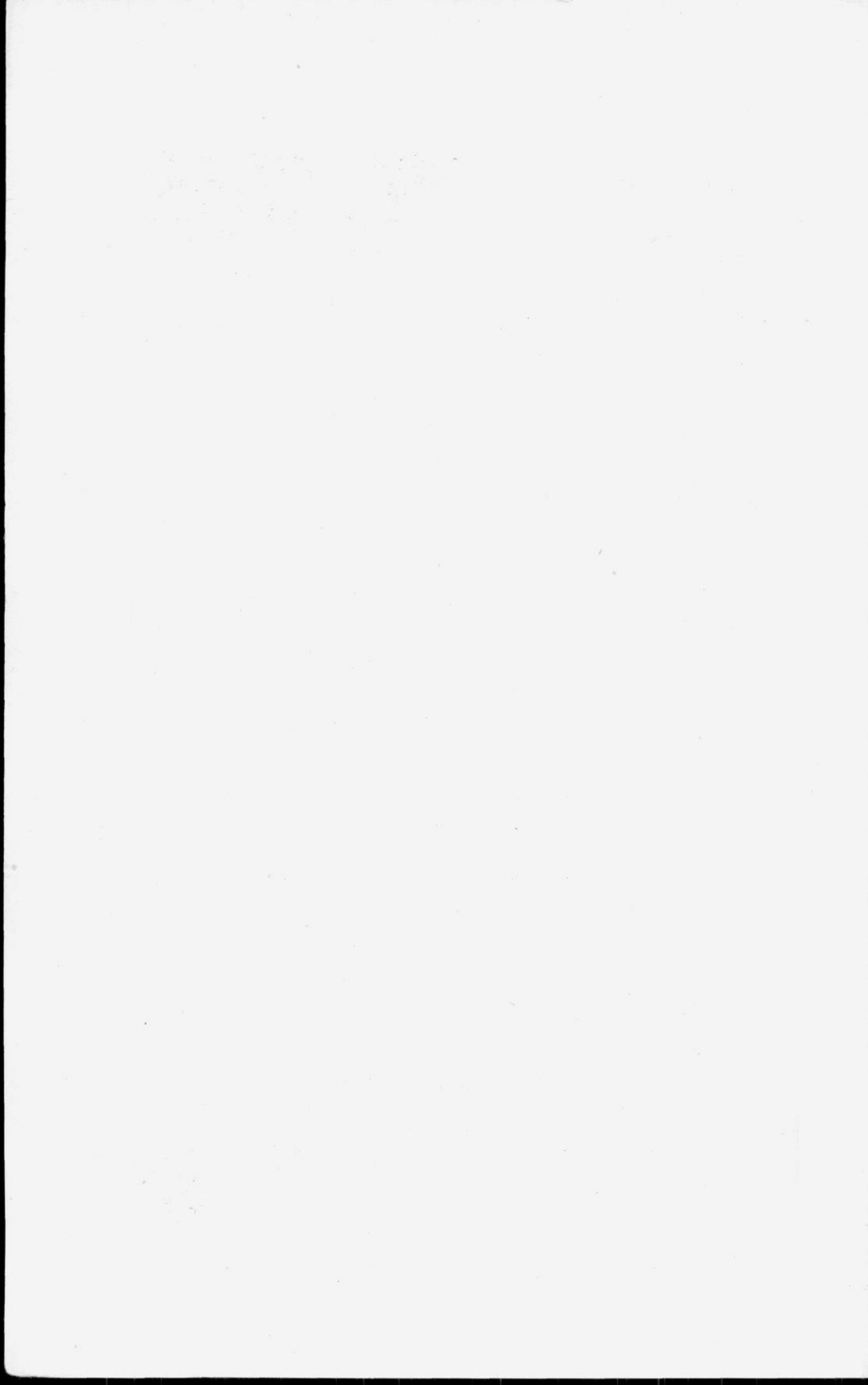
Chemawa.—Salem Training School.—This is the largest Indian school in the Northwest, having an enrollment of 706. The farm and garden work are much better than in former years. The students who have been graduated from industrial departments have been successful and have reflected credit upon the institution. The boys are taught trades well. The literary work has been satisfactory. The hospital is one of the best in the service.

Umatilla.—

These Indians are all self-supporting, and 85 per cent of them speak English. None of them receive rations or annuities. A majority of those having lands are tilling it, although some are renting their allotments. Nearly all wear citizen's clothes. Ninety per cent of the children are in school. Farming is the principal occupation. The present condition of the Indians upon this reservation is all that can be expected.

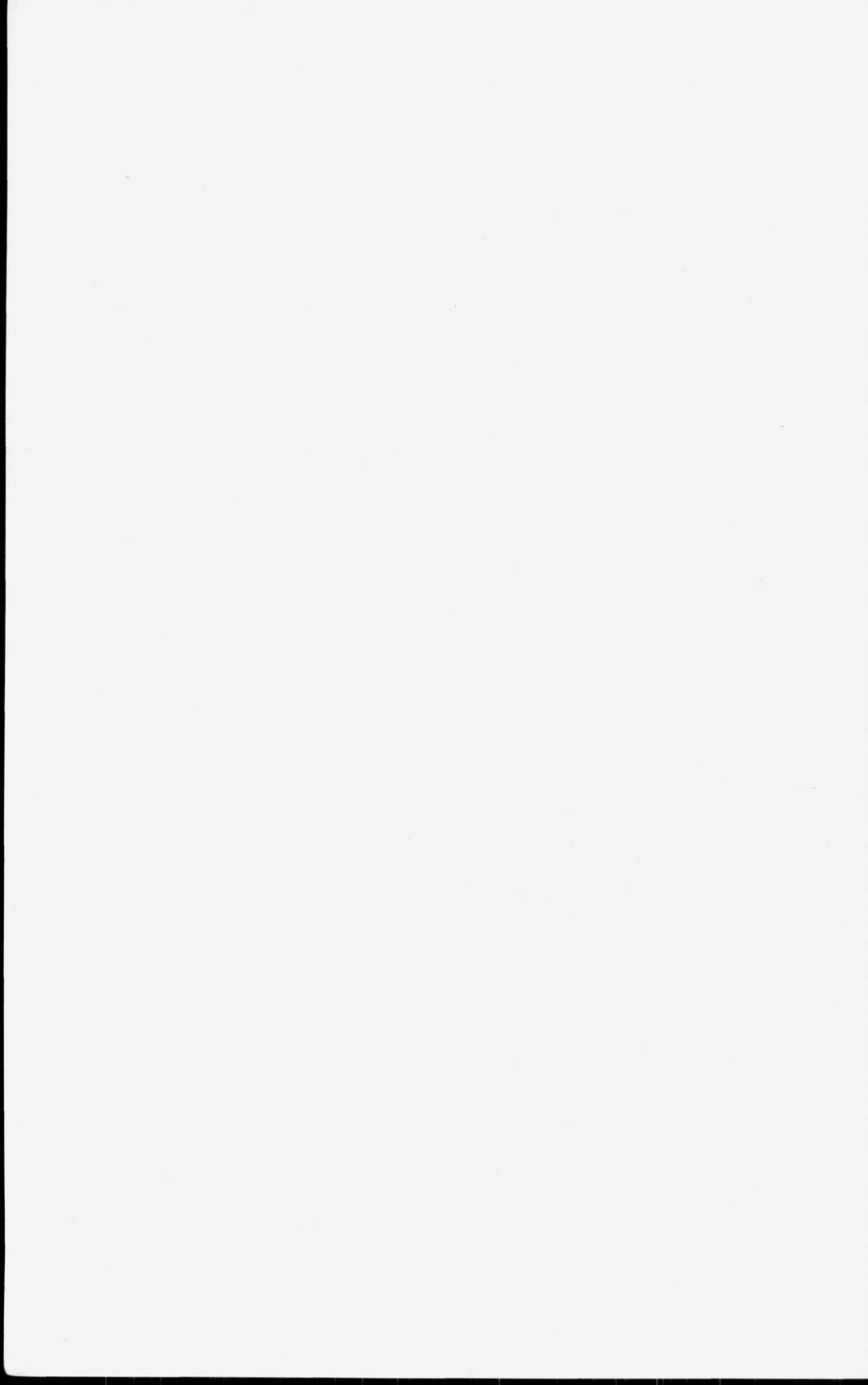


ONION PLANTING, INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.





VEGETABLE EXHIBIT, DAY SCHOOLS, PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.



The evident disposition to do for themselves shows that they realize the necessity of their own exertions for support and civilization. Large work horses have taken the place of ponies; wagons, hacks, buggies, mowing machines, headers, hayrakes, and improved farming implements of every description are now in use by them. Many houses have been built, and modern furniture, etc., purchased.

The enrollment at the boarding school is 103. The majority of the children are quite young, but the industrial work is carried on in a creditable manner and the literary work is good. The school is well managed and the attendance regular.

Pennsylvania.—Carlisle.—This is the largest and best equipped Indian school in the United States. The enrollment for the past year was 1,239. The outing system, which has proved so beneficial an adjunct to the regular school work, originated at this school and has since been largely adopted throughout the service. During the past year nearly 1,000 Carlisle pupils have been out in farmers' families, where they have earned good wages and attended local schools. The earnings of these outing pupils for the past year aggregated more than \$30,000, a large proportion of which was saved and is drawing interest. The acquiring of this habit of saving is not the least of the benefits derived by the pupils from the outing system. The literary departments of the school have been very successful, and industrial training in all branches—agricultural, mechanical, and technical—has been continued to the boys and girls. The sloyd class is especially good; they make practical articles—tables, chairs, etc.

South Dakota.—Pine Ridge Agency.—

	1893.	1903.
Speaking English.....	300	1,770
Per cent of children in school.....	30	75
Returned students leading industrious lives.....	25	196
Returned students living in idleness.....	None.	28
Girls (returned students) who keep neat homes.....	None.	106
Indians wearing citizen's clothes.....	1,000	3,077

Physically, mentally, morally, and financially there is a slow but gradual improvement, which has been more noticeable during the past year than, perhaps, at any other time, and is attributable, it is believed, to the new plan of furnishing the Indians work and paying for the same in lieu of all issues of rations. A telephone system has been installed, which is of great assistance in civilizing and controlling the Indians on this reservation.

The Pine Ridge Boarding School has an enrollment of 257. It is well organized, the discipline is good, and the pupils are progressing satisfactorily. Both boys and girls receive industrial training, the boys in farming and gardening and in the trades, the girls in household work and in the dairy and garden. The girls also do fancy work and are taking lessons in beadwork and basketry. Many improvements have been made in the buildings, and the school is in a satisfactory condition generally.

There are 31 day schools on the Pine Ridge Reservation under the immediate direction of a day-school inspector who keeps them up to a high degree of efficiency. One of the most successful day-school teachers is a full blood Stockbridge Indian (day school No. 27). Unusual interest has been taken in gardening this year. The gardens are from 1 to 2 acres each, and the yield is almost incredible in some

instances. The special effort put forth in gardening has greatly increased interest in the schools and afforded a valuable lesson to both pupils and teachers.

The Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School at this agency has about 220 pupils and is doing excellent work. The industrial work is especially worthy of praise. The sisters deserve great credit for their patient and unselfish efforts to educate and civilize these children.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, through its system of missions at this agency, is doing an excellent work and contributing largely to the improvement of the Indian's condition morally and physically. To the extensive and systematic missionary work done by this church and others on this reservation is mainly due the fact that these Indians are so well advanced in civilization.

Rosebud Agency.—

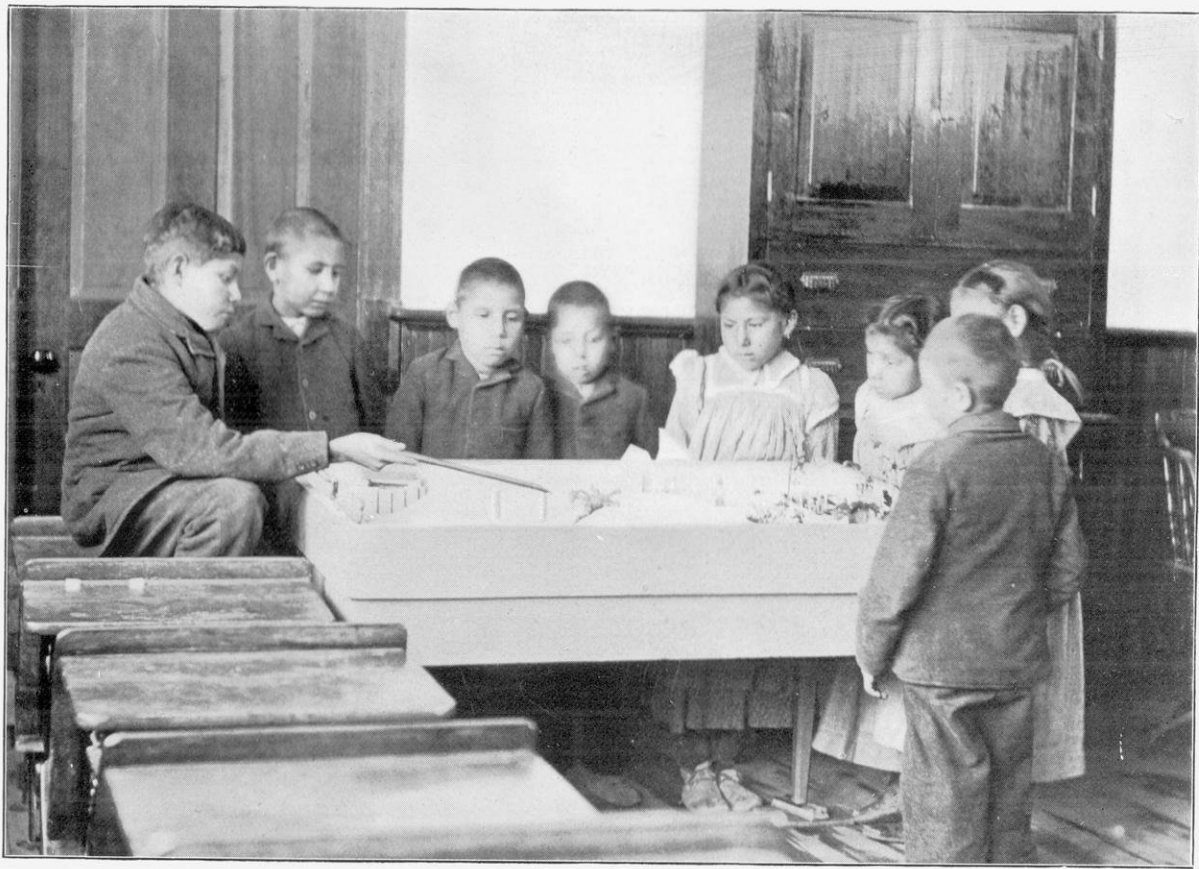
	1898.	1908.
Speaking English.....	487	1,765
Per cent of children in school.....	40	88
Returned students leading industrious lives.....	2	330
Returned students living in idleness.....		10
Girls (returned students) who keep neat homes.....		23
Indians wearing citizen's clothes.....	1,677	4,922

Principal employments are freighting, farming, and stock raising. There are 4,972 Indians on this reservation, mostly Brulé Sioux. Most of the land is grazing land. Since the withdrawal of rations the able-bodied Indians have been at work making fences, repairing roads, etc. The missionaries of the Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and other churches are actively engaged in the work of advancing these Indians.

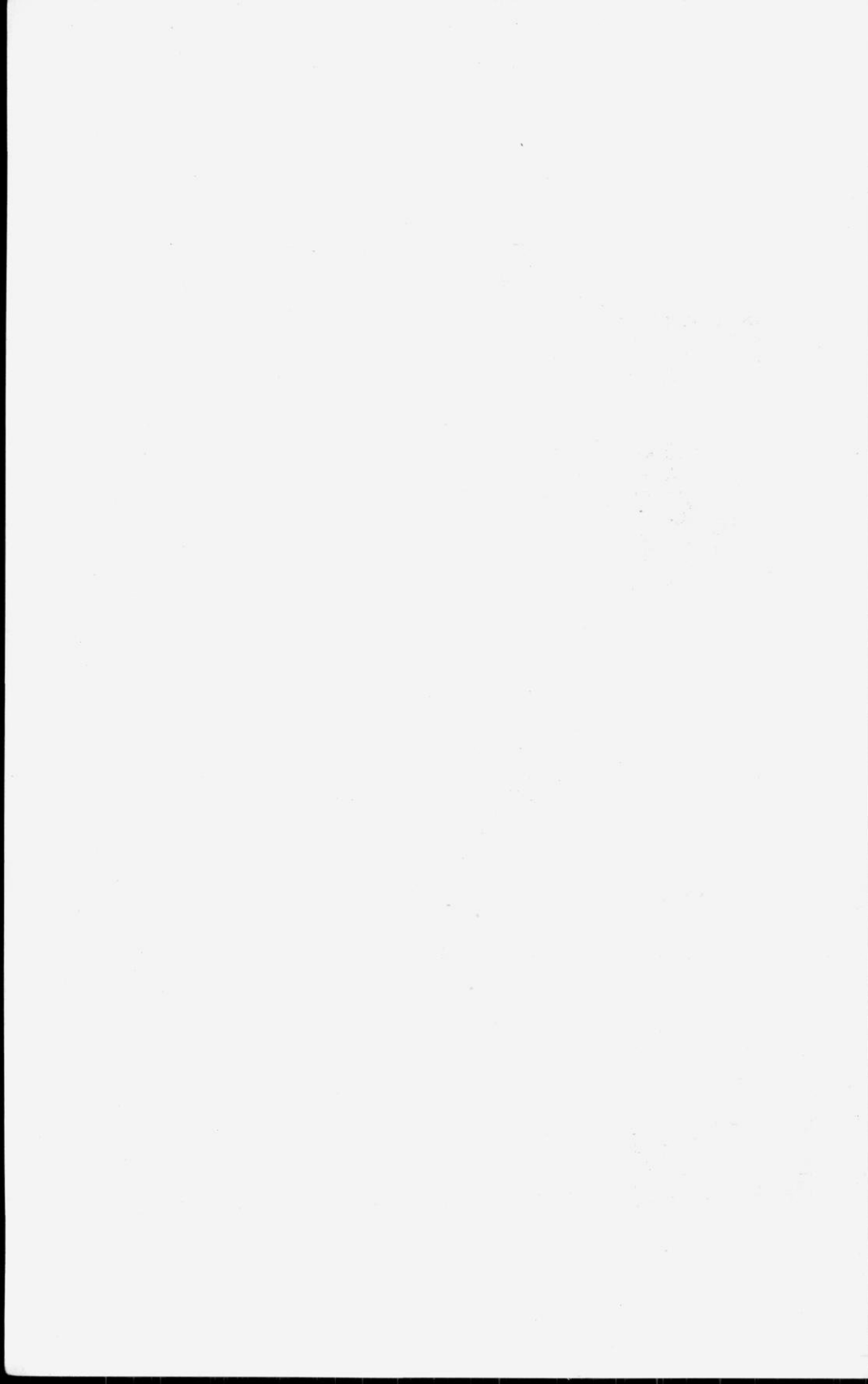
The Rosebud Boarding School is 15 miles from the agency. Its enrollment for the past year was 167. The industrial work was excellent. The greatest and best amount of farm products was found here of any school visited. They raised about 500 bushels of potatoes, 300 bushels of turnips, a similar amount of ruta-bagas, 100 bushels each of carrots, parsnips, and beets, and had an enormous yield of squash, cabbage, melons, and sweet corn. There was an endless profusion of small fruits of all kinds. Too much praise can not be given to this school for the excellence of its farm and garden. The kitchen and dining room are in good condition and the children get well-cooked food and in ample variety and quantity.

There are 21 Government day schools on the Rosebud Reservation, under the direct control of an energetic day-school inspector, with a total enrollment of about 500. About 100 pupils were sent to nonreservation schools during the year. The day-school buildings are in good condition and exceptionally commodious. A telephone system similar to that at Pine Ridge would be of great assistance in controlling the reservation, increasing the efficiency of the day schools and freeing the reservation from the present vicious element engaged in stealing cattle and horses which is now a menace to good government. Much credit is due the agent for his uniform courtesy under all difficulties.

The St. Francis Mission Boarding School at the Rosebud Agency has an enrollment of about 250. The work being done is exceptionally excellent and the success achieved has been proportionately great. Their industrial work is of the very best character and taught thoroughly and practically. The remarkable results accomplished here



METHOD OF TEACHING ENGLISH BY USE OF SAND TABLE, NO. 27 DAY SCHOOL, PINE RIDGE.



are due to the efforts of the painstaking and efficient sisters who are devoting their lives to their work. Father Digman is a man of remarkable ability, as he has shown in his capable management of this school, which has been doing good work for a great many years.

The St. Mary's Episcopal Mission School is exclusively for girls, and has about 60 pupils who are being carefully and conscientiously trained to become good housekeepers and good women. The missionary work here, as at Pine Ridge, has done much good, and great credit is due these self-sacrificing people, who are devoting their lives to this service.

Virginia.—Hampton Institute.—This institution had 96 Indian pupils during the past year, 45 girls and 51 boys. For the past two years no Indians have been received at Hampton except those able to pass the regular entrance examinations, thus doing away with the Indian preparatory class. The Hampton Institute is one of the best known practical educational institutions in the United States, and is particularly well equipped for giving instruction in industrial, as well as literary work. The Indian boys who desire to learn trades, to become well-informed, efficient farmers, and to acquire a good general education, are here able to receive instruction of the most finished character. The girls also have the best possible opportunities and are thoroughly grounded in those arts which will enable them to become good homemakers and neat and economical housekeepers. The perfectly equipped manual-training department affords especially valuable opportunities to the Indian pupils for preparing themselves to make their own living after leaving school. The extensive system of agriculture is one of the best and most ably conducted in the country.

During its existence this school has taught 938 Indian children, 637 of whom are now living. The institution keeps itself informed of the record of the returned students, and from reports received has classified them as follows: Excellent, 141; good, 333; fair, 149; poor, 42; bad, 8. According to this classification 474 returned students are entirely satisfactory, 50 have poor records, and 149 amount to but little either way. These are largely the sick and deficient. The first three Indians were graduated from the academic course in 1882. One of them, Thomas Alford, surveyor and allotting agent, came back this year to see his son graduate; another, John Downing, is a prosperous ranchman in Oklahoma; and the third, Michael Ashkney, is a farmer in Wisconsin.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

In the early days attempts to educate the Indian were usually made in connection with or as a part of the efforts to convert him to Christianity. The missionaries were the first educators. To assist in this work various small appropriations were made as far back as 1775, and even before the Revolution, about the year 1692, two Indian youths were maintained at the public expense at the college of William and Mary in Virginia. One of the first treaties made with the Indians after the Revolution provided that the United States should employ one or two persons to keep in repair certain mills which were to be built for the Indians and instruct some young men of the Three Nations in the arts of the miller and sawyer. After that from time to time various appropriations were made, but it was not until 1876 that a continuous and regular system of appropriating for the Indian school

service was inaugurated. In that year Congress appropriated \$20,000 for this purpose. These appropriations, which have been continued each year, have steadily increased, until now the appropriation is about three and a half million dollars.

The enrollment of pupils last year was nearly 29,000. The number of employees in Indian school work has increased since 1877 from 221 to almost 3,000. The number of schools has steadily increased, and larger and better buildings, enlarged facilities, and more modern equipment are being provided.

The day schools are among the most interesting and valuable because of the instruction they give to parents as well as to children in civilized ways. Children attend school during the day and return home at night. Better facilities for day-school work are required; larger buildings, and land for pasturage and gardening. Part of the day the boys work with the teacher on the garden or farm, while the girls are taught by the housekeeper washing, ironing, sewing, cooking, and housekeeping. At noon all sit down to a meal which the children have cooked or assisted in cooking.

In the reservation boarding schools, as in the day schools, the emphasis is placed upon the home, the workshop, and the farm. The nonreservation schools have employed the same methods, devoting half the day to work, and half to study. At the agencies where returned students live in the greatest numbers many of them occupy the positions of interpreter, clerk, farmer, and policeman, and many places in the agency shops are filled by boys who have learned more or less of a trade at school.

The Indians now have under cultivation 25 per cent more land than in 1890 and twice as many acres are fenced. The number of families living on and cultivating farms has doubled, and they own more cattle and fewer worthless ponies. The number of Indians wearing citizen's dress wholly or in part increased between 1890 and 1902 from 118,196 to 143,974; the number that can speak English from 27,822 to 62,616, and the number of dwelling houses from 19,104 to 26,629.

It is not too much to say that the abolition of the ration system, which has been so effectually brought about under your administration, and which in many instances has had the effect of forcing the children into school, has been made possible through the ameliorating influence of the Government and church schools. The last twenty years has seen a progress far in excess of anything that preceded it.

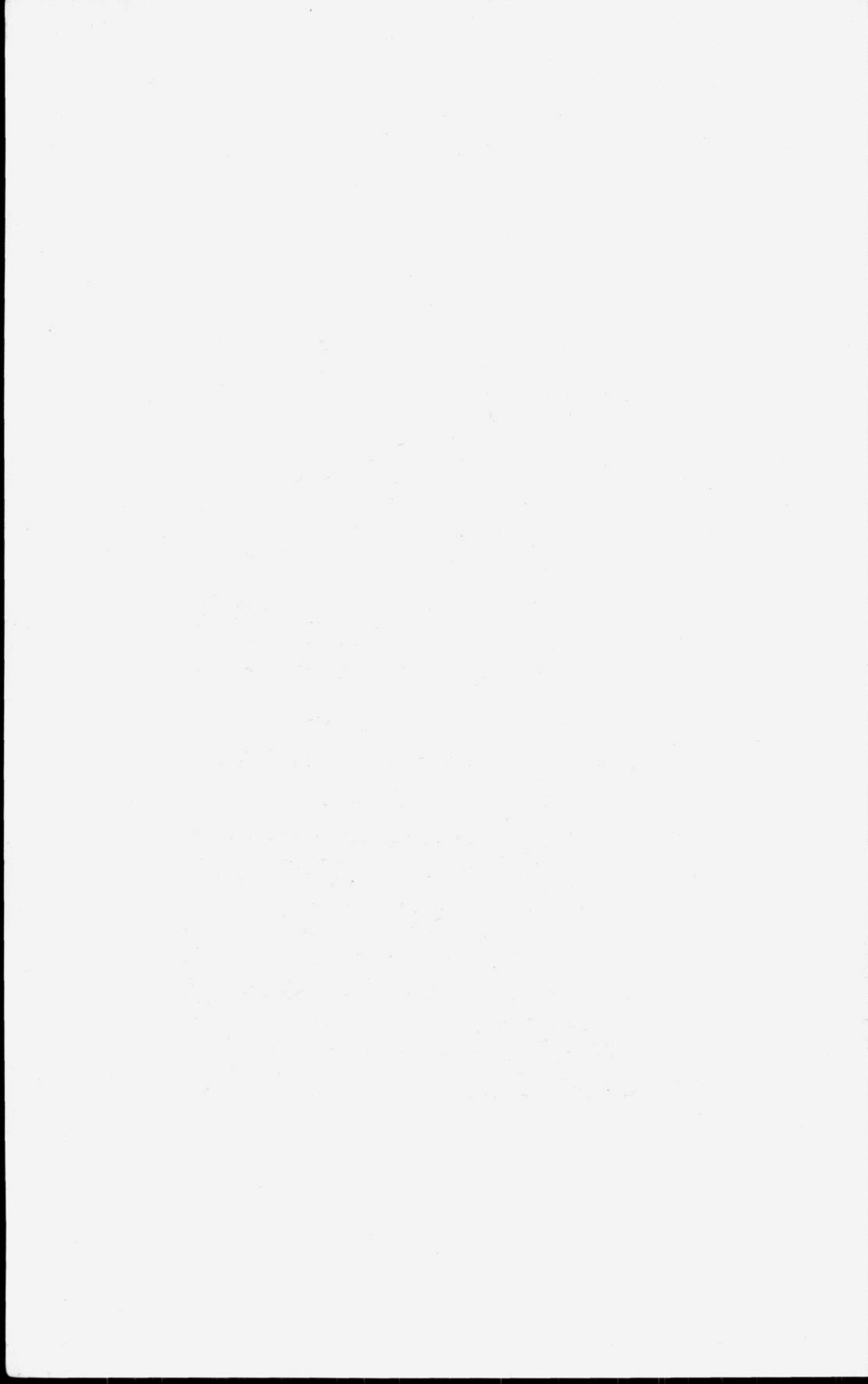
METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS.

The first and most important step in Indian education is to teach the children to speak English. Various methods are used in the different schools, but none has proved more successful than that adopted by J. W. Lewis, of No. 27 Day School, Pine Ridge Agency, a full-blood Stockbridge. Mr. Lewis has worked under the supervision of J. J. Duncan, who is day-school inspector of the 31 day schools on the Pine Ridge Reservation, the largest number under one agency; and who has brought these day schools up to a high degree of efficiency. Mr. Duncan speaks of Mr. Lewis's work as follows:

He is one of the most successful teachers in the service. Perhaps no one teaches English more rapidly or successfully. One of the best devices he uses is the sand table. One of the ways he uses it is to have one of the older pupils teach the beginning class while he himself teaches another class. The table is arranged like a



SECTION OF INDIAN EXHIBIT, BOSTON, JULY, 1903.



home, with irrigating ditch, bridge, fence, posts made out of clothespins, house, etc. The pupil teacher says to the class, say "the horse," then "the horse runs," etc. The pupils repeat this sentence together until it impresses itself on their mind. Then each pupil says it alone until it becomes part of himself. A thousand and one sentences can be made and repeated in this way. He makes the table to suit the children's surroundings and to suit the seasons, etc. He turns it into a garden in gardening time. It is not much wonder that the children who have been in this school six months speak more English than children at other schools I have observed who have been in school six years.

I visited Mr. Lewis at his day school in October and saw the workings of the excellent methods of this full-blood Stockbridge Indian teacher. I wish to state that I have never seen better teaching done in any day school, and have visited very few that will compare with it in efficiency.

Paph Julian, of Pine Ridge Day School, No. 10, has also been very successful in teaching English to his pupils. The following extract will give some idea of his methods:

The Indian child already knows his surroundings and his environment, but he knows them in Indian. His starting point will be one word of English, then two or three, and so on. Place a number of visible objects, with which he is familiar, on a table and acquaint him with all the ways by which each object may be represented in English. Give him the spoken word in English, the written form of it, and represent it by a picture. After you have done this for the child get him to do it for himself.

Unusual interest has been taken by all the day-school employees of Pine Ridge Agency in gardening during the past year. Each of the schools has a garden, and an immense amount and variety of vegetables have been raised, some of the schools raising as many as 100 bushels of potatoes. The noonday luncheon served at these schools is a good wholesome meal, consisting of the Government ration, supplemented by well-cooked potatoes, cabbages, onions, etc. At many of the schools the housekeepers have taught the girls to use the Government flour in the making of excellent biscuit and have shown them how to make pies, using the squash and other suitable vegetables raised at the school. It is also the duty of the housekeepers on this reservation to look carefully after the bathing of the children.

Too much can not be said in praise of Mr. Duncan's systematic and excellent management of the Pine Ridge day schools, and due credit must be given to the energetic teachers and enterprising housekeepers there.

INFLUENCE OF RETURNED STUDENTS.

The returning to their homes of a large number of students each year is gradually wearing away the prejudices of the older Indians against the educational and civilizing methods of the Government represented in the school work. The Indian boy comes back from school trained in some art or trade, agricultural or mechanical, and is fairly well equipped for making his living. Many have engaged in farming, and still others have followed the various trades in which they were instructed at school—for example, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness making, carpentering, etc.

At the same time, in order to continue the good work which has been done in this direction, and as far as possible to prevent the Indian student from relapsing into old, semi-barbarous ways upon his return to his home, it is important that the Government efforts to assist and encourage the ambition for better things which he may have absorbed

during his school experience should not be relaxed. The recommendation made in the report of the superintendent of Indian schools for 1902, that an appointment clerk be stationed at each agency where there is a considerable Indian population to assist in providing work for graduate students, is again most respectfully brought to your attention. Such an official, if competent and experienced, could, by the exercise of tact and good judgment, secure for the educated young Indians positions and employment for which they have shown special fitness and aptitude.

It frequently happens that upon his return home from school the Indian pupil, although equipped for taking up the life of a farmer, for instance, finds that his parents have not only leased their own allotments of land but his as well. They have nothing to do themselves and there is nothing for him to do. He consequently is apt to drift into an idle existence and gradually all uplifting influences of his school career begin to lose their effect. It is in such cases that the agency employment clerk would be most useful. If such official were authorized and appointed, the superintendent of the school from which the returning student was graduated would notify him of that fact and also inform him as to the particular trade or branch of industry in which the student was proficient. The employment clerk could ascertain the home surroundings of the student and, in case conditions were not favorable to his engaging in farming or some independent industrial pursuit at his home, could assist him in securing suitable employment elsewhere.

The employment clerk could also, in conjunction with the field matrons, do much for the girl graduates. Positions could be found for them, and where this was not practicable for any reason a market might be found for articles of distinctively native manufacture that they might produce from time to time, thus aiding them in self-support.

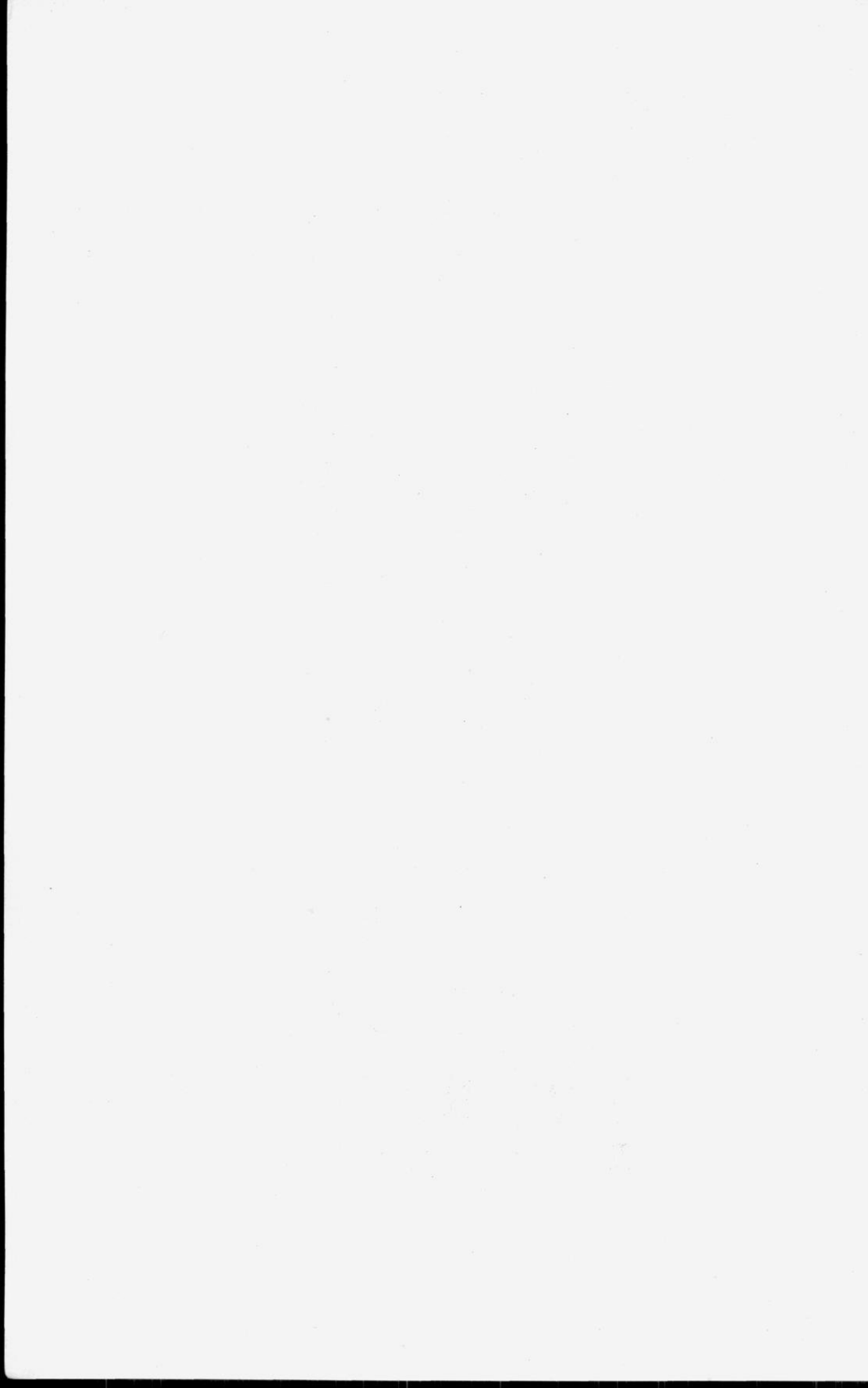
The importance of the adoption of this employment system, if it may be so described, is thus emphasized for the reason that it is believed that under proper management it would do much toward preventing a large number of students from drifting backward.

EQUIPMENT OF INDIAN STUDENTS FOR SELF-SUPPORT.

After giving the Indian boy and girl the necessary knowledge of the English language, they are given industrial training that will enable them to support themselves after leaving school. Especial attention has been paid to instruction in the various arts and trades which they will find useful upon their return to their homes as working farmers. The Indian farms being usually at considerable distance from towns, it is not only convenient but essential that the Indian farmers should be able to make needed repairs to farm implements, to shoe their horses, to mend harness, to repair buildings, and in fact to have a good working knowledge of the trades of carpentering, blacksmithing, etc. While machinery is necessarily used to a certain extent at the large agricultural and industrial Indian schools, the aim and policy of the schools is to teach the Indian boy and girl to use their hands, to be able to make things themselves, and I hope the day is not far distant when all the girls will be instructed in dairying, including milking, butter making, and cheese making, as well as in all the usual work in and about a house which will enable them to become good home makers.



TEACHING GIRLS TO COOK, HASKELL INDIAN SCHOOL, KANSAS



They should be taught to cook for small families and with but few utensils, and to wash by hand in tubs and with boards, and to iron with flatirons heated by stoves.

In addition to the strictly industrial and agricultural features in nearly all of the larger schools opportunities are given to pupils to learn and become proficient in many arts and industries which will fit them for various suitable occupations.

There is no denominational religious training in any of the schools. Ministers of all denominations address the pupils and conduct religious exercises.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS FROM LOWER TO HIGHER SCHOOLS.

In previous reports reference has been made to the importance of transferring pupils from the schools which they have outgrown to more advanced schools, and the lack of a proper system in this regard has been one of the obstacles to success in the Indian school service. Much of the difficulty in securing such transfers has arisen from the opposition of the parents. Other causes combined have contributed to the lack of success which has heretofore attended and to some extent still attends the working of the system. There has been almost excessive eagerness on the part of the nonreservation boarding schools to secure pupils in order to keep up their record of attendance, and this has sometimes led to the transfer of pupils entirely unfitted for the work of the higher schools.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that during the past year conditions have so materially improved that a large number of the pupils of the day schools have been fitted for and transferred to the higher schools. Although analogous to the system of promotion from one grade to another in use in the public schools of the country, it is, from the nature of the circumstances and conditions attending Indian school life, much more elastic, and there is no fixed rule as to the grade which must be attended by a student before he or she can be admitted to the higher school. The age of the pupil is considered, and if he is old enough to go to the boarding school little attention is paid to the grade which he had reached in the day school.

Much remains to be done in the way of systematizing and making uniform the existing methods of transfer; but it can be said that practically every child whose parents' consent can be obtained is offered a chance for transfer to a nonreservation school.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Indian boys and girls have manifested the greatest interest in school gardens, and the order to go to the fields is heartily welcomed. The teacher shows how each kind of seed should be planted. Cabbage and tomato plants are frequently raised in hotbeds, or window boxes, for early transplanting. The relation of soil and moisture to plant growth is explained, and the phenomena of nature observed in these gardens. Incidentally lessons in number, form, color, and English are presented. The children learn the value of plowing, spading, and fertilizing. School gardens have been successfully conducted at a great many schools, and the reports of superintendents and teachers show that

through them the pupils have acquired a broader knowledge of agriculture, ability to plan and successfully carry out work, and a ready command of the English language. The boys prepare the soil, and, assisted by the girls, plant, care for, and weed the gardens, bringing the matured products to the kitchen, where the girls cook them and prepare them for the table. The very small children plant tiny gardens, and the lettuce, radishes, etc., which they raise are welcome additions to their kindergarten luncheon table. In some schools there is a garden for each table in the dining hall, conducted and tended by the children having seats at that particular table.

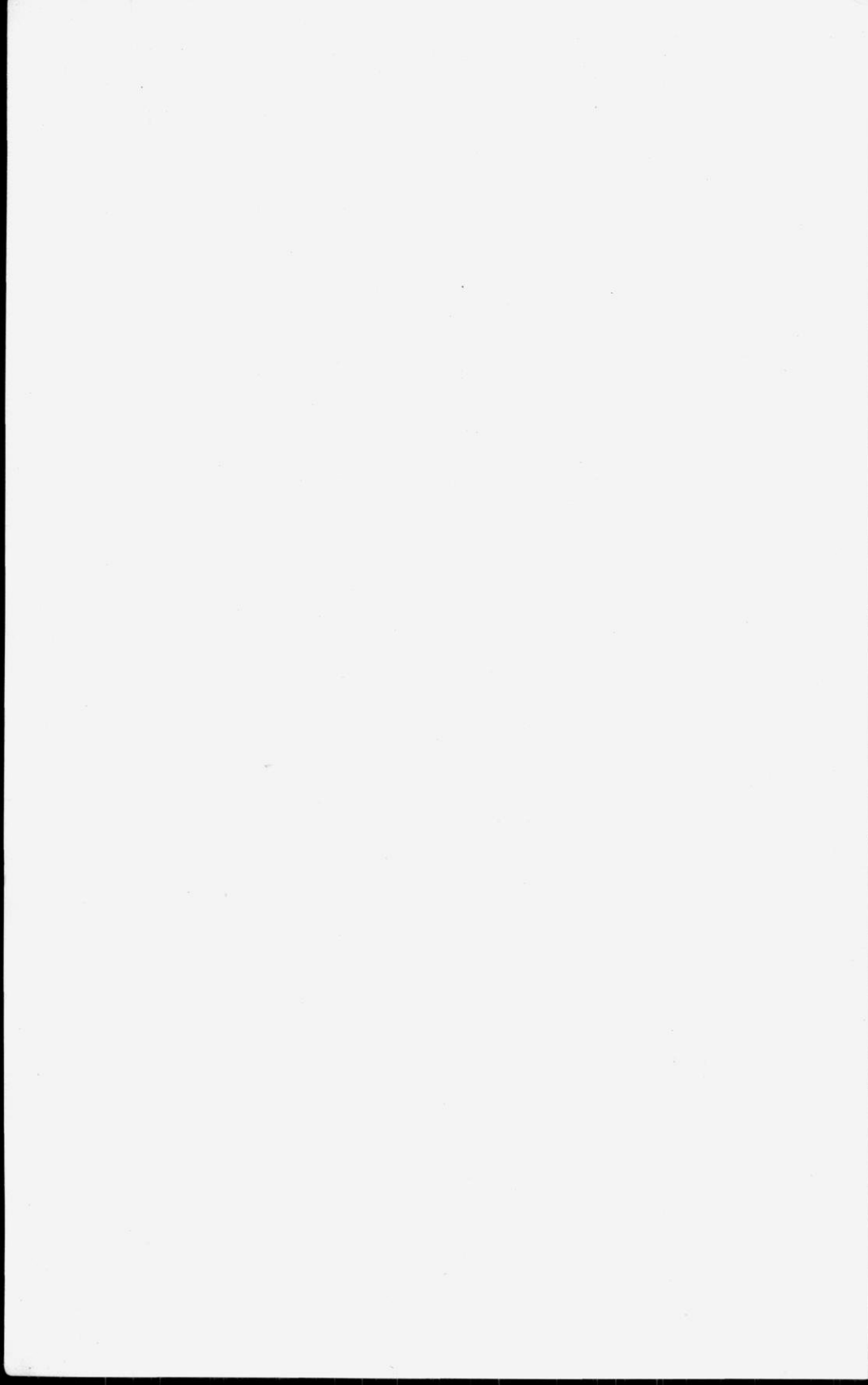
In many instances the class-room teachers, with the assistance of their pupils, have flourishing gardens, a few children working at a time, and and as a reward of merit. At many of the schools the pupils have a variety of vegetables to take home, and those living near enough return to the school from time to time during vacation to get vegetables. Some of the schools are like comfortable homes, in connection with which chickens, ducks, pigs, calves, etc., are raised, and the children assist in their care and feel a personal interest in them. The gardens also contribute to supply a bountiful table for the school. The teachers go to the gardens and work with the pupils, and everywhere great interest is manifested in the work, which has been very successful. In some schools pupils raise enough popcorn to provide amusement for the winter. Some have supplied their tables in the dining room with small fruits and have a small surplus to sell. The exercise in the open air has developed better physical conditions. Lessons in cooking the garden products develop home-making qualities in the girls, and the agricultural instruction has been of practical advantage to the boys. The aesthetic side has not been neglected in teaching gardening, and the educative value of flowers is recognized as an important factor in the training. Children are taught the value of working along practical and scientific lines and to become producers as well as consumers.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The principal means by which the North American Indian acquired his livelihood in the early days, before the white man came to these shores, were naturally those of the chase, and, as far as was necessary for his maintenance, such agricultural work as provided him with food. The Indian developed out of the materials in his locality those arts which supplied his needs. He made blankets, and made them so well that in their symbolic tales of Indian history, traditions, and tribal life they could not be equalled by any book which needed a printing press. In basketry the Indian practically stands alone. Other nations make baskets, but they do not compare with Indian basketry. The British Museum, which contains the greatest collection of the best products of human effort in the world, has searched the earth for the finest samples of basketry, and all connoisseurs agree that the baskets made by the North American Indians are by far the very best there. The bead work of the Indian can not be equalled, and while the fancy for articles of bead work may be but a passing one, rather than let the art be lost it has been thought well to teach it to the children in the schools, making the work educative, and having the beads and colors take the place of kindergarten material. The Indian has shown himself especially adept in tanning and curing leather by methods of his own. In pottery



INDIAN GIRLS MAKING BUTTER, HASKELL SCHOOL, KANSAS.



he has, by the unaided use of his hands, produced fine samples of the art.

The necessity for preserving these arts and simultaneously providing means of livelihood for the Indian is obvious. Many of the Indian schools are now including the teaching of the native industries as part of their regular course. We are also endeavoring to teach the children to use the best and most available materials in making baskets. For instance, in many of the public schools white children use raffia in making baskets, because it is easy to obtain, but the Indian child knows the proper materials and how to get them. It knows what its parents have used and the work they have accomplished. The use of raffia in basketry in Indian schools is discouraged, because it is merely a substitute for native material and can not give as good results. In teaching Indian children the native industries care is taken to teach them the industries of their own tribes. This is the controlling idea in all industrial school instruction, and has been found mutually beneficial to teacher and pupil.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The Course of Study for Indian schools, prepared in 1901 by the superintendent of Indian schools and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has now been in use for nearly two years, and the reports received from the field state that it has not only been a valuable aid to the teachers in their work, but that they have carefully studied and followed the detailed methods of school work marked out for them. The uniformity of methods of instruction establishes bases of comparison for the work of the Indian students which would otherwise be impossible. Nearly every school in the service has reported increased progress made along all lines since the adoption of the course. Everywhere is seen the onward impetus which has been given to the education and training of Indian children by the general use of uniform and practical courses of instruction which have been carefully and systematically prepared to meet the special and peculiar needs of the Indian schools. Practical lessons in every branch are outlined. Especial attention has been given to the industrial features of the course, and particularly to agriculture, dairying, and stock raising, as it is to these occupations that the majority of the pupils must look for support after leaving school. Instruction in the elementary literary branches is included, as are also directions for teaching the various native industries. The special aim of the course is to give the Indian child a knowledge of the English language, and to equip him with the means of earning a livelihood.

A practical illustration of the value of the Course of Study and the good results which have followed its adoption was given by the increased excellence of the exhibits from the schools, these showing in a marked degree the effect of careful work under the course. This is partially shown by the cuts accompanying this report, which were reproduced from photographs of groups of exhibits. Some of the leading manual training teachers of the country on visiting the exhibit at Boston commended specially the excellence and superior quality of the samples of industrial work, and the marked improvement shown over the work of previous years.

The teaching of cooking to the Indian girls has not yet reached a satisfactory degree of excellence in all the Indian schools, but better efforts are being put forth each year in this the most important branch of a girl's education.

NEWSPAPERS AT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The industrial departments of nearly all the larger Indian schools are equipped with printing presses, either hand or power, and complete sets of type. These are of educational value to the students, and the plants are utilized for the printing of school blanks and periodicals. The editing of these journals is supervised by the superintendent or principal of the school, assisted by some of the teachers, but many of the articles are contributed by the students. In some of the schools much of the work of getting out the paper, including typesetting, presswork, and writing special articles, is done by the pupils.

The following is a list of Indian school papers: The Red Man and Helper, Carlisle, Pa.; The Farmer and Stock Grower, Chilocco, Okla.; The Indian Leader, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.; The Native American, Phoenix, Ariz.; The Chemawa American, Chemawa, Oreg.; The Indian News, Genoa, Nebr.; The Word Carrier, Santee Normal School, Nebr.; The Oglala Light, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; The Chippewa Herald, White Earth, Minn.; The Reveille, Grand Junction, Colo.; The Indian Advance, Carson City, Nev.; The Puget Sound Indian Guide, Puyallup School, Tacoma, Wash.; The Weekly Review, Flaudreau, S. Dak.

MODEL INDIAN SCHOOL AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

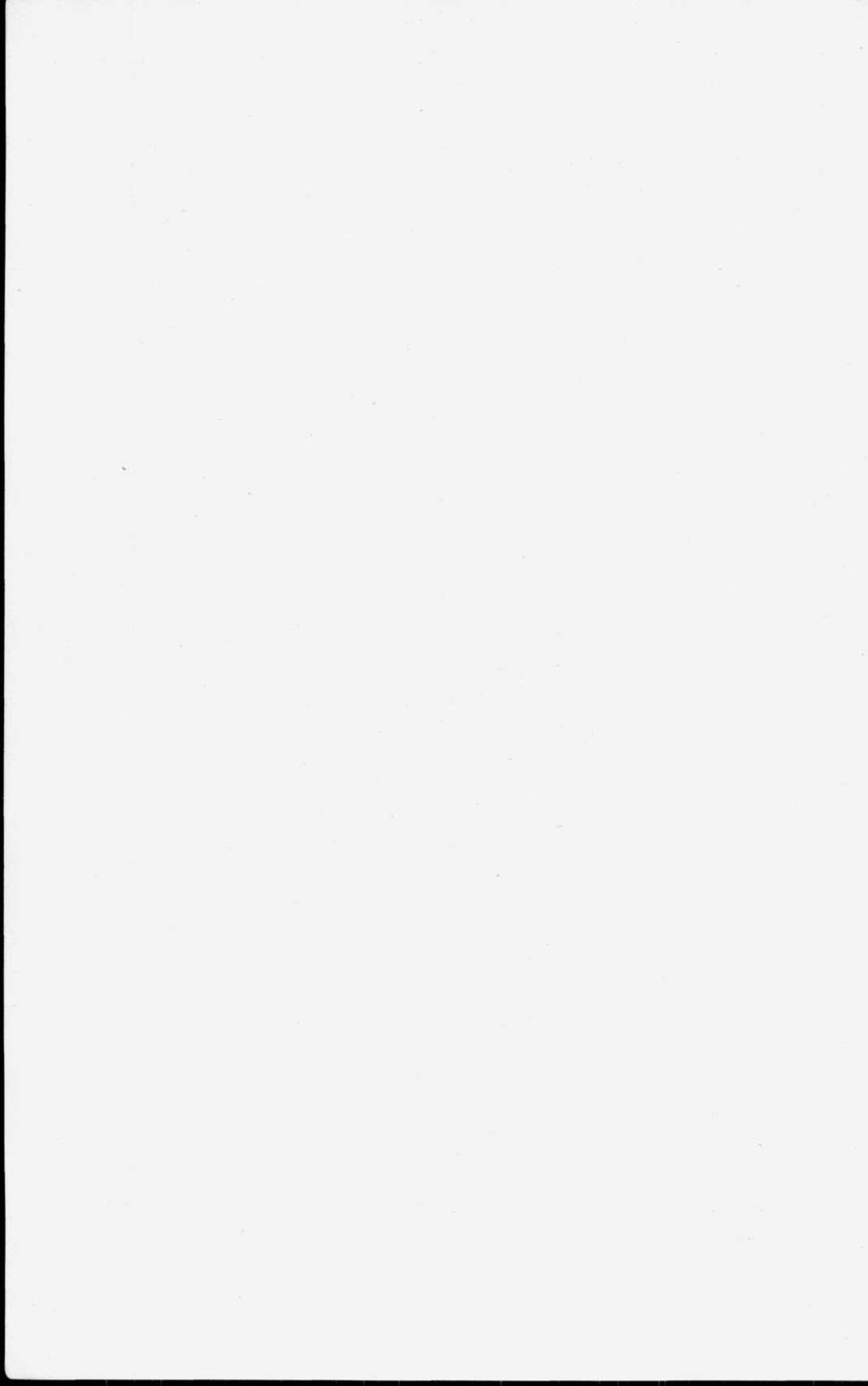
A model Indian school will be carried on at St. Louis during the progress of the exposition. It is desired to enroll about 100 selected students, most of full Indian blood. In connection with the school, and forming a part of it, will be an Indian band composed of students from the various schools. The students will work certain hours per day at their trades. Alongside the students' workshops will be arranged booths for the accommodation of selected Indians, men and women, who will be at work at their native arts and industries, including basket making, blanket weaving, silversmithing, beadwork, carving, manufacture of articles from leather, stone, birch bark, clay, etc. These artisans will be selected on account of their skill in the respective industries. Every feature will be eliminated that has no scientific or educational value. The strictest discipline will be maintained at all times, over both the old Indians and the students. The design is to show the public just what the Government is doing for the Indian, and to illustrate not only its policy but its methods.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE AND SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Of all the occupations open to the Indians of this country, that of farming, including dairying and stock raising, easily takes first place. As most of the Indians own land and must depend on the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood, it is essential that they be taught to farm in a systematic manner. To make the Indian boy a successful farmer he must be taught something of the composition of soils, how different kinds of soils should be treated, the selection, planting, and cultivation



TEACHING NATIVE INDUSTRIES, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZONA.



of crops, care of stock, dairying, fruit raising, and, where necessary, the making and management of irrigating ditches. He should also have a working knowledge of carpentering and blacksmithing. Special attention paid to agriculture and gardening in the Course of Study, and detailed instructions are given for the teaching of these branches during each year of the school course. The results, as shown by reports from schools, indicate an increased interest in agriculture on the part of both teachers and pupils.

The instruction and training begin in the first year. The little children are told the story of the seed and the germination and growth of the plant and flower, and they are each given a little plot of ground in the garden which they plant with vegetables and flowers. This they call their "farm," and under the guidance of the teacher they prepare the ground and plant and care for the plants themselves, and finally gather what they have grown. Often the vegetables can be sold and a little bank account started, and the work becomes a pleasure. In the second and following years the children's farms are enlarged until in the more advanced grades they conduct a miniature model farm and care for the school garden.

Instruction in the art of farming, such as fertilizing, planting, cultivation, rotation of crops, irrigation, etc., is given to the pupils. As a further aid to successful farming, training is also given in dairying, stock raising, blacksmithing, carpentry, and other trades. I am glad to state that the results accomplished from the use of the Course of Study have been especially gratifying along the above lines.

The school farms at the smaller as well as the larger schools are being conducted in a practical and intelligent manner, and have not only become the means of imparting agricultural knowledge to the pupils and supplying the needs of the school, but in many instances have proved a source of profit. The system of having individual gardens for the pupils is no longer an experiment. Its value and usefulness have been demonstrated, and nearly all the schools are adopting it to a greater or a less extent. The purpose in view is to give the boy such practical instruction as will enable him to become a successful farmer and cultivate his allotment intelligently and profitably, and make of the girl a good housekeeper in a neat and comfortable home.

The *Southern Workman*, published by the Hampton Agricultural School, one of the greatest educational institutions in the United States, speaking of the necessity for helping the Indian, says:

The Indian needs help. We must teach him to farm and to raise cattle and to follow other pursuits of white people. Along with Christianizing and educating him goes the greater work of teaching him to earn his daily bread. He must develop from savagery toward civilization under the same laws and by the same means by which the Anglo-Saxon has developed, and must learn the gospel of work as he has learned it. And these things will come to him, as will also come the other and higher lessons which all civilized people must learn. But these come slowly, and only with the passage of generations. And they will come especially slow to the Indian, partly because he is by nature conservative and such things are strange to him, and partly because he can not stand failure or discouragement, and partly, too, because he must meet the competition of white people.

RÉSUMÉ.

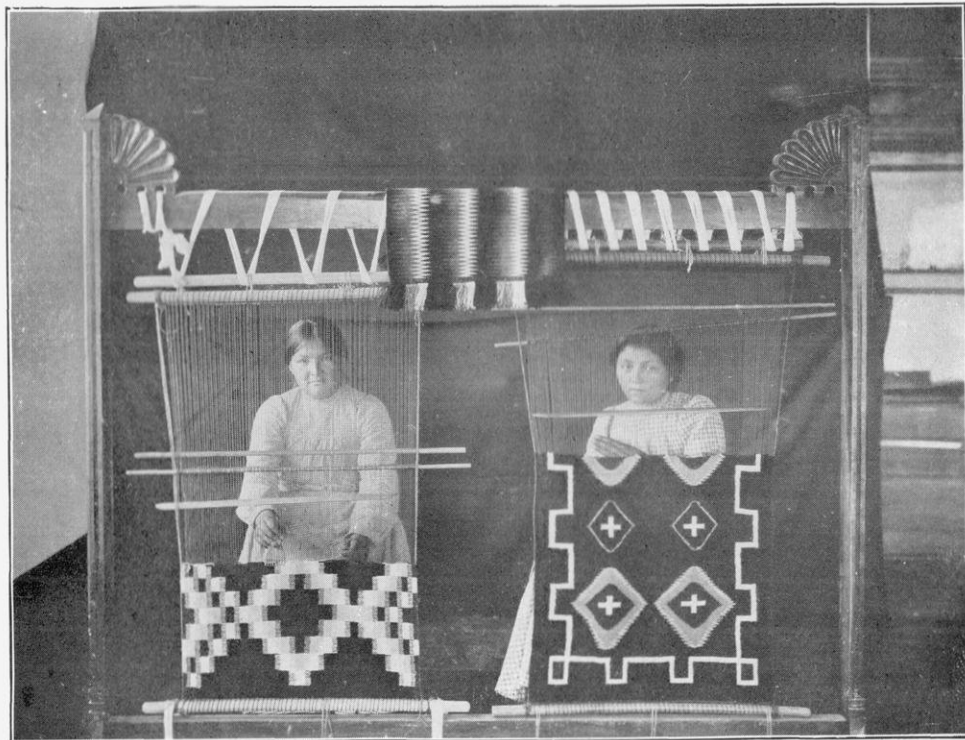
This being the sixth of the annual reports of the superintendent of Indian schools since the present incumbent took charge, it may be well to give briefly a résumé of what has been accomplished during this

period. The growth of Indian education and its achievements should not be judged by the same standards which would be used in estimating the success or failure of a system of education adapted to the children in civilization. Frequently the home training of the white child has made easy its instruction to a point to reach which may require years of patient effort on the part of the teacher of the young Indian. The cooperation of the parents is no small element in the success of elementary instructors. This cooperation has heretofore been lacking in Indian schools. That its influence is partly shown now is due to the fact that one or both of the parents of many of the young Indian children entering school to-day have themselves had the benefits of the training of the schools. In most cases, however, in attempting to educate Indian children much time and patience must be expended in creating a desire to learn, and in arousing sufficient interest on the part of the pupil to induce him to wish to learn or even be willing to learn.

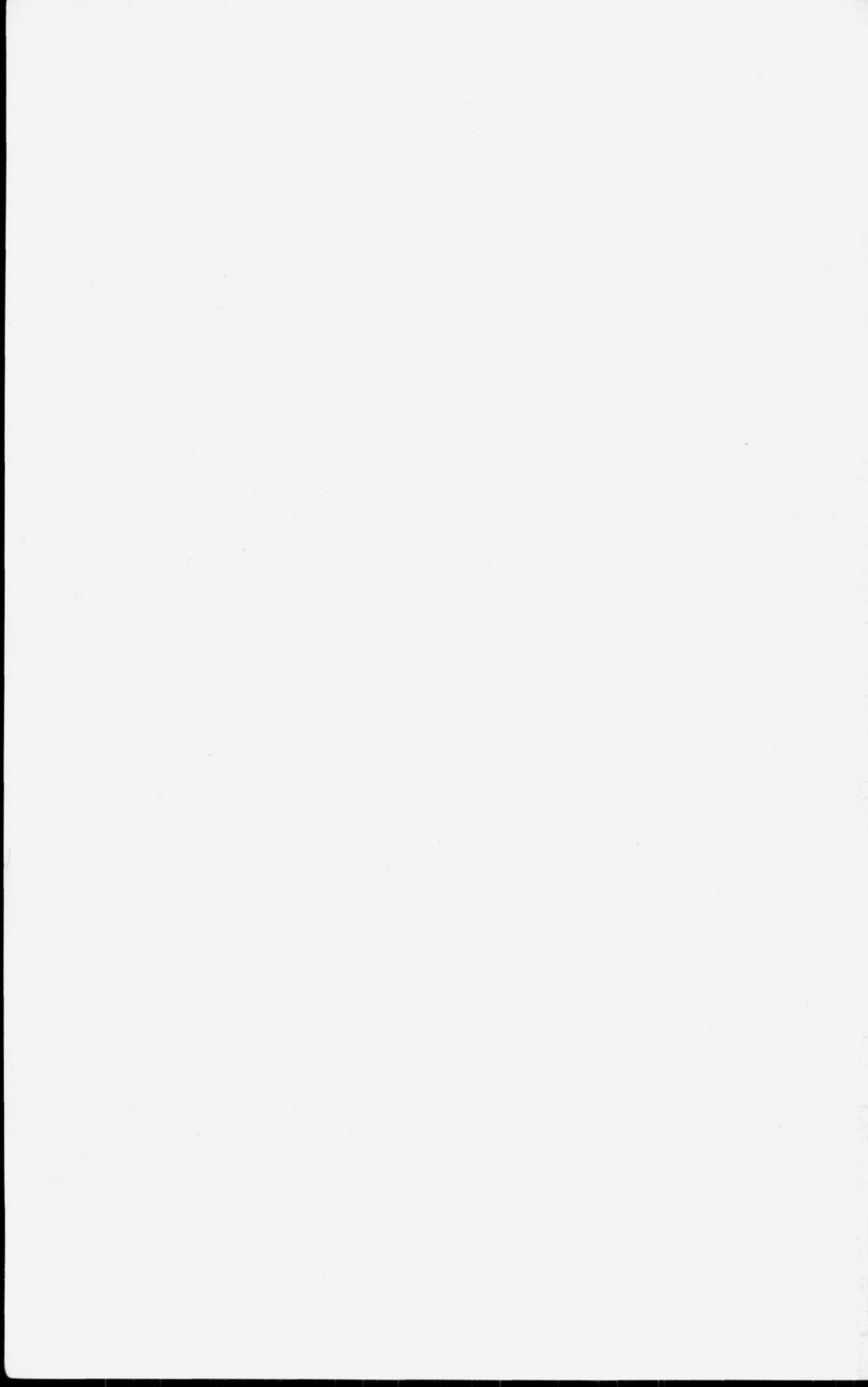
I am glad to be able to state that better methods of teaching are prevailing throughout the schools. The teachers are beginning to study the Indian and to apply the results of their study. They are beginning to see that methods of teaching used in the public schools must be modified and adapted to meet the needs of the children of a child race, who must first be taught to understand our language.

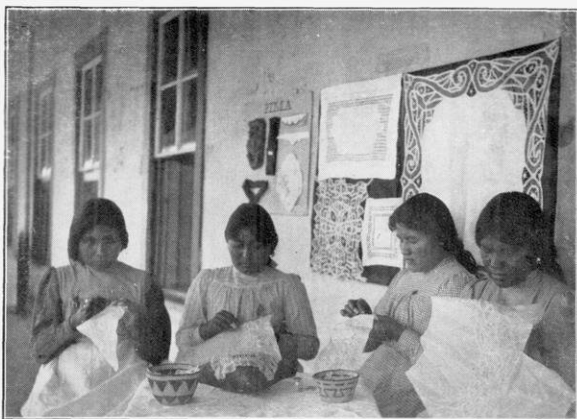
The Indian teacher must deal with conditions similar to those which confront the teacher of the blind or the deaf. She must exercise infinite patience in all her teaching, which at first must be done objectively. She must present objects that are familiar to the children, giving them the English names, and constant repetition is necessary; then lead them gradually to representations of their surroundings and things they are well acquainted with in their neighborhood, and as generally the child upon entering school finds many strange things—strange surroundings, strange faces, and a strange language—fear and suspicion take hold of him, and much time and patience on the part of the teacher is required to get him to feel at home and talk freely. His starting point will be one word of English; for instance, the Sioux boy usually knows the sky above him as “mah-pi-yah” and the stars as “wi-can-hpi,” and when he has learned the English words “sky” and “stars” he can go on to others. Again, he can exchange his Sioux word “po-stan” for our English word “hat,” and the teacher can then reach out to other objects and ideas familiar to him. His English vocabulary will reveal his surroundings to him. Give him only at first such words as he will have everyday use for. After he has learned to speak a word, the written form can follow. The teacher must remember that it is only by constant repetition and ceaseless grinding away that the child acquires a working knowledge of English.

Moreover, in order to teach the Indian child anything it is necessary to have him leave his home and attend school. This has frequently been a difficult task. Parental love is one of the strongest attributes of the Indian character. The Indians dislike to part with their children even for the portion of the day required for their attendance at day schools, and frequently bitterly oppose their being placed in boarding and training schools. This feeling is gradually wearing off, largely through the influence of returned students, many of whom are not only willing but anxious that their children should have the same advantages which they received.



TEACHING BLANKET WEAVING, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

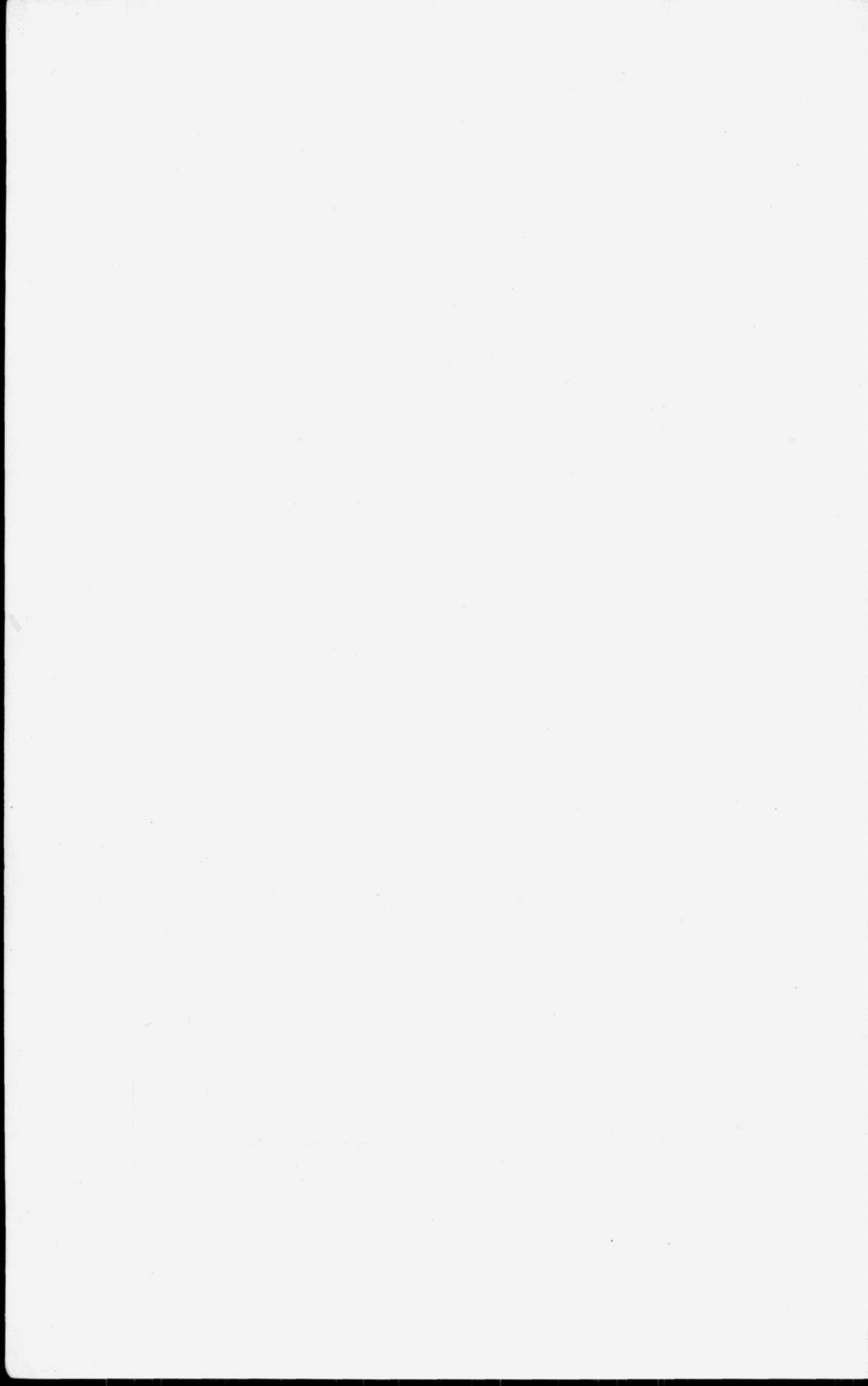




PIMA LACE MAKERS, CHILOCCO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.



BRICK LAYING, HASKELL SCHOOL, LAWRENCE, KANS.



There has been a gratifying increase in average attendance, as will be seen by reference to the statistics which appear in your report. The capacity of schools already established is greatly increased. The equipment of the larger training and agricultural schools has been greatly improved, and there has been no relaxation of efforts to give the Indian students as complete an equipment as possible—industrial and literary.

The progress made by the Indian during the past ten or twelve years has been greater than during any similar period. He has not only advanced generally in civilization, but a large number of Indians have acquired a working knowledge of various arts and industries suited to their capacity and environment, which is enabling them in a gradually increasing measure to provide for their own maintenance and that of their families.

The beneficial results of educational work among the Indians are apparent in the general improvement of their condition, mental, moral, and physical. This improvement has been specially noticeable during the past decade.

Twenty-five per cent more Indians are self-supporting now than ten years ago; more than twice as many speak enough English for ordinary purposes; comparatively few are receiving rations, and these are largely the aged, sick, and infirm. Many more Indians are tilling their land, and a much greater percentage are living industrial lives than formerly. There are no tribes wholly idle, and, in addition to farming, large numbers of Indians have found employment in the various occupations requiring manual skill or physical strength. They are engaged in lumbering, mining, working on railroads and steamboats, digging irrigating ditches, etc., and those who have received the industrial training of the Indian schools make good carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, wheelwrights, shoemakers, etc. There has been great improvement in the manner of dress. A great many more Indians wear citizen's clothes than did in 1890, and at a number of the agencies practically all the Indians are so clothed. It is gratifying to know that the time is not far distant when a majority of the Indians will be self-supporting and self-respecting citizens.

In conclusion, permit me to state that the progress made in Indian school work during the past year, especially in the agricultural line, has been very encouraging. I also wish to express my thanks to you for the cooperation and sympathetic support which have made the increased success possible.

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.

CHEYENNE RIVER INSTITUTE.

[Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., October 24 and 25, 1902.]

The institute opened Friday evening with an address by Supervisor A. O. Wright, briefly setting forth the value of small institutes and of the new course of study on which all the institute work was to be based.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Reading.—Miss Margaret Walsh, teacher, Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—With many Indian children the inability to read distinctly is due to the lack of proper vocalization. This difficulty may be overcome by a thorough drill in punctuation and the articulation of the different sounds.

Mrs. Marcia De Vinney, teacher, Day School No. 2, Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—My plan is as follows: I place the numbers 4 and 5 on the board, putting four 1's beneath the figure 4 and five 1's beneath the figure 5; these are counted and the result placed in position. I have different objects in the room and elsewhere counted, and my pupils write their lessons from printing.

The day school in the course of study.—E. G. Thickstun, teacher, Day School No. 3, Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—The day-school teacher will be interested in nearly every chapter of the Course of Study. It is easy to see that Miss Reel has intended it more in a suggestive spirit than in a mandatory one. There are only a few places where she commands. As a rule she seems to be luring the teacher along lines that call forth the inventive spirit in the teacher, which gives real interest and life to the school work for both teacher and pupil.

Hints on nature study.—Miss Lydia Wetzel, teacher, Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—Many Indians are living on land that is not considered fertile, but with care and persistent labor, and a knowledge of soils and of conditions favorable to plant growth, very poor land may be made to yield a fair reward.

Some needed improvement in Indian schools.—E. D. Mossman, superintendent, Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—It seems to be the opinion of workers that it is highly desirable that a more satisfactory arrangement be made for the transfer of children to nonreservation schools. Indians desiring to enter the service should be subjected to the same examinations to which others must submit.

THE PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

[Phoenix, Ariz., December 27-30, 1902.]

The institute was opened on Monday by Superintendent Goodman.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES AND PAPERS.

The advancement of the Pima.—J. B. Alexander, superintendent, Pima Agency, Ariz.—The Pima have increased in population; all wear clothing; over 2,000 belong to the church, recognizing the marriage ceremony and insisting that their children arrive at a mature age before their marriage.

Importance of instructing Indians in agriculture.—Prof. A. J. McClatchie, Government Experiment Station.—I have learned that those Indians who are the best acquainted with the modern methods of agriculture are the most independent and lead the most moral lives; they are the least care to the nation.

Indian Homes.—Mrs. Mary A. Wynkoop, field matron, Gila Crossing, Ariz.—As we visited in their homes, comforting the bereaved, teaching the women to weave rugs, writing letters to their children for them, helping them to make new garments and make over old garments, distributing clothes sent to them, teaching them to nurse the sick and care for the dead, we have made many friends, and in turn have learned many lessons from them.

Importance of trained nurses in Indian schools.—Miss Edith M. Robinson, trained nurse, Phoenix School, Ariz.—The time must come, and before long, when every nurse in the Indian service must be a trained one.

Manual and industrial training.—M. Friedman, instructor in sloyd, Phoenix School, Ariz.—The shopwork is disciplinary; the object in it all is education. That training which teaches the child to rely on himself, which instills in him the desire to do his own work and draw his own conclusions; that education, in a word, which makes for an independent, upright character; that enables the principal when he grows up to earn his own living and provide for others, that is the ideal education.

Duties of a disciplinarian.—B. B. Custer, disciplinarian, Phoenix Indian School.—The disciplinarian should keep a correct record of every boy in the school, the date of his entrance, his age, weight, and height; also his tribe, residence, guardian's name, etc. He should, in conjunction with the principal teacher, make all details of boys for school and work. He should have in his charge the issuing of all boys' clothing, and should keep a correct account of what each boy receives.

Practical study of agriculture in the schoolroom.—Mrs. Mary R. Sanderson, teacher, Phoenix School, Ariz.—Before an outdoor exercise is attempted the class-room teacher has ideal opportunities to outline the methods and plans and the object to be accomplished. The class should know in the beginning what preparation of the soil is to be made, the nature of the same, and what it is best adapted to produce.

SPRINGFIELD AND SANTEE INSTITUTES.

[Springfield, S. Dak., November 27, 28, and 29, 1902, and Santee, Nebr., January 16, 1903.]

It was planned to hold this institute at the Santee Normal Training School, but the Missouri River being filled with running ice the people on the Dakota side were unable to reach Santee, so two sessions were held in November at Springfield and one session at Santee in January.

The first meeting consisted of a general discussion on "What can be done in domestic science in the kindergarten and first grade." The institute was continued at Santee Normal Training School on January 16, 1903.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS READ.

Some plans for the study of insects.—F. E. Roberson.—This study should be begun in the spring when insect life first bestirs itself. Notice the first forms to appear, keeping an account of each in a book designed for the purpose. The four forms of the insect are the cocoon or pupa, the adult, the egg, and the larva. Injurious insects can best be destroyed by using an insecticide on their food plants. Care should be taken to distinguish between injurious and useful insects. A list should be made of destructive forms, also of useful forms. The use of insecticides should be taught, but great care should be exercised by the teacher.

The study of natural science furnishes a wide scope for observation of sunshine, rainfall, humidity, soils, etc.—Miss Nora H. Hurst, teacher, Santee Training School, Santee, Nebr.—In the study of sunshine call attention to the position of the sun throughout the day and year, the slant of the sun's rays at each division of time, and the effect of this variation on plant and animal life. Note the prevailing wind in the section of country in which the pupils are living, and how the wind affects plant life. Note the effect of rainfall on soil and plant and animal life.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INSTITUTE.

[Arapaho School, Darlington, Okla., March 12 and 13, 1903.]

Supervisor Charles H. Dickson presided. Papers and addresses were given as follows: "Assignment of homes," by H. C. Cusey, farmer, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.; "Mission of the dominant race," by Rev. R. H. Harper, Darlington,

Okla.; "Spontaneous combustion," by H. C. Lowdermilk, engineer, Arapaho School, Okla. L. J. Hancock, principal teacher at Pawnee, and A. H. Gillette, principal teacher at Shawnee, also read papers.

There were discussions on the following subjects: "Care and economy in the use of Government supplies," led by Superintendent Harvey, of Pawnee; "Farming, by machinery or hand—farming in the training of Indian children," led by Supt. J. W. Seger, of Colony, Okla.; "Native arts in Indian schools," led by Miss Martha Baine, of the Cheyenne School, Okla.; "Retention at boarding schools of part of the pupils during vacation months," led by Supt. F. A. Thackery, Shawnee, Okla.; "Improvement of industrial instruction in the reservation school," led by Supt. J. H. Johnson; "Best methods to obtain the best results from different employes," led by Supt. John Whitwell, Red Moon, Okla. There was also a kindergarten exercise by Arapaho girls. The supervisor, Charles H. Dickson, in forwarding the minutes, writes: "There was an earnest, hearty, active cooperation in all of our proceedings. In fact the interest and spirit manifested were so great that steps were taken looking toward a permanent organization for institute work, to be held at least once each year, for the especial benefit of the Indian schools in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The papers were not forwarded.

ALBUQUERQUE INSTITUTE.

[Albuquerque, N. Mex., Friday and Saturday, April 24 and 25, 1903.]

[Conducted by Supervisor A. O. WRIGHT.]

The first session on Friday morning was devoted to observation by day-school teachers of class-room and industrial work in the boarding school, and writing reports on same.

PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSED.

Helps in securing attendance in day schools.—Miss Fannie J. Dennis, teacher, Paraje Day School, N. Mex.—Visiting the parents and telling them of the school work is a help in gaining their interest, as is also having the parents visit the school. We must reach the parents through the children.

Practical arithmetic.—Miss N. A. Cook, teacher, Albuquerque School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—A thoughtful teacher can devise many ways of using materials, such as colored beads, blocks, splints, etc., which will please the eye and prove both helpful and interesting to the pupils.

Signs of progress in Pueblo day schools.—Miss M. E. Dissette, supervising teacher, Pueblo day schools, N. Mex.—We find the greatest progress in the smaller villages, in proportion to the capability of the teacher and the intelligence of the people. There is a noticeable improvement in the Indian homes. The popularity of school attendance is constantly increasing.

Mexicans in Indian schools.—J. W. Travis, principal teacher, Albuquerque School, N. Mex.—The Mexican speaks out better, and naturally has more confidence in himself, while the Indian is quieter and less aggressive. In shopwork and various industrial departments instructors seem generally to prefer the full-bloods, as being rather the steadier of the two.

Day-school gardens.—Miss Edith E. Gregg, teacher, Santa Ana Day School, N. Mex.—We consider that the most important of the industrial work of the Santa Ana Day School is our garden. The boys and girls take great interest in it and really enjoy the planting, hoeing, irrigation, etc. Last year we cultivated about two acres of land and raised mustard, spinach, lettuce, radishes, onions, beans, peas, turnips, beets, salsify, parsnips, tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, and muskmelons. Each week every child was given vegetables of some kind to take home. I taught the girls how to cook the varieties the Indians had not used before. I find that this industrial work is of great value in teaching English.

The adult primary.—Miss Audrey C. Schach, teacher, Albuquerque School, N. Mex.—If the pupil commence school when he is 16 or 17 and is taught practical lessons, gardening, farming, the use of money, and tables of measure he will be apt to need in his dealings when he returns home, he will receive the value of such education and his two years at school will make an impression on him.

The teaching of English based on industrial work.—Miss Mabel Egeler, teacher, Albuquerque School, N. Mex.—If the hands as well as the mind of the child are engaged, his self-consciousness is overcome and he will more readily grasp the English terms presented, because he is "learning by doing"—the mind is directing the hand, the brain strengthened, skill given to fingers.

The furnishing and care of a doll's house in the schoolroom furnishes a basis for many pleasing language lessons. Other industries are basket weaving of willows and dry grasses, making little shoes of flannel or soft leather, and the planting and care of window and out-of-door gardens.

Correlation of schoolroom work with industrial work.—Mrs. Emma L. Kaufman, teacher, Albuquerque Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Industrial training must be of first importance in Indian education, literary training being secondary, so that whatever of literary work may be connected with employments is that much clear gain over and above the prescribed amount to be accomplished in the schoolroom. For the little children sewing, weaving, darning, housekeeping, and cooking may be introduced into school work, that the child's fingers may be active while his mind is being trained.

The relation of the day school to the home.—Mrs. Jennis C. Mordy, teacher, Seama Day School, N. Mex.—The influence of the homes of the day school teachers upon the Indian homes can not be estimated. Whole villages are being gradually transformed through the influence of the day school and its teachers.

Native officials.—Mrs. Louise H. Pilcher, teacher, Laguna Day School, N. Mex.—The Laguna have their election at the main village on New Year's Day. Officers serve for one year and the election is by popular vote. The officers are a governor, and 2 lieutenants; captain of war, and 2 lieutenants; 1 secretary, and 1 interpreter. The Laguna live in seven villages.

Morals and manners.—Miss Anna G. Engle, teacher, Acoma Day-School, N. Mex.—We must teach the children that clean hands and faces and neatly arranged hair are very important; that this is as necessarily a part of their morning preparation as cooking and eating their breakfast. Principles of truth and honor and right must be surely, if very slowly developed.

Preparation.—Mrs. L. A. Richards, teacher, Albuquerque Indian School, N. Mex.—Prepare pupils for the life which awaits them; sending them out with enlightened ideas of the dignity of labor.

TOMAH INSTITUTE.

[Tomah, Wis., May 6 and 7, 1903.]

[Conducted by Supervisor J. FRANKLIN HOUSE.]

Addresses of welcome.—L. M. Compton, superintendent, Tomah School, Wis.—We appreciate your presence, knowing that you are all here at your own expense, and consequently here through your interest in the service.

Supervisor HOUSE. I am glad to see so many here. The institutes are what we make them. Don't be afraid to express your opinions. Let your discussions be of general interest.

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The work that Government Indian schools should be expected to do.—J. C. Hart, superintendent, Oneida Indian School, Oneida, Wis.—The idea, par excellence, should be to train the Indian for self-support. The Indians should consider their education as a privilege, and not as a debt that the Government owes them.

Practicability and extent of teaching farming, stock raising, and kindred pursuits at Indian schools.—W. A. Light, superintendent Haywood School, Wis.—Make the Indian a farmer because he possesses farm land. Prepare him to make a home where he may rear and support his family in comfort. Teach him that his land is capital and show him how to make the most of it.

H. B. Peairs, superintendent of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., prepared for discussion the topic, "Practicability of giving industrial training in the schoolroom," and said that every pupil should have systematic training in industrial work.

Importance of teaching economy to Indian pupils.—Axel Jacobson, superintendent Wittenberg School, Wis.—The Indian lives daily up to his income, hence the importance of teaching economy. This can be done by encouraging the saving by Indian pupils of the small amounts of money they obtain during school life.

Character building.—Col. R. H. Pratt, of Carlisle, Pa., sent a short address by wire, in which he said: "I favor the plan of getting Indian children out among the people in general. Get them out and let them be assimilated by the masses of the people."

Weak spots and how to strengthen them.—H. J. Phillips, superintendent of Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.—Girls should be taught cooking in such a way as to give them the proper knowledge for providing meals for a small family. The teaching of farming to the boys should be supplemented with a little instruction in the trades of carpentering, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, etc.

The school and the Indian home.—Miss Viola Cook, superintendent Wild Rice River School, Minn.—The best way to eradicate ignorance and superstition is through the reservation school.

Honesty in dealing with Indian parents.—J. B. Brown, superintendent Morris School, Minn.—I believe that a superintendent, wherever possible, should be his own representative in securing pupils. He can then know what promises have been made, and need make none which is not within his power to carry out.

A suggestion toward making life in the Indian school service more agreeable.—Charles H. Koontz, superintendent Menominee School, Wis.—Encourage home life for employees, and place several neat little cottages among the buildings of each school plant.

PINERIDGE INSTITUTE.

[Pineridge, S. Dak., June 22-26, 1903.]

Mr. JOHN R. BRENNAN, United States Indian agent, presided.

Addresses of welcome by E. W. Pruitt, president Pineridge Institute, S. Dak.; J. J. Duncan, day-school inspector, and Superintendent George W. Nellis, Pineridge, S. Dak.

Responses by Superintendent Sam. B. Davis, of the Rapid City School, S. Dak.; Superintendent Charles F. Peirce, of Flandreau, S. Dak., and John W. Lydy, day-school teacher, school No. 22, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS.

Looking backward.—Rev. W. J. Cleveland.—My thirty years' work among the Sioux Indians has given me an opportunity of noting the great progress that these people have made.

School work best calculated to contribute to improvement in Indian homes.—S. A. M. Young, teacher, School No. 4, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cleanliness should come first; hygiene should come next; after these might be mentioned proper cooking, proper food, ordinary providence, and, perhaps most of all, the ability to refuse beggars.

How to supplement the work of the pupils.—Mrs. Nellie F. Hunt, housekeeper, No. 18, Day School, Pineridge, S. Dak.—At noon, after the luncheon dishes are cleared away, I go to the schoolroom for a fifteen-minute drawing lesson with the entire school. Twenty minutes before the industrial hour the little girls come to the cottage for their sewing lesson. Having them alone we manage to do some talking as well as sewing.

F. D. Gleason, of Hampton, Va., explained methods of teaching industries and general school management, and added, "Teach the Indian children that they must depend upon agriculture for a livelihood. Teach them the dignity of labor, as well as the necessity."

Supervisor A. O. Wright gave a review of the history of the Indian tribe in connection with the European nation that colonized America.

Rev. Father Schmidt, of the Holy Rosary Mission, spoke on the "Present needs of the Indians," and Rev. A. H. Johnson read a paper on "What is being accomplished among the Indians at the present time."

PROCEEDINGS OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

[National Education Association, Boston, Mass. July 6-17, 1903.]

Monday, July 6.—Invocation and address by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.

Greetings: Hon. Curtis Guild, jr., lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; Dr. A. E. Winship; editor Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.; Dr. John T. Prince, agent State board of education, Boston, Mass.; Miss Gertrude Edmund, principal Training School for Teachers, Lowell, Mass.

Responses: Résumé of work from friends, officials, and coworkers. Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; John D. Benedict, superintendent Indian industrial schools, Muskogee, Ind. T.; Miss Mary C. Collins, missionary, Little Eagle, S. Dak.; J. J. Duncan, day-school inspector, Pineridge, S. Dak.; Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, July 7.—Prayer by Rev. Father Osborne, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, of Boston, Mass.

President's address: Our work: Its progress and needs. H. B. Peairs, superintendent Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

The essential qualifications of good citizenship. Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York.

To what degree has the present system of Indian schools been successful in qualifying for citizenship? Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.

An Alaskan start toward citizenship. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, Washington, D. C.

Some of the conditions which prevent a greater degree of success in qualifying for citizenship. William M. Peterson, assistant superintendent Chilocco Agricultural School, Chilocco, Okla.

Field. J. Franklin House, supervisor of Indian schools.

Wednesday, July 8.—The white man's burden versus indigenous development for the lower races. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Heart culture. Dr. Charles F. Meserve, president Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

Tenure in the civil service. Dr. James T. Doyle, secretary United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The distribution of good literature among Indian students. Miss Frances C. Sparhawk, Newton Center, Mass.

Thursday, July 9.—The department of Indian education met in joint session with the manual-training and elementary departments of the N. E. A. in the New Old South Church, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Friday, July 10.—The department of Indian education met in joint session with the physical-training department of the N. E. A. The following papers were submitted:

Two lessons from the Indian school. Dr. A. E. Winship, editor Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.

School gardens a factor in education. Miss Louise Klein-Miller, Lowthorpe School of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening for Women, Groton, Mass.

Agricultural instruction in reservation schools. J. Thomas Hall, superintendent Crow Creek Indian School, Crowcreek, S. Dak.; C. F. Werner, principal teacher Flathead Indian School, Jocko, Mont.

Saturday, July 11.—Short business meeting, at which resolutions were adopted which will be found elsewhere in this report.

July 13-17.—During the second week the teachers and workers, under the leadership of H. B. Peairs, superintendent of the Haskell Institute, occupied the morning in visiting the following schools in and around Boston: The Larsson Training School of Sloyd, the North Bennett Street School, the Tyler Street School, and the Farm School, on Thompson Island in Boston Harbor. They also visited the Harvard Summer School at Cambridge. In the afternoons they met in regular session and discussed the work of the morning. A few papers were also presented.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Greeting.—Dr. Edward Everett Hale, after offering the invocatory prayer, proceeded to welcome the teachers in his own hearty and impressive fashion and said: I am glad to greet our friends who have come from all parts of the country, and who are especially interested in this work among the Indians. I shall not attempt to teach you anything. I sit at the feet of those who have worked in the service and know what they know and just what they do not know.

The welcome of the State.—Lieutenant-Governor Guild next tendered to the Indian teachers the greetings and welcome of the Commonwealth. He said in substance: It is a great pleasure to extend the welcome of the Commonwealth to those scholars who devote their lives not merely to the education of the nations, but to the uplifting of a people.

The problem now yours was once peculiarly our own. In the four great frescoes in the Hall of the Flags at the statehouse Massachusetts honors two victories of war and two of peace. The soldier of the Revolution faces the soldier of the civil war. The pilgrim of the *Mayflower* faces the apostle of the Indians.

Most of us have forgotten that the charter granted to the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1628 expressly stated that to 'wynn and incite the natives of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour of mankind and the Christian faythe' was in the 'royall intention and the adventurer's free profession the principall ende of this plantation.' (I am quoting Small's introduction to Eliot's Indian Primer.) Indeed, I fear that after the Pequot war most of our New England forbears forgot that New England was established for any purpose connected with

the improvement of those from whom they took the soil, as the Indians they found there had taken it from the Skraelings, or whatever other name we may give to the races that owned the soil before Mohican and Pequot and Narragansett.

There was one, however, who did not forget; one who, though recognizing the fact that it is well for the world that savagery should be supplanted by civilization, recognized also the duty that the conqueror owes to the conquered. John Eliot is usually described as a missionary. Our fresco represents him as preaching to the Indians on the banks of the Charles. He taught, however, more than theology. He taught the red men how to fence their fields and to drain their swamps. He taught the women to use the spinning wheel. The praying Indians' settlement at Natick was laid out in an orderly fashion with three long streets, with a piece of ground for each family.

It is interesting to remember that a hundred years before any printer in America had printed a Bible in the English language Eliot's Indian Bible had been printed (1663) by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson at Cambridge. As the first distinctly American flag, the first emblem of American prowess in war was raised in Massachusetts, so the first American triumph of peace—the first Bible—was not merely printed from a Massachusetts press, but in the now extinct Massachusetts (Mohican) language.

The spirit of Emerson and Channing was early, too, abroad in Massachusetts, for it is recorded that one of Eliot's Indian congregation interrupted him with the question: 'Why does God punish in hell forever? Man doth not so, but after a time lets them out of prison again, and if they repent in hell, why will not God let them out again?'

The work of John Eliot and his fellow-workers may seem as words written in water. Nonantum and Natick stand for Massachusetts industry rather than for Mohican literature. There are, I believe, but three copies of the first edition now in existence of the 'Up-Biblum God' of Eliot. The race for which that monumental work was written has vanished. Their very language has ceased to have a meaning. Yet the spirit of our first great teacher of the Indians has not passed. It lived in the spirit of Henry Dawes, of Massachusetts. It kindled in the great heart of Harvard's great president when our Massachusetts university first held out the lamp of education to the people of Cuba. It lives in the devoted men and women who in Porto Rico, in Cuba, in the Philippines, in China, as well as among the men of our own western plains, have built upon the victories of war the victories of peace. The negro may not be a citizen in South Carolina, but the Indian is a citizen in South Dakota.

To you whose lives are spent as Eliot's was spent in the noble work of preparing the American savage for American citizenship, Massachusetts has a double welcome. The field of your work is no longer within our borders. To the student of primary, of technical, of classical education our scholars may yet have something to teach. To you, the teachers of the Indian, we come to learn. To you, struggling with a task of which we in the East of to-day know nothing, we offer the bays that so become the brows of faithful service.

No work can be more honorable in principle, nor can its value be measured by mere material results. Leonidas was defeated and killed and the Kentishmen were crushed by Richard Plantagenet, but the free republics of Greece and the free Parliament of Great Britain were built upon the foundations of those failures. So the rewards of your work may seem small and the results perhaps ephemeral, if not discouraging, but remember it counts, oh, so much, not for the mere number of red men of this or that tribe weaned from savagery to civilization, but for the general uplift of downtrodden humanity.

It is the poet of one of the weaker races, the black race, not the red race—it is Paul Laurence Dunbar who says of those who labor nobly, but sometimes with small material results, sometimes in vain—

The man who is strong to fight his fight,
And whose will no force can daunt,
While the truth is truth and the right is right,
Is the man that the ages want.
He may fall or fall in grim defeat,
But he has not fled the strife,
And the house of earth shall smell more sweet
For the perfume of his life.

Greeting.—Dr. A. E. Winship.—We welcome you on the strength of what New England and Boston have done for the Indians ever since the white man trod these shores. We appeal to the past in the welcome we offer to-day. It is a fact that this city, this State, and New England have stood by the Indian and have stood for the education of the Indian when it took some courage to do so. It is for such reasons as these that we welcome you here to-day; and in doing so, I rejoice in the fact that

we are in the twentieth century and have left behind the seventeenth, the eighteenth, and the nineteenth, with their mistakes.

Greeting.—The Hon. John T. Prince, agent of the State board of education, offered the official welcome of that body. He said: "We all regret the enforced absence of the secretary of the board of education. He would tell you of the great interest Massachusetts has always had in the education of the Indian. Massachusetts has sent many of her most gifted sons into this service, and she is always glad and proud of the high record which they have maintained. Many of you in coming to Massachusetts ought to feel that you are coming home, and all of you ought to share that feeling who realize that there is a kinship of sympathy closer than the kinship of blood. I welcome you not only to Massachusetts, but to our schools."

Responses.—Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.—I have not words in which to express our deep appreciation of the kind and cordial welcome which has been accorded to us, not only by the distinguished men who have addressed us, but by the good people of Boston. We who are engaged in this work are greatly indebted to Massachusetts and to Boston for many of the practical methods which prevail to-day in the Indian schools.

Doctor Frissell paid a high tribute to the late Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, and added: "The Dawes bill, which gave to the Indian the right of citizenship and which brought with it the allotment of land, which has meant so much in all this process of Indian education, came very largely as the result of the efforts of that honorable man, who devoted the best years of his life, long years of service, to the Indian."

Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools.—We are all proud of the welcome given us by the people of Massachusetts and Boston, and sincerely thank those who have expressed that welcome here to-day. I am glad to see so many of the Indian teachers and workers in Boston. You should take advantage of the opportunities you will have of visiting the various points of interest. Especially would I urge you to attend the general sessions of the National Educational Association. All the teachers in attendance on the convention have been invited to visit the summer schools of Boston and vicinity. Go to as many of them as you can. You will find that these visits will be instructive and of the greatest assistance to you in your work.

Success of women as Indian educators.—Miss Gertrude Edmund, principal of the training school for teachers, Lowell, Mass.—I am principally interested in this Indian department because I know it has to teach Indians. I myself once taught in a country school, about 300 miles from a town, in the sage bush—one of the regular country schools where we had three or four white children and from 12 to 25 Indian children. Now, I want this morning to bear witness to the fact that the work of those Indian children compared favorably with the work of the white children.

Résumé of work in Indian Territory.—John D. Benedict, superintendent of Indian Territory schools, Muskogee, Ind. T.—The Indian Territory is about four times as large as the State of Massachusetts. All of this vast tract of land belongs to what are commonly known as the Five Civilized Tribes. The first schools among these tribes were established by the missionaries who came primarily to teach the Christian religion; at the same time they taught the rudiments of an English education.

Missionary work among the Indians.—Miss Mary C. Collins, Little Eagle, S. Dak.—Miss Collins gave a brief historical sketch of the educational work which had been accomplished among the Indians through missionary effort from the earliest colonial times. She also gave a résumé of the missionary work which was now being done among the Sioux of the Standing Rock Reservation. She thanked the many friends of the Indian who had aided this work, and said that the missionary workers were specially grateful to the people of Massachusetts, not only for what they have done in the far past, but what they had continued to do and are still doing.

Résumé of work accomplished by Indian day schools.—J. J. Duncan, inspector of day schools, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—There are 134 Indian day schools in the United States, the average attendance being 74 per cent. On the Pine Ridge Reservation the attendance has been 87 per cent. Over 2,000 visits to homes of pupils have been paid by teachers and 1,000 by housekeepers. The reports of these visits were required to be made out twice a year, and the following figures taken from one of these reports, covering 23 families, is a fairly average one. This report shows that 21 out of the 23 sleep on beds; 2 of the houses have floors; 9 of the families eat at tables; 19 desire to have their children in the schools; the parents visited the school 24 times; number of times applied for medicine and advice, 39; number of cows milked, 8; tons of hay cut, 39; number of those who used their money judiciously, 14; who have sufficient clothing, 20; who have sufficient food, 19; who wear long hair, 8.

Our work, its progress and needs.—H. B. Peairs, superintendent Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—All attempts at reclaiming mankind from savage life and manners

have been through education. Although feeble attempts were made from time to time by missionaries toward the christianization of certain tribes of the Indians there was a long period of inactivity. Finally Christian civilization said: "We must, in all fairness, give the Indian educational advantages equal to the best." Systematic educational work was then begun. Missionaries took up the work with renewed zeal. Congress made generous appropriations in addition to fulfilling treaty obligations. The President was authorized to apply large sums of money annually in aiding the societies and individuals engaged in Indian education.

Educational work should be continued along lines already well established. Further, the importance of domestic training for girls should be emphasized, especially cooking and sewing; and instruction ought to be given the boys in agricultural, stock-raising, and builders' trades. They should also be given Christian training.

The essential qualifications of good citizenship.—Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York, N. Y.—There are certain qualifications of American citizenship, that are generally understood, that seem to be permanently necessary. I would put as the first the great underlying characteristic—a sound character. There never was a time in the history of this country when more character was needed than now. In the simpler days perhaps they might have got on without as much of it. For instance, when a man personally attended to all his business affairs, it was not so necessary that his employees should be men of great character and intelligence, but now things have reached that point when men can no longer be responsible for the details of their business and must rely with absolute confidence upon the character of their employees. The man is out of place who has no true perspective and has no power of adjustment. Intelligence and industry go hand in hand. The idle man has no place in this country. The successful one must be largely and wisely unselfish.

To what degree has the present system of Indian schools been successful in qualifying for citizenship?—Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.—Prominent among the early Indian teachers was the Rev. John Eliot, of Massachusetts, whose practical plans of education have had an important influence upon all training of Indians in this country. Eliot received their confidence and respect, and at the same time inspired in them a sincere desire for the industry and thrift, the Godliness and purity of life which characterized the white settlers of New England. He made a careful study of the Indian language, disposition, and character. Instead of endeavoring to kill out their race characteristics, he recognized the good that there was in them and endeavored to perpetuate it.

The Indian day schools are among the most interesting and valuable because of the instruction they give to parents as well as to children in civilized ways. The teacher and his wife are provided not only with a schoolroom, but with a house and a piece of land. During a part of each school day the boys work with the teacher on the farm, while the girls help the wife in the cooking and housekeeping. At noon all sit down together to a meal which the girls have cooked.

In Government Indian schools undenominational religious work is carried on, and opportunity afforded both Protestants and Catholics to influence the life of the pupils. In some of the schools there is cordial cooperation between Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen.

When one goes to the agencies where returned students live in great numbers, he finds that most of the important positions at the agency—those of interpreter, clerk, farmer, and policeman—are filled by returned students, and that nearly every place in the trade shops, except that of foreman, is filled by boys who have learned more or less of their trades at school. In the boarding schools one or more will usually be found in the class rooms as teachers, and several in industrial positions. Among the camp schools—little oases in the desert of ignorance—very often an educated Indian and his wife are in charge, doing their best teaching by providing a living object lesson to both children and parents. At several agencies societies have sprung up among the returned students, which hold the leaders together, sustain the weak, and have proved of political as well as ethical value, supplying the places made vacant in civil affairs by the depositions of the chiefs and the absence of any other guiding power.

An Alaskan start toward citizenship.—Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, Washington, D. C.—Alaska has five aboriginal peoples—the Eskimos, the Athabaskans, the Thingets, the Hydahs, and the Aleuts and Creoles. They are industrious. The necessities of their hard life compel the Alaskan man, woman, and child to work from earliest childhood to secure sufficient food to support life. They are also of a mechanical turn of mind. With a few pieces of driftwood and a walrus hide they construct a canoe which will weather heavier seas than the boats of the same size created by our highest skill.

On the 2d of March, 1884, the Secretary of the Interior assigned the work of making provision for the education of children in Alaska to the Bureau of Education. Fifty public schools have been organized and four or five thousand of the native children have been brought for a time under their influence. Many of the Alaska pupils have engaged in commercial pursuits and in most cases have been successful. Two brothers, for instance, formed a partnership and started a store. Making a few thousand dollars at storekeeping, and encouraged by the success of their comrades at sawmilling, they removed from the village and established a sawmill, which, when I visited there, was running night and day, unable to fill all its orders.

Some of the conditions which prevent a greater degree of success in qualifying for citizenship—from the standpoint of training schools.—William M. Peterson, assistant superintendent, Chilocco Agricultural School, Chilocco, Okla.—We have tried to change the whole life of a race in one generation. The industrial training schools play a most important part in this evolution. The Indian child entering school to-day begins further along than did the child of 10 years ago. He begins at the day school, and there gets his first experience outside of school. Then he goes to the reservation boarding school and is cut off largely from home. Then comes the non-reservation training school, where he learns that there are larger interests than those he has left; that wider acquaintance means wider interdependence; that all must work for the good of all; that what harms one harms all. He begins to realize that his own personal conduct has a direct bearing on the welfare of the community; that this good behavior and faithful performance of duty beget confidence in his superiors, and that this confidence brings reward in the form of promotion and privilege. He learns that this confidence, when betrayed, leads to his own loss. He finds out that for the bad conduct of one many may be deprived of the pleasures and privileges that might otherwise be enjoyed. He is getting in miniature the same experience that he will get shortly in real life. Meeting other Indians than those of his own tribe is excellent training.

The great reason why we have not had greater success is because we have not yet had time. The old men are still in control. Majority rules among Indians, and as long as the majority is in favor of the old the new can not be expected to predominate. Time, continued effort, and developing environment will yet bring the Indian to the ranks of the citizen, into the company of those who do things not only for themselves but for their neighbors.

Some of the conditions which prevent a greater degree of success in qualifying for citizenship—from the standpoint of the field.—J. Franklin House, supervisor of Indian schools.—The schools give the Indian youth an education sufficient to perform the necessary business transactions of life, and they teach him how to perform labor that will earn him a living; but necessarily they can not directly control the various influences which will surround him after leaving school. The future of the Indian will depend upon the extent to which he becomes Americanized, as well as civilized.

Some of the conditions which prevent a greater degree of success in qualifying for citizenship—from the standpoint of reservation schools.—E. D. Mossman, superintendent Cheyenne River Indian School, Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—The ration system, which is wisely being abolished, was the direct cause of the idea prevailing among the older Indians that the Government owes them a living. The effect of this idea upon the child is to make him heedless of the principles of economy and value. The surest way to cause a person to value and care for what he has is to have him earn it by actual toil.

Preparing the Indian boy and girl for vigorous struggles with the conditions under which their people live.—C. F. Peirce, superintendent Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak.—Indian schools should make a study of the existing conditions and then put forth special effort to teach along lines governed by these local conditions. In the north we find a territory suitable for both agriculture and grazing. As the greater part of our territory is adapted to stockraising, this industry should receive special attention.

The Course of Study recently issued makes a great advancement in Indian school work and should be closely followed, and great attention should be given to the study of agriculture.

Special training for Indian pupils in the Northwest.—Edwin L. Chalcraft, supervisor of Indian schools.—The Indians of the northwestern part of the country possess agricultural land in abundance, and can support themselves in comfort by developing its resources. The Course of Study adopted for use in the schools covers the ground of agricultural training fully, but to make it effective requires cooperation and devoted service on the part of those in direct control of the work.

The white man's burden versus indigenous development for the lower races.—Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president Clark University, Worcester, Mass.—My proposition to-day

is that lower races should first be understood, their customs studied, their languages made familiar, their traditions, myths, institutions, sympathetically appreciated, and that all attempted reconstruction of their lives, thoughts, and emotions should be guided by this knowledge. Miss Fletcher and Mr. Cushing have taught us that to know the real Indian is to love him, and suggest that we should teach that our religion is only another form of theirs. They tell us that their dances are sacred passion plays, and that even the ghost dance is only a pathetic appeal for help and comfort to the denizens of their unseen world, who seem to have forsaken them.

Heredity justifies us in saying that the most precious of all things in this world is the native indigenous stocks or stirps of men and women who are natural, vigorous, pure, abounding in health, and have potency for posterity, which is the very best test of a race of civilization.

Thanks to Miss Reel, efforts are now made to preserve, or rather revive, the Indian's wondrous art of making baskets, into which they sometimes weave in symbols the whole story of their lives. This renaissance gives them not only support, such is the demand for basketry, but teaches them self-support. Why can not the same thing be done with their pottery, skin dressing, beadwork, canoe making, taught, where possible, by natives before they become lost arts?

Heart culture.—Dr. Charles F. Meserve, president Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.—Within the last quarter of a century the United States has established industrial, boarding, and day schools, allotted land in severalty, extended civil service to school positions, broken up the autonomy of the Five Civilized Tribes, stopped making appropriations to denominational schools, withdrawn or reduced rations, and has begun to put Indian agencies under the control of school superintendents. The annual appropriation for schools has grown from \$20,000 to \$3,522,950.

Many Indians are working their own land, and all ought soon to be thrown upon their own resources. The civil service has improved the schools, and great progress has been made in the Indian Territory by the breaking up of the tribal relations. All denominations are free to give religious instruction in the Government schools to the children of their faith. When rations were reduced or cut off the Government was considered cruel, but the Indians are beginning to work, and some say they like work and wages better than idleness and Uncle Sam's free-lunch counter.

Tenure in the civil service.—Dr. James T. Doyle, secretary United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.—The civil-service act does not intend that there should be a life tenure, or that persons who become inefficient should be retained. The authority of removal and its exercise for proper reasons are necessary for discipline and efficiency of the service. The results under the civil-service act are infinitely more beneficial to the service and just to the employees than under the old system, where removals were made for political or less worthy reasons. The effect of the competitive system has put an end to the political intrigues which were the chief cause of removals. They can no longer be made upon secret charges by unknown accusers without opportunity for defense, explanation, or denial.

Rotation in office is necessary in positions where officers represent political interests, opinions, times, classes, or sections. Officers who represent public opinion must change with party measures and opinions. It is different, however, with the great body of officials, who have nothing to do with politics or principles of administration.

Give Indians work instead of rations.—John R. Brennan, United States Indian agent, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—On July 1, 1902, about 1,400 persons on this reservation, all under the age of 50, were dropped from the ration rolls. Work was furnished 500 of them at \$1.25 per day for a man, and \$2.50 per day for a man and a team. The other 900 were the wives and children of the 500, and were dependent upon them for support. The Indians were put to building new roads, repairing old ones, building dams for reservoir sites and irrigation, and building and repairing bridges over streams. Work was furnished for four months, and \$35,270 was expended. There was opposition to the working order from the older element of Indians, but after the system was inaugurated those concerned took kindly to it. I consider the experiment a success, and trust the Department will see its way clear to continue the system.

The distribution of good literature among Indian students.—Miss Frances C. Sparhawk, Newton Center, Mass.—The schools mark the awakening both of Indians into the desire for something better than their past, and of the white man to their possibilities. We have never erred in holding the schools "all important." The error was in holding them "all sufficient." These people must have a growing knowledge of the affairs of the world along the lines of Christian civilization and material progress.

Cultivating the work spirit among Indians.—Axel Jacobson, superintendent Wittenberg Indian School, Wittenberg, Wis.—The work spirit has gradually been developed in the minds of our white citizens through necessity. All that can possibly be done under our present system of schools is being done to cultivate this spirit among

the Indian pupils. The work spirit can be greatly stimulated by the teacher in the schoolroom. The move which has been made to establish small bank accounts among pupils is commendable, and will act as a stimulus to a spirit of economy among them.

Importance of the Indian school.—Dr. A. E. Winship, editor *Journal of Education*, Boston, Mass.—The modern Indian schools have a most important place in the work of civilizing the red man. He was here for centuries before the white man so much as suspected there was a new world, but the white man has thousands of years the start of the Indian in the race of civilization. The Indian school stands for broader intelligence, thrift, and character. The improvement in this education has been greater in the past fifteen years than in college or secondary schools, in the grades or the kindergarten. It has demonstrated the possibilities of elevating the race. Practically all that has been done by way of elevating and ennobling the American Indian in three centuries has been accomplished within a few years under the inspiration of the modern Indian school.

School gardens.—Miss Louise Klein-Miller, Lowthorpe School, Groton, Mass.—Children's gardens may be found throughout the length and breadth of this country. These gardens are now being carried on under the auspices of schools, settlement houses, and various other agencies. The first problem has a sociological and economical significance; it teaches children to become producers as well as consumers, and has a tendency to turn the tide of population countryward. This agricultural work is an especially important phase of Indian education.

Native industries.—Mrs. Lucy P. Hart, teacher, Oneida Indian School, Oneida, Wis.—We find that the pupils are much interested in the native industries, and that as a rule the best beadworkers are also the best school workers. All orders for beadwork or baskets have been filled from work done in spare hours which might otherwise have been spent in idleness or even less profitably. Native industries, such as beadwork, basket weaving, and moccasins, have been valuable as a training in skill and neatness, as furnishing a pleasant and profitable way of using time, and incidentally producing a considerable income for many whose resources are necessarily very limited.

The Indian educational problem.—Hamlin Garland, West Salem, Wis.—My sympathy and active cooperation go out to all those who are attempting to make of the Indian a cleanly, happy, and peaceful citizen. I am not concerned about his conversion to any special religious creed, nor am I exultant over his ability to acquire higher mathematics. We should be careful to give him the essentials of right living—the humanities of our civilization, not its fads and outworn creeds. Right living is not dependent upon the creed of any one denomination.

I am an evolutionist as regards the question of what to do for our red brethren. They can not be transmuted into something other than they are by any fervor or religious experience, or by any attempts to acquire a higher education. They must grow into something different by pressure of their changed conditions. This is not my dictum; it is the teaching of science and the fruit of the modern study of races. If the suffering and sorrow of the red man's transition could be averted, every humane citizen would rejoice, but such is not the history of past peoples. They must change slowly and suffer in the change. Our work should be that of a friendly race who, having passed the first stages of our own adaptation, turn with sympathy and insight to assist those who are coming up behind us.

While the law of evolution is thus inexorable and discouraging from one point of view, from another it is singularly satisfying. It is certain the adaptation must be made or the organism will perish; and here again we get another thought. Care of the body should be absolutely the first consideration, for unless the red man is taught how to take care of himself under the new conditions he will die. The close, ill-ventilated, dirty cabins are poisoning him. Inactivity and consequent vice are corroding him. This is what he needs, instruction as to his bodily welfare. He should be taught that bad air has no relation to the white man's religion, but that it is destructive. He should be taught that drunkenness is despised by the best white people of all creeds. I want the red people to be happy. I want them to be more joyous. The earth is a beautiful place in which to live. The red men have much to give us; without them our history, our geography, would be commonplace. They have a future, if we will but grant to them some rights and privileges.

President Roosevelt is fond of saying, "Let us get at the equities of the case." I would say, Let us get at the equities of the Indian's case. Let us be just. Let us try to get his point of view and look at the world and the white man, and the white man's learning, from that side. We will then begin to grow tolerant and patient and understand this man better if we remember that he is a product of his own environment

and that he must adapt himself to new physical conditions before he will be able to take on a new religious experience.

The rights of the Indians should be respected. They should be taught; and as the President has said, "Give the red man a fair chance"—a fair chance at pleasure, at comfort, as well as at Sunday schools and week-day toil. Our own religious prejudices should not prevent us from understanding the place other beliefs by necessity hold in the scheme of evolution. So long as the red man obeys the common law, is decent and peaceable, he should be allowed to worship the Great Spirit as he wishes, the same as any other citizen.

Cooperation of Indian schools with agricultural schools.—A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools.—The success of the State agricultural colleges furnishes a strong practical argument in favor of the agricultural education of the Indians. It is urged for the benefit of Indian schools:

(1) That graduates of agricultural colleges be encouraged to pass the civil-service examinations for farmers and industrial teachers in Indian schools.

(2) That employees of Indian schools should be encouraged to attend summer schools at agricultural colleges.

(3) That noneducational positions in Indian schools be abolished and all employees be required to pass an examination equal to that necessary for entrance to a high school.

Preparing the Indian boy and girl for vigorous struggles with the conditions under which their people live.—Frank A. Thackery, superintendent, Shawnee, Okla.—The boys and girls return home from school with a determination to adhere to the teachings of the schools, and to continue to improve themselves and to assist in the uplifting of their people. Those who succeed in this attempt to put their schooling to practical use under the present reservation conditions are heroes. Great stress should be placed upon the moral training of Indian boys and girls, and industrial education is next in importance.

Teachers in the Indian service should keep in touch with similar lines of work outside.—Mrs. M. E. Best, teacher, Cherokee Indian School, Cherokee, N. C.—The successful teacher should be a reader of good books. He should have a deep abiding interest in whatever promotes the welfare of each child at home as well as at school. We must make our instruction practical as well as scholastic.

Indian parents.—Horace E. Wilson, superintendent Fort Berthold Indian School, Elbowoods, N. Dak.—Of all my work in the service there is none I got more satisfaction out of, or took more pleasure in, than in persuading the Indians to put their rent money into good frame buildings, and noting the beneficial effects upon them.

Methods and systems of transfer.—Malcolm W. Odell, superintendent of the Sauk and Fox Indian School, Toledo, Iowa.—The regular order of transfer of Indian pupils is from day school to boarding school, and then to the nonreservation school. All other matters adjusted, pupils should be transferred from one school to a higher one when they have completed the course of the lower school and are sufficiently advanced in age to be received in a larger school.

PACIFIC COAST INSTITUTE.

[Newport, Oreg., August 17–22, 1902.]

[Conducted by Superintendent W. P. CAMPBELL, of Chemawa.]

Addresses of welcome.—Hon. Claude Gatch, Salem, Oreg.; Prof. J. B. Horner, of the State Agricultural College; Dr. T. L. Eliot, of Portland; John J. McKoin, superintendent of Siletz, and Col. E. Hofer.

Responses.—Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, superintendent, Tulalip, Wash.; and Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS READ.

How can teachers in the Indian work keep in touch with similar lines of work?—Miss Alice P. Preuss, principal teacher, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.—The discussion was led by Doctor Buchanan, who said: "The best way is to visit the white schools and see a practical demonstration of the work. A good method is to get other workers to attend the institute and take part; also, to visit institutions and examine their methods."

The matron of the Indian service.—Mrs. Marion De Loss, clerk, Siletz, Oreg.—It must ever be an aim of each matron to keep all sections of her dwelling, the least observed as well as the most prominent, in excellent order. The matron's room should be on the first floor, and at the front of the house. It should have abundance

of sunshine and light, and a deep closet; also a door opening into a private bath through which the smaller children's sleeping room could be entered, and this room should open into their locker and clothing room, which should have a door into the rear hall, near the basement stairway. Each matron now in subcharge of a dormitory building should be given the responsibility and control of her special branch of the work.

Fundamental and essential principles of hygiene and sanitation; how applied and how to be applied to Indian schools.—Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, superintendent, Tulalip, Wash.—It is essential to have an abundance of pure, clean air, and water to make adequate provision for food and bath, for heat and clothing, and for carrying off used air as well as used water. The secret of success in modern sanitation is cleanliness. By this is meant cleanliness not only domestic in nature, but so far as possible what is called "surgical cleanliness." Clean air, clean water, clean food, clean dwellings and buildings, clean bedding, clean clothing, clean utensils, clean bodies, and a clean conscience will make a clean sweep of disease. The proper sanitary control and management of schools require the constant services of a skilled physician, who should not only be constantly on the lookout for contagious diseases, but should insist on and maintain, at proper times and in proper places, isolation and quarantine, and direct fumigation and disinfection. He should take thought for the eyes; he should also look out for remediable bodily defects; advise concerning diet, exercise, nutrition, sleeping systematically, etc., of all children, and particularly all those whose nutrition or health is visibly defective. It should be his special care to prevent disease.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are a direct menace to the health of even normal individuals. No undoubted and positively diagnosed case of this nature should be permitted to exist in Indian schools. District school sanatoria should be established in each district under suitable climatic conditions for the reception, care, and treatment of all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the schools or homes of scholastic population of the district. Cleanliness in every detail should be insisted upon. Ventilation, of course, is very important. Plenty of light, air, and sunshine are indispensable. There should be regular and systematic instruction along the simple lines of the natural cause and development of tuberculosis. Methods of prevention should be repeatedly enlarged upon.

Landscape gardening in Indian schools.—M. W. Cooper, industrial teacher, Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Ore.—Study to follow as nearly as possible the scheme suggested by nature herself for the treatment of a given spot. A guiding rule is to assist nature and not try to produce natural incongruities. Avoid straight lines as a rule. It is a mistake to fill every available space with trees or plants standing like so many sentinels on guard. Instead try to create a picture, using the rich green grass for your canvas and framing the whole by a well-massed border. Put plants and shrubs in groups and not individually. Nature rarely scatters her plants; instead, she plants in great masses, producing effects not to be obtained by a single plant.

Importance of using good language.—Judge W. E. Yates, Corvallis, Ore.—The most pressing intellectual necessity of man is a knowledge of the language which is used as a medium of intercommunication in the society of which he is a member. Let your vocabulary be rich, varied, pure, and proportionate will be your power and attractiveness as speakers. In order for the child to acquire a pertinent, strong English, be he a descendant of the paleface or of the redskin, he must learn it principally by imitation. He will speak the language as he hears it. He may know all the rules of syntax and not be able to speak one sentence with accuracy and perspicuity. The teacher and the companion should all use good English in his presence.

Economy, how it can best be taught, demonstrated, lived, and inculcated.—W. L. Gardner, industrial teacher, Grandronde, Ore.—Many more things are to be considered in teaching economy to the Indian as a race, than to the white man. Indians place but little value on time and money. They fail to understand the great necessity of sticking to the business while the season lasts. Out of 300 Indians in Grandronde I know of but one man who is economizing time and money as an energetic white man. It is only by constantly giving them both precept and example, with untiring energy and perseverance that we may expect to see the desired end. Try to get them to put their money in bank, invest in real estate, or something else that will be advancing in value; and to be successful in teaching economy we must be consistent and practice what we preach.

The ideal as a basis for practical Indian education and development.—John J. McKoin, superintendent, Siletz, Ore.—Each individual must have his ideal clearly defined. He must know what he wants to make out of his life to succeed. The mariner who puts to sea without compass or rudder is equally as wise as the boy who has no ideal

of the life he wishes to attain. If we earnestly desire to develop the Indian race to its perfection we must be in sympathy with it, believe in these sentiments, and supply the Indian youths with true, pure, and lofty ideals.

Industrial education the aim.—W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent, Salem School, Chemawa, Oreg.—To train the head and heart and not the hand is to stop short of the best success and the product is a useless citizen. The industrial education idea is growing and will soon take its proper place in the front ranks. Our superintendent of Indian schools has evolved a course of study which, if carried out practically and with the application of good common sense, will largely fill the want. The course is a guide for us to follow and get ideas from, and if we will apply them to our work we will find that success will crown our efforts.

The day schools should be domestic-science schools and the native industries fostered. A poultry yard, hogs, a garden, and cattle would aid in making these schools an important factor in the lives of the children. It surprises our friends when we tell them that the ration system is nearly a thing of the past; that under our present able Commissioner, an Indian to get rations must work for them, unless sick or old or unable to work. There has been wonderful progress during the past five years, and our large schools should be stepping-stones for the students into the body politic.

Our Indian girls—their future as mothers and housewives.—Mrs. M. E. Theisz, matron, Salem School, Chemawa, Oreg.—We must place ourselves in sympathy with Indian boys and girls whom are striving to lead to new pastures. We must see with their eyes, think their thoughts, enter into their pleasures and sorrows, if we would teach them to see with our eyes, think as we think, avoid the pitfalls, and take pleasure in the fields into which we are guiding them. Cleanliness of person should be taught; also, surroundings. Girls should be taught to cook wholesome food; to wash, iron, mend, darn; do plain sewing, cut, fit, and make dresses.

Is there an Indian problem? If so, what is it, why is it, and where is it?—E. T. Hamer, industrial teacher, Siletz, Oreg.—I would say the problem is to make the Indians, as individuals and as a race, self-supporting, self-respecting and respectable citizens. Whatever the condition of the Indian may be, he should be removed from a state of dependence to one of independence. The only way to do this is to take away those things that encourage him to lead an idle life, and after giving him a fair start leave him to take care of himself.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian.—Miss M. Burgess, superintendent of printing, Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.—The line of thought brought out by President Roosevelt in his annual message, wherein he declares that the "first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn a living," forces the question, How can this best be accomplished? How do Anglo-Saxons learn to earn a living? It is a condition of necessity that drives most people to seek employment. We can not preach work into a person whose wants are supplied without it. Where a condition of necessity produces a desire, the red man makes his living, and that without teaching through any set methods. The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs is doing more at the present time to create that necessity than any measure in vogue, and results show that his order to serve no rations to able-bodied Indians is driving them to work. Having created the necessity, the only thing then to consider is whether or not we shall strain ourselves to carry industries to the Indian, or shall the Indian be induced to go on the hunt for industries where industries are to be found and where the hunters will be absorbed while in the act.

We all agree with President Roosevelt in a recent speech wherein he said that "prosperity must come from the individual skill and efficiency of the individual man, and that every man of us if he is fit to be a citizen of this Republic must pull his own weight." The greatest teacher to this end is necessity. Every process of instruction in all the industries of a well-ordered school in the midst of the best civilization, especially where opportunities are afforded for individual outing in good situations, makes the Indians individual weight-pullers, to quote the President's expression, and from the experiences of such a school as Carlisle, noted for the practical character of its curriculum, if noted for anything, they have the courage to go out into the world to stand alone by the side of wage-earners, who work because they are obliged to. It does not take an Indian long to learn to earn his living if he breaks away from the old life and associates with those with whom he is to strive; and while gaining valuable experiences he may be readily absorbed as a part of our people—the climax desired by our National Executive as well as all good citizens.

Cow's milk as a substitute for tea and coffee, and as a food for Indian school children.—Dr. William Shawk, physician, Yakima School, Oregon.—To obtain the best results from milk, we must have good cows, free from tuberculosis. They must be properly

cared for in good sanitary buildings, properly fed, and with an abundance of pure water to drink. The cows must be properly milked under sanitary conditions, and the milk very carefully handled from its first inception until finally used. Absolute cleanliness should be the main essential by every one, from the stable boy to the cook. If an Indian boy is sent to the cow stable suffering with scrofula or some other skin disease and fails to wash his hands properly, who can say what the number of germs may be. Milk should be used as a food at least at one meal every day at every Indian school in lieu of tea and coffee. It is an ideal food and will support human life alone and unaided by other foods; but it must be pure milk. Cream and fresh butter are of the greatest food value; buttermilk is also a valuable food requiring only three hours to digest, and a valuable adjunct in the treatment of certain diseases. As we become familiar with the qualities of milk as food it is of the utmost importance that its use should be insisted upon in all Indian schools.

Diseases of the lymphatic glands.—Dr. E. A. Pierce, physician, Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg.—The lymphatics are minute, delicate, and transparent vessels of tolerable uniformity in size, and remarkable for their knotted appearance, which is due to the presence of numerous valves. They collect the products of digestion and the products of worn-out tissues, and convey them into the venous circulation near the heart. They are found in nearly every texture and organ of the body. Cold and overexertion act as local depressants, and these causes may indirectly favor the development of glandular disease. General debility has the same effect. The disease often occurs in children who are otherwise healthy. The inflammation is excited in most of these cases by the absorption of pus germs, usually from the mouth, throat, or skin; in some cases as in diphtheria probably by the action of toxins. As the Indians are prone to take on glandular and pulmonary diseases, it behooves us to strive in every possible manner to surround them with an abundance of everything that tends to make children strong, happy, and hearty, for insomuch as we build up their bodies we strengthen and increase their resistive power. An abundance of fresh air, with plenty of outdoor play and occupation, and a large and varied diet (that is plain and substantial) is of the utmost importance. They should have large and airy sleeping rooms and class rooms, and close attention should be given to their personal cleanliness, coupled with judicious clothing, both in wearing apparel and bed clothing. In these ways we can do much to insure robust constitutions and general power to resist disease.

Social side of life in an Indian school.—C. W. Goodman, superintendent Phoenix School, Arizona.—The need of planning along social lines is perhaps greater in an Indian school than in most other places. Many schools are so isolated that the employees have little companionship, and for recreation of any kind are thrown upon their own resources. True courtesy is founded on the acknowledged necessity for a broad toleration of differences and a spirit of kindness and charity toward all. A teacher's reading circle has helped to bring the thought of a dozen of the employees into the same channels at least once a week. Croquet, played after the newest scientific rules, social evenings in the different employees rooms, the providing of different programmes of the pupils' Saturday evening socials, lawn parties, and some outside conditions that favor sociability, have been enjoyed. We should endeavor to create a social atmosphere which shall be as homelike as possible; one that shall attract to the service the sturdiest and best members of society, and having brought them into the work conserve their energies most effectively.

Indian education wins.—D. D. McArthur, superintendent, Fort Mohave, Ariz.—Indian education has won and is winning the Indians everywhere from barbaric and tribal life to creditable citizens of our Republic. The results of the work when viewed to-day, intelligently, fairly, and dispassionately, are gratifying and encouraging. Indians everywhere are learning to live as more nearly becomes citizens worthy to be called Americans. In some places the degree of advancement is not so marked as in others. Indians to-day are filling places of great responsibility where mental acumen is required; many are filling places requiring skill and quickness of thought; a great many are filling the industrial ranks, and are earning an honest livelihood by faithful services in the field, on the railroad, in the shop, and on the range. Let us not place a magnifying glass before our mental vision to seek out some corrupt spot and cry out "there is no soundness anywhere;" but let us survey the whole field and behold the noble body of Indian educators throughout the land leading the grand army of Indian youth to nobler thoughts, higher aspirations, and the actual achievement of the best that our present stage of progress in civilization affords in every vocation of life.

Utilising environment in class-room work.—G. L. Gates, teacher, Siletz School, Oregon.—All work in the lower grades of the class room should be based to a great extent upon the pupils' environment. Children in those grades know little else than

what is or has been present to them. In all grades environment should be used to a much greater extent than it is now by most teachers. Text-books should be rarely used, especially in the lower grades of arithmetic; an oral presentation of a problem is of much greater value. There is no better way of teaching the common school branches and of correlating these subjects than by using the environment of the child.

Two kinds of agents and superintendents.—Thomas Downs, special Indian agent.—My heart goes out to the agent or superintendent who is meeting the many difficult problems incident to the duties of his office that come up each day for solution in a cheerful way and is making the best of his surroundings. Such men are a success in any calling of life. The man who can take advantage of the most adverse circumstances and make a success in spite of them is the man of the hour. The prime object of the Government in the treatment of the Indian is to make him self-supporting, and there is no reservation on which this can not be done if the agent will only use his judgment for the benefit of the Indian.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT INSTITUTES.

[Phoenix Indian School Institute, December 27-30, 1902, Phoenix, Ariz.]

Whereas the laws and regulations regarding the collection and transfer of pupils have been found inadequate to secure the best results to the Indian children; be it therefore

Resolved, That the regulations should be so amended as to give agents and superintendents greater authority to transfer pupils from reservation schools to training schools, when they have reached the age of fourteen years and are otherwise prepared and suited to continue a higher course of instruction and training; and that a law should be enacted making it a misdemeanor to resist or otherwise interfere with any officer or employee in the performance of his duty in collecting pupils and securing the return of runaway pupils to the respective schools in which they have been enrolled.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the general policy of extending and giving prominence to industrial training in Indian schools.

Resolved further, That young men and women who have completed their course at a training school be encouraged to seek employment outside of the reservations, and become citizens.

Resolved, That we regret the circumstances were such as to prevent the attendance of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Superintendent of Indian schools, and Supervisor M. F. Holland at the institute.

We desire to express our thanks to Superintendent Goodman and the employees of the Phoenix Indian School for the hospitality extended by them, and Governor Alexander O. Brodie, Col. James H. McClintock, President F. Yale Adams, and other friends of Indian education, for their assistance in making the institute so interesting and successful.

[Department of Indian Education, National Education Association. Boston, Mass., July 6-17, 1903.]

Resolved, That we are cordially in sympathy with the recommendations made by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December last.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Secretary of the Interior for the deep personal interest which he has manifested in all measures for the betterment of the condition of the Indian.

Resolved, That we commend the able and statesmanlike administration of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that we are grateful to him for the warm support and hearty cooperation he has accorded to the Indian workers; and we commend the Superintendent of Indian schools for the untiring energy with which she has performed her duties and the valuable services she has rendered in our educational work, and that we specially commend the efforts she has put forth toward perfecting the methods of instruction along industrial lines. We tender our thanks to the president of the Department, H. B. Peairs, for his faithful and effective services and for all that he has done toward making our meetings a success.

Resolved, That we offer our sincere thanks to the people of the city of Boston and to the city and State officials for their cordial welcome and unstinted hospitality and the numerous courtesies of all kinds extended to us, and to the local press for the liberal manner in which they have reported our proceedings.

[Pacific Coast Institute, August 17-22, 1903, Newport, Oreg.]

Resolved, That the Pacific Coast Institute of 1904 be held at such time and place as may be decided by the president.

Resolved, That this institute hereby express and voice its sense of sincerest thanks to our honored superintendent, Miss Estelle Reel, Miss Henrietta J. Tromanhauser,

Prof. J. B. Horner, Dr. T. L. Eliot, Professor Condon, Professor Smith, Judge Yates, Col. E. Hofer, Hon. Claude Gatch, and Miss Galbraith for the aid, inspiration, and encouragement imparted by their noble words and helpful suggestions.

Resolved, That it is with deep sense of appreciation that the institute hereby extends to the Salem Indian School its most hearty expressions of gratitude for the tedious and preliminary work of organization, for the inspiration afforded by its most excellent corps of musicians, and particularly for the able and untiring services of our worthy president in all these matters.

Resolved, That the institute does hereby thank its faithful friends, Edwin Stone, of the C. and E. Railroad, and Doctor Davis, of the Western Transportation Company, for the courtesies and favors extended to the band in the way of transportation, and to S. G. Irvin for his generous donation of the use of the auditorium.

Resolved, That the thanks of the institute be extended to Hon. W. P. Campbell for the able and affable manner in which he presided over the affairs of this assembly.

Resolved, That this institute express its sincere regret at the loss, by transfer, in accordance with the custom and policy of the Indian Office, of our honored and esteemed supervisor, Edwin L. Chalcraft, to a new field of labor.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR A. O. WRIGHT.

During the past year I have had charge of the third supervisor's district, comprising the schools in South Dakota and Nebraska and the school at Pipestone, Minn. For three months I was in charge of the school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and as such acted as agent for the Pueblo.

General conditions.—Nearly all the Indians in the fifth district are Sioux. These are making commendable progress toward civilization. Under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the rations have been cut off from the able-bodied and work provided for them. This is cutting at the root of the chief fault of the Sioux—idleness and improvidence—which has been greatly encouraged by the ration system. With this change a new meaning is given for pupils and parents to the industrial education of our Indian schools. The Sioux are generally chaste and temperate, honest and kindly.

Most of them live in the semi-arid belt west of the limit of sufficient rainfall for field agriculture, and the only outlook for them seems to be in keeping cattle. For this reason I urge that the schools west of the Missouri be assigned large tracts of land and keep large herds of cattle. I estimate that a herd of 250 cattle of all ages will keep up its own number and supply a boarding school of 100 pupils with all the beef necessary for even these hereditary meat eaters; but such a herd will need from 3,000 to 5,000 acres in this semiarid belt. To keep details of pupils out herding these cattle will require some changes in the organization of the school work, which, however, can be made.

The sale of heirship allotments is giving these Indians quite large amounts of money in lump sums, which is usually squandered very soon, to the further detriment of both parents and children. But the sale of these lands is bringing in a good class of white settlers scattered through the reservations, who are establishing public schools.

Nearly all the healthy children are in school through the effective work of agents and superintendents, and there is little active opposition to schools except among the Winnebago.

Course of Study.—The Course of Study is now followed substantially in the literary work in all the schools. The industrial work lacks on the educational side, except as it is taught in the schoolrooms to younger children. I think we can not expect much improvement in this line until we have a higher educational standard for industrial employees.

Indian employees.—During the year a general order from the President has required that hereafter Indian school employees in all the more responsible positions shall pass the same examination as white employees.

White Indians and Mexicans.—During this year the rule has been enforced forbidding the admission to Indian schools of persons with so large an amount of white blood as to be practically white.

In obedience to special orders, I have also removed from the school at Albuquerque a large number of Mexican pupils. These had mostly sufficient Indian blood to be eligible under the rules forbidding the admission of "white Indians," but they were children of Mexicans, whose ancestors had long abandoned their tribal relations and had intermarried with whites. They are counted in the census as whites, and the line between them and Indians is clearly drawn by the Mexicans themselves. Mexican pupils have also been removed from the other schools in the Southwest, and I believe it would be wise to forbid the admission of Mexicans into any Indian schools.

Indian pupils in public schools.—It is of course the object of all our educational and other work in civilizing the Indians to fit them for full citizenship. This includes

the eventual abandonment of all special Indian schools and the attendance of Indian pupils at the public schools. I therefore note with much interest the fact that a considerable number of Indian pupils in this district are now attending public schools.

Sociological study of Flandreau Indians.—A few of these Indians are acquiring property, a few are very poor, but most have small pieces of land with small houses, raising a part of their living at home and working by the day for the rest. They earn good wages when they work, but they do not work very steadily. The younger people all have a fair education and a few a superior education, but the children do not go to school very eagerly. They are now all in the boarding school, but this is owing to the urgency of the superintendent. With the concurrence of the superintendent I secured the appointment of a field matron, and an effort will be made to send these children to the city schools, as the parents are voters and taxpayers. The above is the result of thirty years of missionary and Government influence on a selected body of Sioux, and shows what we may reasonably expect other bands of Sioux to attain in the course of time.

Institutes.—During the year I have held institutes as follows:

At Cheyenne River Agency for the boarding and day schools on that agency.

At Springfield and Santee Normal for the schools on the Santee and Yankton agencies, and the Springfield School.

At Albuquerque, N. Mex., for the Albuquerque Boarding School and the Pueblo day schools in the southern district.

At Pine Ridge, S. Dak., for the third supervisor's district.

At all of these, besides papers and discussions, there were class exercises showing actual schoolroom work.

The Pueblo Indians.—The Pueblo Indians are self-supporting, living by agriculture under irrigation, as they have for many centuries. Their lands are not Indian reservations, but Spanish grants confirmed by the United States. These lands are held by each village as a communistic society, incorporated under the laws of New Mexico, thus having full legal powers as business corporations. They also still assume the powers of sovereignty, making laws for their villages and punishing for violations of their laws, sometimes by whipping and death. By a decision of the Territorial court while I was in charge there, the government of Isleta was declared illegal, and the officers were punished for unlawful imprisonment of one of the members of their pueblo. This decision applies to all the pueblos, and is a death blow to these little oligarchies if it can be enforced.

The Pueblo day schools are all carried on in rented buildings. It has been found impossible to purchase land from the Pueblo, and the law forbids putting up United States buildings on land not owned by the Government. The discomforts and perils of health which come to the teachers from living in these adobe buildings in the midst of the other houses are very great. I sincerely hope that some way may be found to give the Pueblo day schools proper buildings.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR M. F. HOLLAND.

In compliance with request contained in your letter of August 3, 1903, I have the honor to submit the following synopsis of my school-inspection reports for the last fiscal year:

Western Shoshoni, Nev.—A new building needed is a cow barn. Owing to the frosty summers and lack of water the results of farm and garden work here are discouraging. The school plant is comparatively new and in good condition, and the attendance about up to the capacity, which is 60. The parents generally are favorable to the education of their children.

Hoopa Valley, Cal.—The buildings are generally old, incommodious, and out of repair. In the industrial line the garden work was good.

Klamath, Oreg.—The attendance was about up to the capacity and the pupils are making good progress. The old feeling of animosity toward the school on the part of the parents has almost entirely disappeared. The instructions in farm and garden work, stock raising, and housekeeping is especially good at Klamath.

Yainax, Oreg.—The place needs either complete abandonment or extensive repairs, flume for irrigation, improved water system, shop buildings, and building over saw-mill.

Round Valley, Cal.—The buildings were in fair repair only, and new ones are needed—a laundry and commissary with rooms for office.

Riverside, Cal.—At the time of inspection there were no shop buildings for industrial teaching, and the class-room work was not well organized.

Greenville, Cal.—General tone and conditions good. Attendance fully up to the capacity. The present needs of the school are land for farm and garden purposes, and a hospital.

Fort Yuma, Cal.—Transfers from this school to nonreservation ones have not been as numerous as they should have been. Many eligible children have wanted to go, but have met with objections on the part of parents or the chief of the tribe, who seems to have a controlling influence. The general tone and conditions were found to be better than on former visits.

Fort Mojave, Ariz.—This school was not found in good shape in February last. Many extensive repairs and improvements were needed and had been long neglected.

San Carlos, Ariz.—The buildings are in bad condition and the plant generally appears to have been neglected for several years by the office, probably with a view to abandonment.

Rice Station, Ariz.—An inspection of this place in June last showed it to be in very satisfactory condition and the pupils making good progress in all lines. The attendance is fully up to the capacity.

Truxton Canyon, Ariz.—Affairs at Truxton were in satisfactory shape in June last, and good work was being done. The needs of the place are more water for farm and garden work, a hospital, and additional quarters for employees.

Colorado River, Ariz.—The attendance has been good, but the progress only fair. Many old buildings should be torn down and replaced with new ones.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR E. L. CHALCRAFT.

I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of my observations at schools visited in the fourth supervisor's district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.—This school and agency in the central part of Wyoming is in a sparsely settled district far from railroads. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries and are given special attention at the school. The scholastic population is about 350. Besides the Government school there are two mission schools on the reservation.

Umatilla Agency, Ore.—The agency school has good buildings. Plans are being made to increase the water supply, which is deficient. Agricultural training is confined to the cultivation of a school garden.

Siletz Agency, Ore.—The Siletz Indians have abandoned their old practices, conform to the customs of civilized life, and are self-supporting. The school buildings are frame, in good repair, and adequate to the future needs of these Indians. Agriculture is the principal industry of the locality and the school. Transfer of pupils to nonreservation schools is readily made.

Grand Ronde Agency, Ore.—The conditions here are similar to those at Siletz. The Indians own considerable stock acquired through their own exertions. The school buildings are of inferior construction and very old, but are well kept. Progressive instruction in agriculture is given the pupils. The management is excellent.

Warm Springs Agency, Ore.—The agency school has sufficient capacity to accommodate the scholastic population of 132. It has a good water power used to pump water for domestic purposes and generate electricity for lighting the school.

Salem Training School, Ore.—This is the largest Pacific coast school. Its location at Chemawa is in a thickly settled agricultural community where pupils can be placed in desirable homes, which is done to considerable extent. Industrial training is given boys on the farm and in the shops. The girls are given suitable domestic instruction. The management is progressive. A new \$25,000 dormitory building for boys is being erected. Improvements in the water system are needed to protect the valuable buildings against fire.

Yakima Agency, Wash.—At Yakima are good frame buildings, desirably located, having a capacity of 150 pupils.

Flathead Agency, Mont.—The Government conducts a boarding school in rented buildings. These are very small and unsuitable for the purpose. St. Ignatius Mission School is 20 miles distant. The combined capacity of the two schools is inadequate to accommodate the children of the reservation.

Fort Shaw, Mont.—The training school at this place is the second largest in the Northwest, and from its location is specially adapted to the training of pupils in stock raising, such as is needed by the Indians in Montana. The school is well managed. Two dormitory buildings are needed to provide suitable quarters for the pupils, who are housed in old, insanitary adobe cottages originally constructed for residences, and are unsuitable for school purposes.

Fort Belknap, Mont.—The conditions at this school have changed for the better since last year. The attendance at the time of my visit was 101.

Fort Peck, Mont.—The two brick dormitories at this school have a capacity of 80 pupils each. The other buildings are constructed of logs and cottonwood posts set on end, which are now decayed so much as to be beyond repair. Better buildings are needed. The school is well filled and doing good work.

Blackfeet Agency, Mont.—The location of the Government school is an undesirable one, and the buildings are dilapidated. The proposition to build a new school on Cut Bank River, 4 miles northeast of the old school, has been strongly recommended.

Neah Bay Agency, Wash.—There are two day schools at this agency, one at Neah Bay, and the other at Quileute, 40 miles south of Neah Bay. School gardens are cultivated in connection with the class-room work.

Tulalip Agency, Wash.—There has been no school on the Tulalip Reservation since the destruction of the old plant last year, but steps are being taken to erect a modern school plant on a very desirable site at the agency. Day schools are maintained at Lummi, Swinomish and Port Madison reservations.

Puyallup Agency, Wash.—A boarding school is maintained at Puyallup, and day schools at Chehalis, Quinalt, Skokomish, Jamestown, and Port Gamble. The school building at Port Gamble is in good condition, but at each of the other day schools the buildings are exceedingly dilapidated. There are three public schools attended by Indian children on the Puyallup Reservation.

Colville Agency, Wash.—The school occupies the commodious buildings of old Fort Spokane military post. The location is a very desirable one. The management and work done is very satisfactory.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho.—This school is in a prosperous condition. It has a good farm and orchard and the climatic conditions are favorable to agricultural pursuits. There are several common schools on the reservation.

Lemhi, Idaho.—This is a small school in an isolated location. The girls' dormitory and class-room building are too small and in a bad state of repair.

Crow Agency, Mont.—Two schools are supported by the Government on the Crow Reservation. One is at the agency, and the other, a new school, is at Pryor, 70 miles west of the agency; both are well managed.

Tongue River Agency, Mont.—A day school is in operation at the agency, and a new boarding school is to be erected on the Little Rosebud River, 20 miles westward. The Indians are favorable to education and send many pupils to nonreservation schools.

With few exceptions, the schools have had a successful year. There has been a united effort to combine literary and industrial instruction in an intelligent manner, especially along agricultural lines, which has been productive of good results.

It is noticeable at schools where the tenure of office is long the most progress is being made. The employees seem more interested and devoted to the work of their particular departments, and from longer associations with the pupils and parents have greater influence with them than newer employees of the same ability.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR J. FRANKLIN HOUSE.

The Fifth district comprises all of North Dakota and all the territory east of the Missouri River, except the school at Pipestone, Minn., and the schools in South Dakota lying east of the river. There are in this district 26 Government boarding schools, 24 day schools, and 7 mission boarding schools, with a total enrollment of about 6,000 pupils.

The attendance, which has been largely of the free will and consent of the pupils and parents, has, I think, been fully equal if not better than ever before in the history of the schools. With one exception, the enrollment has been about equal to the capacity, and in a few instances pupils were refused admission on account of lack of accommodations. Though I have not the statistics at hand, I feel safe in saying there are 1,000 Indian children of school age in the district who are not attending any school. However, in view of the fact that the nonreservation schools of other districts draw annually from this territory, and as some of the people should soon be able to become a part of the State and thereby have access to the public schools, I recommend that no additional boarding-school accommodations be provided.

Much attention has been given to the industrial instruction and there has been much improvement in the equipment for this class of work. Many of the schools now have excellent farms and are supplied with the necessary farm machinery and domestic animals to give the boys valuable training in agricultural pursuits. There has been much systematic instruction in housekeeping and general work of the home given to the girls.

The employees in general have manifested much interest in their work, and have shown a desire to make the service better.

An institute held at Tomah, Wis., May 6 and 7 was well attended, and many subjects of interest and worth were discussed.

An effort is now being made to establish township government on the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin. A bill was passed by the last State legislature enabling them to create two townships. This will mean a slight taxation on their personal property for county and State purposes, but, as the Oneidas are quite well advanced in knowledge of county and State affairs and are fairly prosperous, it is believed they can take up these cares with credit. There are other reservations where a part or all of the people are perhaps able to follow a similar course, and all such should be encouraged to do so.

The selling of reservation lands belonging to heirs of deceased Indians will result in adding strength to self-government for Indians, for by some bona fide settlers, property owners, who will be interested in good government, will become a part of the local organization.

In view of the fact that these people are soon to become citizens, I would suggest that civil government, the right and duties of the citizen, receive more attention in the schools.

In conclusion, I wish to state that in many instances I have found returned students and those who have completed the work of the schools doing fully as well as could be expected, and it is especially gratifying to see so many of them during the vacation period at work either at their homes or for farmers, or at the factories, near the schools. Many instances might be mentioned that would do credit to any young person, no matter of what race. That some who return to their homes do not do better, is no more their fault than the result of the conditions that confront them, and in our anxiety to change these conditions great care should be taken that we do not subject these young persons to greater and worse evils than the well-organized and well-governed reservation.

REPORT OF JOHN CHARLES, SUPERVISOR OF CONSTRUCTION.

Practical education.—I would suggest that practical, rather than ornamental, education, is what is required. In the industrial departments the most practical instruction should be given. A large percentage of the boys and girls in the schools at present will follow agricultural pursuits, and should receive instruction in practical farming adapted to the requirements of their own location. They should also know how to erect a farm building, shoe a horse, repair a wagon or any other implement they are liable to use on their farm. The girls should receive instruction which would make them equally useful in their own branches.

Pupils should be impressed with the honesty of purpose in all things; that labor is honorable and time valuable; that the instructions they are receiving in industrial lines have a purpose which is intended to be of benefit to them, and that labor is necessary and honorable. The instruction given in the trades should be on the most practical lines. The boys should be employed on actual work which will show good results. Two log buildings recently erected at one of our northwestern schools by the school carpenter and pupils will prove more valuable to these particular boys than a similar amount of work on an expensive building.

REPORT OF D. W. MANCHESTER, U. S. SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT.

Rosebud, S. Dak.—A favorable report can be made concerning the schools on this reservation. The Government boarding school is an excellent plant; buildings are mostly brick, substantial and in good condition, fairly well arranged and adapted to their several uses. There is evidence of intelligent and efficient supervision by the superintendent, Mr. J. B. Tripp, and his wife, matron. The teachers seem to be awake to their duties and responsibilities, as also to their opportunities. The superintendent and matron exact faithful service and maintain healthful discipline. On the school farm there was an excellent herd of cows, hogs, and fowls. The school garden was something of which to be proud. An abundance of sweet corn and early vegetables were had, while there was promise of more of the later vegetables than the school would need or could use.

Seneca School, Wyandotte, Ind. T.—Scarcely a school anywhere among the Indians can show better results than this. These results give evidence of thorough, systematic, regulated effort, together with a proper conception of duties, situations, and conditions. There is an air of business-like intelligence and judgment in the management of this agency and school that is refreshing and encouraging. The location is delightful, grounds beautiful, fences, walks, and buildings in good repair, neat, and attractive. All the teachers here are among the very best, capable, thorough, and conscientious, and successful in their various departments. This is true of all, from the superintendent down.

St. George, Utah.—This school is small and very much handicapped in many respects. There is nothing cheerful, pleasant, attractive, or encouraging in any way. The schoolroom is small, inconvenient, and uncomfortable. The building occupied as a dining and cooking room is old, dilapidated, unsightly, and insanitary. There was one teacher for the school numbering some forty-five pupils. The superintendent of these Indians has done well considering the opportunities and facilities, and is entitled to much credit. Changes and improvements should be made here.

Moapa, Nev.—There are some 150 Indians of the same tribe as those at St. George, Utah, Paiute or Shivwits, without school facilities of any kind. Their children, thirty to forty of school age, are growing up in vice and ignorance. There is a building that could be utilized and occupied for school purposes, and these children brought under educational and civilizing influences.

Western Shoshoni, Nev.—The pupils at this school, about fifty in number, will average well in point of intelligence and as to progress made with most Indian children in school. Better buildings are needed, and can easily be constructed out of stone at hand. Much creditable supervision and work are being done.

REPORT OF THOMAS DOWNS, SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT.

The Colville Boarding School at old Fort Spokane, Wash., has about 200 pupils in attendance. The school is located in the buildings formerly occupied by the military authorities, which are in fairly good condition and well equipped for the work. The superintendent and all of the employees seemed to be in accord. My impression is that good work is being done at this school.

Two day schools are maintained at Neahbay, Wash. One is located in a fairly good building, while the other is in an old storeroom, poorly lighted and unsuitable for the work. About 60 pupils are in attendance at these two schools. I regard the principal teacher as a practical man in the schoolroom.

Fort Totten, N. Dak.—About 320 pupils are in attendance. The buildings are brick, and are in a good state of preservation and have plenty of light and ventilation. A new assembly hall has just been built under the supervision of the superintendent, who is a practical school man, full of energy and enthusiasm.

Wind River, Wyo.—The Wind River School has an average attendance of about 200 pupils. The buildings are composed of brick and were erected in 1892, and while the general design of the plant is good very poor materials and workmanship were used in the construction. The superintendent in charge of this school is young and efficient.

St. George, Utah.—The school at St. George, Utah, has been conducted for the past five years under the most trying circumstances. The schoolroom is a shed lean-to of wide boards for siding, roof, and floor. Shrinkage has left large cracks, through which the wind whistles in a most uncomfortable manner. The dormitories and all other quarters are canvas. An old stone building, originally built for a trader's store, thoroughly out of repair in every way, is used for dining room and kitchen. The superintendent deserves much credit for remaining at her post under such distressing circumstances. This is a day school, with about 40 in attendance. Good work, considering the miserable conditions described, is being done.

The Fort Hall School, in Idaho, is located in the old military buildings, which are considerably out of repair, being worn out by long use by the military department. A site has been selected and an appropriation made for new buildings. The superintendent is well qualified for the work intrusted to his care. Two hundred pupils are in attendance.

Lower Brule, S. Dak.—Preparations were in progress for the closing exercises, which were held while I was there. I was pleased with the proficiency shown by the pupils on this occasion. The superintendent is a conscientious, practical school man. Vacation being at hand, no other practical work has been witnessed.

The lessons gathered lead me to believe that the "day school," wherever it can be maintained, is the best thing for the Indians.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Phoenix, Ariz., August 18, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the thirteenth annual report of the Phoenix Indian Industrial School.

The total enrollment for the year was 825; the average attendance 701, representing 30 tribes.

The health of the pupils was good, but two deaths occurring at the school and few pupils being sent home on account of sickness.

Four boys and 8 girls, representing 7 tribes, graduated from the common school department. The class-room work is forceful and aggressive and is cutting a wide swath in Indian ignorance and primitive superstition.

Several new buildings have been erected during the year—a dairy barn, 262 by 31 feet, at a cost of \$5,871; a 1-story hospital, 123 by 27 feet, with a wing 38 by 37 feet, at a cost of \$8,931; a 2-story addition to the large boys' dormitory, 44½ by 76½ feet, with a 1-story wing, 21 by 25 feet, at a cost of \$10,000; and the addition to the dining hall, which cost \$11,973.61. This gives us a dining room 102 by 68 feet inside and 25 feet high, a large and well-arranged kitchen, and a bakery equipped with a large Petersen oven. The entire length of this building is 190 feet. A neat brick cottage with all modern improvements has been built by the school force, with the exception of the bricklaying and plastering.

In my opinion 750 pupils are enough for any Indian school, and while the present capacity, therefore, need not be increased, much remains to be done in giving permanency and solidarity to the plant. Many buildings needed to be thoroughly repaired, water and lighting systems renewed and extended, heating and sewerage systems improved, better provision made for employees' comfort and convenience, orchards and gardens planted, grounds further beautified, farm developed and stocked, including an increase of available water for irrigation, better equipment for trades school and industrial departments generally. During the year a great amount of substantial work of this character has been done and much more has been planned for the coming year.

The work in the various departments has been fully up to standard, and in most probably better than ever before. The importance of thorough industrial training for all classes of people is constantly being more fully appreciated, but its absolute necessity for the Indian is, happily, at last being generally recognized by Indian workers.

The old hospital will be thoroughly repaired and used for an "industrial cottage" for girls. A matron will be placed in charge of the cottage and a detail of girls, who will live together as a family for several weeks or months at a time. They will do their own cooking, sewing, washing, and dressmaking, care for their own cow, raise chickens, and keep house in the most homelike way possible. All will attend school half of each day. These few for the time being will escape from the monotonous features of institutional life, with the numerous roll calls, the long lines marching to meals in the large dining hall, the large dormitories, the steam laundry, the steam kitchen, and the factory-like sewing room. Individuality will be encouraged, and their desires for the good, the beautiful, and the true, it is hoped, will be more readily fed and strengthened.

The school band, which we are confident will rank with any in the service, has recently returned from a seven weeks' tour of Arizona and California, visiting the Grand Canyon and going as far north as San Francisco. They received the most complimentary notices at every point. Not only their high-class music, but the excellent conduct of the 25 boys was commented upon and given highest praise.

Among the official visitors of the year, Hon. William A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was especially welcome. Special Agent Frank M. Conser and Supervisor of Construction John Charles also made very agreeable and helpful visits. The school was also inspected by the members of the Senate Committee on Territories, and by reason of its location many interesting and distinguished persons annually visit the school and examine its work. The Federal and Territorial officials and citizens of Phoenix have manifested a deep interest and helpful spirit on all occasions.

A gathering of Indian workers of this district was held with the Phoenix school, December 27 to 30, 1902, which resulted in a lively interchange of ideas, broadening of the horizon, and the formation of many pleasant acquaintanceships.

I desire to express to the officers and teachers of the school my appreciation of their hearty support, to the Indian Office my thanks for prompt compliance with requests, for most courteous treatment and kindly assistance during the past year.

In conclusion, permit me to say that we enter upon the new year with every indication that it will be, as every succeeding year should be, the most successful in the history of the school.

Very respectfully,

C. W. GOODMAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA, *September 10, 1903.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Fort Bidwell Indian Industrial School at Fort Bidwell, Cal., for the fiscal year 1903.

On May 16, 1903, I took charge of this school, consequently there was but a short time of the school work until the close of the school for the summer vacation, hence, I have had no good opportunity for observing the progress made by the pupils in their school work during the year.

During the few weeks of school from May 16 to July 1, 1903, I, however, had ample opportunity to witness the demoralizing and degrading effect on the pupils of the Indian camps adjacent to the school. In addition to my observations and recommendations which I made regarding these Indian camps in my letter of July 15, 1903, I also have the honor to call your attention to the report of Mrs. Mary H. Manning, the teacher, who has had longer experience here with the degrading effect upon these children of these Indian camps. Thanks to your wise orders regarding these Indian camps and their abolishment, it is to be hoped that these children will have a better chance for more rapid progress.

Mrs. Manning reports as follows:

The progress of the children has not been entirely satisfactory. The presence on the grounds of two Indian camps, where there is always a certain amount of excitement dependent on gambling, the coming and going of transients, and drinking, with attendant dirt and disorder, and without the advantage of the home atmosphere and industries, has had a distinctly retrogressive influence on the pupils who have largely spent their recreation time there. This has resulted in a divided interest on the part of the pupils—in fact, in many cases there has not been even a divided interest—the school being unable to compete in gaining the attention and interest of the children against the excitement and charm of the camp life at the door. Particularly is this the case with many of the smaller children, who, attending two half sessions of school and not being detailed to work, but spending the long play hours in camp, have not been reached at all by the school. Also, the pupils, used to the daily dirt and squalor, do not learn to appreciate the order, cleanliness, and comfort of school life, so these qualities, instead of being enjoyed and becoming by use a necessary part of life and an ideal of higher living, become irksome as meaning work and infringement of liberty. I can not too strongly emphasize the degrading influence of these camps, which are schools for old and young alike in vagrancy, idleness, gambling, drunkenness, and immorality. Even in the poorest home there is a home influence—the family ties and associations, the home industries, the tendency to accumulate and care for personal belongings and property, and improve and decorate the home. These are all wanting in this kind of life; the individuals come and go but the camp with its loafery and dissolute attractions remains.

The allotments of many of the Indians are undoubtedly poor, and having fallen into habits of vagrancy, it may be almost impossible for the Indians to go upon them and unassisted make the best of them and establish such homes as circumstances might permit. No greater benefit could be conferred on these Paiutes by the Government than to give them the assistance of a farmer, a broad-minded, big-hearted, practical man, who could show them how to make the most out of unfavorable conditions of soil, water, and climate. Could they be got on their allotments, taught to make homes and gardens, to save their earnings, or expend them wisely in improvements, stock, and farm implements; could some have the judicious material assistance they really need in making a beginning, they would eventually be transformed from idle, shiftless nomads to a respectable, self-respecting, self-supporting part of the community. And I assuredly believe that many of them only need encouragement and instruction at the beginning, gladly to embrace the opportunity to make homes for their families.

A number of Indian men earn good wages—\$2.50 per day—during the six weeks or two months of hay harvest, and some few find employment a large part of the year on stock ranches and on the range. However, having no settled homes, there is no inducement to saving or wise investment, and most earnings are spent in the camps in gambling or otherwise foolishly or extravagantly.

The girls and women are, like most Indians, deft and artistic. They make buckskin gloves which, I believe, are readily sold, but the scarcity of deer makes the materials for their manufacture difficult to procure. Though they are not basket makers, only making use of basket work in the papoose basket and some coarse domestic utensils, there is no reason why they should not learn the art, materials being plentiful and convenient, and there would always be a local market for plain, useful baskets as well as for more artistic work. When the girls and women are fitted for it there will be some demand for their services as domestics and laundresses.

Condition of plant.—The buildings are quite well adapted to school purposes. They are quite well built, but will need the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for lumber and paint to protect them from the ravages of the weather.

Present enrollment and average attendance.—There are enrolled for the past year 52 pupils with an average attendance of 44 for the year. An encouraging fact was that during the last month of the school year the attendance and average for that month was the best of the year and the children all remained until the close of the school term, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was so pleasant as to tempt the Indian boys and girls "to hie to the mountains."

Probable increase or decrease.—I can see no reason why there should be a probable decrease in the attendance at this school. There undoubtedly should be a marked increase in the attendance here. Whether or not we will be able to bring this about remains to be seen. For the past four years my predecessor, Superintendent Horton H. Miller evidently worked ably and faithfully to bring about this desired result and with but little encouragement from the results obtained. It is estimated that there are about 300 Indian children of school age tributary to this school. They include the Paiute and Pit River Indians, being nearly equally divided. The children attending here are almost all Paiute, as the Pit River Indians indulge in the forlorn hope that if they will not send their children to the Fort Bidwell school the Government will be forced to build a boarding school for the Pit River Indians in their neighborhood. I am reliably informed that they are encouraged in this foolish action by certain white people who certainly do not have the best interests of these Pit River Indian children at heart. What we may be able to accomplish with these Pit River Indians is an unsolved problem.

In my recent visit among the Indian camps en route to and from Burns, Oreg., and also at Burns, Oreg., I found a number of children who had never been in school. I feel that these visits will soon be productive of good results, and certainly should increase the attendance at this school. Chief Otceho was with me in my visits to these camps and kindly advised his people to send their children to school. Evidently the Paiutes have a great deal of veneration for their old chief, and in the near future I have hopes of seeing the attendance here increased as the result of these visits. In my visit at Burns, Oreg., I received most valuable assistance and encouragement in my work by all of the leading citizens there. I am particularly indebted to Dr. W. L. Marsden, Hon. Charles W. Parrish, Hon. George S. Sizemore, B. Brown, esq., and many others, for their interest and cooperation in my work among the Indians at Burns.

The scholastic population from which the school is supported is given above.

Sewerage.—The sewerage is disposed of by being run into ditches, which carry it on to the fields at a distance from the school plant. This seems to be fairly satisfactory.

The water supply.—The water supply is obtained from an adjacent mountain canyon, and is stored in a reservoir, at a good elevation above the school, in a canyon west of the school plant. This will need the expenditure of some money shortly in order to keep it in repair, as the dam and reservoir are old and the dam liable to give way, thereby depriving the plant of water and fire protection.

Heating and lighting.—The heating is accomplished by means of numerous wood stoves and the lighting by coal-oil lamps. One of the greatest dangers to the plant is from the numerous coal-oil lamps which must be used. At a comparatively small expense this plant could be lighted by electricity. There is ample water power, now unused, which can be utilized for running the dynamo, and the cost would be really the installation of the plant, which would in time be saved in the money now annually spent for coal oil.

Recommendations.—First. I would respectfully recommend that \$600 be allowed for lumber and painting in order to protect the buildings and preserve them from further decay.

Second. I would respectfully recommend that \$600 be allowed for repair of water system. There is but one fire hydrant, which is old and broken, for the protection of this entire plant.

Third. I would respectfully recommend that \$2,000 be allowed for turbine wheel and installation of electric-light plant and power for running machinery, in order that industries may be taught and the work of the school in this line made more effective. The electric-light plant would lessen the danger of fire and in time would save its cost, as it can be run by water power.

In conclusion, permit me to express my appreciation of the hearty cooperation of the employees of this school in my endeavors for its upbuilding. Permit me to also express to you and your office my appreciation of the promptness and kindness in your cooperation in the work of this school.

Very respectfully submitted.

CHARLES D. RAKESTRAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Greenville, Cal., July 16, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information this my third annual report of the Greenville Indian Industrial School, located near the village of Greenville, Plumas County, Cal.

Literary.—Of my three years' administration, the year just closed has been by far the most satisfactory. There has been no interruption of the schoolroom work for any cause whatever, and steady progress has been made in all classes.

The class-room garden, required in the course of study, has been faithfully attended to and wonderful interest was manifested by both pupils and teachers. For this purpose a piece of ground had to be prepared for the needs of the children. This was begun early and cleared of stones and a vast quantity of dressing applied, with the result that the garden did well from the beginning. This garden is located so that the water which passes the power wheel at the laundry is used for irrigation, thus making the vegetables grow "with water that is past." Seeds were planted in paper boxes in the schoolrooms and transplanted when danger from frost was past.

Industrial.—The work of the sewing room and laundry have been done with the usual efficiency and each is deserving of much commendation.

The greatest undertaking of the year under the industrial teacher was the construction of a "blind ditch" to carry off the surplus water that comes from the hillside and has heretofore percolated into the cellar. This was a huge undertaking, as great rocks had to be blasted out and the ditch dug deep and long. It is reasonably certain now that we shall have a dry cellar next spring instead of a lake under the kitchen, as usual at that time of the year. All down pipes have been flumed at least ten feet from the building, as required in the regulations, considerable wood has been cut, and the usual attention given to the garden, which is doing nicely and furnishing an abundance of vegetables for the tables. The regular school garden is separate from the schoolroom garden. In addition, all repairs have been kept up.

Sanitary.—There have been no deaths in the school, nor have any pupils died outside of the school during the year. There have been no cases of protracted sickness. The health of the children has been remarkable.

Employees.—It has been nearly three years since there has been a change in any of the positions here except that of cook. The employees consider themselves as fixtures and take as much interest in the welfare of the school as they could do, if they owned it. We now have a permanent cook who is perfectly satisfactory and hope she will remain with us. It is also to be hoped that the present force of employees will remain and continue their interest.

Needs.—We are sadly in need of a hospital. The dormitories are the only places available for sick children, and when there is sickness it is necessary to put the sick and well together, a condition not at all desirable. Supervisor Holland strongly advised the building of a hospital of two wards, and I take this opportunity to emphasize the need of one.

From year to year I have pointed out the necessity of closets in the dormitories. The unsanitary, ill-smelling cans are a constant menace to the health of the children and should be replaced by modern flushing closets.

The subject of a modern heating and lighting plant has been treated in my report on needs of the school recently required. Some of the floors have worn so that the laying of new ones can not longer be delayed.

Official visits.—I acknowledge a very pleasant and profitable visit from Supervisor Holland in January and another from Inspector Jenkins the latter part of June. I am pleased to report that every suggestion made by these gentlemen has been fully complied with.

The comparative prosperity of the school in point of attendance may be seen from the following statements: Enrollment for 1902, 71; enrollment for 1903, 83, per

cent gain, 17; average attendance for 1902, 63; average attendance for 1903, 69; per cent gain, 10.

I am grateful to the Office and the employees of the school for assistance in making the work of the year successful.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

CHARLES E. SHELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS AT RIVERSIDE AND PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE, CAL., *September 10, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the Riverside and Perris schools for the year 1903, viz:

Average attendance for the combined schools was 436; enrollment, 554. The year was an eventful one in many ways, as the organization and equipment of a new school necessarily rendered the conditions very difficult to handle. Lack of funds to secure needed equipment made it essential to curtail the number of employees, furloughing some and transferring others, all of which gave the school some unpleasant notoriety; yet with all of the difficulties we maintained the school work throughout the year and really accomplished good and effective work.

The farm has been well handled during the past season, furnishing the schools with ample vegetables and farm products.

The outing system was a success from the start, over 250 pupils securing advantage of same.

The cost of the plant as it stands is about \$175,000, and with the \$95,000 now available will increase the efficiency and capacity of same so that 500 pupils can be accommodated. With shops for boys, training building for girls, and well arranged farm industrial buildings, the school will be in good shape for practical training.

At Perris we kept about 100 of the smaller pupils, and outside of the schoolroom but little instruction was given.

I thank the office for its liberal and strong support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September 10, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my thirteenth annual report of the Grand Junction Indian Training School, it being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

General.—Since my last annual report there has been a decided improvement in the general appearance of the plant, due largely to growth of trees and shrubbery and the application of paint. The yard plan has been more extensively worked out, and from advantageous view-point looks well as to walks and drives. We were unfortunate in growing lawn grass. Whether the unusually late, cold spring caused grass seed to rot in the ground or whether the fault was in the seed I have been unable to determine, but only about 10 per cent of the seed germinated; this will necessitate doing the work of seeding again. Notwithstanding that the year has been the only one of its kind in the known history of Grand Valley, the general results have closely approached the best we have ever known.

Industrial work.—While the industrial work as a whole is subject to the same criticism I made last year, to some extent it has been improved almost throughout. This work suffered some in the carpenter shop, occasioned by changes in attempts to secure efficient employees and the lack of employees in the shop. On the other hand, the industrial work in the kitchen and dining room made a decided improvement.

Literary work.—The literary work of the year was more satisfactory throughout than during the previous year.

Water and sewerage.—There has been no improvement in the condition of either water or sewer systems, except that plans for new systems have been decided upon and some deeds and contracts have been drawn and signed looking to the forwarding of the execution of the plans. At present we are delayed by lack of signature to

an agreement, because of the fact that one of the principals is on a vacation somewhere in Europe.

Improvements needed.—Mess hall and employees' quarters. This should contain a dining room capable of seating comfortably 250 pupils; china closet and linen closet; a kitchen of capacity equal to that of the dining room, with closets for kitchen furniture and baking utensils; storeroom capable of holding two weeks' supplies of subsistence; bread room for two days' supply. In front of the dining room should be halls or vestibules large enough to hold the outer clothing of all the dining room will accommodate, and either above the dining room in this building or in a separate building should be ten rooms for employees, with sitting rooms, baths, and closets. Steam heating plant should be installed as building is constructed.

Superintendent's cottage.—Three thousand five hundred dollars should be appropriated for the construction of a superintendent's cottage.

As appropriation of \$7,625 is available for installation of steam heat, we hope and expect to get rid of the soft-coal stoves scattered over the plant before another annual report is due.

New laundry.—The failure to get bids for a new laundry leaves us without adequate provision in that line. An appropriation has been asked in the hope that we may secure a building in which we can install the laundry machinery secured while advertisement for the new building was running.

School products during the year have been as follows:

From the sewing room and shoe shop:		From the farm and garden—	
Aprons	66	Continued.	
Pillowcases	50	Squashes.... pounds..	1, 214
Tablecloths	58	Cow beets .....do.....	13, 000
Curtains	46	Radishes .....do.....	221
Drawers	92	Peas .....do.....	1, 281
Dresses	282	String beans .....do.....	444
Sheets	244	Onions .....do.....	290
Shirts	18	Sweet corn.....do.....	6, 247
Skirts	5	Honey .....do.....	60
Underwear .. suits..	277	Beef from herd.....do.....	2, 859
Towels	249	Carrots .....do.....	800
Pants	9	Cucumbers .....do.....	660
Shoes pairs..	708	Kaffir corn .....do.....	6, 240
From the farm and garden:		Turnips .....do.....	3, 200
Alfalfa hay..... tons..	167	Milk gallons..	11, 169
Oats hay .....do.....	20	Butter .....pounds..	199
Sorghum .....pounds..	4, 500	Chickens .....dozen..	10
Muskmelons ..do.....	2, 540	Turkeys .....do.....	15
Pumpkins .....do.....	8, 060	Belgian hares	28

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., July 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as the twentieth annual report of Haskell Institute, the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. The year 1903 was an eventful one for Haskell Institute, a series of fortunes and misfortunes having followed each other in close proximity throughout the year.

Among the fortunes of the year were the completion and occupancy of Curtis Hall, the beautiful and commodious domestic science building, to be devoted entirely to the domestic training of the girls. This gift from the Government should be considered by the girls who are able to secure admittance to Haskell a great fortune.

For the boys, the purchase of the additional farm land is just as great a fortune.

It has been the hope of the present management of Haskell Institute during the past sixteen and one-half years, the entire time of his connection with the institution, some day to see it so developed and organized as to make it in its relation to

Indian schools what colleges and universities are to the public school system of the country, viz, a finishing school. The following brief history of the institution and account of its many departments will convey to your Office and to the interested public how nearly that hope has been realized.

It is the custom in Lawrence when strangers are in town to take them to the summit of Mount Oread to visit the Kansas State University and to show them the beautiful landscape below. The view is a magnificent one, and is so pronounced by those who have visited all parts of the United States and in other lands. One point of interest that attracts the eye in this beautiful scene is Haskell Institute, the Indian training school, situated a short distance south of the city limits. With its many vine-draped buildings of native stone, its numerous trees and well-kept grounds, it is a noticeable part of the charming picture.

This institution was located at Lawrence because it was thought wise to have one of the large Indian industrial schools in the central part of the United States, that it might be easily reached by the tribes on the north, south, and west. As Kansas is an agricultural and stock-raising State, pupils learn these industries as well as the different trades. The name "Haskell" was given in honor of Congressman Dudley C. Haskell, who was instrumental in having the school located at Lawrence.

Maj. James M. Haworth, the first superintendent of Indian schools, selected the site for the three original buildings. On September 1, 1884, the school was opened with 14 pupils, all boys. Dr. James Marvin, who was for a number of years chancellor of the State University, was the first superintendent. Six others have followed—Colonel Grabowski, ex-Governor Robinson, Col. Oscar E. Learnard, Dr. Charles F. Meserve, Mr. John A. Swett, and the present superintendent, Mr. Hervey B. Peairs.

In the nearly nineteen years of its existence the growth of the school has been steady and encouraging. The original farm contained 280 acres; there are now nearly 1,000. New buildings have been added until instead of three there are about fifty, including boys' and girls' dormitories, chapel, school building, domestic building, storeroom, hospital, shop buildings, office, residences, and barns. From 14 pupils the number has increased to 700. The first year the industries taught were carpentry, shoemaking, farming, sewing, and housework. To these have been added wagon making, painting, tailoring, printing, dairying, gardening, masonry, baking, nursing, laundering, blacksmithing, plastering, harness making, forging, steam fitting, and engineering. There are also the special departments of domestic science, domestic art, and manual training—which includes mechanical drawing and woodwork. The school work is graded as in city schools. There is also a kindergarten and a model school. The large addition to the school building has provided 14 light, airy new class rooms.

Academic department.—The literary course includes one year's kindergarten work, four years of primary, four of intermediate, a junior and a senior year. The work throughout is practical, and in more advanced grades the pupils learn the business laws and forms so necessary in everyday life and occupations. The first, second, and third grades, inclusive, form the model school, in charge of the critic teacher and four assistants, graduates from the normal department. The work from the seventh grade up is departmental.

Music.—Vocal music is taught to all classes. A few pupils are given piano lessons. A choir of 16 voices furnishes music on Sundays. There is also a mixed chorus of 36 voices. The band has 40 members, a fine leader, and furnishes excellent music. A six weeks' engagement in Colorado will give the band boys employment and a pleasant outing this summer.

Library.—The library is open all day and every evening. There are nearly 1,000 volumes, including reference books for the teachers and pupils, natural science, literature, history, biography, travel, poetry, and fiction. One section contains books on nursing, cooking, farming, gardening, painting, blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, engineering, and masonry. There are also nearly all the standard magazines, several daily and a large number of weekly newspapers in the library.

Literary societies.—There are four literary societies which hold their meetings on two Friday evenings of each month. The Sarah A. Brown and Montezuma societies have as members all girls above the fifth grade; the Lincoln and Invincible societies, the boys from the same grades. Each society is governed by officers of its own choosing from among the members. A teacher is present each evening as critic.

Domestic science.—The girls have always been taught to make their own beds properly, to sweep, dust, mop, and put in order their own rooms and the halls, to wash dishes and set tables neatly. Some of them also learned to cook, but a more thorough training in the science of home making was felt to be necessary, and five years ago the department of domestic science was opened with a competent instructor in charge. The work since then has been systematic. The girls are taught not only

to plan and prepare appetizing meals, but to do the many different things that a good housekeeper and home maker should know about. They learn to build a fire and care for a cook stove properly, to wash dishes thoroughly, to sweep, dust, and scrub in the best way; to take care of milk and to make butter. They are taught the uses of different kinds of food, how bread should be baked and meat cooked to be easily digested, and to avoid unwholesome articles of diet. Their instructor believes that many of the ills of life can be avoided if wives and mothers know how to prepare wholesome food that nourishes the body instead of irritating the stomach, thus causing dyspepsia, bad temper, and kindred troubles.

Last fall when the domestic building was completed this department was changed from the girls' building into the present commodious quarters in the new building. Two halls, a pleasant sitting room furnished with woven rugs, willow chairs, pretty seats made in the carpenter shop, pictures, and specimens of Indian work; a cheerful dining room with neat, well-set tables, sideboard, plants, and other necessary furnishings; a large, airy kitchen with an array of cupboards, closets, cooking utensils, and other conveniences that delight a housekeeper's heart, are the rooms that form the home of the housekeepers. There is also a large milk room in the cellar where the milk and butter are cared for.

Special attention is given to the preparation of meals that are not expensive, and to making appetizing dishes of "scraps." "Let nothing be wasted" is one of the many excellent lessons taught here.

Mrs. Johnson also instructs her girls in basketry, and not only baskets but pretty napkin rings are manufactured.

The work throughout is made practical as well as pleasant, and the value of this training and experience to the girls and its effect upon their future lives can not be measured.

Domestic art.—The girls have been taught, since the organization of the school, to do plain sewing neatly and thoroughly. But it was impossible for the busy seamstress, with so many articles of clothing to make, to spend as much time as was needed to teach the art scientifically, so arrangements were made for a new department. The seamstress still has her detail, and manufactures the sheets, pillowcases, towels, curtains, underwear for both boys and girls, table cloths, dresses, etc. The domestic art department was established three years ago, and the girls in the different classes are learning to do their work in a scientific as well as practical manner. They learn to thread a needle and hold it properly, to tie the right kind of a knot, to fold hems, to match stripes in mending so that the garment will not look mended, to darn a tear so cleverly that it does not show, to hemstitch, catstitch, featherstitch, backstitch, and other and various kinds of stitching, to fell and make French seams. The little girls make tiny sets of clothing for their dolls, and hemstitch little handkerchiefs. The large girls make suits of underwear, both plain and trimmed, with hand work so fine that it seems remarkable. They also make dresses of cotton and wool, finishing the course with a stylish cloth gown. Nor is this all. Hats are also made and trimmed, and some instruction is given to fancy work. Another important part of the work is drafting patterns.

Trades.—Not alone are the hearts and minds of the girls and boys trained, but the hands also. Skillful workmen are in charge of the different industrial departments, all of which are under the superintendent of industries, a man of wide experience. The different trades taught the pupils have already been mentioned. It is the endeavor to teach these in so thorough and practical a way that the pupil who finishes the course in any one of them is capable of earning a living by means of that trade. That this is done is shown by the reports received from different ones who are earning good wages. Not all the graduates from the industrial departments are employed in the Indian Service, but many are working side by side with their white brothers, and receiving as high wages. They are encouraged to do this, and not to depend on being employed by their kind "Uncle Sam." Each year improvements are made in the trades department, and this "onward and upward" movement will continue.

Agriculture.—Farming and gardening have always been taught to the boys at Haskell. This year, with the addition of nearly 300 acres to the farm and another experienced farmer, many more boys are learning to plow, to plant, and to cultivate the soil. The climate and soil of Kansas are such that a great variety of grains and vegetables can be grown, in fact, almost everything will grow here, but the usual crops are corn, wheat, oats, clover, alfalfa, timothy, sugar beets, sorghum, Kaffir corn, broom corn, flax, sugar corn, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, cabbage, beans, turnips, carrots, lettuce, parsnips, radishes, squashes, beets, pumpkins, cauliflower. The fruits raised in Kansas are apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries, and currants. Thus the boys can

learn the manner of growing many different things instead of a limited few as in some climates.

The dairy.—The dairy department is in charge of a capable man who understands not only how to do the work, but how to teach the boys to do it properly. The herd now numbers 90 head of fine grade cows—not thoroughbreds, but high-grade animals. Each boy has certain cows to milk, and a record is kept of each cow's milk. The boys are taught what kind of food cows require, the necessity of an abundance of pure water, and other points that every dairyman and farmer should know.

Physical training.—This is an age of devotion to physical culture and athletic sports, and at Haskell Institute it is the theory that a strong mind is much better housed in a strong body than a weak one. This theory is carried out, as the writer on educational gymnastics says, "by suitable movements increasing the strength of the body, thus developing freshness of mind, resoluteness, and courage." Simple gymnastics in the class room, exercises with dumb bells and Indian clubs in the gymnasium are means employed to develop strength of body. Outdoor sports are also encouraged. The boys run, jump, play baseball and football, while their sisters take long walks and in certain seasons play basketball.

Religious.—Sunday school is held each Sunday morning. Immediately after it closes the pupils have the privilege of attending the service in the churches of their choice in town. In the afternoon a short undenominational service is held. In the evening the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, the Sunshine Circle (the little girls' society), and the Volunteers (the small boys' society) have meetings. Rev. T. J. Downey, of the Catholic church in Lawrence, meets the girls of his church on Sunday afternoon and the boys on Monday evening.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. PEAIRS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., *August 17, 1903.*

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the service, I respectfully submit the following annual report:

The average attendance for the past year has been 280, an advance of 37 over last year. The general health of pupils has been remarkably good. Their progress along the various lines of work for which they were brought here has been excellent.

Literary work has been helped by the introduction of manual training into the class rooms, not in pages of foolscap covered with written work, but in true mental activity. This introduction of sewing, sloyd, dairying, agriculture into the class-room exercises has also helped the literary work when wisely coordinated with it. This manual training has in all cases been of up-to-date teaching and been limited to the making of articles needed by pupils for immediate use, and interest in consequence has not lagged.

In industrial departments the work has enlarged in scope. An apple crop of 700 bushels, and the first fruiting of young peach, plum, cherry, and pear trees, grapes, etc., has given a great stimulus to the lessons in fruit culture. Positive advancement has been shown in increasing the fertility of the farm with fertilizers and drain tile. Increased returns in vegetables, fruit, milk, and butter served on the dining-room tables have aided in centering interest in this work.

Carpentry has also enlarged its field in providing work for every boy in school weekly.

Interest in domestic economy and butter making probably exceeds all else, but sewing has not lagged, as is shown by the fact that the amount of work turned off is no whit inferior in quality or quantity, under the direction of a pupil seamstress, than formerly.

The evening lectures by heads of departments on subjects of general interest, each in his particular line of work, have enlivened the industries and given life also to the classroom work.

The establishment of a summer normal at the State normal at Mount Pleasant, supported by State appropriations, has this year offered advantages to employees of this school, probably unexcelled anywhere. Specialists of national reputation, including G. Stanley Hall, gave to these lectures special value and importance.

The more important material improvements at the school include a steam deep-well pump; a pump house inclosing pump and well and opening into the boiler house; an extension of the basement stables for stock; paving with cement the areas between the ells in the rear of the dormitories; flooring with cement the basement of one of these ells; the purchase of a new brass washer; resetting the old boiler; calcimining the walls of the old dormitory; constructing manholes to sewer from kitchen and bakery, etc.

The new well has continued its supply of 50 gallons per minute without fail. With the improvements in water supply provided for by the last appropriation the equipment in this respect will undoubtedly be complete. With the repairs and improvements fund provided, the remodeling and reconstruction of the sewer outlet will make this complete.

Without going into details, it will suffice to report that the school has contributed a goodly share of the labor in many of the repairs and improvements of the past year.

I take this occasion to acknowledge my obligations to you for the appropriations provided and for valuable aid in directions and suggestions.

Very respectfully,

E. C. NARDIN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

INDIAN SCHOOL, MORRIS, MINN., *September 1, 1903.*

SIR: I have the following to offer as my annual report of the Morris Industrial School for the fiscal year of 1903.

Financial.—The school received appropriations for support and education of 150 pupils, also for erection of barn, \$3,000, for remodeling dining room, \$2,500, and for "General repairs and improvements, \$1,000." Of the support fund about \$3,000 was unused and reverted to the Treasury, although an average attendance of 165 was maintained.

Attendance.—Pupils are received from the reservations of Minnesota and North Dakota and from the Sisseton Agency in South Dakota. At present they are mostly Chippewa children. The school was filled by September 1 and so remained throughout the year. There were 15 desertions during the year, 5 of whom were returned. Pupils range in age from 8 to 20 years, the attendance of boys and girls being approximately equal. During the summer and autumn of 1902 over 50 "white Indians" were sent home and their places filled with Indian pupils from reservations.

Health and sanitation.—There was an epidemic of diphtheria during the first half of the year, affecting 9 pupils, and there were 11 cases of measles in May and June. No death resulted from either disease. There was 1 death during the year, from a mastoid abscess. Seven pupils were sent home on account of ill health, and 2 of these have since died. Medical attendance has been prompt and satisfactory, being furnished by contract at a cost of \$400 per year. The new hospital was in use after October 1, and has been of great value in the isolation of contagious diseases. The water supply is good and adequate and bathing facilities satisfactory.

Literary.—Academic work includes the eighth grade. Kindergarten work, proper, is no longer done, as the smallest children are not now received. There have been no graduates within the past two years, but we hope to have a small class at the close of another year. No "Native industries" have been taught in the schoolrooms.

During the winter weekly lectures were given by the farmer and the superintendent to the boys on topics related to the farm, and by the matron and her associates to the girls on domestic subjects. Pupils have been kept informed of proposed improvements, and suggestions for the betterment of the school have been invited and received from them. Invoices and other office papers are at the disposal of teachers, and are used with a view to teaching pupils the cost of things they use.

A change in the position of principal teacher took place December 1, resulting in a marked improvement in this department. The promotion of the intermediate teacher caused some inconvenience, owing to the delay in filling the vacancy.

The literary society managed, almost wholly by pupils, did excellent work during the year.

Musical.—The position of bandmaster was authorized September 1 and the services of a competent teacher secured. This arrangement whereby a professional musician teaches music is found vastly superior to that where band leadership must be carried

by some employee as a side line. Vocal music was successfully taught by the primary teacher to all grades, and piano lessons were given to a limited number by the same teacher. Our school chorus took part in several public entertainments in the village of Morris and was highly complimented by competent judges. The band made substantial progress and, especially during the latter part of the year, furnished excellent music for a number of public occasions.

Industrial.—The farm and garden have been well managed. No tillable land was unused and no crops run by weeds. The farm produced all hay, grain, and roots for the horses and cattle and all the vegetables that could be used by the pupils during the year. The principal farm crops are millet and wild hay, oats, barley, corn, and stock beets. The garden produces potatoes, corn, beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, cabbage, and onions. We have had no crop failures and have at least equaled our neighbors in the quantity and quality of products.

In carpentry the boys have had excellent experience under competent instructors in remodeling the girls' old building for the purposes of a dining hall. This work with necessary repairs has kept the carpenter and his detail busy during the entire year.

Two boys have had training in firing heating boilers and one has become a competent printer in a Morris printing office.

In the domestic departments excellent training has been given the girls in sewing, cutting, and fitting, and, during a part of the year, in laundry work. No facilities existed for proper instruction in cooking except for a few girls. This defect will soon be remedied, as rooms are now almost ready for class use in cooking. Some very creditable beadwork and fancy needlework was done in the sewing room.

Discipline.—No case of drunkenness, or even of the use of intoxicants by a pupil, has come to my notice within the past two years. The use of tobacco is prohibited and the prohibition enforced to a gratifying degree. There have been few serious infractions of the school rules. Most of the pupils have a commendable pride in their own and the school's reputation, and this has aided in maintaining discipline. Three boys have been expelled.

Employees.—Several changes were made in the employees' force during the year, and yet the work has progressed in all departments without serious interruption. For the year 1904 an additional assistant in the kitchen and a horsekeeper for the hospital have been provided, making a force of 19 employees, including 3 Indian assistants.

Improvements.—The general plan outlined to your office two years ago for the improvement of the school has been followed as far as means and time would allow. The work of remodeling the building for a dining hall is about completed. In this building are also the employees' club quarters, the office, sewing room, and most of the employees' rooms. The barn, long needed, is at last under process of construction.

A superintendent's cottage, laundry, and steam heat for the dining hall have been authorized. An assembly hall and the extension of the sewer system are now the most urgent needs. The enlargement of the school has not been contemplated.

Associations.—Teachers and other employees have met with the teachers in the public schools of Morris, participating in their programmes. One employee attended the district institute at Tomah, Wis., and three the department of Indian education at Boston.

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. BROWN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT VERMILLION LAKE, MINN.

VERMILLION LAKE SCHOOL,
Tower, Minn., August 26, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with custom and instructions I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of this school. The year was an uneventful one and no extended report is necessary.

The industrial training has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The cooking, sewing, and laundering of our Indian girls would reflect credit on any girls of the same age. While there is no complaint about the work of the boys, their progress has not been equal to that of the girls, owing partly to frequent changes in employees and partly to lack of conveniences. The farm and garden again supplied an abundance of vegetables.

The schoolroom work was the best we have yet obtained and was gratifying to all interested.

An epidemic of measles occurred in January and February. Half the pupils were sick at one time, seriously disturbing the ordinary routine and calling for much extra and unusual work. One death resulted.

The weeding out of mixed bloods, comprising a large percentage of our former enrollment, considerably decreased the attendance, but I believe raised the general tone of the school.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER H. GATES,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August 29, 1903.*

SIR: A thoughtful study of the resources of this State and the conditions prevailing on the various reservations impresses me this year more than any previous year of the importance of agriculture, horticulture, cattle raising, dairying and things pertaining thereto, and confirming my belief that other industries should be supplemental.

I submit herewith the eleventh annual report of the school, and will say that while there is much room for improvement, and what advancement has been made during these years has been gradual, still there has been a very great improvement on the whole and while the school has not kept pace with the wonderful growth of this State, still the present indications are that we are leading up to a point whereby we will be able to go forward more rapidly and be on an equal footing with our neighbors.

During the past year we have been favored with two visits from the supervisor of this district, one each from the supervisors of construction, irrigation, and agriculture in the order named, all of whom have visited the school in a very favorable time for them to see its possibilities. We have had a preliminary survey of an irrigation ditch, looking forward to the covering of several thousand acres of the farm. This ditch can be placed for about \$20,000, making land that is now practically valueless very valuable, and while it is not the intention to neglect the educational feature for the commercial, both can be carried on successfully and the school made self-supporting to a considerable extent.

We have 46 head of horses, part of which are old and worthless. We have, however, an increase of 7 fine colts and with the purchase of a few young brood mares this school will soon not only supply its own horses but have horses for sale.

We have 450 head of cattle, known as range cattle. These are of high grade and in excellent condition, and with the present favorable prospects of water we expect within a few years largely to increase the herd. In addition to these cattle, we have purchased 36 head of pure bred, registered shorthorn cattle, 30 of which are heifers. These are being kept distinct from the school herd. We expect this bunch of cattle to be an object lesson for the school and that the boys will take much interest in them. It is the intention to improve with these cattle the present grade of the school herd and at the same time, from an annual sale of bull calves, add something to the resources of the school.

Conditions are ideal for individual allotments to responsible pupils for carrying on farming as it is done in this section. The school is exceedingly fortunate in its location, inasmuch as the conditions, climatic and otherwise, are very similar to those prevailing on all the reservations of the territory from which the school draws, so that a pupil having completed the course here can return to his home and take up the work there intelligently.

Having had very little material with which to improve and repair the plant, there has not been a great deal done on this line. The contractors are now on the ground and are pushing to completion a water and sewer system for the school which will be of much value.

Some of the pupils and instructors had the privilege during the year of visiting all of the State educational institutions as well as many of the city high schools. These visits have been very helpful, and I am sure there has been a mutual acquaintance developed thereby that will eventually be helpful to the Indians as well as to the State.

There are few people of the State who have stopped to realize the importance of the Indian question to the State, but there has been a noticeable change during the past few years, and through the friendliness and interest of the press and friends of

Indian education there has been a very marked improvement. The Great Falls Morning Tribune and Evening Leader have been especially kind in this respect.

It is the hope of those interested in the school that it will be pushed to its fullest capacity and that Congress will see fit to provide liberally for its maintenance and improvement.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., August 10, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The year's work on the whole has been successful. The industrial work has been better organized and carried out. Every pupil in school has received industrial training. The boys have been detailed to shops, farm, dairy, or when too small for this, to manual training classes; so that all the boys are learning the use of tools.

The girls have been detailed for cooking, sewing, laundering, housekeeping, and all have received systematic instruction in sewing, cutting, fitting garments, etc.

Work in nature study and agriculture has been done in all schoolrooms. In the advanced grades a good deal of time has been devoted to agriculture. To make this work practical the teachers were given plots of ground which they divided into small gardens and assigned to their pupils. Every pupil in school had a little garden for vegetables. Seeds were studied—planting, germination, and growth of plants in boxes in the schoolrooms. Seeds were also studied to familiarize pupils with the different kinds. Calculations were made on the quantity of seeds needed to plant the different gardens. Nothing in school has excited more interest than these individual gardens. A large quantity of vegetables has been raised on these little gardens and used on the tables. The school garden proper is cultivated independent of the children's gardens.

About 1,200 linear feet of brick walk has replaced the old wooden walk in front. Nearly all the plumbing of the school has had to be torn out and replaced with better. Considerable sewer pipe has had to be taken up and manholes made to get proper drainage. Cement floors in wash and bathrooms in the boys' building have replaced wooden ones. The old school building has been remodeled into employee's quarters, mess kitchen, dining room and sewing room. The hospital, which is being built near the school fence, is nearing completion. It will be a splendid building for the purpose, and add much to the appearance of the grounds. Bath tubs have been installed in both the boys' and girls' homes. A large porch was built in front of the girls' building covering the entry to the basement. It adds a good deal also to the appearance of the building.

The unsightly ditch which has run through the school grounds between the boys' building and dining room, and which at times has flooded all the buildings, has been turned. It entered the school farm at the northwest corner and ran nearly south through to the railroad and then east. A large ditch has been cut from point of entry into school farm east to the orchard and then south to the railroad. A dam was made across the draw forming the original channel, thus diverting the water coming from the hills to the northwest around the buildings and school grounds. The ditch is 4,000 feet long, from 12 to 20 feet wide, and from 2 to 7 feet deep. We can now grade the grounds in front, fill the ditch, and have a level lawn.

The health of the school has been good. No deaths have occurred during the year.

The new power house and improvement in steam plant now under advertisement and the water system which is to be installed and new barn which is to be built this year will materially aid in making this a good school plant.

Aside from the large amount of work that has been done on the farm, garden, and dairy, in the shops and on the buildings during vacation, more than 100 boys have been working for farmers near here. One section of boys get out at a time, the others remaining to do the school work.

A heavy snowstorm and freeze late in the spring killed nearly all the fruit, but we will have a good crop on the farm and abundance of feed for dairy.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 24, 1903.

Sir. The annual report of this school for the fiscal year just closed is respectfully submitted.

The Fort Totten school is conducted in two departments, the headquarters at the old Fort Totten military location with a capacity of about 230 pupils when properly developed, and the Grey Nuns department 1 mile north with a capacity of about 120 pupils. The appropriation for the last fiscal year was for 300 pupils.

The total enrollment for the entire school year was 385 pupils and the average attendance was 312½. About one-third of this enrollment was from the Devils Lake Sioux of the reservation on which the schools are located, and the remainder from the Turtle Mountain Agency and those pertaining thereto. The average attendance from among the Devils Lake Sioux was not to exceed 90 pupils; their coming in was late and the attendance mostly irregular.

The literary work of each school was generally satisfactory. The schoolrooms at the fort were entirely too full to give the teachers proper opportunity, and a vacancy in the principal teacher's room for the first three months was very unfortunate. But the teachers showed both patience and fortitude, and as the pupils were fully under the influence of the school, much real progress was made.

In the Grey Nuns' department the attendance was not as regular as it should be, their enrollment being made up for the most part from among the Sioux of this reservation. Many of their pupils were not in school over half the year, and of course they were more under the home influence than that of the school. But while this condition was not satisfactory it was better than for a few years back, and under the unfavorable conditions I do not see how better results could be expected. The employees of that school certainly merit the highest commendation for their patient and unrelenting work. Where many would fail entirely, they achieve very creditable success.

The industrial departments of the schools at the fort are generally well equipped, and where no disturbance was caused by vacancies the work has been most satisfactory. The interest was not only good, but in many departments excellent. Caution had to be observed in some cases to prevent the industrial work becoming so absorbing as to retard the literary advancement. The only new feature in industrial lines was the establishment of a housekeeping department, directed mostly to instruction in plain cooking. The manufacture of harness, which had been discontinued a year before, was reestablished early in the winter. The industrial features of the school are generally in excellent condition.

I feel the school is entitled to much credit from the manner in which the ex pupils are going out into the world and earning their own bread. The boys leave school with the purpose of hunting employment and making their own support, and many pupils ask for extension of leave at close of vacation to continue work in the harvest fields. Last year the schoolboys earned nearly \$1,000 during vacation, and it is probable this year will do nearly as well. The girls, too, are quite anxious to earn something, and many of them accept employment in white homes after their school days are over. The Turtle Mountain pupils make use of the education.

The industrial features of the Grey Nuns' department is confined almost entirely to the girls' departments, that school taking no boys over 12 years old. The instructions are good, and skill is secured in many ways. The Sioux parents, however, are much more anxious to prevent their girls doing work than that they shall acquire skill.

The health of the schools has generally been excellent. Very little serious sickness occurred in either school. At the fort one girl was stricken with tuberculosis of the spine and died shortly after being taken home. Two fatal accidents have occurred since my last report. One small boy fell under a wagon wheel and sustained internal injuries from which he died the next day. Another fell through a hay chute in the barn, sustaining injuries which gave rise to complications from which death resulted some three weeks later. There were some skin troubles introduced into the school from each reservation at time of filling up the school, which proved very troublesome, but which were finally eradicated.

The new improvements for the year are a new laundry at the Grey Nuns' department, a sewer system for each school, and heating and electric lighting plants at the fort, now nearing completion. Extensive repairs have been made at each school, putting many buildings in much better condition, but many others are yet needing repair. Portions of two old buildings at the fort have been condemned and torn down, and the old laundry at the Grey Nuns burned during the year.

In general the work of the two schools has been most gratifying. I feel I have never passed a year in the Indian work where the work was disturbed less or where the good, lasting influence was brought to bear on pupils more satisfactorily than here during the last school year. About the only retarding influence was the unsatisfactory attendance of the Sioux of this reservation, which we of course expect, and the overburdened schoolroom work at the fort. There was not sufficient lack of harmony at any time to affect materially this beneficent influence, and interest was maintained to the very last day of the school. Much credit is due to both workers and pupils for the spirit and life maintained all year. This was especially manifest in the general sessions and public entertainments.

The vacation was made both pleasant and profitable to those who remained at the school through the North Dakota Chautauqua which holds its annual session each July just across the lake from the school. The school band fills an engagement during the entire meeting, and the freedom of the grounds is extended to the pupils. The children's clubs at the Chautauqua entertained the pupils one day on their grounds, and the pupils entertained the children's clubs one day at the school, free transportation across the lake being extended on the boats by Captain Heerman. The pupils made pleasant and profitable acquaintances from all parts of the State, and the good will of the public was most happily expressed.

Present conditions indicate an early filling up and regular attendance at the fort, and I have reason to feel that some improvement will again be made in the attendance at the other school. With the new improvements and comforts at each school another successful year is anticipated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

CHILOCCO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
Chilocco, Okla., August 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of affairs at the Chilocco school for the fiscal year 1903.

The year just past has been fruitful. The Chilocco idea is not new; it is very, very old. It did not originate with the present superintendent; its origin is lost in ages dead. But the idea—the idea that man must work to live; that dependence is slavery; that in order to make work interesting it must be congenial; that work to be profitable must be intelligently directed—is the keynote of all thought and plans of the faculty at Chilocco.

We recognize the fact that primitive man does not like work, as we commonly use the term. It is not the strain of the muscles that accompanies work that he objects to, but the strain of attention. He does not labor according to an intellectually ordered plan, but in response to the cry of need. He can not hold himself to his work by his will. He laughs at the idea of working for work's sake. In other words, he must be interested or he must be hired.

The Indian from time immemorial has been a tiller of the soil and a lover of animals. And we see no reason why, since heredity and environment have made him a farmer and stock grower, and since these occupations are among the honorable ones pursued by whites, he should not continue to be a farmer and stock grower. So we are endeavoring to encourage him to follow his father's footsteps. And so all of our energies are bent toward the task of making him a better farmer and a better stock grower.

The Indian is proverbially ambitionless. He is proverbially thriftless. He is content with little. We are striving to change this nature, notwithstanding the stab to altruism, and hope to awaken his ambition to the extent that unthrift will nauseate and content will depart from his pillow until par excellence perches there also. In this we do not desire to change him into a white man. Our motto is to make better Indians.

Chilocco is admirably adapted for the kind of training necessary to develop farmers. Its farm consists of 8,640 acres of fine land. Its locality is such that soil products of the temperate zone north, south, east, or west thrive and yield abundantly. So we can take students from any part of our country and give them the training best adapted to their home environment. The school has a fine, large herd of cattle which we breed and develop, fatten and slaughter. Therefore we can give the boys of the semiarid plains, where farming is unprofitable but where stock flourishes, skilled hands and trained knowledge in stock growing.

For this is our boast and pride: That we train our students for farmers and stock growers at home. We hope every graduate of Chilocco will go home and stay there. We know we are criticised for this attitude. We know we are shaking the red blanket before some angry cattle, but we believe there may be a lot of civilization under a blanket, and that education is not wholly a tonsorial process. And so we strive to foster in our students the love of home, the love of parents. And we try to make them skilled farmers, so they may go back to their allotments and live on them instead of leasing them, and we try in every way to equip them for hard work and successful work.

We have eliminated all educational nonsense, and all avenues of learning are very simple and thoroughly practical. Farm work and school work get very close together. The work of the farm makes the language, the spelling, the mathematics of the schoolroom.

To prove the truth of our statement that we are a working school, it is only necessary to state that during the last eighteen months we have plowed 2,000 acres of virgin prairie sod; during the year we have harvested 800 acres of wheat and oats, doing all the work with the school force, including thrashing; we have 60 acres of potatoes and 50 acres of garden truck, 350 acres of corn, 100 acres of cane, 80 acres of kaffir and 2,000 acres of meadow. Next year we expect to have 1,000 acres of wheat and other cereals in proportion. It is the purpose to cultivate 4,000 acres of the farm as soon and as fast as the ground can be prepared.

Besides the crops enumerated above, 5,000 forest trees have been planted and 1,000 apple, 1,600 peach, 100 apricot, 500 plum, 325 cherry, 4,000 grape, 6,000 strawberry, 3,000 rhubarb, 2,000 asparagus, and other small fruits and vegetables galore have been set out and are doing well.

Easy? Decidedly not. For actual money making, ease, and comfort I would rather have one good white man than ten boys. In the first place they are boys and then they are Indian boys. But if they were perfect schools would be unnecessary. We are here to train and are convinced that we have adopted the only sure way.

Chilocco has been the hope and the promise of successive administrations. Hope has painted visions of self-support, but invariably these visions have proven nightmares. To-day the nightmare is galloping away. From our annual estimate all vegetables, including potatoes, tomatoes, corn, etc., have been eliminated. Pork and lard have been struck off. We have all the milk and make all the butter and cheese the school uses. Molasses is no longer purchased; we make our own. Seeds are raised and no longer bought. And next year we will make our own flour and kill our own beef, at a saving of \$16,000. Besides this stuff that we raise and consume, we have for sale a large surplus of hay, grain, nursery stock, seeds of various kinds, blooded cattle, hogs, and poultry.

We will be condemned in some quarters for making prominent the commercial idea. But not where real wisdom lurks. We believe in the idea thoroughly ourselves. The child may read about agriculture for one hundred years without inspiring ambition to excel as a farmer. He must know that farming pays before it has any positive attraction for him. It is well enough for the white boy, perhaps, to learn the theory of farming only at school. He usually gets the practice at home. But the Indian boy must get everything at his school or not at all. If not at all he becomes a vagabond by reason of his inability to cope with new conditions. If he gets theory only his ideas are made large, he becomes a dreamer, a visionary, an incompetent. He must get both, the hard, practical work and the enlightened brain ere he becomes a worthy, successful citizen.

It will be noticed that Chilocco has not made much of a record in professional baseball and football. Professionalism is not encouraged. Our boys have lots of fun in an amateur way and this is encouraged. It is thought that two schools of this professional character in the service are ample.

Many untruths have been uttered about our schools of late years. They have been condemned and maligned and libeled; while the fact is that our Indian school system is the best the world has ever seen. These schools are doing fundamentally ideal work. They are brought right down to first principles. Hard labor and literary work go hand in hand. The head is not expanded at the expense of the hands; brawn and brain are developed equally well. The object is to make skilled laborers and worthy citizens.

While our schools for whites have been fighting with eyes on the stars, seeking in some far away for truths open at the feet, starving on dead languages, groping along the milky way for the caves where knowledge lurks, our Indian schools have been and are gathering from nature the things that count. They teach the milky way, too, but it is the way to the milk house; they give knowledge, but knowledge of how to live in the large, broad sense; how to build homes and good citizenship. Back to the land is our slogan; back to the land, to home and comfort.

We waste no time on trades, although we have carpenter, blacksmith, wagon making, paint, shoe, and harness shops and instructors. Indians possess no genius for mechanics. In all of my years of experience I have never met a first-class full-blooded Indian mechanic. There are a few good ones but not many. If a boy has an earnest desire to become a mechanic he is given every opportunity; otherwise he works at some branch of agriculture during the season and in the shops during winter. The process develops the all-round farmer.

At Chilocco we are now ready to consummate the original plan of the school's inception. It was the thought then to educate and colonize the school's graduates—colonize them on a portion of the school farm. This was a good thought then—it is a good one still. We want to put the plan into execution now. We can do this without expense to the Government. All we want is authority to use money derived from the sale of produce raised on the farm in the construction of a few cottages. We will then install our worthy and deserving graduates in these homes and rent them the land, 40 to 80 acres, for three years at the usual rental. The farmers, while practically independent, will still be under the school's direction and guidance. This work will constitute a post-graduate course. On these farms they will get a taste of real life, of real management, of real economy, of independence. At the expiration of three years they should have earned a team, some cows, pigs, and poultry, farm machinery, and some money in the bank. They can then go on their allotments equipped for life's struggles and with the requisite experience.

We have made some grievous mistakes in our Indian educational policy. One of these mistakes has been the effort to develop the Indian into a white man instead of trying to make him a better Indian. Why should an Indian be made to make shoes when his soul revolts at indoor servitude? Why shouldn't he be a farmer or a cowboy if he wants to? Why shouldn't he make baskets or blankets if he wants to? Why not strive to equip him to be a good farmer and a good stockman?

Another mistake has been, and is, that we stuff the lad's head full of theory for many years; feed him and clothe him; nurse him and wash his garments, and then drive him forth and desert him utterly.

The Chilocco colonization scheme will correct both mistakes. It will not only give him actual experience of life's difficulties, but will provide him the opportunity to accumulate something—and what is better, to learn how to accumulate—before all the props are knocked from under him.

The hog is undoubtedly a great mortgage lifter, but the cow is the unrivaled home builder. And so we make a great deal of her at Chilocco. Our dairy barn is poorly adapted to the purpose and inadequate; nevertheless, we keep about 100 very good cows in it. We have just finished a fine stone silo. Girls milk, as well as the boys, and enjoy it. Often we separate over 1,000 pounds of milk at a milking. This keeps the school supplied with plenty of milk, butter, and cheese.

Particular attention is given to animal husbandry. Students have regular drills in scoring of cattle, horses, hogs, chickens; also grains of various kinds. It is gratifying to note the great increase in interest and the practical knowledge of stock, good and bad, the students are acquiring.

Our girls are given special training in the domestic sciences. The aim is to make good housekeepers. Cooking has great attractions for them; they like it. They do not consider it a drudgery in any sense. They soon become efficient cooks, many of them quite expert. Our course in domestic science is simple, practical, comprehensive. It covers a period of six years, and takes in, besides cooking and ordinary housework, sewing in all its branches, gardening, milking, and poultry raising.

Health conditions have been excellent throughout the year.

Students have been exceptionally happy and contented. The highest enrollment has been 666.

My superior officers at Washington have been the embodiment of kindness and helpfulness. I could not ask for better treatment.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., September 3, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my ninth annual report of Salem Indian School. The past fiscal year has been the most prosperous and harmonious ever

experienced in the history of this institution. Employees pulled together loyally and faithfully; pupils made greater progress along practical lines than ever before, and the total results have been very encouraging.

Location.—The Salem Indian School is located in the beautiful Willamette Valley, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 3 miles north of Salem and 47 miles south of Portland. It is an ideal location from a standpoint of climate, scenery, and civilization.

Health.—The general health of the school has been good. Dr. E. A. Pierce, of Salem, has charge of the hospital, and he is a thorough modern physician, very faithful and successful in his work.

Attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 748 and average attendance 595 pupils.

Industrial work.—Knowing that your policy strongly emphasizes the importance of thorough, practical instruction along industrial lines, we have endeavored to the best of our ability to give our pupils such instruction. The school is fortunate in having a corps of very competent and up-to-date instructors at the head of the various industrial departments. They have taken special interest in the work of teaching the pupils under them, and our aim has been to make good, thorough workmen out of the pupils, rather than a big showing of work. In other words, we prefer to turn out harness makers rather than harness, wagon makers rather than wagons, etc. Special instruction has been placed upon farming, gardening, dairying, fruit growing, and stock raising, realizing that probably four-fifths of the Indian boys will eventually make their living in that line of work.

I am glad to state that a large majority of our pupils who have finished their course at this school are succeeding well at the various trades, on the farms, and in shops of their own. Several are employed as engineers and firemen on the boats of Puget Sound, while others are working in shops in the towns of Oregon, Washington, and California, and a large number are working on farms, all earning same amount of money as paid white men.

The Indian girls are instructed in cooking, washing, laundering, nursing, sewing, and general housekeeping, and are in great demand, and many are employed in the best families of Oregon.

School farm.—Consists of 345.09 acres of land, 70 acres of which are used for garden, small fruits, and vegetables, and 30 acres in orchard of prunes, plums, cherries, and apples. Last year we built a fruit drier, so that we can dry our own fruit. This will be a great saving to the school. We can from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of fruit annually, which makes a very acceptable and necessary addition to the pupils' regular bill of fare. All kinds of vegetables and fruits bear abundantly in this fertile valley.

Stock.—The school possesses 16 head of horses and 32 head of Durham cows. Nowhere in the State can a better lot of stock be found. The boys are taught to take care of the stock, so that when they have horses and cattle of their own they will know how to handle them.

Improvements.—During the past year a large brick dormitory was erected for the large boys, which will be a very valuable addition to this school. The building will be ready for occupancy in a few days. It is a fine structure, well planned, and possesses every modern convenience, reflecting great credit upon the architect of the Indian Office who made the plans and specifications for the same, as well as the contractor, Mr. Charles A. Gray, who constructed it.

The school grounds last winter were plowed up, leveled, and reseeded, which was a decided and very necessary improvement. Mr. Cooper, the industrial teacher, has shown marked ability in beautifying the school lawn, which with its cement walks and beautiful beds of flowers transformed it into an object of universal admiration.

Amusements.—Baseball, football, tennis, and croquet are heartily enjoyed by both employees and pupils during the hours for recreation. Regular sociables, band concerts, and monthly entertainments help break the monotony of hard work and study and make the pupils happy and contented. Employees also need a certain amount of recreation and pleasure in their work to promote harmony, good will, and hearty cooperation among them.

Literary department.—The teachers have all worked together peacefully and the results have been most satisfactory.

The school gardens operated according to Miss Reel's course of study was an important feature and excelling anything attempted before in that line at this school. A prize was given to the grade for the best garden, and also individual pupil who did the best work. This was quite an incentive and caused a great deal of competition.

The teachers have worked hard and faithfully. Some of the rooms were greatly crowded. The present school building, built three years ago for 400 pupils, is now

too small for the needs of this school. By dividing the large assembly room into schoolrooms this condition will be relieved.

Music.—Pupils have been instructed in vocal music and a well-organized choir has been maintained. Mrs. W. P. Campbell has ably conducted this work along with her other duties as teacher. Miss Dohse, in addition to her duties as teacher, has taught instrumental music to a few of the girls who have shown special talent for the same.

The Chemawa Indian band, under the able leadership of Henry N. Stoudenmeyer, has made wonderful progress. It is now recognized as the leading band of the Pacific coast. While boys are taught to play band instruments, they are not excused from learning how to handle the hoe, the axe, and the spade as well. The school without a band would be a very dull affair. Good music is necessary to keep pupils and employes healthy and happy.

Religious exercises.—A well-organized Sunday school is conducted regularly, also Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, at which a large number of our pupils attend. The Rev. Father Daly, of Salem, and his assistants preach regularly and conduct a Catholic Sunday school for the benefit of the Catholic pupils. The Rev. St. Pierre, representative of the American Sunday School Union, preaches here Sunday evenings, and the good work which both of these good gentlemen and their assistants are doing is greatly appreciated.

Societies.—Literary societies have been well attended during the year and much interest taken by the pupils.

Domestic science.—Mrs. Cooper has instructed a large class of girls in domestic science, and they have shown great interest in the same. Mrs. Cloutier has done excellent work with the Girls' Priscilla Club, where a large amount of fine fancy work has been made by them, under her instruction.

Poultry department.—A well-equipped modern poultry department is conducted at this school under the able management of Mr. Overman. We have raised during the year large quantities of chickens and eggs for the use of the pupils.

Official visitors.—During the past year the school has been visited and inspected by Inspector James E. Jenkins, Supervisor E. L. Chalcraft, Assistant Commissioner A. C. Tonner, Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, and J. H. Dortch, chief of the educational division, Indian Bureau, and we have greatly appreciated and profited by the many valuable suggestions given us by them toward the betterment and advancement of this school.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for its cordial support and cooperation, also my assistant, Mr. W. P. Campbell, and employes of this school who have so faithfully performed their work and shown a genuine interest in building up this school and advancing the pupils in their work and studies.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

T. W. POTTER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., August 12, 1908.

SIR: The 6th of September next ends the twenty-fourth year since, under the act of Congress, orders were issued by the Secretaries of War and of the Interior directing me to establish this school.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total enrollment during twenty-four years.....	3,053	1,850	4,903
Total enrollment during fiscal year.....	747	551	1,298
Tribes represented.....	543	438	981
Average attendance (ten school months).....	203	170	373
Total number graduated, beginning 1889.....	18	28	46
Number graduated this year.....	134	171	305
Attended public schools last winter.....			

Our special feature, the outing system, shows constantly increasing value and interest to both pupils and patrons; 519 boys and 429 girls had outing privileges for some portion of the year. Their united earnings for the year amounted to \$31,393.02. Beginning last year they save half they earn and their accumulated savings at the

close of the fiscal year were \$35,903.63, of which there was on interest with the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, \$27,961.35; the balance in the hands of the patrons to be transferred to our care at the end of the outing season.

During the year we had applications for 976 boys and 1,359 girls, total 2,335; and were unable to supply 457 places for boys and 930 for girls, or a total of 1,387. The requirements of our outing system are so well known I can safely say that 90 per cent of those who applied for Indian help were suitable people with whom to place our pupils, and it is greatly to be regretted that for want of numbers these many opportunities could not be utilized. While the boys worked largely for farmers, some were placed in mechanical situations, working side by side with the regular employees in various establishments. Others were employed at seashore and other summer resorts in such positions as are often filled by college students of our own race during vacation. One hundred and thirty-four boys and 171 girls remained out from the school during the winter attending public, private, normal, and preparatory schools and colleges with white youth. I find no prejudice. Indian youth properly prepared are welcomed at all our schools and colleges everywhere. Concerning the value of this particular feature of the outing I can only repeat my frequent former favorable statements.

My previous reports with regard to the general objects and the beneficial results of the outing are reiterated. It gets young Indians on an equality, and acceptably, into actual industrial, social, and moral relations with the good people of our country, and breaks down prejudice between the races. It establishes that youth of the Indian race are entirely and immediately capable of taking on civilized industries and pursuits, their only obstacle being want of fair opportunity. This being provided by the outing, they respond fully and satisfactorily. It generously opens wide a way out from the reservation into civilization and proves that misconduct and failure among them under these individual privileges are comparatively infrequent. It exposes the folly of specializing the Indians and making them peculiar through so-called "renaissance of Indian art" employments to pass from nomadic hunters of game for a living through a purgatory of nomadic basketry and other curio-producing accomplishments, migrating between summer resorts in search of a meager and degenerating livelihood, in order to satisfy the spectacular and ethnological whims of a few self-constituted bosses among our own people. Our experiences with pupils coming to the school from these gypsy, homeless influences prove that better results can be expected by taking youth immediately from original Indian life.

The emphasis placed by the Department upon the employment of young Indians from the schools as helpers throughout the school service leads me to compile from your report for the fiscal year 1902 a list of those so employed who had passed under Carlisle training. Twenty-four thousand youth attended the various schools. Of these Carlisle had 1,000 (4 per cent). Six hundred and sixty-eight Indians were employed in the school service, 101 of these Carlisle furnished, or over 15 per cent, as follows:

Principal teachers	3	Assistant laundresses	4
Teachers	16	Seamstress	1
Assistant teachers	7	Assistant seamstresses	8
Industrial teachers	6	Electrician	1
Assistant industrial teacher ..	1	Gardener	1
Disciplinarians	5	Gardener and night watchman ..	1
Assistant disciplinarians	2	Shoemakers	2
Farmers	3	Shoe and harness maker	1
Assistant farmer	1	Cook	1
Clerks	3	Assistant cooks	2
Assistant clerks	3	Hospital cook	1
Assistant matrons	9	Night watchmen	4
Band leader	1	Laborers	2
Assistant engineer	1	Bakers	2
Housekeepers	4		
Laundresses	5	Total	101

Their combined salaries for the year amounted to \$46,300. It does not seem necessary to name them in this report, but I inclose you the list, giving names, positions, salaries, and places where employed. A very considerable portion of our former students were also used in the Indian Agency Service in various capacities, clerks, farmers, etc.

While I have conformed to the plans of the Bureau and yielded to the requests of graduates and advanced students and spoken a word for them to the Department when they asked it and were worthy, I have never urged upon the Department

wholesale employment of our graduates, but rather have uniformly urged them to go out into the world and struggle for the good things of life in competition with our other peoples, and so begin tribal disintegration and their unification with our masses. The special success of Carlisle and these favorable results are largely due to the character-building influences of the outing system, not only because of the practical quality of their individual experiences, but because it brings them into daily contact with interested and worthy citizens, which association enables them to accumulate invaluable qualities of independent manhood and womanhood not to be gained by any amount of theoretical institutional training. The tenacity of agency and tribal control, through their many inducements, hinders a far greater success.

I have urged all along, and here renew that urgency, for an increased number of Indian schools, favorably located, thus to send Indian youth out into the public schools and into our industrial life, in order that they may reach capable citizenship quickly.

The academic and industrial departments of the school were continued on practically the same lines as heretofore reported, no material changes in system being made.

We lost our excellent principal teacher, Prof. O. H. Bakeless, at the beginning of the year, by his recall to serve at the Bloomsburg Normal. His duties were taken by Mr. Allen, assistant superintendent, whose long experience both as principal teacher and as superintendent in the Indian School Service especially qualifies him for this work. Algebra has been eliminated from the senior class and added attention given to the more elementary mathematics along lines that will tend to coordinate the academic and industrial departments.

A class of 46 graduated in February. This twenty-third commencement occasion was made significant by the presence of about 50 former students, some of whom had been absent from the school as long as eighteen years, and whose accounts of experiences since leaving the school were a contradiction to the many assertions of failure of returned students.

From time to time throughout the history of the school illustrated stories have appeared in the public prints, especially in the Sunday editions, making most flagrantly false allegations against returned Carlisle students. Within the past five years as many as twenty such stories have been printed, all of them entirely false and some of them most malignant in character. There has seemed to be a syndicate of fabricators moved by a common purpose to disparage results and manufacture prejudice. My repeated contradictions of these stories to newspapers themselves did not stop these misrepresentations.

In July last White Buffalo, one of our first students, who left the school eighteen years ago, was published as having committed a triple murder at the Cheyenne Agency, and after confession of his crimes was in jail, awaiting the action of the courts. This story with the usual accompaniment of Indian pictures and the alleged picture of one of his victims was printed in the Philadelphia North American. No murder had been committed, and White Buffalo was reported by his agent to be one of the best Indians on the reservation, engaged in farming and stock raising, and sending his children to school. I sent for White Buffalo and brought suit against the North American for criminal libel. When the managers found they had been imposed upon they printed the facts and gave them wide circulation, and zealously began a prosecution of their western correspondent who had written the article from Wichita, Kans., but who had left that State and gone into Missouri. The suit is still pending, awaiting opportunity to get the correspondent before the courts at his home in Kansas. The treatment of this case in the West indicates large sympathy with such misrepresentation.

These malicious inventions are not confined entirely to the West. In February last the Washington correspondent for the New York Evening Post, claiming to enjoy high official recognition in our capital city, published in the Post that at a meeting in Washington at which I had presented young Indians as orators, etc., a notable recitation was made by one of our students; and that afterwards one of my teachers stated publicly that the young man did not understand a word of what he declaimed; that he had simply been trained, parrot like, for that appearance; insinuating that I was deceiving my superiors and the public. The puerility of such statements would seem to indicate that it would be better to pass them unnoticed, and I would do that were it not that they are kept alive by their fabricators, and through wide repetition find credence and form public opinion. No teacher of Carlisle made any such statement and no student of Carlisle was ever prepared and brought before the public anywhere who did not understand what he presented.

The athletic abilities of the students continue to attract wide attention.

Last spring our band had a two weeks' engagement at Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia. The different floors of that great store on which they played were always

crowded with interested listners and many most complimentary expressions came to us about the excellence of their music.

The library has been increasingly appreciated and utilized, 3,485 volumes having been taken out and read by the pupils during the year.

From our mechanical departments I have to report the loss of Mr. Harris, our accomplished blacksmith, who after serving us faithfully for twenty-two years, was compelled to retire on account of ill health. The blacksmith shop has been entirely remodeled and reequipped, and together with other departments advanced in efficiency.

During the year the school was favored with special instruction in music by Prof. William L. Tomlins and by Mr. Frederic E. Burton; in both music and physical culture by Miss Tomlins; in nature study by Miss Julia Rogers, from Cornell University; by Miss Margaret K. Smith, of the New Paltz Normal, New York, aided by physical and psychological instruments giving tests and experiments; and by Prof. H. W. Elson, of Philadelphia, who gave eight comprehensive and instructive lectures on American history; all of which aroused interest and added material help to the regular school work.

The per-capita cost for support and education at this school for the year was \$121.26. This omits cost of transportation, permanent improvements, and repairs. If these are added and every expense whatsoever included the per-capita cost to Government was \$152.90. I am aware that because of our outing some apology is urged when considering the economy of Carlisle. In my judgment no better move could be made than to place all Indian youth under such outing and public school experiences even if it cost the Government \$152.90 per capita each year for a few years. Then all such youth could safely be turned loose from agency and tribal control to take care of themselves as a very part of our industrial citizenry.

The health of the school during the past year has been exceptionally good.

Teachers and employees have exhibited a spirit of cooperation and interest especially gratifying.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Colonel and Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chamberlain, S. Dak., September 7, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of the Indian Training School at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 143. The following table gives the average attendance by quarters:

September 30, 1902	92
December 31, 1902	137
March 31, 1903	128
June 30, 1903	126
Average attendance for the year.....	121

Literary.—There are only two schoolrooms and two teachers. Having eight grades besides the kindergarten pupils made the work rather heavy. The principal teacher, Miss Rummel, is a live, energetic teacher, and when our new school building is completed and we get two or three up-to-date teachers like her, we will have a more progressive school. We will have a graduating class this year. We will follow the course of study as closely as possible during the coming year, and hope to obtain good results.

Industrial work.—We have done the best we could in this line during the past year. We are short on shops and land, and consequently could not accomplish as much as we could have done had we more shop room, more land, and a good shoe and harness maker. I hope to make a better showing in the shoe and harness shop this year if I get a good shoe and harness maker.

The carpenter's department was well conducted last year, but there is room for improvement and will be made during the present year. On account of having a small shop only four apprentices worked with the carpenter last year. These boys worked all year at the trade and did well. I want to get a larger shop so that I can give the carpenter at least six apprentices. My plan is to keep these apprentices at work at the trade for at least three years.

The usual amount of gardening was done and a fair crop raised. The prospects this year were good for a large potato crop, but the sudden advent of an army of potato bugs almost destroyed the potatoes.

We need more land. We have not enough pasture land and none for farming purposes. If I had the large farm joining us on the north we could raise all our feed, have an abundance of pasturage, and make the school self-supporting in a large measure. The boys could be taught farming and stock raising here in their own country, which would be better than sending them East to learn farming where the conditions are so different. I have asked that Congress make an appropriation for the purchase of more land for this school, and I earnestly hope that it will be made.

Domestic work.—The work in the different departments was done in a satisfactory manner. A change was made during the year in seamstresses, and we secured a good seamstress who has method and system in her work. I regret to say, however, that she has decided to leave the service in a short time. The girls have received instruction in sewing, cutting and fitting, cooking and washing, and general housework. I intend to have a cooking school this year, if possible, in which a limited number of girls will be instructed in cooking for a medium-sized family. We have a good cook. She has been here six years. She is not a peripatetic. The clerk, matron, assistant matron, and laundress were efficient and rendered faithful service.

Health of pupils.—The health of the pupils has been good. Although we were very much crowded during the first half of the year, in fact, crowded beyond our normal capacity during the entire year, yet we were not visited by any epidemics. We had a light siege of the usual maladies, such as measles and mumps, but all the patients recovered. All the pupils and employees were vaccinated and all precautions taken to prevent disease. Our physician, R. H. Goodrich, has been with us six years, and he is an excellent man for the place.

The sanitary conditions have been fairly good. After several efforts, I have finally got rid of the night pails in the dormitories, and now have, what should have been put in when the building was erected, emergency closets in the sleeping rooms.

The entire building is thoroughly scrubbed at least once each week and a great part of it twice a week. Our aim has been to keep the floors as clean as a table should be in a well-regulated household. The children were bathed once a week and each child furnished an individual towel. When our improvements are completed there will be no possibility of two or more children washing in the same water. There will be no wash basins in use. Good food, well cooked and plenty of it, in connection with cleanliness, has been the cause of fairly good health at this school.

Official visits.—Supervisors A. O. Wright and Franklin J. House paid us a visit during the year. Special Indian Agent Chubbuck also inspected the school. The school was assisted and benefited by the suggestions and advice given by these officials. I wish their visits were more frequent.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the earnest and loyal employees of this school—the ones who worked hard for the welfare of the school as well as for their salaries—for their faithful assistance. This is not a blanket approval to cover all, but is my honest, heartfelt thanks to those employees who deserved it. Some did not. I also thank the officials of the Indian Office for the very courteous treatment extended to this school during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., August 8, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The Pierre Indian school is located in the Missouri River Valley, about 2½ miles east from the city of Pierre, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

The average attendance for the year was 139, with 153 in attendance at the close of the year.

The health of the children has been remarkably good during the whole of the year. There was but one death from the entire enrollment. One of our girls was excused on account of lung trouble, and died of tuberculosis after having gone to her home.

The school plant comprises 21 buildings, 3 brick and 17 frame, the most of which are in reasonably good repair.

Our water supply comes from the city reservoir. The water is excellent, but the supply is inadequate. Under the existing conditions we are practically without protection against fire. Having no supply tank on our grounds, we are frequently without water for half of a day at a time, the water being shut off from us while a city pipe is being repaired. What we greatly need is a supply tank upon the school grounds. This tank should be placed high enough above our buildings to furnish protection against fire. Our shops were lost by fire last October on account of a lack of a water supply and the required pressure. It would not have been difficult to have saved the buildings when the fire was discovered if we had been properly protected. The city fire company promptly answered the call for help, but it could render but little assistance because of the lack of water pressure. We hope that the needed improvements in the water system may be made very soon.

The sewer has been giving very satisfactory service since its completion. The constant flow of the water from the artesian well through the sewer makes an excellent flush. This water, being warm, dissolves and washes out all of the greasy matter at all seasons of the year.

The lack of a good farm is the greatest hindrance to the practical success of this school. There being only 20 acres of land in the school site, this furnishes almost none for agricultural purposes. A very small amount of garden vegetables is all that we are able to grow from year to year.

The literary work has been done, as nearly as practicable, in conformity with the course of study. The results have been reasonably satisfactory in this department.

A mandolin club composed of girls, under the direction of one of the literary teachers, and a brass band composed of boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, were brought up to a high degree of efficiency by the end of the year. The results obtained by these instructors in this line were excellent and speak well for the efforts put forth by teachers and taught during the two years just ended.

The holidays of the year have been observed in an appropriate manner. Sunday school and preaching services have been kept up during the year. The preaching services are conducted by volunteers from the pastors of the city churches. The children have attended services in town as much as practicable.

Supervisor A. O. Wright spent some time with us during the months of January and February. Our thanks are due him for the lively interest he manifested in the good of the school and for the valuable assistance rendered in so many ways. I wish to express my appreciation of all manifestations of interest in our school and school work, whether from the Department officials or otherwise. These manifestations are a source of inspiration for better work in behalf of those who have a right to our very best efforts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WILSON H. COX,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Springfield, S. Dak., July 23, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to report that regular school work was maintained in this school for forty weeks during the fiscal year ending on June 30.

The attendance during the year was the largest in the history of the school. The enrollment for the year, by tribes, was as follows: Iowas, 2; Poncas, 9; Santees, 11; Yanktons, 49; total, 71. The average attendance was 61 $\frac{1}{4}$. Very few of these pupils were brought to the school by the school team or at school expense, a large majority being brought in by their own parents or guardians.

The average amount of Indian blood of the pupils was 76 per cent, as follows:

	Pupils.		Pupils.
Full blood	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ blood	2
blood	5	$\frac{3}{8}$ blood	1
blood	14	$\frac{1}{8}$ blood	1
blood	3		
blood	16	Total	71
blood	1		

The only pupil not possessing more than one-eighth Indian blood was our only day pupil, a grandchild of our native laundress.

The health of the pupils has been not quite up to the average, owing chiefly to the breaking out of an epidemic of measles in the third quarter of the year, with its following complications. This disease, as you are perhaps aware, is usually more severe among the Indians than among the whites. An epidemic of it on the reservation is usually attended by a good many fatalities. I have been told that on some reservations as high as 50 per cent of all cases have been known to prove fatal. The weather was fortunately becoming mild before the epidemic reached us, and we experienced much less trouble than in a previous epidemic during very severe weather some years ago. About 20 pupils came down with the disease this time. Three of them had serious complications of bronchitis and pneumonia following, but all recovered. One pupil, whose parents insisted on taking her home, was taken with pneumonia some time afterwards, and died. She was not one of our most serious cases as long as she remained at the school under the care of the school physician. The school physician, Dr. C. M. Keeling, reports as follows:

The health of the pupils has not appreciably changed during the past fifteen years as regards tuberculosis, scrofula, and similar diseases, except that in epidemics of measles, influenza, and pertussis scrofulous conditions have manifested themselves with more virulence and a greater number of cases of tuberculosis have developed.

The pupils admitted into the school in the fall are always in good condition physically, but many of them have evidences of scrofula in abeyance, such as old cicatrices on the neck and cornea. They remain in comparatively good health for about four months, when cervical glands begin to enlarge and scrofulous conjunctivitis begins to be prevalent. I have no statistics, but from memory and looking over my record of calls I think the condition is practically the same as it has been for the past fifteen years in regard to these diseases. The cause of the developing of these diseases after about four months of confinement would appear to be the great change from an almost entire outdoor life during the summer months to a comparatively close confinement in the school, and also to a richer diet.

Compulsory outdoor exercise for a number of hours each day in divided periods would probably be beneficial in remedying these evils.

The industrial work has been continued as heretofore reported. The pupils, all girls, are taught all kinds of domestic work in succession, being detailed to each department month by month. No pupil is retained in one department for a long period of time because proficient in that department, but is given an opportunity to become a general housekeeper. The probability is that the Indian girls, almost without exception, will have homes of their own to care for in a few years, as unmarried women are almost unknown among the Indians in this vicinity.

In addition to their domestic work, the girls have made individual kitchen gardens and have also helped in the general school garden.

About the 1st of March I secured the assistance of an experienced basket maker and began the instruction of about a dozen larger girls in the art of making baskets from the native willows. There are hundreds of acres of these willows growing wild on the sand bars of the Missouri River near the school, and they may be had for the gathering. The girls showed much interest in the work, and made a number of baskets which are of great usefulness about the school, though not yet sufficiently well made to be salable in the markets. The pupils have gathered and prepared for use a large quantity of willows to be worked up next winter.

I am pleased to report that an excellent spirit of courtesy has prevailed among the employees during the year and a decided interest in the general welfare of the pupils.

The literary work of the school has gone on as usual under the teacher, Miss Hilton, who is indefatigable and conforms her work as nearly as circumstances will allow to the prescribed course of study.

There was a considerable element of pupils this year who on entering were utterly ignorant of the English language. They made creditable progress in it during the year. We also admitted last fall a number of larger-sized girls who had very little training in industrial work.

I acknowledge with gratitude the kindness during the year of the Indian Office to the school and to myself personally, as well as of that of Supervisor A. O. Wright, who relieved me of care when entirely prostrated by a severe attack of pneumonia.

Very respectfully,

WALTER J. WICKS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, Wis., *September 26, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report for this school. The attendance has been about the same as in previous years, it being no great trouble to get a sufficient number of pupils to fill the school. Pupils have been kept in school regularly and nothing has interfered with the daily routine of work. I think the Winnebago Indians have shown a greater interest in school than ever before. Objections are not raised and more of the children are in school.

Sanitation and health.—Particular attention has been given to the sanitary condition of buildings and grounds. We have fine water and a good sewerage system, and all closets are connected with it. That the sanitary condition has been good is evidenced by the health record of the school. We had very few serious cases of sickness, and none of these were due to the sanitary condition of the school.

Course of study.—The course of study was followed as closely as conditions would permit. The different industrial employees had frequent meetings with the pupils and gave them talks along the lines of their work. Besides, some of this work was done in the schoolrooms by the class-room teachers. Sewing, cooking, and laundry classes kept up work throughout the year. Much individual instruction was given and the girls made great progress. I hope that more may be done in this line another year.

Literary work.—The schoolroom work was unusually regular, and teachers and pupils, as a rule, did conscientious work. In connection with this branch of the work, two literary societies, one of girls and one of boys, held weekly meetings throughout the year, and excellent programmes, including recitations, music, original stories, and debates, were enjoyed. Thanksgiving, Christmas, Memorial Day, and the birthdays of noted men were observed with literary and musical exercises.

Industrial work, as advised by the "Course of study," was introduced into the schoolroom; beadwork and plain stitches being taught in the lower and more advanced needlework, and wood carving in the higher grades. In a school of this size the plan does not work as well as it might in the larger schools where each teacher has only one grade of pupils. The difficulty in the smaller schools lies in the fact that the teacher endeavoring to give combined literary and industrial work to several grades at the same time is hampered by the unequal advancement of her pupils, and the literary work suffers in consequence. One of the most encouraging features of our work during the year was the regular attendance of pupils. School work was not interrupted by sickness or any other cause, except during the regular vacations.

Improvements.—Some very substantial improvements have been made during the year. The purchase of 60 acres of land was a great addition to the farm. Roofs of all buildings have been repainted, and considerable calcimining has been done. New walks have been laid and old ones repaired. The grounds have been thoroughly seeded, and the buildings are now surrounded by fine lawns. The old shop building was moved and the buildings on the land that was purchased are being moved to more suitable locations. Considerable ditching has been authorized and will soon be commenced. A large warehouse and a very large barn and silo were completed August 1. A new engine and ensilage cutter were purchased, and our silo has already been filled.

The farm.—We now have a fine barn and silo, and a dairy building is soon to be erected. We have some fine cows and heifers, and I see no reason why we should not make a specialty of dairying and agriculture. We have the soil, the machinery, the buildings, the employees, and the location to make a success of such work.

In conclusion I wish to say that the year has been one of progress due almost wholly to the hearty cooperation of the employees and the kind consideration of your Office.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., *September 10, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you that we have had under instruction at Hampton during the past fiscal year 126 Indians. Since July 1, 1902, 32 have been

dropped from the list—20 boys and 12 girls. Of these 7 were graduates and 3 had taken post-graduate work. The whole number dropped from the list went back to the reservation; 16 of them were sent home for expiration of time; 4 others went on account of poor health; 6 for misdemeanors; and 6 for other reasons.

The number enrolled April 1, 1903, was 90—45 boys and 45 girls. Of this number 3 boys and 1 girl were at the North. Three children of former students are now in attendance. The following tribes were represented:

Oneida.	Seneca.	Absentee.	Shawnee.	Pima.
Shawnee.	Cayuga.	Arikara.		Stockbridge.
Chippewa.	Omaha.	Caddo.		Tuscarora.
Cherokee.	Pueblo.	Pawnee.		
Apache.	Sioux.	Winnebago.		
Onondaga.	Navaho.	Hopi.		

Twenty-eight new Indians—included in the above enumeration—have been admitted during the fiscal year. Twenty-two of these had filled out application papers, and in the future we propose to admit only those who can do this satisfactorily.

With the increasing number of good schools in the West it seems clear that Hampton ought to receive only those Indians who show some ability as students and some capacity for receiving training as teachers and leaders of their people. Every year there is a struggle for pupils on the part of the principals of the Government schools in the West in order to keep up their quota. It has not seemed proper that Hampton should enter into this struggle. This year an order has been issued cutting off the normal departments in the Government schools. While Hampton still gives the rudiments of an English education, its requirements are higher than those of the Government schools, and it fits its students for special work as teachers or mechanics.

The following report from Miss Cora M. Folsom, who has charge of the records of returned Indians, gives some idea of the results of Hampton's training:

"It is twenty-five years ago this month that Captain Pratt brought the first Indians to Hampton—the prisoners of war from St. Augustine. Since that time the school has taught 938 Indian boys and girls, 673 of whom are now living. These returned students are doing work and exerting influences which, according to our best knowledge, we classify as follows: Excellent, 141; good, 333; fair, 149; poor, 42; bad, 8. According to this classification 474 returned students are entirely satisfactory, 50 have poor records, and 149 amount to but little either way. They are largely the sick and deficient.

"The first three Indians were graduated from the academic course in 1882. One of them, Thomas Alford, surveyor and allotting agent, comes back this year to see his son graduate; another, John Downing, is a prosperous ranchman in Oklahoma; and the third, Michael Oshkeny, a farmer in Wisconsin. Since then 89 (including those of this year) have been graduated. Of this number 7 have died and the others rank as follows: Excellent, 48; good, 22; fair, 7; poor, 4; bad, 1. Fifteen of these have taken the post-graduate course at Hampton, and 16 have taken advanced courses elsewhere.

"It will be seen that the grading of the graduates, compared with that of the undergraduates, makes a tremendous showing in favor of a good education—one that really prepares the pupil for some definite life work. The per cent of undergraduates doing excellent work is about 25; that of the graduates over 50, even with a somewhat higher standard to live up to. The percentage of those graded as 'good' is lower among the more highly educated because their advantages place them where they are either a decided success or the opposite. All those classified as 'good' live Christian lives, are industrious, temperate, moral—in a word, those who may be considered as examples worthy of emulation by the less favored of their people. As a rule, we believe that these are the ones destined to accomplish most among a slow-moving people like the Indians, gradually raising them to higher ways of thought and life without the use of extreme measures, such as grate upon the sensibilities of the old Indians and are apt to injure their dignity.

"When one goes to the agencies where these students are to be found in the greatest numbers, and inquires concerning them, he finds that most of the important positions at the agency—those of interpreter, clerk, 'boss farmer,' and policeman—are filled by returned students, and that nearly every place in the trade shops, except that of foreman, is filled by boys who have learned more or less of a trade at school. In the boarding schools one or more teachers will usually be found in the class rooms and several in industrial positions. Among the camp schools—little oases in the desert of ignorance—very often a young educated Indian and his wife are in charge, doing their best teaching by providing a living object lesson, not only to the children, but to the parents. At several of the agencies helpful societies have sprung up among

the returned students. These hold the leaders together and sustain the weak, and have proved themselves of political as well as ethical value, supplying the place made vacant in civil affairs by the deposition of the chiefs and the absence of any other guiding power."

The total enrollment and classification of Indian students is as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.
Post-graduate class		
Day school:	3	3
Senior class		
Middle class	1	5
Junior class	8	6
Preparatory class	13	9
Night school:	17	10
Middle class		
Junior class		2
Preparatory class	1	7
At the North		3
Total	2	6
Total	45	51
Indians in industrial departments:		
Housework and sewing	44	
Nurse training	1	
Blacksmiths		4
Carpenters		19
Engineers		4
Painters		2
Agriculture		12
Dairying		1
Janitors		2
Tailor		1
At the North		6
Total	45	51

It is ten years since General Armstrong's death. When Hampton sustained this tremendous loss the fear was expressed that the school might not be able to survive it, but those who have been "true to the black and red children of the land and to just ideas of education" have seen to it that Hampton has not gone down. Thanks to the school's loyal corps of workers and to the cordial cooperation of its board of trustees, it has not only increased in numbers and in resources during the past decade, but its development has shown close adherence to the principles laid down by the founder. This report will be partially devoted to an attempt to trace this development.

It was General Armstrong's wish that the school should develop along mechanical and agricultural lines. Mr. F. K. Rogers, director of the trade school, in his report for the present year, shows that while the cost of the trade school has increased from \$9,688.26, in 1897-98, to \$11,220.80, in 1901-2, the number of trades taught has increased from 8 to 13, the number of regular trade students from 48 to 142 (11 of these are Indians), and the cost per student has decreased from \$201.84 to \$79.02. (The figures relating to the number of trades and number of trade students do not include those for certain industries which are not yet incorporated in the trade school.)

The centralization of all the industries in the Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School is gradually going on. Before this building was erected the trades were taught in small shops situated in various parts of the grounds, rendering helpful cooperation well-nigh impossible. Gradually the mechanical industries have been moved to the trade school building, until now all but three are housed there. Under the old system many boys were allowed to enter trades who could make little or no progress in their academic studies, with the result that in the minds of the students the industrial department was of secondary importance. But since the opening of the trade school, with its beautiful building and competent corps of instructors, this department has acquired a dignity that was impossible under the old régime. A certain academic standing being now required for admission to the trade school, the industries are no longer considered stepping-stones to the academic department. There is no question but that the work of the hand is looked upon with much greater respect than was the case ten years ago.

A further step toward better organization has been a closer correlation between the various trades and between the industries and the academic department. A student of carpentry is given, in addition to a thorough course in that subject, some

knowledge of painting, tinning, and bricklaying, so that he is fitted to build a house, when necessary, without the aid of other mechanics. Academic instruction is every year more closely related to the industrial departments. The problems in arithmetic are taken from the shops and the farm; the work in English has to do largely with the everyday experiences of the students; agriculture and geography are closely connected, and the art instruction is related to the work of the manual-training courses.

The manual-training department of the school gives training in wood, iron, and tin to such of the students as do not take trades. Each year there is an endeavor to make the department more practical and to bring it into closer touch with actual life. This term a special study has been made of joinery problems. The boys have been constructing class-room apparatus and cold frames for their work in agriculture. So far as possible in manual training and in the trades the idea of responsibility is developed. Manual training has been introduced into all the grades of the Whittier school, so that there is now a continuous advance in the mental and physical requirements of the manual-training exercises from the kindergarten, in the practice school, to the graduating classes of the normal department. By means of the trade school, the courses in manual training, or the domestic science and domestic art departments, every one of the 1,180 students in our boarding and day schools is being trained in useful occupations which will be of service to the communities to which they go. No pupil is now allowed to graduate who has not received careful training of the hand, nor is there any class which does not have manual training as a part of its regular programme.

Mr. C. L. Goodrich, director of the agricultural department, reports that with an increase of expense for buildings, equipment, and a larger corps of instructors, the number of students receiving instruction in agriculture is six times what it was ten years ago. "At present the seniors, middlers, and juniors of the day school, both girls and boys, are receiving from two to four, and the senior, middle, and second-year junior boys of the night school, two lessons a week. Post graduates and special students have from ten to fifteen, and each child at the Whittier school two lessons per week, making in all a total of 911 students devoting more or less time to agriculture. The course of study, while covering the same subjects that were taught ten years ago, has been greatly broadened and the methods of treating and presenting it greatly improved. The attitude of the entire school toward agriculture has undergone an important and wholesome change."

The departments of domestic science and art have been organized within the past ten years, and all the women students now receive systematic training in the various branches of household economics. The academic and domestic science departments have been brought into closer relation with the life of the students than ever before. The number of matrons has been increased, the girls' rooms and wardrobes have received more attention, and their work in the laundry has been lifted out of stupid drudgery by connecting it with the work of the schoolroom, illustrating there the principles that underlie it. The girls' study of the chemistry of bluing, soaps, and hard and soft waters has greatly added to the interest of their work. The laundry, instead of being a place to be avoided, has become popular, and the work done there of recognized educational value.

The normal department has also been organized recently, and teachers' certificates are now refused to those who have completed only the academic course. The Whittier practice school has been greatly improved during the past few years, manual-training courses, including sewing, basketry, cooking, housekeeping, gardening, and bench work having been introduced into the various grades.

Considerable advance has been made in the study of health conditions at Hampton. The question of food supply has received careful consideration, which has resulted in a steady improvement in the character of the food provided for the students.

In order to give Doctor Waldron the opportunities she desired for more careful study of the girls' health, and for more frequent talks with them on practical hygiene, the boys were placed three years ago under the medical care of Dr. Harry D. Howe. Doctor Waldron's long service in the school and her jealous guarding of its health have been of untold value. Although the community has been invaded again and again by contagious diseases, they have been almost entirely excluded from the school.

The introduction of the Newport News water supply four years ago gave the students better facilities for bathing, and the use of pumps for forcing the sewage into the creek has improved sanitary conditions. The last winter \$35,000 have been spent in installing a new sewerage system, and plans are being perfected for a breakwater to cost not less than \$50,000, which it is hoped will be carried out during the coming year. This breakwater will protect the school against the sewage of the town of Hampton and that of the Soldiers' Home.

Major Moton, the commandant, having taken a summer course under Doctor Sargent, at Harvard, has instituted a system of physical measurements which enables him to adapt the boys' physical exercises to their special needs. Similar work is done for the girls by a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, while another graduate of the same school has charge of the physical training of the Whittier children.

By the expert advice of Doctor Driver, of Norfolk, who has been for many years the school's consulting oculist, improvement has been made in the lighting of the classrooms, to the great relief of the students' eyes.

The building of Cleveland Hall in 1900, at a cost of \$57,000, has furnished greatly improved quarters for the girls, although their sleeping rooms are still crowded. It has also provided the whole school with a large chapel communicating with the dining room. This does away with the necessity of climbing for evening prayers to the third floor of Virginia Hall. The old chapel supplies a long-felt want by providing a room for the girls' study hours and a delightful gathering place for the King's Daughters circles. Here the girls have their social meetings, and here, as the room is provided with several sewing machines, they do much of their sewing. The girls' rooms are more comfortably heated than in former years, and this has a favorable effect on their health.

The change from afternoon to morning service on the Sabbath gives all the students more rest on that day and lessens the nervous strain of the week. The demand made upon the students is very great, and must be so to produce the best results, mental, moral, and physical; but there must be a continual endeavor to improve health conditions.

The reports of Doctor Waldron and Doctor Howe show that the past year has been one of the most healthful in the history of the school, and those of the commandant and chaplain show that the order and morality of the school were never better. That there is a close relation between health and order is undoubtedly true. A fear is sometimes expressed by Hampton's friends lest the students be pampered and thus unfitted for the conditions amidst which they must live. Hard beds, hard labor, plain fare, and early rising make life at Hampton strenuous. The record of returned students seems to show that they are able and willing to endure hardships and lead a simple life. Even when leading "the simple life," it is important to love beautiful things, good food, fresh air, and plenty of water.

The object of the Hampton school is character building. It succeeds or fails in so far as it accomplishes this result. The testimony of Maj. R. R. Moton, the commandant, is interesting. "The order of the school," he says, "shows improvement with each succeeding year, and this year is an exception only in the fact that this has been more marked. Many of the difficulties that one naturally expects in an institution like this are lacking for the reason that Hampton is very careful in the selection of its students. This brings to the school an earnest set of young men who appreciate the increasing opportunities offered them and are anxious to do nothing that will forfeit their chances. I do not know of any institution, North or South, that holds the students more strictly to its requirements than Hampton does, whether in scholarship, industry, or deportment. I know of no institution that inculcates more thoroughly, and I believe more successfully, the missionary idea—that every student is trained not alone that he may make a better citizen, but that he may devote himself to the elevation of his people. This, in my opinion, accounts in large measure for the lack of friction and for the absence of much misconduct among the Hampton students and explains why the discipline is so much reduced."

An English gentleman, a graduate of Oxford and an instructor in the University of Paris, came to Hampton for a month to study its methods. He asked permission to mingle freely with the boys in their dormitories and on their playgrounds. At the end of the month he declared that he had not heard an oath nor any low talk among them. The system of hard physical work, combined with mental drill, military discipline, and religious training, which prevails at Hampton, certainly produces good results.

The religious life of the school as shown by the report of the chaplain, Rev. H. B. Turner, and by the conduct of the students, was never more pronounced than it is at present. The undenominational Christian work at the school, which has the cordial support of the rector of old St. John's in Hampton, of the Catholic priest at Old Point, and of the other clergymen of the neighborhood of both races and every denomination, emphasizes the fundamental truths in which all churches can unite and leaves entirely in the background those points on which they differ. During the week of prayer the Catholic priest conducted one of the evening services with the students, as did also the Episcopal rector. When the question was raised by one of the Catholic Indian girls as to whether she ought to learn her week-day lessons in the Bible, the matter was referred to the priest, who insisted that she

should learn them. The King's Daughters' Circles for the girls and the Young Men's Christian Association for the boys have brought the older classes into closer relations with the younger ones, who are in this way influenced for good by those who have been at Hampton long enough to get the school's tone. The neighborhood missionary work which sends squads of boys and girls, under supervision, to the cabins of the poor, to the jail and the poorhouse, and into the Sunday schools of the community, is a most valuable method of inculcating the thought of service for others.

Each year a more complete organization holds every student to a more careful account, giving him a definite duty to do and expecting him to do it faithfully and well. The common duties of school life as well as its studies are constantly being made of greater mental and moral value.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SAN XAVIER PAPAGO.^a

SAN XAVIER RESERVATION,
Tucson, Ariz., November 25, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my thirteenth report of affairs at this reservation and the Indian villages in Pima County under my jurisdiction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The census taken shows the following population:

San Xavier Reservation.....	523
Indian village near the city of Tucson	340
Fresnal villages	679
Papago living in small villages by themselves scattered over Pima County I estimate to be	1,000
Total population	2,542

The morality of the Papago tribe is good, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are undoubtedly the best Indians in Arizona. In dress and habit these Indians are endeavoring to emulate the whites, and without exception they wear citizen dress entirely. They are self-supporting and their condition is good, and I may justly say that during the past year all have been more or less prosperous and certainly none of them have had to suffer for the necessaries of life.

Farming is the chief occupation of the San Xavier allottees, and therein they are progressing fairly well, slowly but steadily, and agriculture is in a much more advanced state than formerly. The allottees have a good harvest this year and there was a ready sale for farm products at good prices.

Stock raising, from which occupation the village Indians mostly derive their means of living, has been a profitable business during the past year. There was an abundance of grass, and in consequence thereof their cattle are in a good condition and they can be sold at high prices.

During the whole year there was plenty of work for Indians on new railroads and other enterprises at a fair compensation. The Papago laborers give satisfaction wherever they go.

In my last year's report, under the head, "Villages near the city of Tucson," I said:

"This village harbors a few religious fanatics who are entirely under the control and influence of a female divine or faith healer. The leaders are all more or less educated Indians who, it seems to me, are trying to make their living by preaching and baptizing, for, as a matter of fact, none of them have performed any manual labor for a long time. These faith healers have already caused some trouble among the Indian families and otherwise; and if the number of Indians affected by this craze should increase, as it seems they will, more serious trouble may be expected."

Well, the expected trouble arrived sooner than I thought for, as reported and fully explained to your office in my letter of October 27, 1902. An employee of the Phoenix Indian school called upon me for assistance to return about twenty pupils belonging to that school. Some of these children were runaways and others did not return after vacation, and most of them were then living among these faith healers, they being their parents or relations. The Indians fully under control and influence of

^aReceived too late for insertion at proper place.

their female chief healers, stubbornly and in a very independent manner refused to return the children to school, and no arguing or reasoning with them was of any avail. I therefore put five of their leaders under arrest for refusing to return pupils to school and for resisting Indian police and school employees in the discharge of their official duties, in accordance with section 21, Rules Indian School, 1900, and I sentenced each of them to thirty days' imprisonment and manual labor on the reservation.

The father of one of the prisoners and a relation of the others consulted an attorney and he made an application for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the five Indians were unlawfully held prisoners, etc. The writ was granted, and came up for hearing before Hon. George R. Davis, United States district judge of the first judicial district of Arizona, on November 15, 1902. After a hard contest on both sides the writ was denied and the five prisoners returned to my custody. The court in rendering this decision held that the detention and imprisonment of the Indians for a violation of the rules and regulations, lawfully promulgated for the control and government of the Indians, is not illegal but in accordance with the law. This was a hard blow for the prisoners and their relatives, more so as they paid a fee of \$65 to their attorney, but, as events have since fully shown, it was also a good lesson for them and it has undoubtedly broken, to a great extent, their rebellious spirit.

The Department, upon the recommendation of Irrigation Inspector Code, kindly authorized me to expend \$2,000 in improving and continuing the irrigation work on the San Xavier Reservation. In this work I employed only Indians, paying them \$1 per day and dinner at noon. Work began January 26 and ended April 16, expending for—

Labor	\$1, 782. 50
Purchase of provisions for dinner.....	192. 50
Purchase of picks.....	15. 00
Paid to engineer.....	10. 00
Total	2, 000. 00

In my judgment the result has been satisfactory of this work. We increased the amount of water considerably, the Indians had all the water they needed to irrigate their plantings, and in fact it is through this increased quantity of water that they were able to harvest such a good crop as they did.

The court of Indian offenses authorized and established by me on January 1, 1903, consists of three judges. The judges are careful in their investigation of cases, render their decisions fairly well, and offenders are generally punished in accordance with justice by sentencing them to work on public roads. The court relieves me of the trial of many charges, a great part of which are of a trivial character; but, nevertheless, as most of the Indians are guided more by like and dislike than by love of justice, a constant surveillance on my part is indispensable.

One hundred and eighty Indians performed 1,080 days' labor on public roads and fences, and 50 worked with their teams 3 days each in hauling stones and gravel for road repairs. They also performed 300 days' labor in cleaning and repairing ditches from damages caused by floods during the rainy season. The Indians, as a rule, willingly respond to the call for such labor, for they understand that the work done is for their own benefit.

The day school at the San Xavier Reservation does not receive any aid from the Government. It is supported by the Catholic Indian Mission and conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. This school has been for many years, and is still to-day, of great benefit to the Indians, and it has furnished a great number of desirable students for many of the Government training schools. The three sisters in charge thereof display much earnestness and efficiency in instructing the children; they are painstaking and faithful to the utmost of their obligations. They are very kind to the children, and as a rule the pupils love their teachers as much as they love their parents. The sisters are also efficient in the care of the sick and their kindly ministrations have undoubtedly a beneficial influence.

Besides the regular lessons of a day school, instructions are given the larger girls in sewing, dressmaking, and general housework, in which very gratifying results have been obtained.

The school was in session nine months with an average daily attendance of 95 pupils. In order to keep up the attendance, the aid of the Indian police is sometimes necessary, but this very seldom occurs. I can justly say that there is no child of school age at the San Xavier Reservation who does not attend school. Many of the older Indians have still an aversion to send their children to school; they do not directly oppose, but nevertheless it can be noticed that it pleases them whenever, for one reason or another, they can keep their youngsters out of school. They, as

well as some ignorant whites, fail to comprehend the advantage of a good education. Time alone will overcome this evil.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the past year has continued to be good, and there have been no epidemics of any description.

No intoxicating liquor has been introduced into the San Xavier Reservation during the past year, but notwithstanding every precaution taken to prevent it the sale of liquor to Indians in the city of Tucson is still going on to some extent. There the Indians always find some miscreant who is willing for a small consideration to buy liquor for them. Through the assistance of my Indian police I was able to make eleven complaints for selling liquor to Indians against Mexicans and whites, and I have been fortunate enough to get nine convictions, notwithstanding the fact that it is very difficult to procure evidence satisfactory to an average jury in such cases. There are jurors who will not find any person guilty of selling liquor to Indians on any kind of evidence.

In closing I desire to express my gratitude and sincere thanks for courteous treatment and favors accorded me by your office.

Very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER,

Farmer in Charge and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.^a

January 21, 1903. CHAP. 195. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory," approved [Public, No. 32.] June sixth, nineteen hundred.

Vol. 32, p. 774. Indian Territory. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act to provide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory," approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, be amended so as to read as follows:

Use of timber and stone for industrial purposes. Vol. 31, p. 660, amended. Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules, etc. Use by railroads. "That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the procurement of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repairs of railroads and other highways, to be used only in the Indian Territory, or upon any railroad outside of the said Territory, which is part of any continuous line of railroad extending into the said Territory, from lands belonging to either of the Five Civilized Tribes, and to fix the full value thereof to be paid therefor and collect the same for the benefit of said tribes: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent allottees from disposing of timber and stone on their allotments, as provided in section sixteen of an act entitled 'An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes,' approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, from and after the allotment by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Proviso. Right of allottees to dispose of timber, etc., not affected. Vol. 30, p. 501. "SEC. 2. That every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the lands of either of said tribes contrary to the provisions of this act and the regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court trying the same."

Penalty for unlawfully cutting, etc. Approved, January 21, 1903.

February 2, 1903. CHAP. 350. An act fixing the punishment for the larceny of horses, cattle, and other live stock in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. [Public, No. 50.]

Vol. 32, p. 792. Indian Territory. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person, whether an Indian or otherwise, who shall hereafter be convicted in the Indian Territory of stealing any horse, mare, gelding, filly, foal, mule, ass, or jenny, or of stealing, or marking, killing, or wounding with intent to steal, any kind of cattle, pigs, hogs, sheep, or goats, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

R. S., sec. 2156, p. 375, amended. Repeal. Provisos. Prior offenses. SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however,* That all such acts and parts of acts shall remain in force for the punishment of all persons who have heretofore been guilty in the Indian Territory of the offense or offenses

^aThis does not include items of appropriations for the Indian Service unless they involve new legislation.

herein mentioned: *And provided further*, That this act shall not affect or apply to any prosecution now pending or the prosecution of any offense already committed. Pending cases not affected.

Approved, February 2, 1903.

CHAP. 351. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes. February 2, 1903.

[Public, No. 51.]
Vol. 32, p. 793.
South Dakota.
Crimes on Indian reservations in, triable in United States courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of South Dakota are hereby given jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all actions and proceedings in which any person shall be charged with the crime of murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, larceny, or assault with a dangerous weapon committed within the limits of any Indian reservation in the State of South Dakota.

Murder, etc.
Penalty.

SEC. 2. That any person convicted of the crime of murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or burglary committed within the limits specified in section one of this act shall be subject to the same penalties and punishment as are all other persons convicted of the commission of any of said crimes within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided, however*, That any Indian who shall commit the crime of rape within the limits of any Indian reservation mentioned in this act shall be punished by imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Proviso.
Rape.

SEC. 3. That any person convicted of the crime of assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, or larceny, committed within the limits specified in section one of this act, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishment as are all other persons convicted of either of said crimes under the laws of the State of South Dakota.

Assault with intent to kill, etc.
Penalty.

SEC. 4. That this act is passed in pursuance of the cession of jurisdiction contained in chapter one hundred and five, Laws of South Dakota, nineteen hundred and one.

Cession of State jurisdiction.

Approved, February 2, 1903.

CHAP. 399. An act providing for allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Lac Courte Oreille and Lac du Flambeau reservations in the State of Wisconsin. February 3, 1903.

[Public, No. 54.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. That with the consent of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, located on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation in the State of Wisconsin, to be obtained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, the President may allot to each Indian now living and residing on said reservation and entitled to so reside, and who has not heretofore received an allotment not exceeding eighty acres of land, such allotments to be subject in all respects, except as to the age and condition of the allottee, to the provisions of the third article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, Wis.
Allotment of lands to Indians of.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of section one of this act shall also under same terms and conditions apply to the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior located on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in the State of Wisconsin.

Vol. 10, p. 1109.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.
Allotment of lands to Indians of.

Approved, February 3, 1903.

CHAP. 514. An act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers on the north one-half of the Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington, and reserving the public lands for that purpose. February 7, 1903.

[Public, No. 65.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all settlers under the

Vol. 32, p. 803.
Colville Indian Reservation.

Issue of patents to settlers on north one-half part of.
Vol. 31, p. 1965.

Provisos.
Right to commute entry continued.

Payments to certain Indian tribes.
Deficiency to be paid by United States.

Vol. 26, p. 417.

Vol. 12, p. 503.

Exceptions.

Repeal.

homestead laws of the United States upon the agricultural public lands in the north one-half of the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, opened to settlement by Executive order on the tenth day of October, nineteen hundred, who have resided or shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry: *Provided*, That the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws shall remain in full force and effect: *Provided, however*, That all sums of money so released which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States, and that in the event that the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments heretofore provided for agricultural colleges and experimental stations by an act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, such deficiency shall be paid by the United States: *And provided further*, That no lands shall be herein included on which the United States Government had made valuable improvements, or lands that have been sold at public auction by said Government.

SEC. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1903.

February 9, 1903.
[Public, No. 74.]

[Vol. 32, p. 820.]
Public lands.
Town-site entries extended to ceded Indian lands in Minnesota.

R. S., Title XXXII, ch. 8, p. 435.

CHAP. 531. An act to extend the provisions of chapter eight, title thirty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands," to the ceded Indian lands in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter eight, title thirty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands," be, and is hereby, extended to and declared to be applicable to ceded Indian lands within the State of Minnesota. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 9, 1903.

February 10, 1903.
[Public, No. 78.]

Vol. 32, p. 821.
Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company.

Granted right of way through Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla.

Width.

CHAP. 538. An act to authorize the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military Reservation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, be, and the same is hereby, empowered to survey, locate, construct, and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Fort Sill Military Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, upon such a line as may be determined and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Fort Sill Military Reservation, and a right to take and use a strip of land in said reservation two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, with the right to use such additional ground when cuts and fills may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much

thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the United States, from which the same shall be taken: *Provided further*, That no more space on the military reservation be given to the said Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company than was given to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad under the terms of the act of January thirty-first, nineteen hundred; that the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company will fence its right of way and lay and maintain sufficient fence equal to that built by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and will provide and maintain suitable crossings opposite those already provided by the said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; that the said Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company will build and maintain a suitable station house near the station of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; that the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company will provide suitable and sufficient side track at their station and will construct and maintain sufficient stock pens and provide sufficient facilities for loading and unloading cattle and horses on the ground set apart for their station: *Provided further*, That the said Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company shall comply with such other regulations or conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Provisos.
Use of lands granted.
Reversion if not used.
Restrictions on grant.
Vol. 31, p. 3.
Fencing.
Station.
Side track.
Compliance with regulations, etc.

Approved, February 10, 1903.

CHAP. 542. An act granting to the State of California six hundred and forty acres of land in lieu of section sixteen, township seven south, range eight east, San Bernardino meridian, State of California, now occupied by the Torros band or village of Mission Indians.

February 11, 1903.
[Public, No. 80.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of California six hundred and forty acres of land, to be selected by said State, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from any of the unappropriated public lands of nonmineral character in said State, in lieu of section sixteen, township seven south, range eight east, San Bernardino meridian, State of California; and the selection by said State of the lands hereby granted, upon the approval of same by the Secretary of the Interior, shall operate as a waiver by the State of its right to said section sixteen, and thereupon said section sixteen shall become a part of the reservation heretofore set apart for the use and occupancy of the Torros band or village of Mission Indians, of southern California, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California," according to the terms and subject to the conditions imposed by said act.

Vol. 32, p. 822.
Mission Indians, Cal.
Land granted to California in lieu of land occupied by.

Approved, February 11, 1903.

CHAP. 707. An act providing for record of deeds and other conveyances and instruments of writing in Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

February 19, 1903.
[Public, No. 102.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter twenty-seven of the Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, known as Mansfield's Digest of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, is hereby extended to the Indian Territory, so far as the same may be applicable and not inconsistent with any law of Congress: *Provided*, That the clerk or deputy clerk of the United States court of each of the courts of said Territory shall be ex officio recorder for his district and perform the duties required of recorder in the chapter aforesaid, and use the seal of such court in

Vol. 32, p. 841.
Indian Territory.
Recording of deeds, etc., in.
Laws of Arkansas extended to.
Proviso.
Clerks, etc., to be ex officio recorders.

- cases requiring a seal, and keep the records of such office at the office of said clerk or deputy clerk.
- Duties of clerks.** It shall be the duty of each clerk or deputy clerk of such court to record in the books provided for his office all deeds, mortgages, deeds of trust, bonds, leases, covenants, defeasances, bills of sale, and other instruments of writing of or concerning lands, tenements, goods, or chattels; and where such instruments are for a period of time limited on the face of the instrument they shall be filed and indexed, if desired by the holder thereof, and such filing for the period of twelve months from the filing thereof shall have the same effect in law as if recorded at length. The fees for filing, indexing, and cross indexing such instruments shall be twenty-five cents, and for recording shall be as set forth in section thirty-two hundred and forty-three of Mansfield's Digest of eighteen hundred and eighty-four.
- Fees for filing, etc.** That the said clerk or deputy clerk of such court shall receive as compensation as such ex officio recorder for his district all fees received by him for recording instruments provided for in this act, amounting to one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum or less; and all fees so received by him as aforesaid amounting to more than the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum shall be accounted to the Department of Justice, to be applied to the permanent school fund of the district in which said court is located.
- Compensation in fees.** Such instruments heretofore recorded with the clerk of any United States court in Indian Territory shall not be required to be again recorded under this provision, but shall be transferred to the indexes without further cost, and such records heretofore made shall be of full force and effect, the same as if made under this statute.
- Limit.** That wherever in said chapter the word "county" occurs there shall be substituted therefor the word "district," and wherever the words "State" or "State of Arkansas" occur there shall be substituted therefor the words "Indian Territory," and wherever the words "clerk" or "recorder" occur there shall be substituted the words "clerk or deputy clerk of the United States court."
- Disposition of surplus fees.** All acknowledgments of deeds of conveyance taken within the Indian Territory shall be taken before a clerk or deputy clerk of any of the courts in said Territory, a United States commissioner, or a notary public appointed in and for said Territory.
- Prior records transferred without cost.** All instruments of writing the filing of which is provided for by law shall be recorded or filed in the office of the clerk or deputy clerk at the place of holding court in the recording district where said property may be located, and which said recording districts are bounded as follows:
- Word substitutions.** District numbered one shall comprise all of the reservations heretofore existing under the Quapaw Agency, and the place of record shall be at Miami, as provided in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three.
- Acknowledgment of deeds, etc.** District numbered two shall begin at a point where the northern boundary line of the Indian Territory intersects with the western boundary line of the Quapaw Agency; thence in a southerly and easterly direction, following the western and southern boundaries of the Quapaw Agency to the west line of the State of Missouri; thence south along said boundary line to the dividing line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four north; thence west along said line to the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east; thence north along said dividing line to the northern boundary line of the Indian Territory; thence east along said boundary line to place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered two shall be Vinita.
- Places of recording.** District numbered three. Beginning at a point where the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east crosses the northern boundary line of the Indian Territory, thence south on said range line to the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; thence west on said township line to the western boundary line of the Indian Territory; thence north along said western boundary line to the northern boundary line of the Indian Territory; thence east to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered three shall be Nowata.
- District No. 1. Miami.** District numbered four. Beginning at a point on the western boundary line of the Indian Territory where same is crossed by the town-
- District No. 2. Vinita.**
- District No. 3. Nowata.**
- District No. 4. Claremore.**

ship line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; thence south along said western boundary line to the township line between townships nineteen and twenty north; thence east on said township line to the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east; thence north on said range line to the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; thence west to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered four shall be Claremore.

District numbered five. Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory where same is crossed by the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four north; thence south along said eastern boundary line to the township line between townships nineteen and twenty north; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east; thence north on said range line to the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four north; thence east on said township line to place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered five shall be Pryor Creek.

District No. 5.
Pryor Creek.

District numbered six. Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory where same is crossed by the township line between townships nineteen and twenty north; thence south on said eastern boundary line to the township line between townships fourteen and fifteen north; thence west on said township line to the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east; thence north on said meridian line to the township line between townships nineteen and twenty north; thence east on said township line to place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered six shall be Tahlequah.

District No. 6.
Tahlequah.

District numbered seven. Beginning at a point where the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east crosses the township line between townships nineteen and twenty north; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east; thence south along said range line to the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen north; thence east along said township line to the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east; thence north along said meridian line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered seven shall be Wagoner.

District No. 7.
Wagoner.

District numbered eight. Beginning at a point on the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east where same is crossed by the township line between townships nineteen and twenty north; thence west on said township line to the western boundary line of the Indian Territory; thence south along said western boundary line to the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen north; thence east on said township line to the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east; thence north along said range line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered eight shall be Sapulpa.

District No. 8.
Sapulpa.

District numbered nine. Beginning at a point on the western boundary line of the Indian Territory where the same is crossed by the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen north; thence south along said western boundary line to the northern boundary line of the Seminole Nation; thence eastwardly along said boundary line of the said Seminole Nation to the northeast corner of the Seminole Nation; thence south along said eastern boundary line of said Seminole Nation to the township line between townships ten and eleven north; thence east along said township line to the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east; thence north along said range line to the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen north; thence west along said township line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered nine shall be Okmulgee.

District No. 9.
Okmulgee.

District numbered ten. Beginning at a point where the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east intersects the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen north; thence south on the said range line to the township line between townships eleven and twelve north; thence east along said township line to the Arkansas River; thence up said Arkansas River to the intersection of said river with the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east; thence

District No. 10.
Muscoogee.

- north along said meridian line to the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen north; thence west to the point of beginning. The place of record for district numbered ten shall be Muscogee.
- District No. 11. Sallisaw. District numbered eleven. Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory where same is crossed by the township line between townships fourteen and fifteen north; thence south along said eastern boundary line to the Arkansas River; thence up said Arkansas River to its intersection with the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east; thence north along said meridian line to the township line between townships fourteen and fifteen north; thence east to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered eleven shall be Sallisaw.
- District No. 12. Eufala. District numbered twelve. Beginning at a point where the township line between townships eleven and twelve north intersects with the Arkansas River; thence down said Arkansas River to the mouth of the Canadian River; thence up said Canadian River to its intersection with the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east; thence south on said line to its intersection with the township line between townships seven and eight north; thence west along said township line to the range line between ranges eleven and twelve east; thence north on said range line to the township line between townships ten and eleven north; thence east on said township line to the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east; thence north on said range line to the township line between townships eleven and twelve north; thence east on the said township line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered twelve shall be Eufala.
- District No. 13. Wewoka. District numbered thirteen. Beginning at a point where the range line between ranges eleven and twelve east intersects the township line between townships ten and eleven north; thence south to the township line between townships seven and eight north; thence east on said township line to the Canadian River; thence up said Canadian River, following the meanderings thereof, to the western boundary line of the Seminole Nation; thence north along said western boundary line to the northern boundary line of the said Seminole Nation; thence eastwardly along said northern boundary line to the northeast corner of said nation; thence south along the eastern boundary line of the said nation to the township line between townships ten and eleven north; thence east along said township line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered thirteen shall be Wewoka.
- District No. 14. Poteau. District numbered fourteen. Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory where same is crossed by the Arkansas River; thence south along said eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory to the base line; thence west along said base line to the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east; thence north on said meridian line to the Canadian River; thence down said Canadian River to its confluence with the Arkansas River; thence down said Arkansas River to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered fourteen shall be Poteau.
- District No. 15. South McAlester. District numbered fifteen. Beginning at a point where the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east crosses the township line between townships seven and eight north; thence south on said meridian line to the township line between townships two and three north; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east; thence south along said range line to the line between townships one and two north; thence west along said township line to the western boundary line of the Choctaw Nation; thence north on said boundary line to the South Canadian River; thence down said river to the point where the dividing line between townships seven and eight north intersects said river; thence east along said township line to the point of beginning. The place of record for district numbered fifteen shall be South McAlester.
- District No. 16. Ada. District numbered sixteen. Beginning at a point where the South Canadian River intersects with the western boundary line of the Choctaw Nation; thence south on said boundary line to the township line between townships one and two south; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges three and four east; thence north

along said range line to its intersection with the South Canadian River; thence down said South Canadian River, following the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered sixteen shall be Ada.

District numbered seventeen. Beginning at a point where the township line between townships four and five north intersects the range line between ranges three and four east; thence south along said range line to the base line; thence west on said base line to the meridian line between ranges four and five west; thence north on said meridian line to the township line between townships four and five north; thence east on said township line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered seventeen shall be Pauls Valley.

District No. 17.
Pauls Valley.

District numbered eighteen. Beginning at a point at the South Canadian River where the same intersect the range line between ranges three and four east; thence south on said range line to the township line between townships four and five north; thence west on said township line to the meridian line between ranges four and five west; thence north on said meridian line to the South Canadian River; thence down said South Canadian River, following the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered eighteen shall be Purcell.

District No. 18.
Purcell.

District numbered nineteen. Beginning at a point on the South Canadian River where the same intersects the meridian line between ranges four and five west; thence south along said meridian line to the base line; thence west on said base line to the western boundary line of the Indian Territory; thence north along said western boundary line to the Canadian River; thence down said Canadian River, following the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered nineteen shall be Chickasha.

District No. 19.
Chickasha.

District numbered twenty. Beginning at a point on the western boundary line of the Indian Territory where same intersects the base line; thence south along said western boundary line to the Red River; thence down said Red River to its intersection with the range line between ranges two and three west; thence north along said range line to the base line; thence west on said base line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered twenty shall be Ryan.

District No. 20.
Ryan.

District numbered twenty-one. Beginning at a point where the range line between ranges two and three west intersects the base line; thence south on said range line to the Red River; thence east down said Red River, following the meanderings thereof, to the range line between ranges three and four east; thence north on said range line to the base line; thence west on said base line to the place of beginning. The place of record for district numbered twenty-one shall be Ardmore.

District No. 21.
Ardmore.

District numbered twenty-two. Beginning at a point where the range line between ranges three and four east intersects the township line between townships one and two south; thence south along said line to the Red River; thence down Red River, following the meanderings thereof, to the mouth of the Washita River; thence up the Washita River, following the meanderings thereof; to the mouth of Butcherpen Creek; thence north up said Butcherpen Creek to the township line between townships four and five south in range seven east; thence east along said township line to the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in range eight east; thence north along said line to the township line between townships one and two south; thence west along said line to the point of beginning. The place of record for district numbered twenty-two shall be Tishomingo.

District No. 22.
Tishomingo.

District numbered twenty-three. Beginning at a point where the township line between townships one and two north intersects with the range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen east; thence south on that line to its intersection with the line between townships two and three south; thence west to intersection of the last-named line with the range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen east; thence south to the township line between townships three and four south; thence west to the western boundary line of the Choctaw Nation; thence north on said boundary line to intersection with the line

District No. 23.
Atoka.

between townships one and two north; thence east to point of beginning. The place of record for district numbered twenty-three shall be Atoka.

District No. 24. Antlers. District numbered twenty-four. Beginning at a point where range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen east intersects the township line between townships one and two north; thence south along said line to its intersection with township line between townships two and three south; thence west along said line to range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen east; thence south on said line to the Red River; thence down Red River, following the meanderings thereof, to the eastern boundary of the Indian Territory; thence north along said eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory to intersection with the base line; thence west along said line to the meridian line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east; thence north to township line between townships two and three north; thence west along said line to range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east; thence south on said line to township line between townships one and two north; thence west on said line to point of beginning. The place of record for district numbered twenty-four shall be Antlers.

District No. 25. Durant. District numbered twenty-five. Beginning at a point on the western boundary line of the Choctaw Nation where it intersects the township line between townships three and four south; thence east along said line to range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen, east; thence south on said line to the Red River; thence up said Red River, following the meanderings thereof, to the mouth of the Washita River; thence up said Washita River to the mouth of Butcherpen Creek; thence north up said Butcherpen Creek to the township line between townships four and five south, in range seven east; thence east along said township line to the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; thence north on said boundary line to the point of beginning. The place of record for district numbered twenty-five shall be Durant.

Approved, February 19, 1903.

March 3, 1903. CHAP. 994. 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 four, and for other purposes. [Public, No. 144.]

Vol. 32, p. 982. Indian Department appropriations. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and 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 four, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * *

Miscellaneous supports, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS AND GRATUITIES.

* * * * *

Vol. 32, p. 992. Shebit.

For the support and civilization of the Shebit Indians in Utah, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the same is necessary, two thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to lease at a fair rental twenty acres of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tract now occupied by the Shebits Indians, for the use of the Utah and Eastern Copper Company in the erection and operation of a smelter: *Provided, however,* That the consent of three-fourths of the adult male Indians is obtained therefor.

Proviso. Consent of tribe.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * *

In pursuance of the provisions of section twenty-six of an act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee or Creek tribe of Indians, and for other purposes, approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, there is hereby awarded, as a final determination thereof on the so-called "loyal Creek claims" named in said section twenty-six, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and made immediately available. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the loyal Creek Indians and freedmen named in articles three and four of the treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the said sum of six hundred thousand dollars, to be paid to such Indians and freedmen only whose names appear on the list of awards made in their behalf by W. B. Hazen and F. A. Field, as commissioners on behalf of the United States to ascertain the losses of said Indians and freedmen as provided in said articles three and four; and such payments shall be made in proportion of the awards as set out in said list: *Provided*, That said sum shall be accepted by said Indians in full payment and satisfaction of all claim and demand growing out of said loyal Creek claims, and the payment thereof shall be a full release of the Government from any such claim or claims: *Provided, however*, That if any of said loyal Creek Indians or freedmen whose names are on said list of awards shall have died, then the amount or amounts due such deceased person or persons, respectively, shall be paid to their heirs or legal representatives: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to first withhold from the amount herein appropriated and pay to S. W. Peel, of Bentonville, Arkansas, the attorney of said loyal Creeks and freedmen, a sum equal to ten per centum of the amount herein appropriated, as provided by written contracts between the said S. W. Peel and the claimants herein, the same to be payment in full for all legal and other services rendered by him, or those employed by him, and for all disbursements and other expenditures had by him in behalf of said claimants in pursuance of said contract. *And further*, said Secretary is authorized and directed to pay to David M. Hodge, a Creek Indian, of Tulsa, in the Creek Nation, a sum equal to five per centum of the amount herein appropriated, which payment shall be in full for all claims of every kind made by said David M. Hodge, or by those claiming under him, by reason of any engagement, agreement, or understanding had between him and said loyal Creek Indians.

Vol. 32, p. 994.
Loyal Creek claims. Payment of.

Vol. 31, p. 869.

To whom paid.

Provisos.
Payment in full.

Payments to estates of deceased persons.

S. W. Peel.
Payment to.

David M. Hodge.
Payment to.

Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court. Expenses.

For personal and traveling expenses of the three judges of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; for one stenographer to each of said judges, to be appointed by them, respectively, at one hundred dollars per month each, three thousand six hundred dollars; for traveling expenses and subsistence of said stenographers, the reporter, and the bailiff of said court, not to exceed three dollars per day each, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, ten thousand one hundred dollars, to be immediately available.

Transfer of papers.

The Supreme Court of the United States may transfer to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court the papers in the cases of Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship appealed from the United States courts in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

That all causes transferred under section thirty-one of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," to the citizenship court for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provided in said act shall be tried and determined under the provisions of section thirty-two of said act and disposed of the same as if appealed to such court under the pro-

Appeals.
Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 646.

Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 647.

- Proviso.* visions of section thirty-two of the said act: *Provided*, That upon the final determination of cases within the jurisdiction of said citizenship court said court may fix reasonable compensation to the attorneys employed by contract dated January seventeenth, nineteen hundred and one, with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and such determinations shall be made irrespective of the rate fixed in said contract between said attorneys and said nations, or either of them, unless the same shall have received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. And upon the final determination of said cases by said citizenship court the Treasurer of the United States is hereby directed to pay to said attorneys on the warrant or warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Interior the amount of such compensation out of any funds in the Treasury belonging to said nations. And the existence of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court is hereby extended until December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four.
- Compensation to attorneys. Payment. Existence of court continued.
- Survey, etc., of town sites, Indian Territory. To pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisal of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, Indian Territory, as required by sections fifteen and twenty-nine of an act entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated shall be applied only to the expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisal of town sites heretofore set aside and reserved from allotment: *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.
- Vol. 30, pp. 500, 505. Vol. 31, p. 237. *Provisos.* Use of appropriation restricted. Survey, etc., of town sites by private parties.
- Appointment of commissioner on failure of Indian appointee to act, etc. Eastern Cherokees, etc. Status of. Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 726.
- Section sixty-eight of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of the lands of the Cherokee Nation, for the disposition of town sites therein, and for other purposes," approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, shall be so construed as to give the Eastern Cherokees, so called, including those in the Cherokee Nation and those who remained east of the Mississippi River, acting together or as two bodies, as they may be advised, the status of a band or bands, as the case may be, for all the purposes of said section: *Provided*, That the prosecution of such suit on the part of the Eastern Cherokees shall be through attorneys employed by their proper authorities, their compensation for expenses and services rendered in relation to such claim to be fixed by the Court of Claims upon the termination of such suit; and said section shall be further so construed as to require that both the Cherokee Nation and said Eastern Cherokees, so called, shall be made parties to any suit which may be instituted against the United States under said section upon the claim mentioned in House of Representatives Executive Document Numbered Three hundred and nine of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress; and if said claim shall be sustained in whole or in part the Court of Claims, subject to the right of appeal named in said section, shall be authorized to render a judgment in favor of the rightful claimant, and also to determine as between the different claimants, to whom the judgment so rendered, equitably belongs either wholly or in part, and shall be required to determine whether, for the purpose of participating in said claim, the Cherokee Indians who remained east of the Mississippi River constitute a part of the Cherokee Nation, or of the Eastern Cherokees, so called, as the case may be.
- Proviso.* Compensation of attorneys. Parties to suit. Judgment.
- Vol. 32, p. 997. * * * * * * *
- Quapaws. Sale of school lands. That the principal chief of the Quapaw tribe, with the consent of the tribal council, may sell the surplus tract of one hundred and sixty acres of Quapaw land heretofore set apart for school purposes, and

the Secretary of the Interior is directed to pay out of the proceeds of such sale, per capita, to the Quapaw people: *Provided*, That the money hereinbefore appropriated "for education" per third article of the Quapaw treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and the unexpended balance of the same heretofore appropriated, not to exceed two thousand dollars, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Quapaw tribe or nation, and expended by him, under the direction of the Quapaw Council, for educational purposes only.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to do the necessary surveying and otherwise carry out the purposes of so much of the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes, as provides for the allotment of the Indians of the Walker River Reservation in Nevada, and the Uintah and White River Utes in Utah, and the joint resolution of June nineteenth, nineteen hundred and two, providing for the allotment of the Indians of Spokane Reservation in Washington, to be immediately available, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall forthwith send an inspector to obtain the consent of the Uintah and White River Ute Indians to an allotment of their lands as directed by the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, and if their consent, as therein provided, can not be obtained by June first, nineteen hundred and three, then the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be allotted to each of said Uintah and White River Ute Indians the quantity and character of land named and described in said act: *And provided further*, That the grazing lands to be set apart for the use of the Uintah, White River Utes, and other Indians, as provided by public resolution numbered thirty-one, of June nineteenth, nineteen hundred and two, be confined to the lands south of the Strawberry River on said Uintah Reservation, and shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand acres: *And provided further*, That the time for opening the unallotted lands to public entry on said Uintah Reservation, as provided by the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be, and the same is hereby, extended to October first, nineteen hundred and four.

That in the lands within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, containing gilsonite, asphaltum, elaterite, or other like substances, which were reserved from location and entry by provision in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, all discoveries and locations of any such mineral lands by qualified persons prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, not previously discovered and located, who recorded notices of such discoveries and locations prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, either in the State of Colorado, or in the office of the county recorder of Uintah County, Utah, shall have all the force and effect accorded by law to locations of mining claims upon the public domain. All such locations may hereafter be perfected, and patents shall be issued therefor upon compliance with the requirements of the mineral land laws, provided that the owners of such locations shall relocate their respective claims and record the same in the office of the county recorder of Uintah County, Utah, within ninety days after the passage of this act. All locations of any such mineral lands made and recorded on or subsequent to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, are hereby declared to be null and void; and the remainder of the lands heretofore reserved as aforesaid because of the mineral substances contained in them, in so far as the same may be within even numbered sections, shall be sold and disposed of in tracts not exceeding forty acres, or a quarter of a quarter of a section, in such manner and upon such terms and with such restrictions as may be prescribed in a proclamation of the President of the United States issued for that purpose not less than one hundred and twenty days after the passage of this act, and not less than ninety days before the time of

Proviso.
Education.
Ante, p. 988.

Walker River
Indians, Nev.
Uintah and
White River
Utes, Utah.
Survey, etc., of
irrigable lands.
Pub. Laws 1st
sess., pp. 260, 744.

Proviso.
Obtaining consent
to allotment.

Grazing lands.
Restriction.

Unallotted
lands.
Time of opening
to settlement
extended.
Pub. Laws 1st
sess., p. 261.
Uncompahgre
Indian Reserva-
tion.
Mining claims
located on, prior
to January 1,
1891, valid.

Vol. 30, p. 87.

Patents to issue
on relocation,
etc., of claims.

Claims located
after January 1,
1891, invalid.
Sale of remain-
der of mineral
lands.

Restrictions.

Balance of sale or disposal, and the balance of said lands and also all the mineral lands reserved. Therein are hereby specifically reserved for future action of Congress.

Weeminuchi Utes, Colo. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to negotiate with the Weeminuchi Ute tribe of Indians for the relinquishment of their right of occupancy to the United States to the tract of land known as the Mesa Verde—a part of the reservation of said tribe—situate in the county of Montezuma, in the State of Colorado; the said tract to include and cover the ruins and prehistoric remains situate therein. And the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the next session of Congress the terms and conditions upon which the said tribe of Indians will relinquish to the United States their right of occupancy to said tract of land.

Post, p. 1057.

Report.

* * * * *

[Vol. 32, p. 999.] That any part of the one hundred thousand dollars for the removal and support of the Mission Indians in California, appropriated by the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, making appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, not needed for the purposes specified in that act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be used for the purchase of other tracts of land in California upon which to locate said Mission Indians and for the removal of such Indians to such purchased tract or tracts of land, and for acquiring, distributing, and developing water for the use of such Indians, and for the purchase of such building materials, agricultural implements, harness, wagons, and horses, subsistence supplies, and other necessities as may be required to properly establish such Indians in their new locations.

Mission Indians, Cal.
Pub. Laws 1st sess., p. 257.
Purchase of lands to locate Indians, etc.
Use of former appropriation.

Expenses of commission. Pub. laws 1st sess., p. 257.

American Surety Company, New York.
Payment to

Provisos. Vouchers.

Reimbursement.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use three hundred and fifty dollars of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the removal and support of the Mission Indians in California by the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, to pay the expenses incurred by the commission created by said act, this being in addition to any other sums authorized for that purpose.

That the sum of two thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars and five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the American Surety Company of New York, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of giving bonds and undertakings required by law, to indemnify said company in the amount or amounts it may actually be required to disburse or expend by the final decree of the proper court, under two separate undertakings on appeal, as damages and costs assessed against and for the value of the use and occupation of real property occupied by the defendants, who are Mission Indians of California, in the suits entitled J. Downey Harvey, administrator, and others, versus Alejandro Barker and others, and J. Downey Harvey, administrator, and others, versus Jose Quevas and others, which suits were appealed from the decision of the superior court of the county of San Diego, State of California, to the supreme court of California, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, by direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, being cases numbered two hundred and nine and two hundred and ten, respectively, in the October term, nineteen hundred of the latter court; also to include costs in any suit that may be pending or that may hereafter be instituted to determine the liability under such undertakings: *Provided*, That no payments shall be made hereunder until proper vouchers evidencing the expenditures by said company under said undertakings shall have been presented to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, further*, That if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that said American Surety Company has been reimbursed or indemnified, then the money hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid, in whole or in part, to the persons who have reimbursed or indemnified the said company as the interests of such persons may appear.

To pay the persons who compiled and indexed the two volumes of the treaties, laws, executive orders, and so forth, relating to Indian affairs, under Senate resolution of May twentieth, nineteen hundred and two, five thousand dollars of which said sum so much as may be necessary, may be expended as additional pay or compensation to any officer or employee of the United States, to be immediately available, and to be paid only upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

Compilation, etc., of Indian treaties, laws, etc. Payment for.

For the purpose of compromising, settling, and finally disposing of the case of the United States against William H. Thomas and others, which suit was begun in equity and has been prosecuted in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, the sum of four thousand dollars, to be paid to the said band of Indians by and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States whenever, in his judgment, such payment will operate to secure a complete settlement of all matters pertaining to such litigation.

Eastern Band of Cherokees, N. C. Payment to.

For the payment of settlers within the boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, for improvements upon certain lands situated therein, two thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall and does, in his discretion, ratify and approve, under the provisions of section ten of the Indian appropriation act, approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, pages five hundred and ninety-six and five hundred and ninety-seven), the agreement entered into thereunder by United States Inspector James McLaughlin with the settlers included within the boundaries of said reservation, submitted by him to the Secretary of the Interior with his report, dated January sixteenth, nineteen hundred and one, and shall find, after investigation, that the improvements of said settlers remain intact and in good condition: *And Provided further*, That the settlers shall remove immediately from the reservation upon the payment of the sums, according to their respective agreements, as ratified and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. And any private lands occupied by actual settlers over which an Indian reservation has been or may be extended by Executive order may be exchanged, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and at the expense of the owner thereof, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for vacant, nonmineral, nontimbered, surveyed public lands of like area and value, and situated in the same State or Territory.

Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Mont. Payment to settlers for improvements on. *Provisos*. Ratification of agreement. Vol. 30, p. 596.

Removal of settlers.

Exchange of private lands.

* * * * *
 For payment to Huff Jones, of Oconto, Wisconsin, his heirs or legal representatives, the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents, in full for money expended under an agreement with William T. Richardson, United States Indian agent at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for shanties, stables, roads, and supply roads constructed by him upon such Indian reservation.

Vol. 32, p. 1001. Huff Jones. Payment to.

For payment to Peter La Blanc, a Sisseton Indian, who served in the Army of the United States during the war of the rebellion, the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents, being the aggregate amount which was paid each of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota scouts and soldiers not parties to the agreement between the United States and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota and Sioux Indians on the twelfth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, of the amounts appropriated by Congress by the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, which amount he did not receive by reason of his name being omitted from the rolls.

Peter La Blanc. Payment to.

Vol. 26, p. 1038. Vol. 27, p. 624. Vol. 28, p. 889.

To reimburse William G. Malin, Indian agent for the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians in Iowa, for certain expenses (court costs, sheriffs' and attorneys' fees) paid by him in obtaining the appointment of guardians for Indian minors by the district court of Tama County, Iowa, one

William G. Malin. Reimbursement.

hundred and ninety dollars and forty-eight cents, to be immediately available.

Joseph H. Lee.
Payment to.
Pub. Laws 1st
sess., p. 264.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Joseph H. Lee, senior, of Tuba, Arizona, the sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars for his property purchased within the external boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation, instead of to Ernest A. Lee, as provided by the Indian appropriation act approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two: *Provided*, That said sum shall only be paid upon the presentation of a general release executed by said Ernest A. Lee, or his legal representative.

Proviso.
Release.

Sale of Kickapoo Indian agency, etc., lands.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to sell, in such manner as he may deem best, for cash, the three hundred and nineteen and seventy-two one-hundredths acres, the west half of section three, township eleven north, range two east of the Indian meridian, reserved for agency and school purposes by article two of the agreement of June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Twenty-seventh Statutes, page five hundred and fifty-seven), the proceeds of the sale of said tract of land to be applied and used for enlarging the school plant of the Absentee Shawnee Indian Industrial Training School, Oklahoma, so as to provide school facilities for such children of the Mexican Kickapoo, Absentee Shawnee, and Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians as are at present, or may hereafter be, without such Government educational advantages.

Vol. 27, p. 558.
Use of proceeds.

Lawton, Okla.
Pumping station, Fort Sill School Reservation.

Whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall determine the same to be necessary for the purposes intended, the city of Lawton, in the Territory of Oklahoma, is hereby authorized and permitted, upon such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to erect, maintain, and operate on section twenty-nine, township two north, range eleven west, in said Territory, and within the limits of the reservation created for the Fort Sill Boarding School, a pumping station, collecting gallery, reservoir, and such other appurtenant and necessary structures and pipe lines as may be required to furnish said city with a sufficient water supply.

* * * * *

Vol. 32, p. 1007.
Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations, Kans.
Sale of surplus lands.

SEC. 7. That section five of the act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Kansas, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Vol. 30, p. 909, amended.
Allotments.

"SEC. 5. That before any of the surplus lands belonging to either of said tribes of Indians shall be sold under the provisions of this act there shall be allotted by the Secretary of the Interior eighty acres to each absentee of either of said tribes, and also to each of the children of members of the respective tribes born since the allotments heretofore made were closed and to whom allotments have never been made, but all allotments shall be made and accepted subject to existing leases: *Provided*, That in making these allotments the said Pottawatomie children and absentees shall be restricted to the Pottawatomie lands and the Kickapoo children and absentees to the Kickapoo lands: *Provided further*, That in case there are not sufficient surplus lands belonging to either tribe to allot lands to each child and absentee in quantity as above provided, said surplus lands shall be allotted to each of said children and absentees pro rata, as near as may be, according to legal subdivisions: *Provided further*, That this paragraph relating to allotments may be adopted or rejected by either tribe separate and apart from and without affecting the other provisions of this act."

Proviso.
Absentees, etc., restricted to lands of their tribe.
Pro rata allotments.

Segregation of paragraph.

Seminole Nation.
Tribal government to cease March 4, 1906.

SEC. 8. That the tribal government of the Seminole Nation shall not continue longer than March fourth, nineteen hundred and six: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall at the proper time furnish the principal chief with blank deeds necessary for all conveyances mentioned in the agreement with the Seminole Nation contained in the act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, page five hundred and sixty-seven), and said principal chief shall execute and deliver said deeds to the Indian allottees as required by said act, and the deeds for allotment, when duly executed and

Proviso.
Deeds to Indian allottees.
Vol. 30, p. 568.

approved, shall be recorded in the office of the Dawes Commission prior to delivery and without expense to the allottee until further legislation by Congress, and such records shall have like effect as other public records: *Provided further*, That the homestead referred to in said act shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of the deed for the allotment. A separate deed shall be issued for said homestead, and during the time the same is held by the allottee it shall not be liable for any debt contracted by the owner thereof.

Homesteadsal-
lenable after
twenty-one
years.
Nonliability
for debt.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a fee simple patent to Harriet Aungie, a Yankton Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to her in South Dakota, to wit: The southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section thirty, township ninety-five north, range sixty-three west of the fifth principal meridian, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

Harriet Aun-
gie.
Patent to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Lawrence Johnson, a citizen Pottawatomie allottee, for the lands heretofore allotted to him in Oklahoma, to wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven, township ten north, range three east of the Indian meridian, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

Lawrence
Johnson.
Patent to.

That Tah ko we ah, Kiowa allottee numbered six hundred and eighty-seven, and Kome ta me ah, Kiowa allottee numbered six hundred and twenty-one, to whom trust patents have been issued containing restrictions upon alienation, may each sell and convey not exceeding one-half of her 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, the same as if a final patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottee.

Tah ko we ah
and Kome ta me
ah may sell one-
half of their al-
lotments.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee, severally, to John Nestell, William F. Dietrich, Mabel R. Given, William E. Pedrick, Thomas F. Woodard, George W. Conover, Ben. Roache, Rudolph Fisher (whose Indian name is Asewaynah), Louis Bentz, and Emmet Cox, members of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, for the lands heretofore allotted to them, respectively, in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

John Nestell,
etc.
Patents to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee, severally, to No-wa-hi, Darwin Hayes, Red Plume and Shoe, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, for not to exceed eighty acres of the one hundred and sixty acres of land heretofore allotted to them, respectively, in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

No-wa-hi, Dar-
win Hayes, etc.
Patents to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a fee-simple patent to Samuel Townsend, a Pawnee Indian, for the following portion of the lands heretofore allotted to him in the Territory of Oklahoma, to-wit, the south one-half of the northeast quarter of section two, in township twenty-three north of range five east of the Indian meridian, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

Samuel Town-
send.
Patent to.

Sec. 10. That that portion of the act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and one (Thirty-first Statutes, page one thousand and sixty-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 two, and for other purposes," which reads as follows: "That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and one, any person desiring to trade with the Indians on said reservation shall, upon establishing the fact to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he is a proper person to engage in such trade, be permitted to do so under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe for the protection of said Indians," is hereby amended and extended so as to apply to all Indian reservations.

Regulations for
trading with In-
dians modified.
Vol. 31, p. 1066,
amended.

Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn. Sale of lands in.	SEC. 11. "That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell, subject to the homestead laws of the United States, to the highest bidder at public auction, in tracts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to each individual, all that part of the Red Lake Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota lying westerly of the range line between ranges thirty-eight and thirty-nine west of the fifth principal meridian, approximating two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres.
Price per acre. Payments.	And the land shall be sold for not less than four dollars per acre and shall be sold upon the following terms: One-fifth of the price bid therefor to be paid at the time the bid is made, and the balance of the purchase price of said land to be paid in five equal annual installments, payment to be made to the receiver of the United States land office for the district in which said land may be situated. And in case any purchaser fails to make such annual payment when due, or within sixty days thereafter, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her purchase shall at once cease, and any payments made shall thereupon be forfeited, and the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon declare
Occupancy necessary to secure title. Provisos. Final proof. Alien purchasers.	such forfeiture by reoffering such land for sale. And no title to said land shall inure to the purchaser, nor any patent issued to the purchaser, until the purchaser or his or her heirs shall have resided upon, improved, and cultivated said land for the full term of five years, without any commutation of time, and shall have in all respects complied with the terms and provisions of the homestead laws of the United States: <i>Provided</i> , That such purchaser shall make his final proof conformable to the homestead laws within six years from the date of the sale; that aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may become purchasers under this act, but before making final proof and acquiring title must take out their full naturalization papers: <i>Provided</i> , That in consideration of the benefits to be derived by said Indians from the acceptance of this agreement they expressly grant to the State of Minnesota for school purposes sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township.
Land granted Minnesota for school purposes.	
Removal of Indians. Payment for improvements, etc.	"All of the Indians residing upon the tract above described shall remove therefrom to the diminished Red Lake Reservation within six months after the ratification of this act; and there is hereby appropriated from the proceeds of said sale the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid to those thus removing in proportion to their respective improvements, which payment to said Red Lake Indians shall be in full of all improvements which they will abandon, and also for the removal within the diminished reservation of their dead from where they are now buried on the
Disposition of proceeds.	tract above described. The proceeds of said lands, as realized from time to time, shall be paid into the United States Treasury to the credit of the Indians belonging on said Red Lake Reservation.
Per capita payments.	"Of the amount realized from the sale of said lands the sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in cash, per capita, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging on said Red Lake Indian Reservation within ninety days after the sale herein provided for and the receipt by the United States of said sum from said sales, and the remainder of the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be paid in cash, per capita, in fifteen annual installments, the first installment to be paid in the month of October of the year following that in which the payment of the three hundred thousand dollars is made.
Independent possession of diminished reservation.	"In consideration of the Indians hereinafter referred to ratifying this act, the said Indians shall possess their diminished reservation independent of all other bands of Chippewa Indians, and shall be entitled to allotments thereon of one hundred and sixty acres each of either agricultural or pine land, the different classes of land to be appropriated as equitably as possible among the allottees. And nothing in this act or its acceptance by said Indians shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing treaties or agreements not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.
Allotments.	
Benefits.	
Regulations.	"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby vested with full power and authority to make such rules and regulations as to the time of notice, manner of sale, and other matters incident to the carrying out of the provisions of this act as he may deem necessary, and with authority

to continue making sales of said land until all of said land shall have been sold. The register and receiver shall receive the usual fees for making final proof under this act.

Register, etc., fees.

Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described, or to dispose of said land except as provided herein; or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, it being the intention of this act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received, as herein provided.

Proviso.
Nonliability of the United States.

"This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the Red Lake and Pembina Bands of Chippewa Indians belonging on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, a majority of the male adults of said Indians assenting thereto, and the evidence thereof to be made by the proclamation of the President to the effect that this act has been duly ratified. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to submit this act to said Indians for ratification as early as is practicable."

Ratification.

SEC. 13. That any one or more of the registers and receivers of the United States land offices in the State of Kansas upon whom was imposed the responsibility of making sale and disposal of the Osage ceded, Osage trust, and Osage diminished reserve land, in said State, under the treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, between the United States and the Osage Indians, and the acts of Congress for carrying said treaty into effect, may bring suit in the Court of Claims against the Osage Nation and the United States to determine the claim of the plaintiff or plaintiffs for commissions or compensation for the sale of said lands or any service or duty connected therewith. And the said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine said cause and to render judgment thereon on the merits; and the Attorney-General shall appear on behalf of the United States and the Osage Nation, and either party feeling aggrieved at the decision of the Court of Claims may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the final judgment in such case shall determine the rights of all such registers and receivers similarly situated. Said Osage Nation may also appear in said suit by an attorney employed with the authority of said nation. The Court of Claims shall have full authority, by proper orders and process, to make parties to any such suit all persons whose presence in the litigation it may deem necessary or proper to the final determination of the matter in controversy.

Osage Nation. Registers, etc., may bring suit in Court of Claims against.

Vol. 14, p. 687.

Commissions, etc.

Jurisdiction.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

Attorney.

Parties to suit.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

CHAP. 999. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands therein mentioned.

March 3, 1903.

[Public, No. 149.]

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 to cause to be sold, under the provisions of section twenty-four hundred and fifty-five, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, providing for the sale of isolated tracts, in so far as the same shall apply, the south half of the northeast quarter of section four, township forty-seven south, of range twenty-nine east, in Lee County, Florida, being eighty acres of land formerly occupied for agency purposes for the Seminole Indians in that State, which land is no longer needed by the United States.

Vol. 32, p. 1024. Florida.

Sale of Seminole Indian agency lands authorized.

Vol. 28, p. 687.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

CHAP. 1006. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1903.

[Public, No. 156.]

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 Treas-

Vol. 32, p. 1031. Deficiencies appropriations.

ury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Vol. 32, p. 1070.
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.

For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases certified to Congress at its present session in House Documents Numbered Eighty-one and Three hundred and sixty-nine, except the judgments in favor of John S. Little, administrator of John W. Hayes, deceased, reported in said House Document Numbered Eighty-one, and in favor of Charles Probst, and in favor of C. M. Cooper, administrator, reported in said House Document Numbered Three hundred and sixty-nine, and certified in Senate Document Numbered One hundred and ninety, and One hundred and ninety-six, two hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents; 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.

Deductions.

Vol. 26, p. 853.

Reimbursement.

Proviso.
Certificate of lack of ground for new trial.

Claims allowed by Auditor for Interior Department.

Vol. 32, p. 1074.

* * * * *
CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

* * * * *
For payment to George T. Wilson, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from him by Kiowa and Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Vol. 32, p. 1077.

* * * * *
Payment to estate of Robert Cut chubby, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from him by Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty-five dollars.

Payment to estate of A. B. Johnson, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from him by Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand and twenty-five dollars.

Payment to estate of Aggy Daren, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from her by Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Payment to estate of Ho par kin tubby, a Chickasaw Indian, for stock stolen from him by Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

* * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1903.

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 34.]

PROCLAMATION.

August 8, 1902.

Whereas the act of Congress entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm a supplemental agreement with the Creek tribe of Indians, and for other purposes," approved on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and two, contains a provision as follows:

Vol. 32, p. 2021. Preamble.

"That the following supplemental agreement, submitted by certain commissioners of the Creek tribe of Indians, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified by the Creek tribal council on or before the first day of September, nineteen hundred and two,"

Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 500.

And Whereas the principal chief of the said tribe has transmitted to me an act of the Creek national council entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm a supplemental agreement with the United States" approved the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and two, which contains a provision as follows:

"That the following supplemental agreement by and between the United States and the Muskogee (or Creek) Tribe of Indians, in Indian Territory, ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States by Act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (Public—No. 200.), is hereby ratified on the part of the Muskogee (or Creek) Nation,"

And Whereas paragraph twenty-two provides as follows: "The principal chief, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, shall call an extra session of the Creek Nation council and submit this agreement, as ratified by Congress, to such council for its consideration, and if the agreement be ratified by the National council, as provided in the constitution of the tribe, the principal chief shall transmit to the President of the United States a certified copy of the act of the council ratifying the agreement, and thereupon the President shall issue his proclamation making public announcement of such ratification, thenceforward all the provisions of this agreement shall have the force and effect of law."

Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 505.

Now, Therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, do hereby declare said agreement duly ratified and that all the provisions thereof became law according to the terms thereof upon the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and two.

Agreement with Creek Indians ratified.

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 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEY
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 38.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

September 4, 1902.

A PROCLAMATION.

Vol. 32, p. 2026.

Whereas, in the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Indian lands in the Territory of Oklahoma, by proclamation dated July 4, 1901, pursuant to section six of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 672, 676), the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section nineteen in township two north, of

Preamble. Procs., 1st sess., p. 11. Vol. 31, pp. 672, 676.

range eleven west of the Indian principal meridian, containing forty acres, was reserved for the use of the Fort Sill Indian sub-agency.

Vol. 26, p. 502.

Fort Sill Indian
sub-agency.
Land restored
to public domain
for cemetery pur-
poses, Lawton,
Okla.

And whereas it appears that said land is no longer required for use by said Fort Sill Indian sub-agency, and that it is within one and a half miles of the City of Lawton, Oklahoma Territory, and is needed by said city for cemetery purposes, and the city authorities of said city desire to make entry thereof for said purposes under the act of Congress approved September 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 502);

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section six of said act of Congress of June 6, 1900, do hereby declare and make known that said land is hereby restored to the public domain, to be disposed of to said city for cemetery purposes under said act of Congress approved September 30, 1890.

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 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 43.]

February 7, 1903.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Vol. 32, p. 2035.

Preamble.

Vol. 26, p. 1554.

Vol. 25, p. 888.

Whereas, a proclamation was issued February 10, 1890, by the President making known and proclaiming the acceptance of the Sioux Act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888) by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and the consent thereto by them as required by the said act;

And whereas, the proclamation contains the following clause:

Vol. 26, p. 1556.

“That there is also reserved as aforesaid the following described tract within which the Cheyenne River Agency, school and certain other buildings are located, to wit: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite Deep Creek, about three miles south of the Cheyenne River; thence due west five and one half miles; thence due north to the Cheyenne River; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri River due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne River; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri River to the place of beginning:”

And whereas, the government, agency and school buildings have been removed from the lands as above indicated to their present locations;

And whereas, there appears to be no reason for continuing the lands in a state of reservation, the same not being needed for Indian purposes;

Cheyenne
River Agency
lands restored
to public domain.
Exception.

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested do hereby declare the said lands subject to disposal under the provisions of the said act, except 160 acres of land to which the St. Johns Mission School has obtained title under the Sioux Act mentioned, in accordance with the provisions thereof.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE,

February 7, 1903.

[SEAL.]

By the President,

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

DECISION OF COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JOHN B. BIGBOY CASE.

Money arising from the sale by a Bad River Indian, member of a Chippewa tribe, of timber cut upon lands belonging and patented to him under the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1110), is subject to the control of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations governing the manner of payment to such Indian of the money so arising, and in the exercise of this power may direct that such money be deposited in a national bank, subject to the check of the Indian when countersigned by the Indian agent at the La Pointe Agency.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, and William A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, appellants, v. The United States on the relation of John B. Bigboy. No. 1294.

OPINION.

This is an appeal from an order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, whereby the writ of *mandamus* was directed to be issued to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to require them to cause certain moneys to be paid to the relator, John B. Bigboy, one of the Indians of the Bad River or La Pointe Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.

By a treaty entered into on September 30, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, of whom the Bad River Indians were a part, the President of the United States was authorized, in his discretion, to assign to each head of a family among these Indians, and to any single person among them over the age of twenty-one years, a tract of eighty acres of land in the reservation for the separate use of such Indian; and likewise, in his discretion, to issue patents for such tracts of land so assigned as speedily as the occupants became capable of transacting their own affairs, with such restrictions upon the power of alienation as he might see fit to impose. The relator, John B. Bigboy, is a Chippewa Indian of the Bad River band, who, in pursuance of said treaty, had a tract of eighty acres assigned to him in severalty, and on April 24, 1894, received a patent therefor by direction of the President. The patent contained this restriction of the power of alienation: "Said John Baptiste Bigboy and his heirs shall not sell, lease, or in any manner alienate said tract of land without the consent of the President of the United States."

On December 6, 1893, previously to the issue of the patent to the relator, the President had caused certain regulations to be promulgated, whereby these Bad River Indians were permitted to sell certain stumpage timber from their lands, allotted and unallotted, to one Justus S. Stearns, by contracts of sale to be approved in each case by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Among these regulations was the following:

"After deducting one-half of the cost of the scaling and other necessary expenses chargeable against the same, the proceeds of the timber sold from the unallotted portions of the reservation shall be paid to the Indian agent to be expended for the relief and benefit of the Indians of the reservation under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the proceeds of timber taken from allotted lands on the reservation shall, after deductions above stated, be deposited in some national bank, subject to the check of the Indian owner of the allotment, countersigned by the Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency, unless otherwise stipulated in the contracts with the particular Indians."

The relator, Bigboy, among other Indians of the reservation, entered into contract with Stearns for the sale of the timber on his allotted land, subject to the conditions of the said regulations; and his contract seems to have been approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Stearns cut the timber and paid the money

to the Indian agent, and the latter, after making the deductions specified in the regulations, deposited the net proceeds of sale, amounting to \$1,144.05, in the Ashland National Bank, in the town of Ashland, in the State of Wisconsin. Out of it the agent has, from time to time, paid small sums to the relator; but has declined, under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, to pay him the residue of it, although he has demanded it. On account of this refusal by the agent and the instructions upon which he justifies it, the relator has caused the present proceedings to be instituted, by the filing of a petition for the writ of *mandamus* to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs "to pay over, or cause to be paid over, to the petitioner, or his attorneys of record, the moneys standing to the credit of John B. Bigboy, and to make and promulgate all orders and directions necessary therefor."

In his petition he sets forth the facts substantially here stated, and claims that he has become a citizen of the United States by virtue of the act of Congress of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), which confers citizenship upon all Indians to whom lands have been allotted in severalty; and that, by virtue of such citizenship, he has become entitled to manage his own property in his own way and is no longer under Governmental tutelage.

The respondents, while admitting that the relator had become a citizen of the United States by virtue of the act of Congress of 1887, yet contend that to a certain extent he remains under tutelage; and that, as to the land allotted to him and the proceeds of sale of the timber cut therefrom, the Government of the United States, through its proper officers, has the right and the duty of supervision and control; that it is under obligation to prevent improvident or unwise alienation of either; that the amount, time, and manner of payment to Bigboy of the money paid to the Indian agent, in trust for him were within the superintendence of the President of the United States; and that the action of the Indian agent was one wholly of administrative control, within the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction of the political department of the Government and beyond the province of the judicial power to control by the writ of *mandamus*.

Upon hearing, the court below held that the Secretary and the Commissioner had no judicial or administrative discretion in the premises, and directed the writ of *mandamus* in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

We are unable to see what part the fact of the citizenship of the relator performs in the present case. He might well be a citizen, with all the rights and privileges of citizens, and yet be disqualified from the exercise of absolute ownership over certain specified property. If it be conceded that among the rights of citizenship is that of freely acquiring, holding, and disposing of property, yet it does not follow that the grantor of property may not place restrictions upon its use by the grantee or person for whose benefit it is granted. It is of daily experience that, in the matter of wills, marriage settlements, deeds in trust, and other similar arrangements, property is tied up and the right of alienation and disposal of it is restricted; and yet it has never been supposed that thereby the right of citizenship of the grantee or beneficiary is impaired. The provision made in the present and other similar cases, for those who are or have been wards of the Government of the United States, are analogous to ordinary trusts wherein it is sought, by restricting the right of disposition, to guard the beneficiaries against the results of their own improvidence; and we fail to find in either any impairment of the right of citizenship. If the emancipated Indian chooses to save his money and therewith to buy land or other property, and freely to sell it again after he has purchased it, we presume that the law does not prevent him now from so doing. But when the United States, as guardian of the Indians, collectively and individually, seeks to secure any specified property to them in such manner as they shall not improvidently squander it, we see no reason why the United States may not limit their own grant as they see proper. We see no reason why they might not have done this with white settlers on the national domain, if they had deemed it expedient to do so. The matter of citizenship is an entirely extraneous thing, and has nothing whatever to do with the case. The question is whether the United States have restricted, and how far they have restricted, the use of the property which they have themselves granted. For, of course, under our theory of the respective rights of the United States and of the Indians, the lands allotted to the latter, either as tribal reservations or in severalty, are the property of the United States, and the latter may restrict the use of them by the Indians and the proceeds of sale thereof to any extent to which it is feasible to go.

This case, therefore, must be disposed of under its own facts and circumstances, without reference to the citizenship of the relator. Now, with reference to these facts and circumstances, we are compelled to conclude that there is not here presented a case of plain ministerial duty, which the respondents refuse to perform,

and such as it is proper to enforce by the writ of *mandamus*. The very structure of the petition in the case implies that the action sought to be controlled is one of administrative propriety, involving judicial discretion, rather than a merely ministerial duty. If there is any plain ministerial duty to be performed, it would seem to be rather that of the local Indian agent in countersigning the relator's check, than that of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in their general control of all matters relating to the Indians. The regulations, under which the relator entered into contract and procured the money in question to be realized, impose the duty upon the local Indian agent of countersigning the relator's check when such money or any part thereof is sought to be withdrawn from the bank in which it is deposited. If this is a purely ministerial duty, which the Indian agent is actually required to perform when requested so to do, and which therefore he could be compelled by *mandamus* to perform, it can not fall within the scope of the authority either of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or of the Secretary of the Interior to interfere with it in the course of their administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and no order given either by the Commissioner or by the Secretary could be a justification for refusal on the part of the local Indian agent. If, on the other hand, the action sought to be had is one of administrative character which the Secretary and Commissioner may control, it is very plain that the relator has no case, for the action can no longer be regarded as purely ministerial. The relator's proceeding would seem to contemplate that the whole administrative machinery of the Bureau of Indian Affairs can be set in motion and controlled by the courts for the performance of a merely ministerial duty on the part of a subordinate local agent.

But if we take the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its entirety and regard the act to be performed as that of the Secretary or Commissioner, by the local Indian agent as their clerk or employee, yet we are unable to see that the act is of that purely ministerial character which can be enforced by the writ of *mandamus*. It is not controverted that under the treaty of 1854 the President had power to place restrictions upon the alienation of the lands allotted in severalty. He exercised that power by providing that the Indian owners should not sell without his consent. It seems also not to be controverted that the restriction extended to the sale of the timber on the land as well as to the land itself, and this restriction was sought to some extent to be carried over to the proceeds of the sale of the timber, when it was provided that these proceeds could not be disposed of by the Indian owner without the concurrent action of the Indian agent.

Whether in fact and in law the restriction upon the right of alienation, when once removed by the authority given to the Indian owner to enter contract in regard to the timber, was intended to extend to the proceeds of sale, and did in fact, under the terms of the regulations, extend to such proceeds, may be an open question. It is the contention of the respondents that it did so extend; it is the contention of the relator that it did not. Certainly there was more or less of restriction in the provision that the proceeds of sale could not be withdrawn from the bank by the action of the relator alone without having his check countersigned by the local Indian agent. This provision means something. It is claimed on behalf of the relator that its purpose is merely to identify him at the bank. On the part of the respondents it is claimed that the intention was, in harmony with all the preceding action, to place a check upon the notorious improvidence of the Indian. In the absence of all testimony, how are we to judge of this? Are we to disregard the interpretation placed by the Department upon its own regulations, or, rather, the regulations made by the President through the Department? In any event, there is serious controversy as to the meaning of the regulation, and for that reason alone, if for no other, the act sought to be performed is taken out of the category of plain ministerial actions subject to be enforced by the writ of *mandamus*. Even if we were of opinion that the construction claimed by the relator is the true construction of the regulation and of the contract made in pursuance of it, the courts should hesitate before they required an Executive Department of the Government to abandon its own construction and its administrative action thereunder. It was within the power of that Executive Department, of the President, as its final chief and head, and as chief and head of all the Executive Departments, to make the regulation express in specific terms that which the Department now claims that it was intended to mean. And if the President could do that, as beyond question he could, why should the courts repudiate the construction which the Secretary and Commissioner, acting under his authority, place upon the regulation and the contract?

If injustice and hardship result from this construction, as it has been ably argued that they would result, and that the money of the Indian would be frittered away by being paid to him merely in dribblets, with which he could accomplish nothing substantial, that is an argument to be addressed to those who have the administration

of Indian affairs, and who must be presumed to be open, as much as the courts, and, indeed, more so, to such argument, and to solicitude for the general welfare of the Indian; and there is always the right of appeal to the President; and, ultimately, also the right of appeal to the Congress of the United States. But the courts, by the writ of *mandamus*, can not remedy all cases of hardship and injustice. Their jurisdiction in that regard is exceedingly limited and well defined; and it is wholly unnecessary to recur to the repeated enunciations of our tribunal of last resort on the subject.

We are of opinion, therefore, that by the petition and the return in this case there is not shown a plain ministerial duty to be performed by the respondents and which they are required by law to perform for the relator; that the matter of citizenship of the relator has nothing whatever to do with the case, and that the result of the writ of *mandamus* here would be to control the administrative action of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior, which it is not competent for the courts to do.

We must, therefore, reverse the order appealed from, with costs, and remand the cause to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, with directions to discharge the rule to show cause and to dismiss the petition. And it is so ordered.

(Indorsed:) No. 1294. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, *et al.*, Appellants, *vs.* The United States, on the relation of John B. Bigboy. Opinion of the court per Mr. Justice Morris. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. Filed June 25, 1903. Robert Willett, Clerk.

**TREATIES MADE WITH INDIAN TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES
WHICH HAVE BEEN RATIFIED BY THE SENATE.**

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
1	September 17, 1778....	7	13	Delaware.
2	October 22, 1784	7	13	Six Nations (Mohawk, Onondaga, Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga, and Tuscarora).
3	January 21, 1785.....	7	16	Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa.
4	November 28, 1785....	7	18	Cherokee.
5	January 3, 1786.....	7	21	Choctaw.
6	January 10, 1786.....	7	24	Chickasaw.
7	January 31, 1786.....	7	26	Shawnee.
8	January 9, 1789.....	7	28	Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Sac.
9	.....do.....	7	33	Six Nations (except Mohawk).
10	August 7, 1790.....	7	35	Creek.
11	July 2, 1791 ^a	7	39	Cherokee.
12	June 26, 1794.....	7	43	Do.
13	November 11, 1794....	7	44	Six Nations.
14	December 2, 1794....	7	47	Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge.
15	August 3, 1795.....	7	49	Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia.
16	May 31, 1796.....	7	55	Seven Nations of Canada.
17	June 29, 1796.....	7	56	Creek.
18	March 29, 1797 ^b	7	61	Mohawk.
19	October 2, 1798.....	7	62	Cherokee.
20	October 24, 1801.....	7	65	Chickasaw.
21	December 17, 1801....	7	66	Choctaw.
22	June 16, 1802.....	7	68	Creek.
23	June 30, 1802.....	7	70	Seneca.
24	.....do.....	7	72	Do.
25	October 17, 1802....	7	73	Choctaw.
26	June 7, 1805.....	7	74	Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia.
27	August 7, 1803.....	7	77	Wyandot, Eel River, Piankashaw, Kaskaskia, and Kickapoo
28	August 13, 1803.....	7	78	Kaskaskia.
29	.....do.....	7	80	Choctaw.
30	August 13, 1804.....	7	81	Delaware.
31	August 27, 1804.....	7	83	Piankashaw.
32	October 24, 1804 ^c	7	228	Cherokee.
33	November 3, 1804....	7	84	Sauk and Fox.
34	July 4, 1805.....	7	87	Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Potawatomi.
35	July 23, 1805.....	7	89	Chickasaw.
36	August 21, 1805.....	7	91	Delaware, Potawatomi.
	September 23, 1805.....	(d)	(d)	Miami, Eel River, Wea, and Sioux.
37	October 25, 1805.....	7	93	Cherokee.
38	October 27, 1805....	7	95	Do.
39	November 14, 1805....	7	96	Creek.
40	November 16, 1805....	7	98	Choctaw.
41	December 30, 1805....	7	100	Piankashaw.
42	January 7, 1806.....	7	101	Cherokee.
43	September 11, 1807....	7	103	Do.
44	November 17, 1807....	7	105	Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi.
45	November 10, 1808....	7	107	Great and Little Osage.
46	November 25, 1808....	7	112	Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Wyandot, and Shawnee.
47	September 30, 1809....	7	{ 113	Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River.
			{ 115	
48	October 26, 1809.....	7	116	Wea.
49	December 9, 1809.....	7	117	Kickapoo.
50	July 22, 1809.....	7	118	Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Seneca, and Miami.
51	August 19, 1814.....	7	120	Creek.
52	July 18, 1815.....	7	123	Potawatomi.
53	.....do.....	7	124	Piankashaw.
54	July 19, 1815.....	7	125	Teton.

^a Additional article February 17, 1792, p. 42.

^b See contract, September 15, 1797, with Robert Morris (vol. 7, p. 601).

^c Not proclaimed until May 17, 1824.

^d This treaty never printed in Statutes at Large. For text see Compilation of Indian Laws, p. 316; Senate Compilation of Treaties, p. 793.

Schedule of all treaties made with Indian tribes in the United States which have been ratified by the Senate—Continued.

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
55	July 19, 1815	7	126	Sioux of the Lakes.
56	.....do	7	127	Sioux of the River St. Peter.
57	.....do	7	128	Yankton.
58	July 20, 1815	7	129	Maha (Omaha).
59	September 2, 1815	7	130	Kickapoo.
60	September 8, 1815	7	131	Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawnee, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.
61	September 12, 1815	7	133	Great and Little Osage.
62	September 13, 1815	7	134	Sauk on the Missouri.
63	September 14, 1815	7	135	Fox.
64	September 16, 1815	7	136	Iowa.
65	October 28, 1815	7	137	Kansas.
66	March 22, 1816	7	138	Cherokee.
67	.....do	7	139	Do.
68	May 13, 1816	7	141	Sauk of Rock River and vicinity.
69	June 1, 1816	7	143	Sioux (8 bands).
70	June 3, 1816	7	144	Winnebago, on the Wisconsin River.
71	June 4, 1816	7	145	Wea and Kickapoo.
72	August 24, 1816	7	146	Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi.
73	September 14, 1816	7	148	Cherokee.
74	September 20, 1816	7	150	Chickasaw.
75	October 24, 1816	7	152	Choctaw.
76	March 30, 1817	7	153	Menominee.
77	June 24, 1817	7	154	Oto.
78	June 25, 1817	7	155	Poncarar (Ponca).
79	July 8, 1817	7	156	Cherokee, on the Arkansas River.
80	September 29, 1817	7	160	Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa.
81	January 22, 1818	7	171	Creek.
82	June 18, 1818	7	172	Grand Pawnee.
83	June 19, 1818	7	173	Pitavirate Noisy Pawnee.
84	June 20, 1818	7	174	Pawnee Republic.
85	June 22, 1818	7	175	Pawnee Marhar.
86	August 24, 1818	7	176	Quapaw.
87	September 17, 1818	7	178	Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnee, and Ottawa.
88	September 20, 1818	7	180	Wyandot.
89	September 25, 1818	7	181	Peoria, Kaskaskia, Michagamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois (tribes of the Illinois Nation of Indians).
90	.....do	7	183	Great and Little Osage.
91	October 2, 1818	7	185	Potawatomi.
92	.....do	7	186	Wea.
93	October 3, 1818	7	188	Delaware.
94	October 6, 1818	7	189	Miami.
95	October 19, 1818	7	192	Chickasaw.
96	February 27, 1819	7	195	Cherokee.
97	July 30, 1819	7	200	Kickapoo.
98	August 30, 1819	7	202	Kickapoo, of the Vermilion.
99	September 24, 1819	7	203	Chippewa.
100	June 16, 1820	7	206	Do.
101	July 6, 1820	7	207	Ottawa and Chippewa.
102	July 19, 1820	7	208	Kickapoo.
103	August 11, 1820	7	209	Wea.
104	September 5, 1820	7	210	Kickapoo, of the Vermilion.
105	October 18, 1820	7	210	Choctaw.
106	January 8, 1821	7	215	Creek.
107	.....do	7	217	Do.
108	August 25, 1821	7	218	Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi.
109	August 31, 1822	7	222	Great and Little Osage.
110	September 3, 1822	7	223	Sauk and Fox.
111	September 18, 1823 ^a	7	224	Florida tribes.
112	August 4, 1824	7	226	Sauk and Fox.
113	.....do	7	229	Iowa.
114	November 15, 1824	7	231	Quapaw.
115	January 20, 1825	7	232	Choctaw.
116	February 12, 1825	7	234	Creek.
117	June 2, 1825	7	237	Great and Little Osage.
118	June 3, 1825	7	240	Kansas.
119	June 9, 1825	7	244	Poncas (Ponca).
120	June 22, 1825	7	247	Teton, Yankton, and Yanktonal band of Sioux.
121	July 5, 1825	7	250	Sionne and Ogallala bands of Sioux.
122	July 6, 1825	7	252	Cheyenne.
123	July 16, 1825	7	255	Hunkpapa (Unkpapa) band of Sioux.
124	.....do	7	257	Ricara (Arikara).
125	July 30, 1825	7	259	Belantse eota or Minnitaree (Grosventre, see Matthews Ethnology, Hidatsa Indians, p. 3).
126	.....do	7	261	Mandan.
127	August 4, 1825	7	264	Crow.
128	August 10, 1825	7	266	Great and Little Osage.

^aRelinquishment by chief June 18, 1833, p. 428.

Schedule of all Treaties made with Indian Tribes in the United States which have been ratified by the Senate—Continued.

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
129	August 16, 1825	7	270	Kansas.
130	August 19, 1825	7	272	Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi.
131	September 26, 1825	7	277	Oto and Missouri.
132	September 30, 1825	7	279	Pawnee.
133	October 6, 1825	7	282	Maha (Omaha).
134	November 7, 1825	7	284	Shawnee, of Missouri.
135	January 24, 1826 <i>a</i>	7	286	Creek.
136	August 5, 1826	7	290	Chippewa.
137	October 16, 1826	7	295	Potawatomi.
138	October 23, 1826	7	300	Miami.
139	August 11, 1827	7	303	Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago.
140	September 19, 1827	7	305	Potawatomi.
141	November 15, 1827	7	307	Creek.
142	February 11, 1828	7	309	Eel River, or Thorntown party of Miami.
143	May 6, 1828	7	311	Cherokee, west of Missouri River.
144	August 25, 1828	7	315	Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa.
145	September 20, 1828	7	317	Potawatomi.
146	July 29, 1829	7	320	Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.
147	August 1, 1829	7	323	Winnebago.
148	August 3, 1829	7	326	Delaware.
149	September 24, 1829	7	327	Do.
150	July 15, 1830	7	328	Sac and Fox, Mdewakanton, Wahpacoota, Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux, Omaha, Iowa, Oto, and Missouri.
151	September 27, 1830	7	333	Choctaw.
	September 28, 1830 <i>b</i>	7	340	Do.
152	February 8, 1831	7	342	Menominee.
153	February 28, 1831	7	348	Seneca, of Sandusky River, Ohio.
154	July 20, 1831	7	351	Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnee.
155	August 8, 1831	7	355	Shawnee, at Wapahkoneta, and on Hog Creek, in Ohio.
156	August 30, 1831	7	359	Ottawa, residing in Ohio.
157	January 19, 1832	7	364	Wyandot.
158	March 24, 1832	7	366	Creek.
159	May 9, 1832	7	368	Seminole.
160	September 15, 1832	7	370	Winnebago.
161	September 21, 1832	7	374	Sauk and Fox.
162	October 11, 1832	7	377	Appalachicola.
163	October 20, 1832	7	378	Potawatomi.
164	do	7	381	Chickasaw.
	October 22, 1832 <i>c</i>	7	388	Do.
165	October 24, 1832	7	391	Kickapoo.
	November 26, 1832 <i>d</i>	7	393	Do.
166	October 26, 1832	7	394	Potawatomi.
167	do	7	397	Shawnee and Delaware.
168	October 27, 1832	7	399	Potawatomi.
169	do	7	403	Kaskaskia, Peoria and Michagamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois. (These 3 tribes formerly composed the Illinois Nation of Indians now united in the first two tribes).
170	do	7	405	Menominee.
171	October 29, 1832	7	410	Piankashaw and Wea.
172	December 29, 1832	7	411	"United Nation" of Seneca and Shawnee.
173	February 14, 1833	7	414	Cherokee, west of Mississippi.
174	do	7	417	Muskogee or Creek.
175	February 18, 1833	7	420	Ottawa, of Miami of Lake Erie.
176	March 28, 1833	7	423	Seminole.
177	May 13, 1833	7	424	Quapaw.
178	June 18, 1833	7	427	Apalachicola.
179	September 21, 1833	7	429	Oto and Missouri.
180	September 26, 1833	7	431	Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.
	September 27, 1833 <i>e</i>	7	442	Do.
181	October 9, 1833	7	448	Confederated Pawnee.
182	May 24, 1834	7	450	Chickasaw.
183	October 23, 1834 <i>f</i>	7	458	Miami.
184	December 4, 1834	7	467	Potawatomi (Comoza's band).
185	December 10, 1834	7	467	Potawatomi (Muck Rose band).
186	December 16, 1834	7	468	Potawatomi.
187	December 17, 1834	7	469	Potawatomi (Mota's band).
188	July 1, 1835	7	470	Caddo.
189	August 24, 1835	7	474	Comanche and Wichita, Cherokee, Muskogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca, and Quapaw.
190	December 29, 1835	7	478	Cherokee.
	March 1, 1836 <i>g</i>	7	488	Do.
191	March 26, 1836	7	490	Potawatomi (Mesquawbuck's band).

a Supplementary article March 31, 1826, p. 289.

b Supplementary articles to Choctaw treaty September 27, 1830.

c Supplementary articles to Chickasaw treaty October 20, 1832.

d Supplementary articles to Kickapoo treaty October 24, 1832.

e Supplementary articles to treaty of September 26, 1833.

f Modification of this treaty made July 31, 1837, remodeling treaty, p. 462.

g Supplementary articles to treaty of December 29, 1835.

Schedule of all treaties made with Indian tribes in the United States which have been ratified by the Senate—Continued.

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
192	March 28, 1836	7	491	Ottawa and Chippewa.
193	March 29, 1836	7	498	Potawatomi (band of Waukewa, Chechese's only son).
194	April 11, 1836	7	499	Potawatomi (Aubanaubba's band).
195	April 22, 1836	7	500	Potawatomi (4 bands).
196	do	7	501	Potawatomi (2 bands).
197	April 23, 1836	7	502	Wyandot.
198	May 9, 1836	7	503	Chippewa (Swan Creek and Black River bands).
199	August 5, 1836	7	505	Potawatomi (3 bands).
200	September 3, 1836	7	506	Menominee.
201	September 10, 1836	7	510	Sioux of Wahashaw's band.
202	September 17, 1836	7	511	Iowa and Sauk and Fox of the Missouri (residing west of the State of Missouri).
203	September 20, 1836	7	513	Potawatomi (2 bands).
204	September 22, 1836	7	514	Potawatomi (Mosack's band).
205	September 23, 1836	7	515	Potawatomi of the Wabash.
206	September 27, 1836	7	516	Sauk and Fox.
207	September 28, 1836	7	517	Do.
208	do	7	520	Do.
209	October 15, 1836	7	524	Oto, Missouri, Omaha, Yankton, and Santee Sioux.
210	November 30, 1836	7	527	Wahpahkootah, Sisseton, Upper Mdewakanton Sioux.
211	January 14, 1837	7	528	Chippewa (Saginaw band).
212	January 17, 1837	7	605 ^a	} Choctaw and Chickasaw.
		11	573 ^a	
213	February 11, 1837	7	532	Potawatomi (4 bands).
214	May 26, 1837	7	533	Kiowa, Kataka, Tawakaro, Muskogee, and Osage.
215	July 29, 1837	7	536	Chippewa.
216	September 29, 1837	7	538	Sioux (Mdewakanton band).
217	October 21, 1837	7	540	Sauk and Fox.
218	do	7	542	Yankton Sioux.
219	do	7	543	Sauk and Fox of Missouri.
220	November 1, 1837	7	544	Winnebago.
221	November 23, 1837	7	547	Iowa.
222	December 20, 1837	7	547	Chippewa (Saginaw band).
223	January 15, 1838 ^b	7	550	New York (Seneca, Tuscarora, Oneida, St. Regis, Onondaga, Cayuga).
224	January 23, 1838	7	565	Chippewa (Saginaw band).
225	February 3, 1838	7	566	Oneida (First Christian and Orchard parties).
226	October 19, 1838	7	568	Iowa.
227	November 6, 1838	7	569	Miami.
228	November 23, 1838	7	574	Creek.
229	January 11, 1839	7	576	Great and Little Osage.
230	February 7, 1839	7	578	Chippewa (Saginaw band).
231	September 3, 1839 ^c	7	580	} Stockbridge and Munsee, residing on Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin.
	do	11	577	
232	November 28, 1840	7	582	Miami.
233	March 17, 1842 ^a	7	607	} Wyandot.
	do	11	581	
234	May 20, 1842	7	586	Seneca.
235	October 4, 1842	7	591	Chippewa of Mississippi and of Lake Superior.
236	October 11, 1842	7	596	Sauk and Fox.
237	December 14, 1843	9	337	Wyandot and Delaware.
238	January 4, 1845	9	321	Creek and Seminole.
239	January 14, 1846	9	342	Kansas.
240	May 15, 1846	9	344	Comanche, Ioni, Anadarko, Caddo, Lipan, Longwha, Keechey Tahwacarro, Tonkawa, Wichita, and Waco.
241	June 5 and 17, 1846	9	353	Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa.
242	August 6, 1846	9	371	Cherokee (Western or "Old Settlers").
243	October 13, 1846	9	378	Winnebago.
244	August 2, 1847	9	904	Chippewa of the Mississippi and of Lake Superior.
245	August 21, 1847	9	908	Chippewa (Pillager band).
246	August 6, 1848	9	949	Confederated Pawnee.
247	October 13, 1848	9	952	Menominee.
248	November 24, 1848	9	955	Stockbridge.
249	September 9, 1849	9	974	Navaho.
250	December 30, 1849	9	984	Utah.
251	April 1, 1850	9	987	Wyandot.
252	July 23, 1851	10	949	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).
253	August 5, 1851	10	954	Sioux (Mdewakanton and Wahpahkootah bands).
254	September 17, 1851 ^d	.....	.....	Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Crow, Assiniboin, Mandan, Grosventre, ^e and Arikara. ^e

^aSame treaty. Not published in some editions of volume 7.

^bSupplemental articles to treaty January 15, 1838. (See pp. 561, 562, 563, 564.)

^cSame treaty.

^dThis treaty known as "Fort Laramie" is recognized in the first article of the Yankton Sioux treaty of April 19, 1858 (11 Stat., 744), and in sundry appropriation acts of Congress, and it is not known why it never appeared in the statutes of the United States, as every tribe but one ratified Senate amendments. It appears (in part) in Senate compilation of Indian treaties (1903, p. 440) and (in full) in Office compilation of Indian laws p. 317.

^eFor unratified treaty with the three tribes, see compilation of Indian laws, p. 322; also, Senate compilation of treaties, p. 794.

Schedule of all treaties made with Indian tribes in the United States which have been ratified by the Senate—Continued.

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
255	June 22, 1852	10	974	Chickasaw.
256	July 1, 1852	10	979	Apache.
257	July 27, 1853	10	1013	Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache.
258	September 10, 1853	10	1018	Rogue River.
259	September 19, 1853	10	1027	Umpqua (Crow Creek band).
260	March 15, 1854	10	1038	Oto and Missouri.
261	March 16, 1854	10	1043	Omaha.
262	May 6, 1854	10	1048	Delaware.
263	May 10, 1854	10	1053	Shawnee.
264	May 12, 1854	10	1064	Menominee.
265	May 17, 1854	10	1069	Iowa.
266	May 18, 1854	10	1074	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.
267	.....do	10	1078	Kickapoo.
268	May 30, 1854	10	1082	Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.
269	June 5, 1854	10	1098	Miami.
270	June 13, 1854	11	599	Creek.
271	September 30, 1854	10	1109	Chippewa of Lake Superior and of the Mississippi.
272	November 4, 1854	10	1116	Choctaw and Chickasaw.
273	November 15, 1854	10	1119	Rogue River.
274	November 18, 1854	10	1122	Chasta (Quilseton and Nahelta bands), Scoton (Cow-natico, Sacheriton, and Naalye bands), and Umpqua (Grave Creek band).
275	November 29, 1854	10	1125	Confederated, Umpqua and Calapooya.
276	December 9, 1854 ^a	10	1130	Oto and Missouri.
	.....do	11	605	Do.
277	December 26, 1854	10	1132	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxon, S'Homamish, Stehchass, T'Peeksin, Squiaitl, and Sahehwamish.
278	January 22, 1855	10	1143	Willamette Valley, viz, Calapooya (Tualatin, Yamhill, Chelukimauke, Chepenapho or Marysville, Chemapho or Maddy, Chelamela or Long Tom, Calapooya, Winnefely and Mohawk, Tekopa, Chafan, and Santiam bands); Molalla (Molalla band), Tumwater (Wahlalla and Clowwe-walla or Willamette bands), and Clackamas.
279	.....do	12	927	Dwamish, Suquamish, Sktahlmish, Samahmish, Smalhkah-mish, Skopeahmish, Stkahmish, Snoqualmoo, Skaiwha-mish, N'Quentimamish, Sktahlejum, Stoluckwhamish, Snohomish, Skagit, Kikiallus, Swinamish, Squinahmish, Sahkumehu, Noowahaha, Nookwachahmish, Meesee-quaguilch, Chobahahbish, and other allied tribes and bands known as "Point Elliot" treaty.
280	January 26, 1855	12	933	Sklallam, Skokomish, Toanhoohoch, and Chemakum.
281	January 31, 1855	10	1159	Wyandot.
282	.....do	12	939	Makah.
283	February 22, 1855	10	1165	Chippewa (Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands).
284	February 27, 1855	10	1172	Winnebago.
285	June 9, 1855	12	945	Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.
286	.....do	12	951	Yakima (Palouse, Pisuquos, Wenatshapam, Klinkitat, Klin-quit, Kowwassayee, Liaywas, Skinpah, Wishham, Shyik, Ochechote, Kahmiltpah, and Seapcat tribes and bands).
287	June 11, 1855	12	957	Nez Percé.
288	June 22, 1855	11	611	Choctaw and Chickasaw.
289	June 25, 1855	12	963	Middle Oregon, viz, Wallawalla (Tah or Upper Deschutes, Wyam or Lower Deschutes, Tenino, Dockspus or John Day's River bands), Wasco (Dalles, Kigaltwalla, and Dog River bands).
290	July 1, 1855	12	971	Quinaiaelt and Quileute.
	January 25, 1856			
291	July 16, 1855	12	975	Flathead, Kutenai, and Upper Pend d'Oreille.
292	July 31, 1855	11	621	Ottawa and Chippewa.
293	August 2, 1855	11	631	Chippewa of Sault Sainte Marie.
294	.....do	11	633	Chippewa (Swan Creek and Black River bands).
295	October 17, 1855	11	657	Blackfoot, Piegan, Blood, Grosventre, Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, Kutenai, and Nez Percé.
296	December 21, 1855	12	981	Molallalas or Molel.
297	February 5, 1856	11	663	Stockbridge and Munsee.
298	February 11, 1856	11	679	Menominee.
299	August 7, 1856	11	699	Creek and Seminole.
300	September 24, 1857	11	729	Confederated Pawnee.
301	November 5, 1857 ^c	11	735	Seneca (Tonawanda band).
	.....do	12	991	Do.
302	March 12, 1858	12	997	Ponca.
303	April 19, 1858	11	743	Sioux (Yankton band).
304	June 19, 1858	12	1031	Sioux (Mdewakanton and Wahpakhoota bands).
305	.....do	12	1037	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).

^a Same treaty.

^b See act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 744). See act of Congress approved February 20, 1895 (28 Stats., 679).

^c Same treaty.

^d See resolution of Senate June 27, 1860, p. 1042.

Schedule of all treaties made with Indian tribes in the United States which have been ratified by the Senate—Continued.

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
306	April 15, 1859 ^a	12	1101	Winnebago.
307	July 16, 1859	12	1105	Chippewa (Swan Creek and Black River bands) and Munsee or Christian.
308	October 1, 1859	15	467	Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.
309	October 5, 1859	12	1111	Kansas.
310	May 30, 1860	12	1129	Delaware.
311	February 18, 1861	12	1163	Arapaho and Cheyenne.
312	March 6, 1861	12	1171	Sauk and Fox and Iowa.
313	July 2, 1861	12	1177	Delaware.
314	November 15, 1861	12	1191	Potawatomi.
315	March 13, 1862	12	1221	Kansas.
316	June 24, 1862	12	1237	Ottawa (Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf bands).
317	June 28, 1862	13	623	Kickapoo.
318	March 11, 1863	12	1249	Chippewa (Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands).
319	June 9, 1863	14	647	Nez Percé.
320	July 2, 1863	18	685	Shoshoni (Eastern band).
321	July 30, 1863	13	663	Shoshoni (Northwestern band).
322	October 1, 1863	18	689	Shoshoni (Western band).
323	October 2, 1863	13	667	Chippewa (Red Lake and Pembina bands).
324	October 7, 1863	13	673	Utah (Tabeguache band).
325	October 12, 1863	13	681	Shoshoni (Goship band).
326	April 12, 1864	13	689	Chippewa (Red Lake and Pembina bands).
327	May 7, 1864	13	693	Chippewa (Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands).
328	October 14, 1864	16	707	Klamath, Modoc, and Snake (Yahooskin band).
329	October 18, 1864	14	657	Chippewa (Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands).
330	March 6, 1865	14	667	Omaha.
331	March 8, 1865	14	671	Winnebago.
332	March 10, 1865	14	675	Ponca.
333	August 12, 1865	14	683	Snake (Wollpahpe band).
334	September 29, 1865	14	687	Great and Little Osage.
335	October 10, 1865	14	695	Sioux (Miniconjou band).
336	October 14, 1865	14	699	Sioux (Lower Brulé band).
337	.....do	14	703	Cheyenne and Arapaho.
338	October 17, 1865	14	713	Apache, Cheyenne, and Arapaho.
339	October 18, 1865	14	717	Comanche and Kiowa.
340	October 19, 1865	14	723	Sioux (Two Kettle band).
341	.....do	14	727	Sioux (Blackfoot band).
342	October 20, 1865	14	731	Sioux (Sans Arcs band).
343	.....do	14	735	Sioux (Yanktonai band).
344	.....do	14	739	Sioux (Unkpapa band).
345	October 28, 1865	14	743	Sioux (Upper Yanktonai band).
346	.....do	14	747	Sioux (Oglala band).
347	November 15, 1865	14	751	Confederated tribes of middle Oregon.
348	March 21, 1866	14	755	Seminole.
349	March 29, 1866	14	763	Potawatomi.
350	April 7, 1866	14	765	Chippawa (Bois Fort band).
351	April 28, 1866	14	769	Choctaw and Chickasaw.
352	June 14, 1866	14	785	Creek.
353	July 4, 1866	14	793	Delaware.
354	July 19, 1866	14	799	Cherokee.
355	February 18, 1867	15	495	Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.
356	February 19, 1867	15	505	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).
357	February 23, 1867	15	513	Seneca, Mixed Seneca and Shawnee, Quapaw, Confederated Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea and Piankashaw, Miami, Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf, and Wyandot.
358	February 27, 1867	15	531	Potawatomi.
359	March 19, 1867	16	719	Chippewa of the Mississippi.
360	October 21, 1867	15	581	Kiowa and Comanche.
361	.....do	15	589	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.
362	October 28, 1867	15	593	Cheyenne and Arapaho.
363	March 2, 1868	15	619	Ute (Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands).
364	April 27, 1868	16	727	Cherokee.
365	April 29 et seq., 1868 ..	15	635	Sioux.
366	May 7, 1868	15	649	Crow.
367	May 10, 1868	15	655	Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho.
368	June 1, 1868	15	667	Navaho.
369	July 3, 1868	15	673	Shoshoni (Eastern band) and Bannock.
370	August 13, 1868	15	693	Nez Percé.

^a Act of Congress for removal of Winnebago approved February 21, 1863 (12 Stats., 658), and sections 9 and 10 of act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., 361).

AGREEMENTS WITH INDIANS WHICH HAVE BEEN RATIFIED BY CONGRESS.

[Arranged by dates.]

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
1	September 20 et seq., 1872. <i>a</i>	{ 17	456	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).
		{ 18	167	
2	September 26, 1872.		18 291	Shoshoni (Eastern band).
3	May 2 et seq., 1873 <i>b</i>	{ 17	456	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).
		{ 18	167	
4	September 13, 1873.		18 36	Ute.
5	September 23 et seq., 1876.		19 254	Sioux, Northern Arapaho, and Northern Cheyenne.
6	November 21, 1876 <i>c</i>		27 468	Puyallup.
7	March 6, 1880 <i>d</i>		21 199	Ute.
8	May 14, 1880.		25 687	Bannock, Shoshoni, and Sheepeater.
9	June 12, 1880.		22 42	Crow.
10	July 18, 1881.		22 148	Shoshoni and Bannock.
11	August 22, 1881.		22 159	Crow.
	October 17 et seq., 1882. <i>e</i>		22 624	Sioux.
12	July 7, 1883 <i>f</i>		23 79	Moses (Columbia and Colville reserves).
13	January 13, 1885 <i>g</i>		27 631	Yakima.
14	March 3, 1885 <i>h</i>		23 340	Umatilla, Cayuse, and Wallawalla.
15	December 14, 1886.		26 1032	Grosventre, Mandan, and Arikara.
16	December 28 et seq., 1886.		25 113	Assiniboin and Sioux.
17	January 21, 1887.		25 124	Grosventre and Assiniboin.
18	February 11, 1887.		25 129	Blood, Piegan, and Blackfoot.
19	March 18, 1887 <i>i</i>		27 139	Spokan (Upper and Middle bands).
20	March 26, 1887.		26 1026	Cœur d'Alène.
21	May 27, 1887.		25 452	Shoshoni and Bannock.
22	January 19, 1889.		25 757	Muskogee or Creek.
23	March 2, 1889 <i>j</i>		25 888	Sioux.
24	March 16, 1889 <i>k</i>		25 1004	Seminole.
25	July 3, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa (Red Lake band).
26	July 29, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa (Pembina band).
27	.....do <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth and Gull Lake bands).
28	.....do <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth Otter Tail Pillager, and Otter Tail bands).
29	August 21, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa (Pillager, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands).
30	September 6, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa (White Oak Point band).
31	September 9, 1889.		26 1029	Cœur d'Alène.
32	October 3, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa of the Mississippi (Mille Lac band).
33	October 24, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa (Grand Portage band).
34	November 12, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa (Bois Fort and Deer Creek bands).
35	November 21, 1889 <i>l</i>		25 642	Chippewa (Fond du Lac Reserve).
36	December 12, 1889.		26 1035	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).
37	May 20, 1890.		26 753	Iowa.

a For text see Compilation of Indian Laws, p. 328; also Senate Compilation of Treaties, p. 797; see act of Congress approved March 3, 1901 (31 stat., 1078).

b For text see Compilation of Indian Laws, p. 332; also Senate Compilation of Indian Treaties, p. 799.

c For text see Annual Report, 1893, p. 518.

d See act of February 20, 1895, reconfirming agreement (28 Stat., 677); see Proclamation of President, April 13, 1899 (31 Stat., 1947).

e Unratified agreement, for text see House Ex. Doc. No. 68, Forty-seventh Congress, second session, pp. 6-13; Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 14, p. 305; see also Senate Compilation of Indian Treaties, p. 804.

f For text see Annual Report, 1883, p. lxx.

g For full text see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 32, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 227.

h See order of Secretary of the Interior, December 4, 1888, Annual Report, 1891, p. 682.

i For text of agreement see Annual Report, 1892, p. 743.

j See Proclamation of President, February 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 1554), and of February 7, 1903 (31 Stat., 2035).

k Deed recorded in Treaty Records, Indian Office, vol. 3, p. 35.

l See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 63.

Agreements with Indians which have been ratified by Congress—Continued.

Number.	Date of treaty.	Statutes at Large.		Name of Indian tribe.
		Vol.	Page.	
38	June 12, 1890.....	26	749	Sauk and Fox.
39	June 25, 1890.....	26	1016	Potawatomi (Citizen band).
40	June 26, 1890.....	26	1019	Absentee Shawnee.
41	October —, 1890.....	26	1022	Cheyenne and Arapaho.
42	December 8, 1890 ^a	26	1040	Crow.
43	June 4, 1891 ^b	28	895	Wichita.
44	June 21 et seq., 1891.....	27	557	Kickapoo.
45	October 21, 1891 ^c	27	644	Tonkawa.
46	December 19, 1891 ^d	27	640	Cherokee.
47	October 6, 1892 ^e	31	676	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.
48	October 31, 1892 ^f	28	323	Alsea et al. on Siletz Reserve.
49	November 23, 1892 ^g	27	644	Pawnee.
50	December 31, 1892.....	28	314	Sioux (Yankton band).
51	January 3, 1893 ^h	27	470	Seneca.
52	March 23, 1893.....	28	907	Quapaw.
53	May 1, 1893.....	28	326	Nez Percé.
54	December 4, 1893.....	28	332	Yuma.
55	January 8, 1894.....	28	320	Yakima.
56	February 7, 1894 ⁱ	28	322	Cœur d'Alène.
57	September 26, 1895 ^j	29	353	Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan (of Blackfoot Reserve).
58	October 9, 1895 ^k	29	350	Grosventre and Assiniboin (of Fort Belknap Reserve).
59	February 25, 1896 ^l	29	358	Apache, Mohave, and Yuma.
60	April 21, 1896 ^m	30	93	Shoshoni and Arapaho.
61	April 23, 1897 ⁿ	30	505	Choctaw and Chickasaw.
62	September 27, 1897.....	30	514	Creek.
63	December 16, 1897.....	30	567	Seminole.
64	February 5, 1898 ^o	31	672	Shoshoni and Bannock.
65	March 1, 1898.....	30	1362	Sioux (Lower Brulé band).
66	March 10, 1898.....	30	1364	Sioux (Miniconjou, Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe bands) on Rosebud Reserve.
67	January 2, 1899.....	31	1067	Quapaw.
68	October 7, 1899.....	31	250	Seminole.
69	March 8, 1900 ^p	31	861	Creek.
70	April 9, 1900 ^q	31	848	Cherokee.
71	December 2, 1901.....	32	262	Eastern Shawnee and Seneca.
72	February —, 1902 ^r	32	500	Creek.
73	.....	32	636	Kansas.
74	March 21, 1902.....	32	641	Choctaw and Chickasaw.

^aSee agreement of August 27, 1892; for text see Annual Report, 1892, p. 748.

^bSee act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1093); for full text see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 14, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 25; see President's Proclamation, July 4, 1901 (32 Stat., 1975), and of September 4, 1902 (32 Stat., 2026).

^cFor text see Annual Report, 1893, p. 524; see also Senate Ex. Doc. No. 13, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 5.

^dFor text see Annual Report, 1893, p. 522; also Senate Ex. Doc. No. 56, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 440; also act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716).

^eFor text see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Fifty-second Congress, second session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 21; see act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1093); President's Proclamation, June 23, 1902 (32 Stat., 2007).

^fSee act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat., 233), act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1085).

^gFor text see Annual Report, 1893, p. 526; see also Senate Ex. Doc. No. 16, Fifty-second Congress, second session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 13.

^hSee act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 89); see House Report 2293, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 462.

ⁱFor full text see House Ex. Doc. No. 158, Fifty-third Congress, second session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 46, p. 250.

^jFor full text see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 118, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 319.

^kFor full text see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 117, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 286.

^lFor full text see House Ex. Doc. No. 320, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 49, p. 159.

^mFor full text see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 618.

ⁿFor full text see Annual Report, 1897, p. 409.

^oSee President's Proclamation, May 7, 1902 (32 Stat., 1997).

^pSee act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 258); President's Proclamation, June 25, 1901 (32 Stat., 1971).

^qSee act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716).

^rPresident's Proclamation, August 8, 1902 (32 Stat., 2021).

AGREEMENTS WITH INDIANS WHICH HAVE BEEN RATIFIED BY CONGRESS.

[Arranged alphabetically by tribes.]

Statutes at Large.		Date of agreement.	Name of Indian tribe.
Vol.	Page.		
26	1018	June 26, 1890 ^a	Absentee Shawnee.
28	323	Oct. 31, 1892 ^b	Aalsea et al. on Siletz Reserve, Oregon.
31	676	Oct. 6, 1892 ^c	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.
29	358	Feb. 25, 1896 ^d	Apache, Mohave, and Yuma.
26	1022	Oct. —, 1890 ^e	Arapaho and Cheyenne.
30	98	Apr. 21, 1896 ^f	Arapaho and Shoshoni.
26	1032	Dec. 14, 1886 ^g	Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.
25	113	Dec. 28, 1886	Assiniboin and Sioux (Fort Peck Reservation).
25	124	Jan. 21, 1887	Assiniboin and Grosventre (Fort Belknap Reservation).
29	350	Oct. 9, 1895 ^h	Do.
25	687	May 14, 1880	Bannock, Shoshoni, and Sheepstealer.
22	148	July 18, 1881	Bannock and Shoshoni.
25	452	May 27, 1887	Do.
31	672	Feb. 5, 1898 ⁱ	Do.
25	129	Feb. 11, 1887	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan (Blackfeet Reservation).
29	353	Sept. 26, 1895 ^j	Do.
25	129	Feb. 11, 1887	Blood, Blackfeet, and Piegan (Blackfeet Reservation).
29	353	Sept. 26, 1895 ^j	Do.
23	340	Mar. 3, 1885 ^k	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.
27	640	Dec. 19, 1881 ^l	Cherokee.
31	848	Apr. 3, 1900	Do.
26	1022	Oct. —, 1890 ^e	Cheyenne and Arapaho.
30	505	Apr. 23, 1897 ^m	Chickasaw and Choctaw.
32	641	Mar. 21, 1902	Do.
25	642	Nov. 12, 1889 ⁿ	Chippewa, Bois Fort, and Deer Creek bands.
25	642	Nov. 21, 1889 ^o	Chippewa of Lake Superior (Fond du Lac Reservation).
25	642	Oct. 24, 1889 ^p	Chippewa of Lake Superior (Grand Portage Reservation).
25	642	Oct. 5, 1889 ^q	Chippewa of the Mississippi, Mille Lac band.
25	642	July 29, 1889 ^r	Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina band.
25	642	Aug. 21, 1889 ^s	Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pillager band. (Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Lake Winnibigoshish reservations).
25	642	July 8, 1889 ^t	Chippewa, Red Lake bands.
25	642	July 24, 1889 ^u	Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth, Otter Tail Pillager, and Otter Tail bands).

^a See President's Proclamation September 18, 1891 (27 Stat., 989).

^b See act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat., 233), and act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1085).

^c For text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Fifty-second Congress, second session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 31); see act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1098), President's Proclamation June 23, 1902 (32 Stat., 2007), and President's Proclamation September 4, 1902 (32 Stat., 2026).

^d For text, see House Ex. Doc. No. 320, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 49, p. 159).

^e President's Proclamation April 12, 1892 (27 Stat., 1018).

^f For full text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 49, p. 618).

^g President's Proclamation May 20, 1891 (27 Stat., 979).

^h For full text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 117, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 286).

ⁱ President's Proclamation May 7, 1902 (32 Stat., 1997).

^j For fuller text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 118, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 319).

^k See order of the Secretary of the Interior December 4, 1888; see Annual Report 1891, p. 682.

^l For fuller text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 56, Fifty-second Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 440); also Annual Report 1893, p. 522; see act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716).

^m For full text, see Annual Report 1897, p. 409.

ⁿ See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 63 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 125).

^o See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 60 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 122).

^p See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 59 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 121).

^q See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 45 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 107).

^r See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 32 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 94).

^s See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 49 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 111).

^t See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 27 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 89).

^u See House Ex. Doc. No. 207, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 56 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 118).

Agreements with Indians which have been ratified by Congress—Continued.

Statutes at Large.		Date of agreement.	Name of Indian tribe.
Vol.	Page.		
25	642	July 29, 1889 ^a	Chippewa of the Mississippi, White Earth, Gull Lake bands.
25	642	Sept. 6, 1889 ^b	Chippewa of the Mississippi, White Oak Point band.
30	505	Apr. 23, 1897 ^c	Choctaw and Chickasaw.
32	641	Mar. 21, 1902	Do.
26	1026	Mar. 26, 1887	Cœur d'Alène.
26	1029	Sept. 9, 1889	Do.
28	322	Feb. 7, 1894 ^d	Do.
23	79	July 7, 1883 ^e	Columbia and Colville Indians, Moses band.
23	79	.....do. x.....	Colville and Columbia Indians, Moses band.
31	676	Oct. 6, 1892 ^f	Comanche, Apache, and Kiowa.
25	757	Jan. 19, 1889 ^g	Creek or Muskogee.
30	514	Sept. 27, 1897	Do.
31	861	Mar. 8, 1900 ^h	Do.
32	500	Feb. —, 1902 ⁱ	Do.
22	42	June 12, 1880	Crow.
22	157	Aug. 22, 1881	Do.
26	1040	Dec. 8, 1890 ^j	Do.
32	262	Dec. 2, 1901	Eastern Shawnee and Seneca.
26	749	June 12, 1890 ^k	Fox and Sac.
26	1032	Dec. 14, 1886 ^l	Grosventre, Arikara, and Mandan.
25	124	Jan. 21, 1887	Grosventre and Assiniboin.
29	350	Oct. 9, 1895 ^m	Do.
26	753	May 20, 1890 ⁿ	Iowa.
32	636	.....	Kansas.
27	557	June 21, 1891	Kickapoo.
31	676	Oct. 6, 1892 ⁿ	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.
26	1032	Dec. 14, 1886 ^l	Mandan, Arikara, and Grosventre.
29	358	Feb. 25, 1896 ^o	Mohave, Apache, and Yuma.
23	79	July 7, 1883 ^p	Moses (Columbia and Colville reservations).
28	326	May 1, 1893	Nez Percé.
27	644	Nov. 23, 1892 ^q	Pawnee.
25	129	Feb. 11, 1887	Piegan, Blood, and Blackfeet.
29	353	Sept. 26, 1895 ^r	Do.
25	892	Mar. 2, 1889 ^s	Ponca.
26	1016	June 25, 1890 ^k	Potawatomi, Citizen band.
27	468	Nov. 21, 1876 ^t	Puyallup.
28	907	Mar. 23, 1893	Quapaw.
31	1067	Jan. 2, 1899	Do.
26	749	June 12, 1890 ^k	Sauk and Fox.
25	1004	Mar. 16, 1889 ^u	Seminole.
30	567	Dec. 16, 1897	Do.
31	250	Oct. 7, 1899	Do.
27	470	Jan. 3, 1893 ^v	Seneca.
32	282	Dec. 2, 1901	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.
26	1018	June 26, 1890 ^k	Shawnee (Absentee).
25	687	May 14, 1880	Sheepsteater, Bannock, and Shoshoni.

^a See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 34 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 96).

^b See House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 42 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 39, p. 104).

^c For full text, see Annual Report 1897, p. 409.

^d For fuller text, see House Ex. Doc. No. 158, Fifty-third Congress, second session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 46, p. 250).

^e For text, see Annual Report 1883, p. LXX.

^f For text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Fifty-second Congress, second session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 31); see act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1093), President's Proclamation June 23, 1902 (32 Stat., 2007) and President's Proclamation September 4, 1902 (32 Stat., 2026).

^g President's Proclamation March 23, 1889 (26 Stat., 1544).

^h See act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 258); President's Proclamation, June 25, 1901 (32 Stat., 1971).

ⁱ President's Proclamation August 3, 1902 (32 Stat., 2021).

^j President's Proclamation October 15, 1892 (27 Stat., 1034); see Annual Report 1892, p. 732; for agreement of August 27, 1892, see Annual Report 1892, p. 748.

^k President's Proclamation September 18, 1891 (27 Stat., 989).

^l President's Proclamation May 20, 1891 (27 Stat., 979).

^m For fuller text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 117, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 286).

ⁿ For text see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Fifty-second Congress, second session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 31); see act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1093); President's Proclamation June 23, 1902 (32 Stat., 2007), and September 4, 1902 (32 Stat., 2026).

^o For fuller text, see House Ex. Doc. No. 320, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 49, p. 159).

^p For text, see Annual Report 1883, p. LXX.

^q For text, see Annual Report 1893, p. 526; see also Senate Ex. Doc. No. 16, Fifty-second Congress, second session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 13).

^r For fuller text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 118, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 319).

^s President's Proclamation October 23, 1890 (26 Stat., 1559).

^t For text, see Annual Report 1893, p. 518.

^u Deed recorded in Treaty Records, Indian Office, vol. 3, p. 35.

^v See act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 89); see House Report 2293, Fifty-second Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 44, p. 462).

Agreements with Indians which have been ratified by Congress—Continued.

Statutes at Large.		Date of agreement.	Name of Indian tribe.
Vol.	Page.		
25	687	May 14, 1880	Shoshoni, Bannock, and Sheepeater.
22	148	July 18, 1881	Shoshoni and Bannock.
25	452	May 27, 1887	Do.
30	93	Apr. 21, 1896 ^a	Shoshoni and Arapaho.
31	672	Feb. 5, 1898 ^b	Shoshoni and Bannock.
22	624	Oct. 17, 1882 ^c	Sioux (unratified).
25	113	Dec. 23, 1886	Sioux and Assiniboin (Fort Peck Reservation).
25	94	Apr. 30, 1888	Sioux (not accepted).
25	888	Mar. 2, 1889 ^d	Sioux.
30	1362	Mar. 1, 1898	Sioux, Lower Brulé band.
30	1364	Mar. 10, 1898	Sioux, Miniconjou, Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe bands.
26	1035	Dec. 12, 1888 ^e	Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton bands.
28	314	Dec. 31, 1892	Sioux, Yankton band.
27	139	Mar. 18, 1887 ^f	Spokan, Upper and Middle bands.
27	644	Oct. 21, 1891 ^g	Tonkawa.
23	340	Mar. 3, 1885 ^h	Umatilla, Cayuse, and Wallawalla.
26	1035	Dec. 12, 1889 ^e	Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux.
23	340	Mar. 3, 1885 ^h	Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.
28	895	June 4, 1891 ⁱ	Wichita.
27	631	Jan. 13, 1885 ^j	Yakima.
28	320	Jan. 8, 1894	Do.
28	314	Dec. 31, 1892	Yankton band of Sioux.
28	332	Dec. 4, 1893	Yuma.
29	358	Feb. 25, 1896 ^k	Yuma, Apache, and Mohave.

^a For fuller text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 48, p. 618).

^b President's Proclamation May 7, 1902 (32 Stat., 1997).

^c For text, see House Ex. Doc. No. 68, Forty-seventh Congress, second session, pp. 6-13 (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 14, p. 305); see also Senate Compilation of Indian Treaties, p. 804.

^d President's Proclamation February 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 1554); President's Proclamation February 7, 1903 (32 Stat., 2035).

^e President's Proclamation April 11, 1892 (27 Stat., 1017).

^f For text, see Annual Report 1892, p. 743.

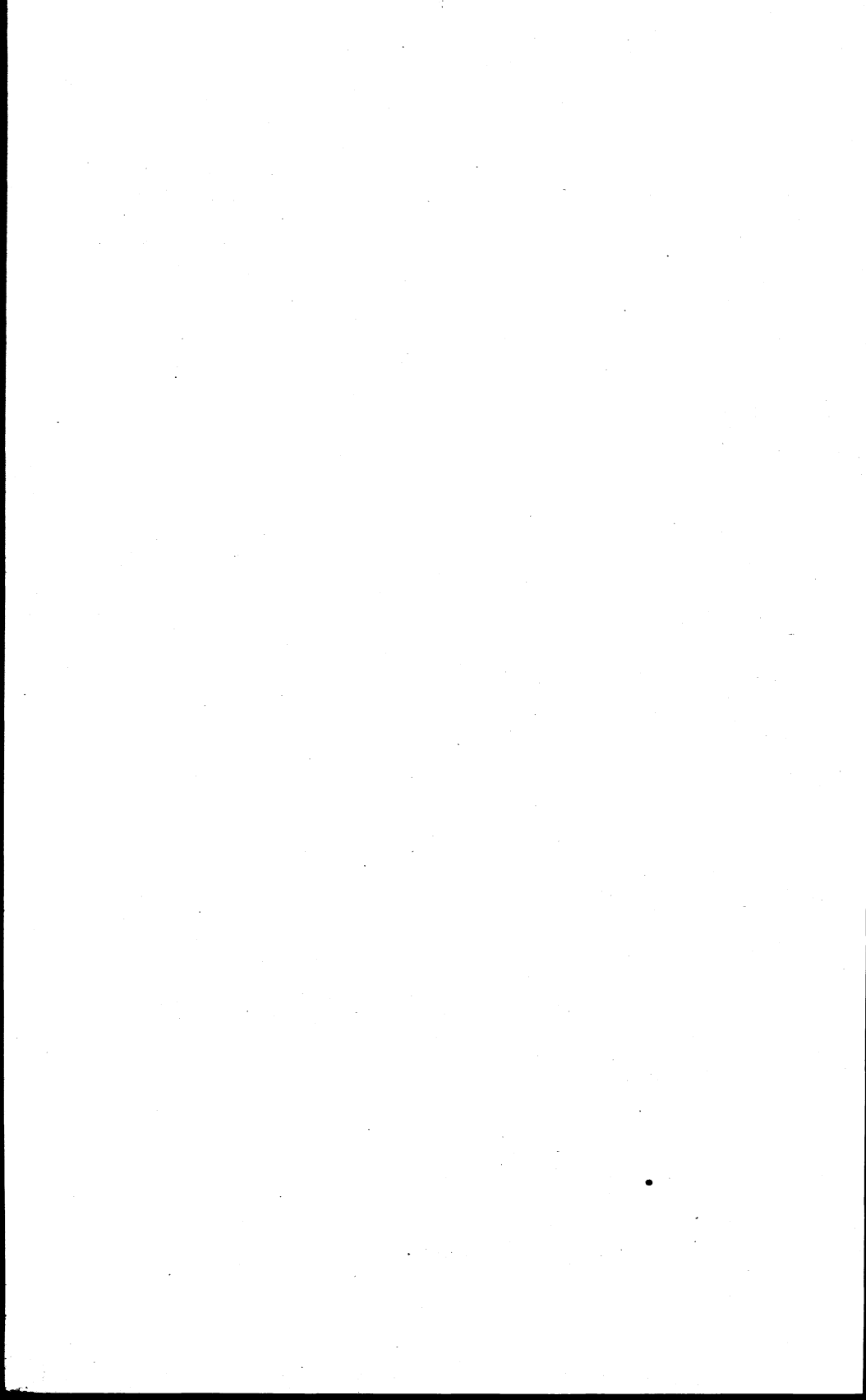
^g For text, see Annual Report 1893, p. 524; see also Senate Ex. Doc. No. 13, Fifty-second Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 5).

^h See order of Secretary of the Interior, December 4, 1888: Annual Report 1891, p. 682.

ⁱ For full text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 14, Fifty-second Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 25); President's Proclamation July 4, 1901 (32 Stat., 1975).

^j For full text, see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 32, Fifty-second Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 41, p. 227).

^k For fuller text, see House Ex. Doc. No. 320, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (Misc. Indian Documents, vol. 49, p. 159).



EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

CAMP McDOWELL RESERVATION, ARIZ.

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.

MOAPA RESERVATION NEV.

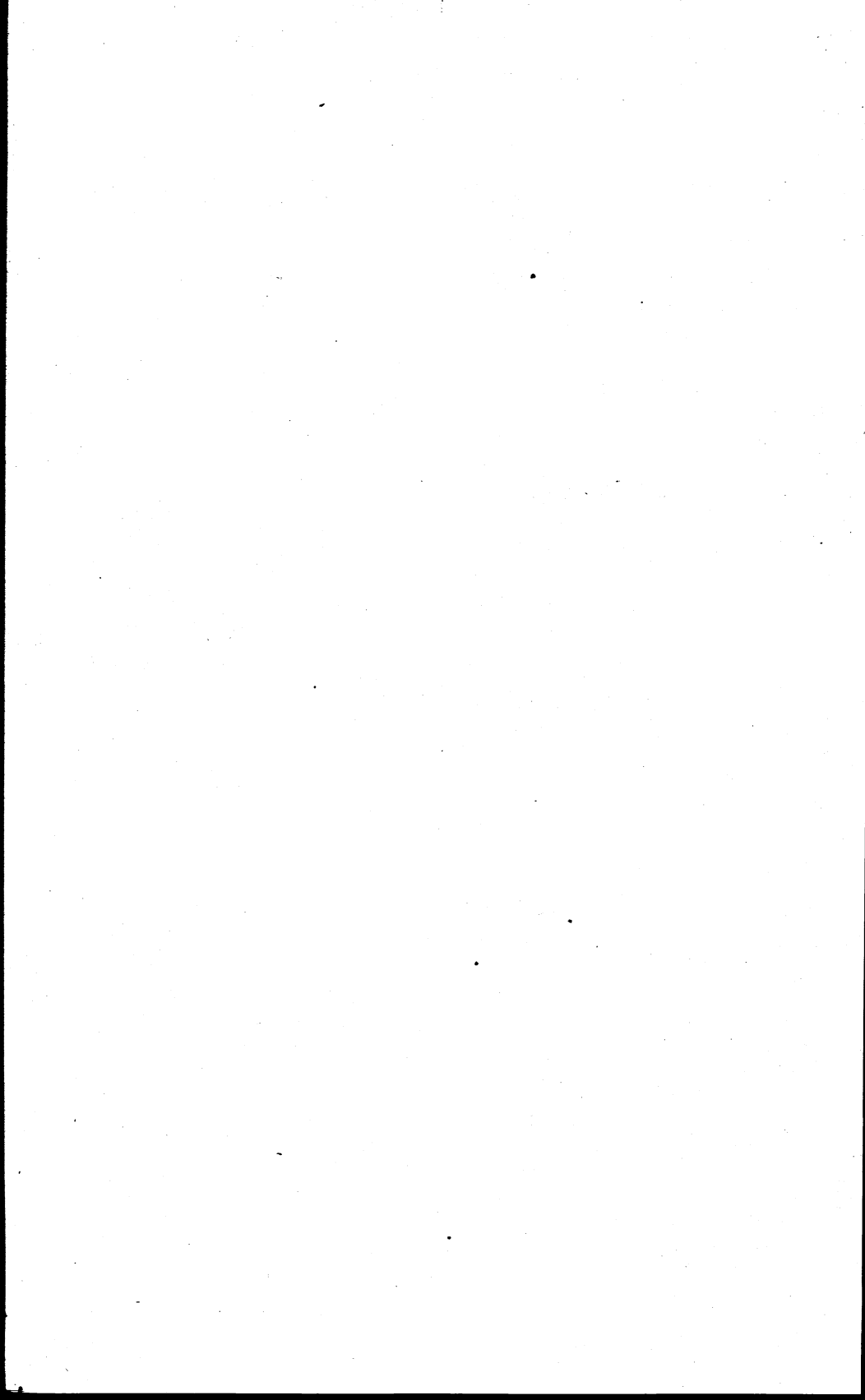
WHITE HOUSE, *July 31, 1903.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of land be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the Moapa River or Paiute Indian Reservation in southeastern Nevada, for the use of the Paiute Indians:

Lot 4, containing 38.75 acres, and lot 5, containing 11.62 acres, in section 36, township 14 south, range 65 east.

Lot 3, containing 39.20 acres, and lot 4, containing 13.71 acres, in section 31, township 14 south, range 66 east.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1903.

Statement A shows in detail the funds in the Treasury to the credit of the various tribes.

A statement will also be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sale of Indian lands.

A.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund...	June 6, 1900	31	678	.....	\$1,581,250.00	\$79,062.50
	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062	.....	
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.	June 10, 1896	29	354	2	273,909.50	10,956.58
	July 1, 1898					
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	52,011.61	2,600.58
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do	21	70	.....	357,341.46	17,867.07
Cherokee national fund.....	do	21	70	.....	695,702.08	34,785.00
Cherokee school fund.....	do	21	70	.....	625,300.49	31,265.02
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund.....	do	21	70	.....	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund.....	do	21	70	.....	1,206,695.66	60,334.78
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	do	21	70	.....	1,398.36	69.91
Choctaw.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	390,257.92	19,512.89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	348,523.00	17,426.15
Choctaw orphan fund.....	do	21	70	.....	39,710.69	1,985.53
Choctaw school fund.....	do	21	70	.....	49,472.70	2,473.64
Creek general fund.....	do	21	70	.....	2,472,930.95	123,646.54
	May 27, 1902	32	249	.....	
Crow fund ^a	Aug. 27, 1892	.....	.....	.....	86,006.80	4,300.34
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	92,401.53	3,696.06
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	350	2	25,690.09	1,027.60
	July 1, 1898					
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	672	2	306,872.21	12,274.88
Iowa.....	May 17, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	136,876.70	6,843.83
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
	July 1, 1902	32	636	1		
Kansas general fund.....	June 29, 1888	25	221	.....	27,612.12	1,380.60
Kansas school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoo.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	65,878.77	3,293.93
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	91,435.81	4,571.79
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	June 10, 1896	.....	.....	.....	633,443.32	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	3	1,649,963.69	82,498.18
Nez Percé of Idaho fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	3	5,137.01	256.85
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	419,719.69	20,985.98
Osage.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	
	July 15, 1870	16	36	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Osage fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....	8,346,978.76	417,348.93
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344	.....	
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoe and Missouri fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	710,606.56	35,530.32
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	400,001.15	20,000.06
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomie.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
	June 17, 1846					

^a Annual report, 1892, p. 748.

^b Belongs to individuals.

A.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Pottawatomie education fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	\$76,993.93	\$3,849.70
Pottawatomie general fund	do	21	70	-----	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomie mill fund	do	21	70	-----	17,482.07	874.10
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	23	633	-----	113,917.91	4,556.71
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	-----	2,312.04	115.60
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	{Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
	{Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	12,164.96	608.25
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70	-----	251,926.50	12,596.32
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896	-----	-----	-----	38,603.93	1,930.20
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	8,585.76	444.29
Seminole general fund	do	21	70	-----	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminole	{Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	{Mar. 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Seneca of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	6,200.05	310.00
Seneca, Tonawanda Band	do	21	70	-----	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	30,351.83	1,517.59
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2	29,995.57	1,499.77
Sioux fund	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Siseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	885,921.55	44,296.07
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1881	16	405	-----	75,988.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund ^a	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	233,724.34	11,836.21
Umatilla school fund	do	21	70	-----	36,740.27	1,837.01
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uintah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	3,907.06	195.35
Winnebago	{Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
	{July 15, 1870	16	355	-----	78,340.41	3,917.02
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	480,008.00	24,000.40
					33,861,056.17	1,672,424.65

^a See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held by the Government in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

The funds have been increased by:	
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund	\$108,462.82
Menominee log fund	123,684.04
Kansas general fund	456.41
Osage fund	19,559.69
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	22,717.09
Umatilla general fund	74,559.44
Uintah and White River Ute fund	290.95
Yankton Sioux fund	8.00
Total increase	349,718.44

The funds have been decreased by:	
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	\$278,750.00
Cherokee asylum fund	7,135.56
Cherokee orphan fund	16,337.85
Cherokee national fund	285,841.13
Cherokee school fund	99,960.55
Crow fund	11,043.73
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	65,933.57
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund	44,324.75
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	39,144.39
Iowa fund	34,666.67
Kickapoo fund	675.66
Kickapoo general fund	464.98
Omaha fund	16,713.93
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	106.83
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri fund	12,773.36
Seneca fund	27,279.60
Seneca and Shawnee fund	8,940.37
Shawnee Eastern fund	20,600.00
Shoshone and Bannock fund	4,245.00

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

485

Siletz general fund.....	\$6,333.28
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	1,052.56
Total decrease.....	982,323.77
Total amount of increase.....	982,323.77
Total amount of decrease.....	34,493,661.50
Net decrease.....	33,861,056.17
Amount reported in Statement A, Nov. 1, 1902.....	632,605.33
Amount as reported in this statement.....	34,493,661.50
Agreeing with net decrease.....	33,861,056.17

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1902, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement, to include October 31, 1903:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand Nov. 1, 1902.	Received during year.	Disbursed during year.	On hand Nov. 1, 1903.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	\$14,337.77	\$2,681.45	\$3,692.00	\$13,327.22
Proceeds of Southern Ute Reservation.	28 Stat., 678, act Feb. 20, 1895.	29,573.13	13,366.42	5,000.00	37,939.55
Proceeds of Sulphur Springs lands, Indian Territory:					
Choctaw.....	32 Stat., 655, act July 1, 1902.		9,439.95		9,439.95
Chickasaw.....	do.....		3,146.65		3,146.65
Proceeds of United Peoria and Western Miami surplus lands.	32 Stat., 263, act May 27, 1902.		40,150.00	11,684.60	28,465.40
Fulfilling treaties with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4 treaty Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	27,155.71	513.91	57.50	27,612.12
Fulfilling treaties with Omahas, proceeds of trust lands.	Acts July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	436,433.62	36,587.22	53,301.15	419,719.69
Fulfilling treaties with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	Art. 2 treaty Sept. 29, 1865; sec. 2 act July 15, 1870.	8,327,439.07	21,439.87	1,900.18	8,346,978.76
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	27 Stat., 52-53, act June 17, 1892.	21,634.08	2,319.03		23,953.11
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	Art. 2 treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	18,294.61			18,294.61
Fulfilling treaties with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	299.50		7.00	292.50
Fulfilling treaties with Otoe and Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876...	710,606.56			710,606.56
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act Apr. 10, 1876.....	400,001.15			400,001.15
Fulfilling treaties with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	22 Stat., 177, act Aug. 5, 1882.	195,905.17	74,559.44		270,464.61
Total.....		10,181,680.37	204,203.94	75,642.43	10,310,241.88

INCOMES OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The following table shows the incomes of the various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund. ^a	Treaty and agreement obligations. ^b	Gratuities. ^c	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous. ^d	Total.
Absentee Shawnee, Big Jim's band			\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche	\$96,927.39			\$171,080.93	268,008.32
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	50,000.00		50,000.00	1,756.50	101,756.50
Cheyenne River Sioux				50,291.42	50,291.42
Cherokee	128,551.48			44,284.01	172,835.49
Chippewa and Christian Indians	70.88				70.88
Chippewas of the Mississippi		\$4,000.00			4,000.00
Chippewas of Minnesota		240,000.00			240,000.00
Chickasaw	63,831.02			145,825.11	385,825.11
Chippewas of Lake Superior			7,000.00	199,414.58	263,245.60
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band			13,000.00	24,945.28	31,945.28
Choctaw	21,891.33	30,032.89		507,172.35	559,096.57
Coeur d'Alene		11,500.00		811.55	12,311.55
Creek	98,662.34	12,220.00		217,813.71	328,696.05
Crow Creek Sioux	6,578.61			35.00	6,613.61
Crow	5,895.60	30,000.00		24,794.61	60,690.21
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon			5,000.00		5,000.00
Digger Indians			1,500.00		1,500.00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington			5,000.00		5,000.00
Eastern Shawnee	511.58				511.58
Fort Hall Indians	14,000.00	6,000.00	20,000.00	1,186.06	41,186.06
Flathead and other confederated tribes			6,000.00	1,597.66	7,597.66
Flathead, Carlos band			6,000.00		6,000.00
Hualpais in Arizona			5,000.00	806.00	5,806.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico			225,000.00		225,000.00
Indians of Blackfeet Agency	6,985.89	150,000.00			156,985.89
Indians of Fort Apache Agency				3,893.85	3,893.85
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency				5,105.80	5,105.80
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency	4,928.30			177.50	5,000.00
Indians in California			50,000.00		50,000.00
Indians of Fort Peck Agency			15,000.00		15,000.00
Indians of Klamath Agency			65,000.00	27.00	65,027.00
Indians in Washington			5,000.00		5,000.00
Indians of Lemhi Agency			17,000.00		17,000.00
Indians of Mescalero Agency			13,000.00		13,000.00
Indians in Nevada				7,708.06	7,708.06
Indians of Nevada			12,900.00		12,900.00
Indians of San Carlos Agency			10,000.00		10,000.00
Iowa (Kansas)	5,462.35	2,875.00		13,648.60	13,648.60
Iowa in Oklahoma	3,051.80				3,051.80
Kaibabs in Utah			2,000.00		2,000.00
Kansas	2,716.57	6,750.00	2,500.00	14,651.10	26,617.67
Kickapoos (Kansas)	4,595.04	3,827.72		7,865.58	15,788.34
Kickapoos (Oklahoma)	1,672.18		8,000.00		9,672.18
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewas	1,000.00				1,000.00
Makahs			3,000.00		3,000.00
Menominee	81,244.14				81,244.14
Mission Indians			100,000.00	260.00	100,260.00
Moleks		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Percé (Idaho)	256.84			55.00	311.84
Nez Percé of Joseph's band			4,000.00		4,000.00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes		99,000.00		548.42	99,548.42
Omaha	23,181.03	5,127.26			28,308.29
Osage	422,173.10	3,456.00		143,550.25	569,179.35
Otoe and Missouriia	36,707.58			8,721.89	45,429.47
Pawnee	20,000.00	47,100.00			67,100.00

^aInterest on uninvested funds held in trust by the Government under the provisions of the act of Apr. 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.

^bAppropriated 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 by treaty.

^cDonated 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.

^dProceeds 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.

Incomes of Indian tribes—Continued.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Pima			\$40,000.00		\$40,000.00
Pine Ridge Sioux				\$3,789.43	3,789.43
Plute of Walker River				355.75	355.75
Ponca	\$3,500.00		15,000.00		18,500.00
Pottawatomie (Kansas)	9,204.72	\$20,541.11			29,745.83
Quapaws		1,500.00			1,500.00
Quinaliets and Quileutes			1,000.00		1,000.00
Rosebud Sioux				34,673.48	34,673.48
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	13,209.90	51,000.00			64,209.90
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa	1,930.20				1,930.20
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	1,082.96	8,070.00			9,152.96
Seminoles (Indian Territory)	75,000.00	28,500.00			103,500.00
Seneca (Indian Territory)	2,735.12			126.00	2,861.12
Seneca, Tonawanda band	4,947.50				4,947.50
Seneca and Shawnee	740.62				740.62
Seneca in New York		11,902.50			11,902.50
Shebits in Utah			2,000.00		2,000.00
Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming		10,000.00		15,542.81	25,542.81
Shoshones in Nevada			12,000.00		12,000.00
Shoshones and Bannocks	1,835.22	11,000.00			12,835.22
Shoshones in Wyoming			25,000.00		25,000.00
Sioux, Yankton tribe	24,000.40	45,000.00			69,000.40
Sioux of Devils Lake			10,000.00	9.02	10,009.02
Sioux of different tribes	150,000.00	1,172,000.00			1,322,000.00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton	44,391.76				44,391.76
Six Nations of New York		4,500.00			4,500.00
Siletz Indians	1,986.22				1,986.22
Spokane		2,000.00			2,000.00
Standing Rock Sioux				26,634.56	26,634.56
Stockbridge Indians	3,799.42		1,000.00		3,799.42
Tonkawa	1,286.24			1,026.40	2,286.24
Tule River Indians		53,740.00		18,358.94	147,098.94
Ute, confederated bands of	75,000.00				75,000.00
Uintah	180.80				180.80
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes ^a	10,045.26		5,000.00	2,462.79	17,508.05
Wichita and affiliated bands			25,000.00	1,832.16	26,832.16
Winnebago		44,162.47		637.15	44,799.62
Yakima			8,000.00	268.50	8,268.50
Total	1,525,171.39	2,118,304.95	799,900.00	1,698,639.01	6,142,015.35

^aUmatilla tribe only.

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, and from the leasing or working on shares of allotted lands.

Statement showing the 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.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 225, § 2.			\$9,600.00	
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			920.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.			19,512.89	\$390,257.92
Cœur d'Alene.....	Fifteen installments of \$8,000 each, under sixth article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Three installments of \$8,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats., 1028		\$24,000.00		
Do.....	Employees as per eleventh article of said agreement.			\$3,500.00			
Crow.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 551, § 9.	4,500.00			
Do.....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	1,500.00			
Do.....	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Three installments of \$30,000 each due.	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.		90,000.00		
Iowa.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9.			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. ^a	Vol. 26, p. 756, § 7.		15,000.00		
Indians of Black-foot Agency.	Nine installments to be disposed of as provided in article 2 of agreement, act June 10, 1896.	Three installments of \$150,000 each due.	Vol. 29, p. 354.....		450,000.00		
Indians of Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of \$6,000.....	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; five installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.		30,000.00		
Kickapoo.....	Interest on \$65,878.77, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			3,293.93	65,878.77
Molel.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855.....	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2.	3,000.00			
Nez Percé.....	Salary of five matrons for schools, five assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and five millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.....	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	6,000.00			
Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated.....	Vol. 19, p. 256.....	90,000.00			
Do.....	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	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, § 6.			3,456.00	69,120.00
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.			30,000.00	
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.....do.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000.00			
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180.00			
Do.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated.....	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 4.	4,400.00			
Ponca.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	15,000.00			
Pottawatomie.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	Aug. 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.			357.80	7,156.00
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.			178.90	3,578.00
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.			894.50	17,890.00
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1828.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.			715.60	14,312.00
Do.....	.....do.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do.....	Permanent annuities.....	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.			50.00	3,130.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107.34	2,146.80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.			11,503.21	230,064.20
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, § 3.	1,500.00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3.			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2.			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842.....	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2.			40,000.00	800,000.00

^a First appropriation for fourth series to be made in 1906.

Statement showing the 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.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			\$7,870.00	\$157,400.00
Do.	For support of school.	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	\$200.00			
Seminole	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.	Support of schools, etc.	Vol. 14, p. 747, § 3			3,500.00	70,000.00
Seneca of N. Y.	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, § 2			3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152.50	43,050.00
Shoshones and Bannocks:							
Shoshones	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000.00			
Bannocks	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			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, § 10	2,000.00			
Do.	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400.00			
Do.	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	850,000.00			
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 Band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720.00			
Tabeguache, Moache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220.00			
Do.	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 1 blacksmith, and 2 teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	8,500.00			
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	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	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, § 4; Vol. 12, p. 628, § 4			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. 355, § 1			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.	Five installments of \$15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		\$75,000.00		
Total				1,063,620.00	684,000.00	388,133.90	6,964,409.17

Statistics as to Indian schools during

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Reservation: Colorado River boarding.....	By Government.....	100	
Fort Mohave training.....	do.....	200	
Moqui Reservation:			
Moqui (Hopi) boarding.....	do.....	120	
Western Navaho boarding.....	do.....	100	
Oraibi day.....	do.....		75
Polacco day.....	do.....		35
Second Mesa day.....	do.....		102
Walapai (Hualapai) Reservation:			
Truxton Canyon boarding.....	do.....	125	
Havasupai boarding.....	do.....	50	
Navaho Agency:			
Navaho boarding.....	do.....	180	
Little Water boarding.....	do.....	80	
Phoenix training.....	do.....	700	
Pima Agency:			
Pima boarding.....	do.....	250	
Gila Crossing day.....	do.....		40
Maricopa day.....	do.....		45
Salt River day.....	do.....		44
San Xavier Mission day.....	By Catholic Church.....	125	
St. John's Mission day.....	do.....	140	
Lehi day.....	By Government.....	40	
Black Water day.....	do.....	40	
Casa Blanca day.....	do.....	44	
San Carlos Agency: San Carlos boarding.....	do.....	100	
Fort Apache Reservation: Fort Apache boarding.....	do.....	70	
Tucson boarding.....	By Presbyterian Church.....	150	
Rice Station boarding.....	By Government.....	200	
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding.....	By Government.....	180	
Hupa Valley Reservation: Hupa Valley boarding.....	do.....	160	
Mission Tule River Agency:			
Agua Caliente day.....	do.....	28	
Capitan Grande day.....	do.....	30	
Coahuilla day.....	do.....	24	
La Jolla day.....	do.....	30	
Martinez day.....	do.....	28	
Mesa Grande day.....	do.....	24	
Pechanga day.....	do.....	32	
Potrero day.....	do.....	28	
Rincon day.....	do.....	25	
Saboba day.....	do.....	32	
Tule River day.....	do.....	34	
Perris training.....	do.....	100	
Greenville training.....	do.....	90	
Fort Bidwell training.....	do.....	100	
Big Pine day.....	do.....	80	
Bishop day.....	do.....	60	
Independence day.....	do.....	28	
Manchester day.....	do.....	40	
Potter Valley day.....	do.....	50	
Ukiah day.....	do.....	24	
Upper Lake day.....	do.....	30	
Round Valley Reservation: Round Valley boarding.....	do.....	125	
San Diego Industrial boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	150	
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding.....	do.....	150	
Kelseyville: St. Turibius day.....	do.....	20	
Riverside training.....	By Government.....	300	
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction training.....	By Government.....	200	
Fort Lewis training.....	do.....	300	
Southern Ute Agency: Southern Ute boarding.....	do.....	70	
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding.....	By Government.....	150	
Lemhi Reservation: Lemhi boarding.....	do.....	40	
Fort Lapwai boarding.....	do.....	150	
Bingham County public day, district No. 24.....	By contract.....		

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.						
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
6	5	1	10	120	114	12	\$15,311.80	\$134.31	\$85.00			
14	7	6	15	210	200	10	28,797.19	143.99	1,076.28			
12	7	4	15	186	178	10	27,986.09	157.22	100.00			
3	8		11	161	131	10	19,152.14	146.20	29.15			
2	4	2	4	180		142	5,622.22	39.59				
1	1		2	47		45	2,201.71	48.93				
1	4	1	4	97		94	5,399.72	57.44				
6	8	4	10	172	150	12	21,421.33	142.80	748.75			
2	2		4	71	60	10	3,907.65	65.13	362.74			
6	13	3	16	218	182	10	24,008.88	131.92	95.17			
1	6		7	118	90	10	9,433.49	104.82				
29	27	13	43	763	703	10	91,870.62	130.68	2,425.25			
13	11	6	18	275	250	10	35,771.47	143.09				
1	1	2		49		45	1,067.28	23.72				
	2		2	39		38	1,057.48	27.83				
1	1	2		40		32	1,039.54	32.49				
1	3	1	3	116		100				\$1,000.00	\$10.00	
1	4		5	152		118	811.00	27.97		1,047.50	8.88	
1	1		2	32		29	787.96	25.42				
1	1	2		34		31	814.68	22.63				
1	1	2		47		36	814.68	22.63				
5	7	2	10	132	112	10	15,164.33	135.40	111.50			
1	7		8	84	74	10	11,198.58	151.33				
5	6		11	133	127	9				17,000.00	133.86	
8	13	4	17	217	210	10	32,926.69	156.79	869.80			
10	7	4	13	137	129	10	20,248.00	156.79	1.00			
7	10	5	12	133	114	10	20,224.65	177.41	1,027.36			
		1	1	20		11	743.25	67.57				
			2	13		7	1,014.54	144.93				
		1	2	15		10	1,202.23	120.22				
		1	1	23		14	1,256.60	89.76				
		1	1	21		14	1,230.55	87.90				
		2	1	24		10	1,220.29	122.03				
		2	1	26		15	1,220.60	81.37				
		2	1	22		10	1,261.56	126.16				
		2	1	28		22	1,326.84	60.31				
		1	2	23		17	1,203.02	70.77				
		1	2	24		9	1,057.78	117.53				
		6	8	112	107	12	18,178.01	169.89				
		2	7	84	75	10	9,575.81	127.68	269.50			
		2	4	53	39	10	6,819.41	174.86	782.30			
		1	1	36		19	752.16	39.59				
		1	1	53		35	788.64	22.53				
		1	1	21		14	763.18	54.51				
		1	1	20		10	600.00	60.00				
		1	1	35		23	489.17	21.27				
		1	1	22		9	589.85	59.98				
		1	1	19		11	688.35	62.58				
		3	7	117	108	10	15,720.39	145.56	1,170.20			
		4	6	90	86	10				7,000.00	81.40	
		4	7	148	121	10				11,525.00	95.25	
		1	1	10		6				700.00	116.67	
		8	13	389	337	10	40,260.89	119.47	864.39			
10	8	3	15	166	147	12	26,932.77	183.21	2,114.81			
14	14	1	27	136	118	12	37,218.97	315.41	3,102.07			
3	6	1	8	72	57	8	8,696.26	152.57				
7	10	5	12	167	159	10	21,841.22	137.37	1,400.35			
4	4	1	7	78	68	10	9,112.52	134.00	466.01			
9	8		17	160	123	10	21,404.55	174.02	328.00			
				4		4	93.00	40.00				

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Agency: Seneca training	By Government	120	
IOWA.			
Sauk and Fox Agency: Sauk and Fox boarding	By Government	80	
KANSAS.			
Potawatomi Reservation: Potawatomi boarding	By Government	80	
Kickapoo Reservation:			
Kickapoo boarding	do	60	
Great Nemaha day	do		30
Sauk and Fox day	do		33
Clerk for all these schools	do		
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	do	700	
MICHIGAN.			
Baraga: Chippewa boarding	By Catholic Church	140	
Bay Mills day	By Government		50
Harbor Springs boarding	By Catholic Church	200	
Isabella County public day, fractional district No. 1	By contract		
Lapeer County public day, district No. 9	do		
Mount Pleasant training	By Government	300	
MINNESOTA.			
Morris training	By Government	160	
Pipestone training	do	200	
White Earth Agency:			
White Earth boarding	do	134	
White Earth day	do		40
Pine Point boarding	do	75	
Wild Rice River boarding	do	65	
St. Benedict's Orphan Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
Leech Lake Agency:			
Bena boarding	By Government	40	
Cass Lake boarding	do	40	
Cross Lake boarding	do	40	
Leech Lake boarding	do	60	
Red Lake boarding	do	100	
Clerk for these schools	do		
Field service	do		
St. Mary's Mission boarding, Red Lake Reservation	By Catholic Church	80	
Birch Cooley day	By Government		36
MONTANA.			
Fort Shaw training	By Government	300	
Blackfeet Agency:			
Blackfeet boarding	do	60	
Holy Family Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
Crow Agency:			
Crow boarding	By Government	150	
Pryor Creek boarding	do	50	
St. Xavier's mission boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
Flathead Agency:			
Flathead boarding	By Government	45	
St. Ignatius Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	400	
Fort Belknap Agency:			
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	130	
St. Paul's boarding	By Catholic Church	250	
Fort Peck Agency:			
Fort Peck boarding	By Government	200	
Wolf Point Mission boarding and day	By Presbyterian Church	30	
Tongue River Agency:			
Tongue River day	By Government		32
St. Labre's Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	65	

^a And 14 day pupils.

Number of employees.				En-rollment.	Average attendance.			Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.	Number of months in session.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
6	11	8	9	155	137	10	\$20,566.17	\$150.12	\$1,140.66			
3	7		10	91	72	12	11,798.13	163.86	672.80			
3	9	4	8	101	79	10	11,489.58	145.44	78.00			
2	8	2	8	70	52	10	7,788.78	149.78	88.10			
	1		1	22		10	600.00	54.55				
	1		1	23		8	434.00	33.38				
		1	1				720.00					
33	35	22	46	814	762	10	114,445.23	150.19	6,105.17			
1	10		11	14	14	10				\$1,462.50	\$104.46	
1	1		2	29	20	10	1,086.83	54.32				
5	9		14	109	104	10				4,500.00	43.26	
				15		6	136.16	40.00				
				4		8	54.40	40.00				
11	15	9	17	326	286	10	39,739.10	138.95	2,797.73			
8	9	6	11	202	163	10	26,064.88	159.90	642.35			
5	9	4	10	143	132	10	15,602.65	118.20	2,254.70			
9	8	10	7	145	131	10	19,694.99	150.34	290.00			
	1		1	40		10	705.00	29.38				
3	8	5	6	81	64	10	7,992.13	124.88	161.65			
2	10	9	3	93	77	9	10,995.72	127.86	80.50			
	7	1	6	101	99	10				6,500.00	65.66	
2	5	6	1	57	48	10	6,184.22	128.84	131.02			
2	3	5	1	53	41	10	4,653.96	113.51	152.03			
2	5	6	1	60	42	10	6,630.29	157.86	81.70			
3	8	5	6	85	76	10	11,400.16	160.00	8.50			
3	8	1	10	93	77	10	12,619.49	163.88	190.62			
1		1					600.00					
	3	1	2	71	62	10	1,300.00				4,385.00	70.73
3	5	1	7	34		10						
1	1		2			20	1,002.66	50.13				
18	15	7	26	335	294	10	50,057.83	170.26	1,102.42			
3	6	1	8	69	54	10	9,952.03	184.30	187.20			
8	7		15	69	62	10				10,000.00	161.29	
5	15	6	14	169	167	10	19,118.45	114.48	375.00			
2	5	4	3	59	57	5	5,509.46	96.66				
9	5		14	68	64	12				5,400.00	84.38	
2	3	3	2	48	38	10	6,971.60	183.46	119.66			
11	16		27	192	172	10				25,000.00	145.35	
7	7	3	11	108	99	10	15,121.82	152.75			10,735.85	124.84
11	9		20	88	86	10						
11	14	7	18	220	200	10	29,371.49	146.86	1,755.81			
1	2		3	25	21	9				2,374.20	113.06	
1	1		2	28		10	1,497.25	78.80				
1	5	1	5	56	53	10				9,000.00	169.81	

^b And 2 day pupils.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:			
Omaha boarding.....	By Government.....	54	
Winnebago boarding.....	do.....	90	
Clerk for these schools.....	do.....		
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 1.....	By contract.....		
Public day, district No. 14.....	do.....		
Public day, district No. 16.....	do.....		
Public day, district No. 17.....	do.....		
Public day, district No. 18.....	do.....		
Knox County public day, district No. 36.....	do.....		
Santee Reservation:			
Santee boarding.....	By Government.....	80	
Springfield boarding ^b	do.....	55	
Ponca day.....	do.....		35
Santee Normal training.....	By Congregational Church.....	125	
Genoa: Training.....	By Government.....	325	
NEVADA.			
Nevada training.....	By Government.....	80	
Carson training.....	do.....	200	
Walker River Reservation day.....	do.....		36
Western Shoshone Reservation: Western Shoshone boarding.....	do.....	60	
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque training.....	By Government.....	300	
Mescalero Reservation: Mescalero boarding.....	do.....	110	
Pueblo day schools under Albuquerque superintendent:			
Acoma.....	do.....	50	
Isleta.....	do.....	50	
Laguna.....	do.....	40	
Pahuate.....	do.....	30	
Paraje.....	do.....	20	
San Felipe.....	do.....	70	
Santa Ana.....	do.....	18	
Seoma.....	do.....	40	
Zuni boarding.....	do.....	50	
Pueblo day schools under Santa Fe superintendent:			
Cochiti.....	do.....	30	
Jemez.....	do.....	35	
Nambe.....	do.....	29	
Picuris.....	do.....	16	
San Ildefonso.....	do.....	21	
San Juan.....	do.....	32	
Santa Clara.....	do.....	30	
Santo Domingo.....	do.....	30	
Sia.....	do.....	30	
Taos.....	do.....	32	
Tesuque.....	do.....	20	
Supervising teacher for all these schools.....	do.....		
Clerk for all these schools.....	do.....		
Santa Fe: Training.....	do.....		
Bernalillo: Boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	300	
Santa Fe: St. Catharine's boarding.....	do.....	125	
Jicarilla day.....	By Government.....	150	25
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee Reservation: Cherokee boarding.....	By Government.....	150	
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake Agency:			
Fort Totten boarding.....	By Government.....	\$50	
Turtle Mountain boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	150	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 2.....	By Government.....		40
Turtle Mountain day, No. 3.....	do.....		40
Waanatan day.....	do.....		32

^a Accounts not presented.

^b Located at Springfield, S. Dak.

fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.						
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
3	7	3	7	87	74		10	\$11,058.30	\$149.44	\$189.25		
3	7	3	7	105	91		10	13,158.53	144.60	320.65		
	1		1					900.00				
				26		12+	9	362.00	40.00			
				13		8	9	204.61	40.00			
				8		2	9	(a)	40.00			
				21		8	9	237.32	40.00			
				14		8	9	(a)	40.00			
				22		12+	9	493.08	40.00			
4	7	3	8	103	74		10	13,222.24	178.67	336.94		
2	6	2	6	69	60		10	7,167.17	119.45	233.36		
	1		1	21			13	992.72	76.36			
8	10	2	16	88	77		10				\$15,215.28	\$158.49
12	17	5	24	320	310		10	47,541.30	153.36	1,899.62		
3	6	4	5	64	58		10	12,659.59	218.27	290.28		
13	11	3	21	235	219		10	35,574.26	162.44	1,222.52		
	2		2	29			23	1,489.27	64.75			
3	6		9	57	53		10	11,352.22	214.19	312.65		
13	18	11	20	380	286		10	42,707.92	149.33	334.15		
7	7	1	13	112	100		10	15,985.86	159.86	349.87		
	1		1	33		15	10	1,001.50	66.77			
	1		1	64		37	10	1,292.13	34.92			
	1		1	39		29	10	1,088.86	37.55			
	1		1	37		23	10	970.50	42.20			
	1		1	22		18	10	971.61	53.98			
2	1	1	2	63		41	10	1,699.20	41.44			
	1		1	19		16	10	927.61	57.98			
	1		1	30		24	10	1,031.57	42.98			
3	3		6	101	49		10	4,770.33	97.35			
	1		1	24		16	9	844.26	52.76			
1	1		2	49		30	10	1,477.34	49.24			
1	1	2		23		16	10	1,231.13	76.95			
	1			13		9	10	867.82	96.42			
	1		1	22		18	10	929.18	51.62			
1			1	28		19	10	881.05	46.37			
	2		2	52		34	10	1,256.07	36.94			
1	1		2	39		15	9	1,216.87	81.12			
	1		1	24		19	10	927.04	48.79			
1	1	1	1	59		40	10	1,450.77	36.27			
1			1	4		4	1	74.31	18.58			
			1					900.00				
			1					800.00				
14	16	12	18	365	333		10	44,312.38	133.07	1,298.30		
	8		8	71	67		10				6,000.00	89.55
	13		13	153	145		10				15,000.00	103.45
4	2		6	26			5	1,938.68	92.32			
9	9	6	12	158	140		10	17,911.96	127.94	549.66		
12	10	2	20	355	317		10	42,000.96	132.50	2,079.09		
2	8	4	6	96	79		10				9,612.00	121.67
1	1	1	1	50		22	10	1,287.43	58.52			
1	1		2	51		24	10	1,307.56	54.48			
1	1	2		37		22	5	447.27	20.33			

^c And 14 day pupils.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Fort Berthold Agency:			
Fort Berthold boarding	By Government	80	
No. 1 day	do		40
No. 2 day	do		50
No. 3 day	do		46
Mission Home boarding	By Congregational Church.	45	
Standing Rock Agency:			
Standing Rock boarding	By Government	136	
Agricultural boarding	do	100	
Grand River boarding	do	150	
Cannon Ball day	do		40
Bullhead day	do		30
Porcupine day	do		40
No. 1 day	do		30
No. 2 day	do		30
Field service for all these schools	do		
Clerk for these schools	do		
St. Elizabeth's mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	62	
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation:			
Arapaho boarding	By Government	150	
Cheyenne boarding	do	140	
Cantonment boarding	do	120	
Red Moon boarding	do	75	
Seger boarding	do	150	
Chilocco: Training	do	600	
Kiowa Agency:			
Fort Sill boarding	do	150	
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	100	
Riverside boarding	do	150	
Cache Creek boarding	By Reformed Presbyterian Church.	50	
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	By Presbyterian Church	60	
Methvin boarding	By Methodist Church	80	
St. Patrick's boarding	By Catholic Church	125	
Osage Agency:			
Kaw boarding	By Government	44	
Osage boarding	do	180	
St. John's boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
St. Louis boarding	do	125	
Ponca, Oto, and Oakland Agency:			
Ponca boarding	By Government	100	
Oto boarding	do	75	
Tonkawa day	do		24
Pawnee boarding	do	130	
Sauk and Fox Agency: Sauk and Fox boarding	do	100	
Shawnee boarding	do	100	
St. Mary's Academy	By Catholic Church	50	
St. Benedict's Academy	do	50	
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Reservation: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	90	
Klamath Agency:			
Klamath boarding	do	110	
Yainax boarding	do	90	
Clerk for these schools	do		
Siletz Reservation: Siletz boarding	do	100	
Umatilla Reservation:			
Umatilla boarding	do	125	
Kate Drexel boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
Warm Springs Reservation: Warm Springs boarding	By Government	150	
Chemawa: Salem training	do	550	
Coos County: Public day, district No. 60.	By contract		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Carlisle: Training	By Government	950	
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By voluntary contributions	70	
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek Agency:			
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	
Grace boarding	do	41	
Hospital service for these schools	do		
Field service for these schools	do		
Immaculate Conception boarding	By Catholic Church	75	

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Crst per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.						
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
4	7	4	7	104	84	10	\$12,084.48	\$143.86	\$235.50			
1	1		2	25	22	10	1,337.76	60.81				
1	1		2	20	15	10	1,207.00	80.47				
1	1	1	1	34	30	10	1,485.21	49.51			\$2,840.00	\$109.23
1	4		5	29	26	10						
6	13	5	14	175	143	10	23,100.56	161.54				
5	11	8	8	136	129	10	17,018.49	131.93	340.40			
7	9	6	10	141	126	10	21,236.20	168.54	419.20			
1	3	3	1	54	45	10	2,289.80	50.88				
2	1	3		30	25	10	1,341.59	53.66				
2	1	2	1	32	26	10	1,518.75	58.41				
1	2	3		24	21	10	1,488.33	70.87				
1	2	3		21	17	10	1,392.58	81.92				
1	4	3	1				2,400.00					
1	7		8	66	60	10	840.00				5,400.00	90.00
6	11	5	12	130	121	10	20,414.95	168.72	259.00			
7	9	3	13	162	144	10	19,839.09	137.77	371.28			
4	9	4	9	100	88	9	12,939.10	147.04	98.00			
3	5	2	6	39	34	10	8,866.02	172.53	112.90			
7	10	5	12	134	118	10	17,166.35	145.48	695.18			
27	21	6	42	665	624	10	81,447.21	130.52	9,539.74			
7	11	7	11	175	162	10	23,165.26	143.00				
3	9	3	9	114	101	10	15,260.40	151.09				
7	13	6	14	167	161	10	23,502.91	145.98				
4	5		9	49	47	10					4,700.23	100.00
2	6		8	26	19	9					6,042.77	318.04
3	5	1	7	44	37	9					4,600.00	124.32
5	7		12	65	61	10					4,000.00	65.57
2	5	2	5	43	37	10	6,222.61	168.18	895.00			
10	18	9	19	164	144	10	29,334.72	203.71	416.20			
3	8		11	41	39	10	3,854.17	98.82				
3	9		12	80	64	10	4,645.83	72.59				
4	10	3	11	111	103	10	14,990.82	145.54	628.11			
5	9	4	10	72	72	10	3,296.79	45.79				
	1		1	12		9	430.00	47.78				
5	13	6	12	150	145	10	18,713.33	129.06	1,472.66			
3	8	3	8	110	100	10	12,071.06	120.71	1,002.38			
6	8	6	8	105	95	10	16,541.11	174.12	374.80			
1	8		9	54	47	10					4,320.00	91.91
12	9		21	42	33	10					2,814.75	85.30
3	6	2	7	83	72	10	8,856.30	123.00	56.75			
5	8	2	11	117	100	10	17,222.28	172.22	1,120.76			
4	8	4	8	101	96	10	14,425.83	150.27	1,062.73			
1			1				720.00					
3	7	3	7	54	45	10	9,450.31	210.00	796.30			
3	10	6	7	113	83	10	16,987.15	204.66				
5	9		14	76	60	10					6,000.00	100.00
6	7	6	7	112	95	10	15,638.77	164.61	450.20			
28	20	18	30	670	613	10	72,273.25	117.90	3,036.25			
				6		2+	76.58	40.00				
38	51	12	77	1,074	963	12	128,880.51	133.83	7,355.75			
1	10	1	10	53	40	12					6,500.00	162.50
5	8	2	11	122	94	10	18,321.65	194.91	780.77			
1	4	2	3	24	20	5	2,930.99	146.54	55.05			
	2	1	1				1,000.00					
	1		1				600.00					
5	7	1	11	67	60	10					6,060.32	101.00

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Cheyenne River Agency:			
Cheyenne River boarding	By Government	125	
No. 5 day	do		25
No. 7 day	do		25
No. 8 day	do		25
Field service for these schools	do		
Oahe boarding	By Congregational Church	50	
Plum Creek boarding	By Society for Propagation of the Gospel.	10	
Lower Brulé Agency:			
Lower Brulé boarding	By Government	140	
Field service	do		
Pine Ridge Agency:			
Pine Ridge boarding	do	220	
Holy Rosary boarding	By Catholic Church	200	
No. 2 day	By Government		35
No. 3 day	do		35
No. 4 day	do		35
No. 5 day	do		35
No. 6 day	do		35
No. 7 day	do		35
No. 8 day	do		35
No. 9 day	do		35
No. 10 day	do		35
No. 11 day	do		35
No. 12 day	do		35
No. 13 day	do		35
No. 14 day	do		35
No. 15 day	do		35
No. 16 day	do		35
No. 17 day	do		35
No. 19 day	do		35
No. 19 day	do		35
No. 20 day	do		35
No. 21 day	do		35
No. 22 day	do		35
No. 23 day	do		35
No. 24 day	do		35
No. 25 day	do		35
No. 26 day	do		35
No. 27 day	do		35
No. 28 day	do		35
No. 29 day	do		35
No. 31 day	do		35
Field service for all these schools	do		
Rosebud Agency:			
Rosebud boarding	do	168	
St. Francis Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	250	
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	55	
Black Pipe day	By Government		25
Big White River day	do		30
Bull Creek day	do		30
Butte Creek day	do		29
Corn Creek day	do		23
Cut Meat Creek day	do		28
He Dog's Camp day	do		29
Ironwood Creek day	do		30
Little Crow's Camp day	do		28
Little White River day	do		23
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do		28
Milk's Camp day	do		30
Oak Creek day	do		30
Pine Creek day	do		25
Red Leaf's Camp day	do		23
Ring Thunder Camp day	do		25
Spring Creek day	do		29
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	do		28
Upper Pine Creek day	do		27
White Thunder Creek day	do		27
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day	do		31
Field service for these schools	do		

fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

Number of employees.				Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.	
Sex.		Race.		Enrollment.	Boarding.							Day.
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
5	11	8	8	143	134	10	\$19,678.18	\$146.85	\$421.38			
1	1		2	25		22	1,208.15	54.92				
	2		2	29		25	1,121.92	44.88				
1	1		2	30		28	1,138.91	40.68				
	4		4	31	26	9	2,800.00			\$2,800.00	\$107.70	
1	2		3	10	10	9				1,200.00	120.00	
4	9	3	10	95	92	10	16,759.58	182.16	871.20			
	1		1				600.00					
13	12	12	13	242	214	10	36,144.74	168.90	1,661.05			
7	14		21	187	174	10				18,500.00	106.32	
1	1	2		21		17	1,281.39	75.38				
1	1		2	24		18	1,266.95	70.39				
1	1		2	26		23	1,439.53	62.59				
1	1		2	37		31	1,334.14	43.03				
1	1		2	28		24	1,365.33	56.89				
1	1	1	2	47		33	1,419.99	43.03				
1	1		2	24		19	1,297.29	68.28				
1	1		2	36		27	1,350.17	50.00				
1	1		2	32		31	1,424.47	45.95				
1	1		2	35		22	1,442.06	65.55				
1	1		2	20		19	1,201.86	63.26				
1	1		2	24		18	1,330.01	73.89				
1	1		2	22		20	1,327.09	66.35				
1	1		2	23		17	1,467.62	86.33				
	2	1	1	29		22	1,439.78	65.44				
1	1		2	23		20	1,228.12	61.41				
1	1		2	29		26	1,277.34	49.13				
1	1		2	25		21	1,327.39	63.21				
1	1		2	30		25	1,393.62	55.74				
1	1	1	1	25		18	1,297.84	72.10				
1	1		2	23		19	1,272.33	66.96				
1	1	1	1	23		21	1,206.21	57.44				
1	1	2		27		20	1,264.91	63.25				
1	1		2	27		22	1,407.51	63.98				
1	1		2	26		23	1,403.40	61.02				
1	1	2		35		33	1,618.53	49.05				
1	1		2	28		24	1,262.81	52.62				
1	1		2	26		19	1,344.54	70.76				
2	1		2	18		15	1,235.80	82.39				
							2,200.00					
10	12	3	19	155	143	10	28,464.58	199.05	170.30			
2	5	4	3	240	223	10				23,777.40	106.62	
1	1		2	48	45	10				6,000.00	133.33	
1	1		2	31		26	1,218.55	46.87				
1	1		2	20		16	1,176.70	73.54				
1	1		2	23		21	1,201.60	57.22				
1	1		2	18		17	1,186.90	69.82				
1	1		2	31		30	1,217.21	40.57				
1	1		2	29		25	1,188.85	47.55				
1	1		2	29		24	1,226.20	51.09				
1	1		2	32		30	1,208.50	40.28				
1	1		2	15		14	1,152.95	82.35				
1	1		2	25		24	1,195.85	49.83				
1	1		2	17		16	1,177.00	73.56				
1	1		2	29		22	1,437.45	65.34				
1	1		2	27		24	1,167.67	48.65				
1	1		2	26		21	1,169.65	55.70				
1	1		2	24		23	1,216.70	52.90				
1	1		2	20		18	1,175.70	65.32				
1	1		2	40		32	1,220.05	38.13				
1	1		2	37		32	1,239.32	38.73				
1	1		2	11		11	1,147.30	104.30				
1	1		2	22		20	1,208.50	60.43				
1	1	2		26		24	1,203.80	50.16				
3	7	3	7				6,800.00					

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Sisseton Agency: Sisseton boarding	By Government	100	
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	90	
Yankton Reservation: Yankton boarding	By Government	150	
Flandreau: Riggs Institute	do	350	
Pierre: Training	do	150	
Chamberlain: Training	do	125	
Rapid City: Training	do	125	
Stanley County: Public day, independent district	By contract		
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray Agency:			
Uintah boarding	By Government	85	
Ouray boarding	do	80	
St. George: Southern Utah boarding	do	35	
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Agency:			
Colville boarding	By Government	200	
Colville Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	80	
Coeur d'Alene Reservation: De Smet Mission boarding	do	150	
Neah Bay Reservation:			
Neah Bay day	By Government		56
Quilente day	do		60
Puyallup Reservation:			
Puyallup boarding	do	125	
Chehalis day	do		40
Quinalt day	do		30
Skokomish day	do		40
Jamestown day	do		30
Port Gamble day	do		26
St. George's boarding	By Catholic Church	80	
Tulalip Reservation:			
Lummi day	By Government		32
Swinomish day	do		50
Port Madison day	do		30
Yakima Reservation: Yakima boarding	do	150	
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay Agency:			
Green Bay boarding (Menomonee)	By Government	140	
St. Joseph's boarding	By Catholic Church	170	
Stockbridge day	By Government		40
Lutheran Mission day	By Lutheran Church		40
Oneida Reservation:			
Oneida boarding	By Government	200	
Oneida day, No. 1	do		32
La Pointe Agency:			
Bayfield boarding	By Catholic Church	50	
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	do	100	
Lac du Flambeau boarding	By Government	150	
Fond du Lac day	do		30
Grand Portage day	do		30
Lac Court Oreilles day	do		58
Nett Lake day	do		16
Normantown day	do		42
Odanah day	do		93
Redcliff day	do		50
Clerk for La Pointe Agency schools	do		
Vermilion Lake boarding	do	150	
Hayward boarding	do	150	
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	100	
Tomah: Boarding	do	225	
Ashland County: Public day, district No. 1	By contract		
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni Agency:			
Wind River boarding	By Government	180	
St. Stephen's boarding	By Catholic Church	90	
Shoshoni Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	20	
Big Wind River day	By Government		21

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
Sex.	Race.				Boarding.	Day.						
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
5	7	1	11	189	119		10	\$16,150.62	\$135.72	\$389.00		
4	6	1	9	59	51		10				\$11,077.28	\$217.20
8	10	4	14	171	153		10	21,699.07	141.82	200.60		
13	22	13	22	399	364		10	55,179.77	151.59	2,179.26		
9	7		16	158	139		12	25,493.75	183.41	1,782.74		
5	8	4	9	162	129		10	19,408.25	150.45	1,545.81		
5	8	4	9	119	116		10	17,735.35	152.89	1,146.13		
				18		11+	9	489.50	40.00			
3	6	2	7	106	91		10	12,278.78	134.93	77.00		
2	7		9	68	52		10	7,491.56	144.07	80.25		
1	2		3	34	28		9	2,698.65	96.38			
11	16	1	26	101	88		12	14,610.91	166.03			
7	14	3	18	234	209		10	28,935.58	138.45	443.60		
9	8		17	69	55		9				8,500.00	154.55
13	10		23	80	67		10				12,925.00	192.91
4	1	2	3	57			10	2,196.03	57.79			
2		1	1	47			10	864.57	28.82			
9	10	3	16	116	82		10	16,933.64	206.50	773.70		
1			1	20			10	605.12	60.51	196.35		
	2		2	28			9	872.87	43.64			
1			1	38			14	622.59	44.47			
1			1	24			10	606.35	55.12			
1			1	22			9	634.55	63.46			
4	6		10	73	50		10				5,000.00	100.00
1	1		2	34			15	1,291.22	86.08			
	3	1	2	56			10	1,529.97	30.60			
1	1		2	54			10	1,349.98	51.92			
6	7	3	10	137	91		10	13,108.29	144.05			
7	9	9	7	142	117		10	19,487.82	166.56	1,102.00		
8	7		15	187	159		10				15,000.00	94.34
1	1		2	42			10	1,213.62	50.57			
1	2	1	2	11			6				1,000.00	166.67
7	16	8	15	202	190		10	26,866.12	141.40	712.20		
	1		1	34			10	680.00	34.00			
	6		6	59	38		10				2,037.00	53.60
2	15		17	90	90		12				6,000.00	66.67
6	11	6	11	173	160		10	25,118.29	156.99	2,602.07		
1	1	1	1	33			10	1,231.74	58.65			
1	1		2	27			10	1,265.96	60.28			
1	2		2	57			10	1,203.40	40.11			
1			1	21			6	417.87	34.82			
1		1		23			8	781.72	97.71			
	2		2	110			10	1,611.00	23.01			
	2		2	32			10	1,103.90	46.00			
	1		1					840.00				
7	7	2	12	76	60		10	14,984.36	249.74	291.40		
6	10	3	13	179	165		10	23,151.55	140.31	629.48		
3	9	2	10	113	104		10	14,778.93	142.11	242.60		
8	15	6	17	258	230		10	33,109.06	143.95	1,193.28		
				13			5	127.50	40.00			
9	6	5	10	153	146		10	23,235.92	159.15	2,098.63		
5	8		13	71	63		10				6,500.00	103.17
3	3	2	4	16	14		10				3,420.00	244.29
1		1		19			10	600.00	35.29			

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding	26	7,950	8,651	7,793	742	\$1,124,005.30
Reservation boarding	91	10,482	11,209	9,794	1,230	1,473,460.53
Day	140	4,898	4,497	3,289	268	169,994.68
Field service.....					35	24,020.00
Total.....	257	23,330	24,357	20,876	a 2,275	2,791,480.51
Hampton	1	150	101	88		14,610.91
Mission schools:						
Boarding	44	5,102	3,484	3,097		b 8,500.00
Day	4	325	305	240		
Public	12		164	81		2,224.15
Aggregate.....	c 306	28,907	28,411	24,382		2,816,815.57

a Not including 7 supervisors. Including employees receiving \$100 and more per annum.

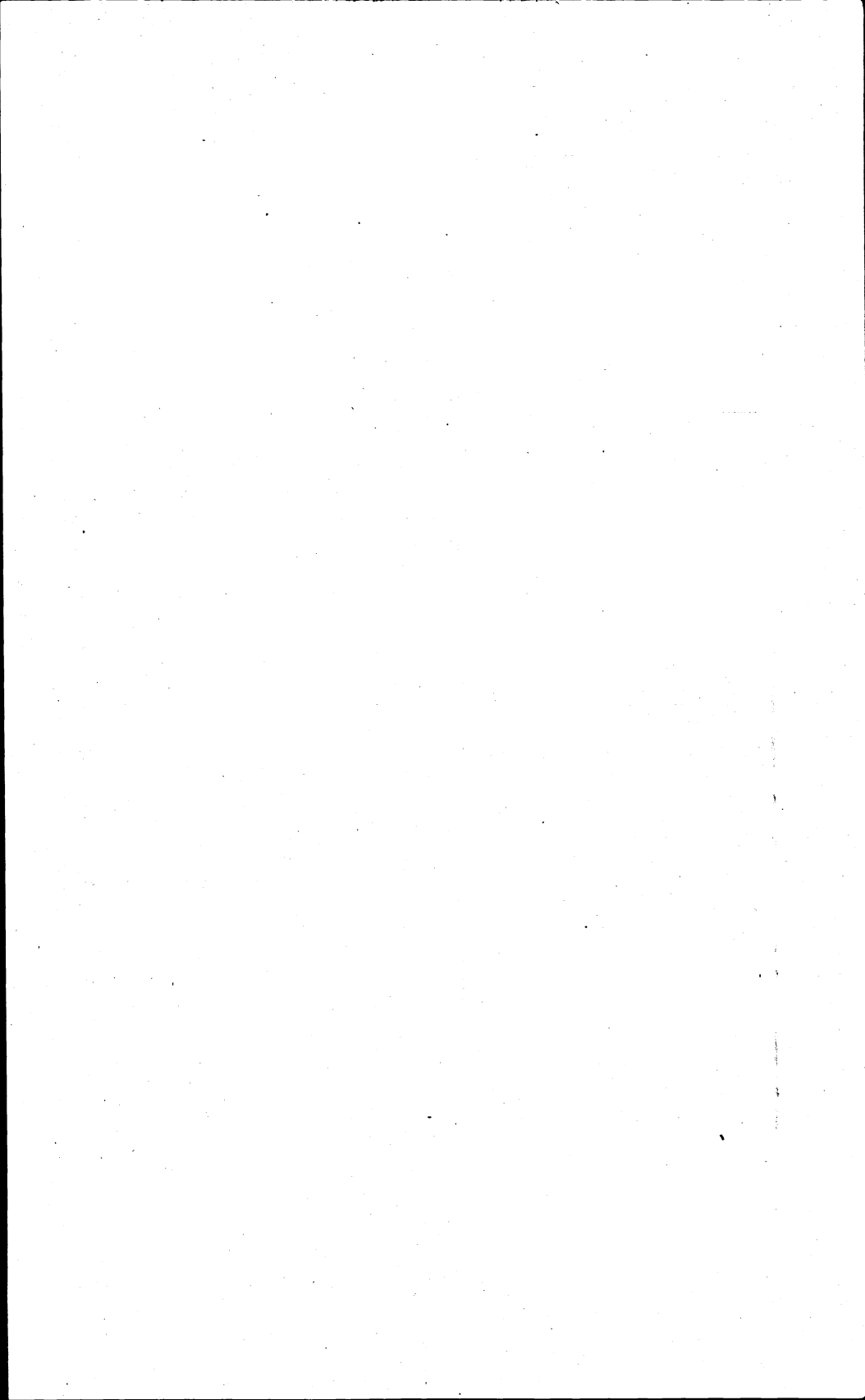
b Cost of Osage schools.

c Not including 12 public schools.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	23,684
Capacity of day schools	5,223
Number of employees in Government schools ^a	2,275
Male	942
Female	1,333
Indian	594
White	1,681
Number of employees in mission schools	538
Male	191
Female	347
Indian	22
White	516
Enrollment of boarding schools	23,445
Enrollment of day schools	4,966
Average attendance of boarding schools	20,772
Average attendance of day schools	3,610
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	\$2,816,815.57
To other parties	\$340,472.08
Value of subsistence raised by schools	\$97,146.53

a Not including 7 supervisors.



Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
MICHIGAN—continued.											
<i>Not under an agent.</i>											
Scattered Chippewa and Ottawa Potawatomi of Huron	a 5,587 b 78										
MINNESOTA.											
<i>Leech Lake Agency.</i>											
Chippewa of Red Lake	1,341	1,341		210	260	220	57	30	3	10	
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point	618										
Pillager Chippewa: Cass and Winnibigoshish Leech Lake	450 878	1,946		500	625	250	20	65	5	10	
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>											
Fond du Lac Chippewa	103										
Mississippi Chippewa: Gull Lake Mille Lac (removal) Mille Lac (nonremoval) White Earth White Oak Point	340 394 828 1,607 85	4,744		2,933	3,868	703	95	1	2	2	
Pembina Chippewa: Pillager Chippewa: Cass and Winnibigoshish Leech Lake Ottetail	316 58 301 712										
<i>Not under an agent.</i>											
Mdewakanton Sioux: Birch Cooley Elsewhere	d 150 e 779										
MONTANA.											
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>											
Piegans	2,041	2,041		1,150	1,300	682	85		15		
<i>Crow Agency.</i>											
Crow	1,857	750	1,000	350	500	275	75		25		
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Charlot's band of Flathead Confederated Flathead, Pend d'Oreille and Kutenai Kutenai from Idaho Lower Kalispel Spokane	150 1,260 79 111 70	1,020	650	720	1,070	888	80	15	5		
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>											
Assiniboin Grosventre	695 535	1,230		500	550	495	60		40		
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>											
Assiniboin Yankton	557 1,141	1,698		750	800	696	60		40		

a From United States census, 1900.

b Pay roll of 1888.

c Not reported.

Religious.				Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.					
Missionaries.		Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
4	5	290	3	\$4,600	\$260	5		65	28		1	16	75	2
2	1	200	4		300	1	1	12	11			28		
11		3,000	8	6,500	(c)	12		162	75			20	2	2
2		379	2	6,660	2,000	18	3	29	70			19	3	2
2		380	3	5,400	1,205	40	3	62	76			39		
3			3	25,000		20		77	72			23	4	10
		250	2	8,600	2,136	12		9	37			12		
5		290	7	1,800	4,000	30		20	33			2	50	

d From report of 1901.

e From report of 1899.

Population, civilization, religious,

vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who used enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
MONTANA—continued.											
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	952	296	1,119	119	140	a 250	20	80			
Northern Cheyenne from Pine Ridge	463										
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, under school superintendent.											
Omaha	1,216	1,115	100	475	500	400	40		b 8	52	
Winnebago	1,102	980	122	450	600	165	10		10	80	
Santee Agency, under school superintendent.											
Ponca	236	236		100	95	36	65	10	3	25	
Santee Sioux	1,056	1,056		850	800	260	72	5	3	20	
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency, under school superintendent.											
Paiute of Pyramid Lake reserve	642	642		150	350	30	65	30	5		
Under Carson school superintendent.											
Paiute of Walker River reserve	495	495		85	495	16	34	16			
Western Shoshoni Agency, under school superintendent.											
Paiute	270	505		85	200	60	60	20	20		
Shoshoni	235										
Not under an agent	c 3,701										
NEW MEXICO.											
Under Jicarilla school superintendent.											
Jicarilla Apache	774	250	524	30	30	a 50	65	35			
Mescalero Agency, under school superintendent.											
Mescalero Apache	439	439		155	183	62	92	8			
Pueblo, under Albuquerque school superintendent.											
Acoma district, Acomita											
Laguna district:											
Casa Blanca											
Encinal											
Laguna											
Mecita											
Paguale											
Paraji											
Seama											
Isleta district	1,200										
San Dia district	60										
San Felipe district	565										
Santa Ana district	100										

a Many houses are unoccupied and several have been torn down.
 b Does not include \$100,000 paid to Omaha out of their trust funds.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
1		100	1	\$9,000	\$200	12		55	42	1				
1		64	1		711	13	5	46	48			1		14
1		22	1		800	12		46	33			156		50
2		56	1			4	1	7	2					
5		516	5	12,890	1,327	8	1	39	28					5
	1		1			3		15	19			1		3
						6		7	12					
						2	1	17	22			5		1
1	2		1	1,200				45	55			15		5
		25				5	2	21	30					
		967	4		1,500	14	1	308	185	1	24			

c From United States census, 1900.

d Overestimated in 1902.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
NEW MEXICO—continued.											
<i>Pueblo, under Santa Fe school superintendent.</i>											
Cochiti.....	3,150	333	884	481	416	434	99	1			
Jemez.....											
Nambe.....											
Picuris.....											
Santa Clara.....											
Santo Domingo.....											
San Ildefonso.....											
San Juan.....											
Sia.....											
Taos.....											
Testuque.....											
<i>Pueblo, under Zuni school superintendent.</i>											
Zuni.....	1,547	250	500	75	100	190	100				
NEW YORK.											
<i>New York Agency.</i>											
Allegany Reserve:											
Onondaga.....	79	1,041		700	900	355	98		1	1	
Seneca.....	962										
Cattaraugus Reserve:											
Cayuga.....	152	1,456		1,100	1,300		98		1	1	
Onondaga.....	32										
Seneca.....	1,272										
Oneida Reserve: Oneida^a											
Onondaga Reserve: ^a	150	150	150	150		100					
Oneida.....	120	513	300	400	123	100					
Onondaga.....	393	1,208	450	650	272	92	8				
St. Regis Reserve^a											
Tonawanda Reserve:	1,208	512	400	500	167	95		5			
Cayuga.....	22	490		400	500	167	95		5		
Tonawanda Seneca.....	490										
Tuscarora Reserve:											
Onondaga.....	46	410		300	350	132	100				
Tuscarora.....	364										
NORTH CAROLINA.											
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>											
Eastern Cherokee.....	1,457	1,457		431	567	415	99	1			
NORTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Devils Lake Agency.</i>											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Pabaksa											
Sioux.....	1,051	1,051		100	100	240	70	5	25		
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:											
Full blood.....	236	2,374	40	1,460	1,580	418	80	10	10		
Mixed blood.....	2,374										
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>											
Arikara.....	386	366	20	100	100	98	90	10			
Grosventre.....	459	426	33	103	104	101	90		10		
Mandan.....	247	235	12	75	80	77	90		10		

^a Taken from report of last year.

^b Not reported.

Religious.				Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.					
Missionaries.		Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indians of-fenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
8		1,982	14	\$21,000		36		179	161		1			
1	1				\$1,050	1		62	55					
2			3	(b)	800			25	29					
3		350	4		925			36	31					
3		130	3	300	1,000									
2					650									
3		162	3		600			13	7					
2		286	2		500									
1		279	5			18	2	58	21				2	
3		449	6		2,140	10	1	46	41				1	
2		1,420	2	9,612	70	17		134	65		48	8		5
2		{ 39 47 26 }	4	4,881		817	16	36	32		3			1

^d Overestimated last year.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Percent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.											
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>											
Sioux (Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai bands)	3,546	3,256	290	981	1,045	1,046	48	2	34	7	9
OKLAHOMA.											
<i>Under Cantonment school superintendent.</i>											
Arapaho	237	700	75	100	100	18	16	25	30	29	
Cheyenne	538			210	215	10	15	25	30	30	
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency under school superintendent.</i>											
Arapaho	528	500	461	310	531	153	13	8	28	51	
Cheyenne	772										
<i>Under Seger school superintendent.</i>											
Arapaho	133	449	289	197	214	22	40	1	21	38	
Cheyenne	605										
<i>Kiowa Agency.</i>											
Apache	158	1,510	1,886	1,043	1,650	895	20	4	50	26	
Caddo	534										
Comanche	1,401										
Kiowa	1,170										
Wichita, including Delaware, Towakoni, and Keechi	433										
<i>Under War Department.</i>											
Apache at Fort Sill	298										
<i>Osage Agency.</i>											
Kansa (Kaw)	218	165	25	101	130	53	15		30	55	
Osage:											
Full bloods	941	1,200	650	1,115	1,500	430	10		47	43	
Half bloods	1,009										
<i>Under Pawnee school superintendent.</i>											
Pawnee	646	646		231	376	60	4		46	50	
<i>Ponca, etc., Agency.</i>											
Oto and Missouri	367	350	17	250	280	73	5		70	25	
Ponca	556	450	106	356	400	131	10		13	77	
Tonkawa	50	39	11	16	40	17			11	89	
<i>Sauk and Fox agency under school superintendent.</i>											
Iowa	93	576	9	300	450	100	5			95	
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi	492										
<i>Under Shawnee school superintendent.</i>											
Absentee Shawnee	687	2,300	320	700	1,400	620	50		10	40	
Citizen Potawatomi	1,686										
Mexican Kickapoo	247										

^a Taken from report of last year.

^b All marriages by legal process.

Missionaries.		Indian church members (communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
				For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			
Male.	Female.										By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
20	22	1,756	25	\$6,395	\$15,860	34		123	130		38	2		2
1	1	34	2		225	1		7	16					1
1	3	34												
7		64	8		7,360	14	1	44	45					7
3	1	121	3		4,258	15		11	12				2	1
8	7	677	14	19,842	8,420	24	3	292	254	1			17	25
4	4	100	4	7,000		30		120	131			5		10

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.								
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
OREGON.										
<i>Grande Ronde Agency under school superintendent.</i>										
Clackamas	62									
Cow Creek	24									
Lakmiut	28									
Marys River	40									
Rogue River	52	356		191	345	84	90	10		
Santiam	22									
Umpqua	84									
Wapeto	18									
Yamhill	26									
<i>Klamath Agency under school superintendent.</i>										
Klamath	744									
Modoc	238	1,166		538	750	215	55	5	10	30
Paiute	102									
Pit River	82									
<i>Siletz Agency under school superintendent.</i>										
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotuni, Rogue River, Sixes or Kwatami, Yuchi	460	460		142	430	110	89	2	8	1
<i>Umatilla Agency under school superintendent.</i>										
Cayuse	385									
Umatilla	191	725	425	525	650	180	30	20		50
Wallawalla	574									
<i>Warm Springs Agency under school superintendent.</i>										
Paiute, Warm Spring, Wasco and Tenino	792	555	237	375	500	156	65	35		
SOUTH DAKOTA.										
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,481	2,467	14	1,100	750	740	50		50	
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>										
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,006	1,006		500	450	370	24		55	15
<i>Under Flandreau school superintendent.</i>										
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	288	288		208	260	38	50		16	5
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>										
Lower Brulé Sioux	467	467		225	275	175	50		25	25
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Oglala Sioux	6,714	4,240	2,474	1,868	1,845	1,724	75		25	

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
			1			3		14	14					
1		588	2	\$81	\$542	14	3	48	52		146	1		1
3		308	1	40	953	9		7	18					4
2		400	2	6,000	800	6	3	24	18		103	21		19
2	1	100	3		3,100	14	2	28	45	1	4			
21	3	1,417	20	3,800	4,622	19	1	90	103	2	24	3		1
10		315	7	6,000	1,407	16	4	51	60		9	1		
2		256	2		235	2		10	5					
2			4			11		23	23					
21		773	33	18,000	10,426	63		306	208		144			

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
WASHINGTON—continued.											
<i>Neah Bay Agency, under school superintendent.</i>											
Hoh.....	65	740	a 280	400	175	95	5				
Makah.....	394										
Ozette.....	47										
Quileute.....	284										
<i>Puyallup Agency, under school superintendent.</i>											
Chehalis.....	144	382	115	256	110	98	2			5	
Georgetown.....	144										
Humtullip.....	19										
Quaitso.....	61										
Quinaielet.....	138	153	80	130	30	100					
Nisqualli.....	153										
Puyallup.....	529										
Skallam at Jamestown.....	236										
Skallam at Port Gamble.....	85	204	78	96	42	100					20
Skokomish.....	85										
Squaxon.....	204										
Squaxon.....	91										
<i>Tulalip Agency, under school superintendent.</i>											
Lummi.....	377	292	120	240	50	88	12				
Muckleshoot.....	158										
Suquamish or Port Madison.....	172										
Swinomish.....	292										
Tulalip (Dwamish, Snohomish, etc.) ^c	457	457	125	225	100	75	25				
<i>Yakima Agency, under school superintendent.</i>											
Yakima.....	2,300	800	1,500	700	800	200	80	10			10
<i>Not under an agent.</i>											
Nooksack.....	a 200										
Wenatchi, near Wenatchee River.....	a 166										
WISCONSIN.											
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>											
Menominee.....	1,288	1,288	750	850	400	85	15				
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	519	519	e 400	519	73	100					
<i>Under Oneida school superintendent.</i>											
Oneida.....	2,002	2,002	1,000	1,400	330	100					
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>											
Chippewa at—											
Bad River.....	833	833	600	600	265	100					
Bois Fort, Minn.....	770	770	140	180	158	34	33	33			
Fond du Lac.....	864	864	500	700	109	90	5	2	3		
Grand Portage.....	344	344	200	250	65	50	25	25			
Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,141	1,141	600	650	260	67	16	17			
Lac du Flambeau.....	751	751	300	575	182	75	12	13			
Red Cliff.....	242	242	142	205	52	95	5				

a Overestimated in previous years.

b Not reported.

Missionaries.		Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.		
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
	2	12	1		\$2,024	5	3	18	13				
			2					7	6		11		
			1										
		225	2	\$5,000		4		4	12				
2		11	2			3		4					
1		30	1			1		5	4				
1		33			558	4		5	6				1
1		211	1			4		23	14		24		
1		94	1			4	1	6	5		19		
1		65	1	(b)		3		9	4		8	2	2
1		35	1			3	2	13	14		12		
		50				2	1	11	27		63	22	12
3		200	4			20	3			1	15	8	40
1		847	3	7,000	1,800	8		31	41		39		2
1	1	300	2	150	900	6	1	15	11				
3	2	750	4	350	5,000	12	1	60	37				
4	7	600	3	8,037	(b)	20	3	20	18		60	20	100
		15						27	30				
1		567	2			3		12	15		2		2
1		200	1			4		16	11				
1		235	3			10	2	23	27		37		17
2	2	80	3			1		10	13		10		36
1		a 129	1	900	400	1		5	6		19	10	18

c Remnants of 20 or 30 tribes and subtribes.

e Merely an estimate; over estimated in previous years.

d Taken from report of last year.

Population, civilization, religious,

vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.								
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root-gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuities.	Lease money.
WISCONSIN—continued.										
Under Wittenberg school superintendent.										
Winnebago	1,402	900	478	150	1,000	^a 110	50	37	13	.....
WYOMING.										
Shoshoni Agency.										
Arapaho	841	b 500	300	b 327	b 446	b 139	25	55	.....	20
Shoshoni	799									
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Miami in Indiana.....	d 243									
Old Town Indians in Maine.....	e 410									
Catawba in South Carolina.....	f 60									
Alabama, Cushman, and Muskogee, in Texas.....	d 470									

^a Many houses reported in 1902 abandoned, burned, or sold.^b Overestimated in previous years.^c Not reported.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska.....	a 263,233
<i>Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.</i>	
Population.....	187,966
Indians who wear citizen's dress:	
Wholly.....	111,703
In part.....	44,558
Indians who can read.....	49,618
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes.....	65,689
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.....	26,638
Missionaries (not reported as "Teachers" in school statistics):	
Male.....	285
Female.....	111
Church members, Indians (communicants) ^b	31,362
Church buildings.....	371

^a In the Five Civilized Tribes are enumerated only those whose names have been placed upon the approved rolls of citizenship. Several thousand applications have not yet been passed upon.^b Only partially reported.

Religious.		Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.						
Missionaries.	Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies:		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			
			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
3	4	43	2	\$1,900	4	
1	b 180	6	4,585	(c)	7	.....	21	26	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

^d From United States census of 1900.^e From report last year.^f Live near Columbia and are intermarried with Cherokee.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties:	
For education ^b	\$340,701
For church work and other purposes ^b	\$121,961
Formal marriages among Indians.....	1,125
Divorces granted Indians.....	202
Births ^b	4,907
Deaths ^b	4,352
Suicides.....	17
Indian criminals punished:	
By courts of Indian offenses.....	1,129
By civil courts.....	487
By other methods.....	301
Whisky sellers prosecuted.....	541

^a This includes \$41,825 not contained in the foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools: Carlisle, Pa., \$5,285; Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., \$6,500; Hampton, Va., \$10,821; and in California, Banning, \$11,522; Kelseyville, \$700; and San Diego, \$7,000.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.									Tons.	Lbs.
ARIZONA.	Acres.		Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.	
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>												
Mohave on reserve.	400	423	150	400	100		3,500	50		70		
<i>Under Fort Mohave school superintendent.</i>												
Mohave at Fort Mohave and Chemehuevi.	200		500	100	20		500	100		10		
<i>Fort Apache Agency.</i>												
White Mountain Apache.	1,007	60	1,030	400	60	900	12,000	125		775		
<i>Under Hopi (Moqui) school superintendent.</i>												
Hopi (Moqui) and Navaho.	2,500		1,000				15,000	1,300				
<i>Navaho Agency.</i>												
Navaho.	8,000				1,400	900	3,000	300				
<i>Under farmer in charge of Navaho on extension.</i>												
Navaho.			50									
<i>Pima Agency.</i>												
Maricopa, Papago, and Pima.	5,000	1,240	5,240	8,000	20	41,666	385	18	504		100	
<i>Under farmer at San Xavier.</i>												
Papago on reserve.	1,250	20	8,020	1,300	87	3,000	1,400	600	460		620	
Papago off reserve.												
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>												
Apache, Mohave, and Yuma.	2,450	75	7,000	400	2,129	1,785	1,500	50		180		
<i>Under Walapai school superintendent.</i>												
Havasupai.	340	50	350	100	15	25	1,200	575		50		
Walapai.	57	60		40			40	25		2		
<i>Under Western Navaho school superintendent.</i>												
Hopi (Moqui), Navaho, and Paiute.	1,000	500	1,500	300	16	100		429	100			

^a Also 40,000 melons and pumpkins.
^b 203 cattle and 969 sheep to be issued to Indians are still under agency care.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M lbs.</i>												
		1,400	239	\$2,303	\$1,240	\$1,200	388	150				700			
		1,200	300	1,500	2,400	2,000	200					500			
83		1,752			24,639	3,000	6,872	6773		62	6	64	44		2,000
		400	177	2,208	2,500	3,000	4,250	1,500		56,000	15,000	1,000	40	10	575
300		135	534	2,671	5,978	500,000	52,000	8,000		400,000	60,000		10	18	52
							626	90		8,000	1,500				
		10,600	620	1,538	16,541	42,000	5,500	4,400	70			5,500	30	6	8,000
		3,200	9		185	22,650	430	400				1,200		9	1,080
							5,800	4,200				4,000			
291		1,150			12,269	5,000	2,520	1,004				100	3	50	550
		20	100	500		250	831								
		300					2,000					40			
		150	296	3,200	900	20,798	6,700	1,100		11,000	6,000	200	100		200

^c Taken from report last year.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.		Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
	Open during the year by Indians.	Acres under.	Made during year.	Rods.								
CALIFORNIA.		Acres.		Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Under farmer.												
Digger.....	5	25	325	60				50	52		3	
Hupa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.												
Hupa.....	1,200	46	1,505	1,000	112	a 725	6,813	350	a 3,200		a 240	400
Mission, Tule River Agency.												
Mission.....	3,000		10,000		c 325	c 4,400	c 1,000	c 700	c 1,000		c 450	
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.												
Concow, Little Lake and Redwood, Nomelaki and Pit River, Wailaki and Yuki.....	200		6,000	164	120	35	200	1,000	6,500		3,000	150
Under Fort Bidwell school superintendent.												
Paiute and Pit River.....					60							
Under Fort Yuma school superintendent.												
Yuma.....	80	20	100	1,000		25	25	25	25			
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Agency, under school superintendent.												
Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.....	1,000	200	6,000		100	1,500	4,000	150	240		250	
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Bannock and Shoshoni.....	2,950	450	12,700	4,000	33	4,000	3,300	50	3,775		6,000	800
Lemhi Agency, under school superintendent.												
Bannock, Sheep-eater, and Shoshoni.....	1,271	252	1,878	616		1,375	3,625		a 3,435		355	
Nez Percé Agency, under school superintendent.												
Nez Percé.....	15,000	1,000	30,000	3,000	400	20,000	10,800	150	2,500	28,000	9,000	

a Decrease in crops due to drought in early summer.
b Estimated.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	M ft.	Cords.	M lbs.												
		18			\$125		6					36			4
108	15	575	165	\$2,400	\$4,206	8,200	242	411	400			1,200	2	20	260
		1,000				6,000	2,170	1,000	500		200	5,000		100	
161		1,400	165	1,650	1,085	1,000	568	2,000	300			1,600			300
		200			700		400								
		1,500			700	7,000	352	18				580		1	10
		75			765		1,325	175		3,000	1,500	100			
		90			14,000	37,000	6,120	4,300				1,000	10	50	413
		180	44	442	1,199	1,025	1,962					247	1	3	47
		100					7,010	3,000	300			2,000			5

c Taken from report last year.
d Also 3,300 head of cabbage.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
<i>Quapaw Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Eastern Shawnee...	220	14	4,300	180	25	1,640	100	4,860	836	125	235	
Miami.....	750	30	3,470	40	12	1,800	450	8,650	880	143	320	
Modoc.....	230		2,300		16	200		2,100	255		286	
Ottawa.....	470	6	3,540	200	17	500	400	12,350	1,287	56	118	2,420
Peoria.....	1,720	22	6,440	280	31	2,340	1,350	25,000	870	300	920	690
Quapaw.....	1,830	47	2,600	640	49	400	630	25,300	691	148	630	1,340
Seneca.....	1,780	38	4,440	160	50	6,000	450	18,040	1,074		180	630
Wyandot.....	950	25	3,900	1,620	59	3,600	1,450	12,120	2,224	400	240	2,280
IOWA.												
<i>Sauk and Fox Agency.</i>												
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi.....	525		3,000	1,000				12,000	1,325		160	
KANSAS.												
<i>Under Kickapoo school superintendent.</i>												
Iowa.....	1,000		11,000	160	38	2,000	1,000	16,000	300		100	
Kickapoo.....	900		19,000		35			4,000	120		75	100
Sauk and Fox of Missouri.....	380		9,000		15	3,000	1,000	8,000	160		75	
<i>Under Potawatomi school superintendent.</i>												
Prairie band, Potawatomi.....	4,725	80	42,000	1,000	130			93,600	2,315		3,000	780
MICHIGAN.												
<i>Under physician.</i>												
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa.....	300	5	275	100	4		120		1,585		100	25
MINNESOTA.												
<i>Leech Lake Agency.</i>												
Chippewa of Red Lake.....	400	110	2,700	200				4,700	3,300		1,500	300
Mississippi and Pillager Chippewa.....	450	50	450	250	40			450	7,850		2,000	
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>												
Chippewa.....	6,075	750	48,560	1,000	625	62,624	80,200	100	6,549	7,000	50,000	28,000
MONTANA.												
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>												
Piegian.....	700	300	50,000		1	50	3,000		4,780		8,000	3,000

a Crops almost a failure.
b Much land uncultivated by reason of floods.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Gov-ernment.	Otherwise.									
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M lbs.</i>												
3		180				\$1,420	73	28	100			896	2		8
		160				3,800	86	760	160			1,820			
		172				900	55	32	116			640			
		286				4,680	69	160	160			1,780	2		8
		324				9,850	179	148	850	28		4,270	2		12
8		1,290				7,340	262	248	620	4		3,790	4		60
60	18	496				12,860	288	400	760			4,120			
11	28	680			\$550	6,785	210	245	496	60	12	2,842	6		40
		530				1,400	450	10	109			700	2	2	
		100				5,000	180	100	500		4	800	10		30
		20			50		200	50	300			1,000	10		60
		25				5,000	350	200	500			700			8
		225				30,000	1,231	1,200	750		10	3,500	1	6	22
	1,000	400	1,120	\$1,000		4,000	91	75	10			1,500	3	5	150
		1,500	319	3,117	4,431	9,500	125	80	200			600			
42		1,950	9	34	4,074	7,500	325	40	130			800			
		2,500	50	1,500	5,541	25,380	2,015	3,000	500	300		6,000	75	50	400
		450	75	75	22,507	65,000	14,000	19,090	125			1,200			

c Taken from report last year.
d Last year's figures incorrect.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.									Tons.	Lbs.
NEW MEXICO.												
<i>Jicarilla Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Jicarilla Apache...	500		Acres. 8,000	Rods. 1,000	50							
<i>Mescalero Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Mescalero Apache...	1,000	123	2,700	300	4,000	8,000	200	2,100		25		
<i>Under Albuquerque school superintendent.</i>												
Pueblo	9,128	183	1,784	725	41,410	240	33,205	2,210		406		
<i>Under Santa Fe school superintendent.</i>												
Pueblo	5,916	290	4,130	835	20,194	2,050	21,854	2,764		594		
<i>Under Zuñi school superintendent.</i>												
Zuñi	1,720		960		5,000		11,000	947		25	75	
NEW YORK.												
<i>Alleghany Reserve: Onondaga and Seneca</i>												
	5,650		7,000		200	5,500	2,500	5,695		2,000	1,500	
<i>Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca</i>												
	5,800		6,900		2,100	9,200	4,000	5,935		15,000	3,100	
<i>Oneida Reserve: Oneida b</i>												
	365		365	15	10	50	240	575		65		
<i>Onondaga Reserve: Oneida and Onondaga b</i>												
	3,000		5,500	75	1,000	4,000	5,300	10,285		500	3,400	
<i>St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis b</i>												
	5,300		5,300		750	6,500	4,800	2,410		600		
<i>Tonawanda Reserve: Cayuga and Seneca</i>												
	3,000		4,000		3,500	3,880	3,500	3,655		350	1,500	
<i>Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga and Tuscarora</i>												
	5,000		5,000		2,800	2,410	2,700	3,805		1,650	8,000	
NORTH CAROLINA.												
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>												
Eastern Cherokee ..	3,303	150	7,151	4,410	300	890	877	26,015	5,178	30	8,076	
NORTH DAKOTA.												
<i>Devils Lake Agency.</i>												
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Pabaksa Sioux	6,500	222		128	2,486	6,103	329	1,662	20,095	3,212	580	
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	7,866	91	4,763	4,000	45,696	53,460		15,660	7,912	8,000		

^a Over estimated last year.

^b Taken from report last year.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M lbs.</i>												
		75			\$279	\$3,000	2,662	15		2,000	2,000		3	10	1,000
67	100	165	155	\$309	1,463	4,768	1,140		6,405	1,742					
		2,095				4,650	5,416	3,475	486	48,202	3,775	1,558	7	100	1,240
		1,946	216	1,017	315	13,375	4,011	1,415	329	16	393	1,370	36	1	187
		50	2	60	200	10,300	1,719	550	100	35,000	4,000	250	60	600	
					5,500		263	1,000	1,000			4,100			
						6,300	523	1,330	620			8,300			
						2,750	12	5	28			900			
						8,810	415	425	320			2,000			
						15,500	370	655	425			16,500			
						8,000	140	335	530			2,150			
						16,600	203	325	250			3,250			
		400	61	91	1,474	570	127	819	1,845	570	6	7,804	10	213	593
		433				21,000	473	45	4			689			
		9,000	149	149	511	100,000	1,308	1,057	369	55		5,100			

^c Also 192,094 bundles of fodder.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.												
Fort Berthold Agency.												
Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan	696		3,000	260	326	2,067	1,765	2,779	3,884		5,760	
Standing Rock Agency.												
Sioux (Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai bands)	2,423	223	11,723	6,957		358	2,987	16,036	4,869		22,367	3,496
OKLAHOMA.												
Under Cantonment school superintendent.												
Arapaho	290		800		18	500	300	2,000	225		80	
Cheyenne	250	10	1,000		22		100	2,000	220		125	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency under school superintendent.												
Arapaho and Cheyenne	1,500	640	14,450	400	160	6,600	4,000	5,880	1,475		940	160
Under Colony (Seeger) school superintendent.												
Arapaho and Cheyenne	815	396	5,190	715	73	800	125	19,480	265		90	
Kiowa Agency.												
Apache, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita, including Delaware, Towakoni, and Keechi	13,390	1,825	144,000	19,160	634	13,600	4,100	120,300	4,045		1,350	650
Osage Agency.												
Kansa (Kaw)	500		1,300	320	7	750		12,000	345		500	750
Osage	30,820	600	50,000	1,500		90,000	25,000	110,000	5,720		9,000	7,500
Under Pawnee school superintendent.												
Pawnee	1,400	100	300		35	150		11,000	200			
Ponca, etc., Agency.												
Oto and Missouri	300		7,500		24	1,400		4,800	330		1,300	
Ponca	1,000		6,000	200	100	5,165	1,200	14,380	660		1,250	
Tonkawa	68		300	80	9		300	350	30		30	
Sauk and Fox Agency, under school superintendent.												
Iowa and Sauk and Fox of Mississippi.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

^a Also 24,617 melons and 35,310 pumpkins.

^b Also 2,500 melons and 1,000 pumpkins.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	M ft.	Cords.	M lbs.												
123	7	488	87	\$584	\$8,705	\$910	1,953	7,008	25			1,000			200
		1,241	2,128	8,119	68,050	10,000	10,241	17,599	108	408		5,057	27,163		11,461
		100	60	237	150	350	230	10			2	100	1	4	1,600
		150	120	475	340	600	460	40				150			
		255	798	1,928		2,113	1,472	516	35			950	7½	19½	2,767
		340	14	209	239	55	951	71	4			188		8	256
		610	91	196	3,516	10,750	9,240	8,552	1,090			6,325			1,320
200		150			525	4,500	206	350	400			8,000			
					58,500	6,514	20,000	7,000			40	20,000			
					1,000		1,000	60	700						60
		40				1,300	702	130	215			1,400			
		350	116	167	415	4,920	1,026	12	153		8	1,500			
							43	6	15			200			
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

^c Not reported.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.	Acres.		Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.	
<i>Under Shawnee school superintendent.</i>												
Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Potawatomi, and Mexican Kickapoo	2,400	90	23,000	1,500	250	800	2,000	6,000	3,480	600	500	
OREGON.												
<i>Grande Ronde Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Rogue River, Santiam, Umpqua, Wapeto, and Yamhill	750		2,000	125	62	400	15,000		650	450		
<i>Klamath Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River	460		52,600	7,600	211	100	550		350	5,775	1,000	
<i>Siletz Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotuni, Rogue River, Sixes or Kwatami, and Yuchi	550	20	2,520	460	110		3,000		5,670	550	1,500	
<i>Umatilla Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla	7,000	5	68,000	10	160	51,000	11,000	500	12,200	15,500	1,300	
<i>Warm Springs Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Paiute, Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino	6,365	50	10,000	2,500	172	6,000	1,100	100	1,850	2,500		
SOUTH DAKOTA.												
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>												
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux	1,600	100	11,840	320	123				1,800	940	5,000	100

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.				
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.	
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.										
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M bs.</i>													
3		1,000			\$500	\$3,000	700	1,000	500	100	20	5,000				
87		190			1,210	5,000	275	548	211		16	925	13½		78	
925	35	710	340	\$4,600	3,580	41,000	3,308	3,500	160			700	8	33	303	
		350	151	600	861	2,500	200	300	150	400		1,500	3	25	160	
		1,500	400	400	2,100	20,000	2,525	4,000	2,200			1,200	1	14	15	
		450	284	2,584	4,273	5,767	5,603	1,500	200	12		860		10	60	
		1,000	892	2,692	35,128	6,000	18,471	36,725	520	200		7	4,000	27	45	3,034

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.												
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>												
Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	1,200	311,040	17,280	360			500	400		5,000		
<i>Under Flandreau school superintendent.</i>												
Santee Sioux, of Flandreau.....	490	410		38	2,300	7,900	1,200	3,760		1,550		
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>												
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	585	1,840	640	150			1,500	500		2,500		
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>												
Oglala Sioux.....	3,437	676,223,363	9,653		50	450	3,719	5,048		17,643	1,047	
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>												
Brulé, Loafer, Lower Brulé, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wazhazhe Sioux.....	2,330	120,15,925	2,585	840	2,000	500	1,505	5,991		16,330	338	
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	4,000	12,500	500	427	20,000	9,000	2,000	5,450	1,500	2,500	300	
<i>Yankton Agency, under school superintendent.</i>												
Yankton Sioux.....	12,200	150,26,000	300	560	17,000	15,000	90,000	5,675		11,200	400	
UTAH.												
<i>Uinta and Ouray Agency.</i>												
Uinta, Uncompahgre and White River Ute.....	5,202	130,70,000	600	65	3,000	12,000		2,586		3,000	700	
<i>Under teacher at St. George.</i>												
Shivwits band of Paiute.....	100	100			200	50	50	100		15		
<i>Under special agent.</i>												
Kaibab.....	7	10					75	24		10		
WASHINGTON.												
<i>Colville Agency.</i>												
Cœur d'Alène.....	30,000	101,000			120,000	125,000		21,000		2,000	300	
Columbia (Moses's band).....	2,100	100,5,600	60		6,000	10,000		2,775		2,200	600	
Colville.....	4,000	4,800	10		9,000	12,000		2,300		1,800		
Lake.....	6,000	6,000	400	75	9,500	45,000		4,000		1,400	200	
Lower Spokane.....	2,700	4,350			3,000	5,000		5,000		1,000	100	

^a Crops injured by frost and hail.

^b Crop almost ruined by frost.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marked.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M lbs.</i>												
		200	347	\$866	\$1,146	\$1,200	200	900	25			1,000	25	8	4,500
						3,000	296	2	20			2,500			45
		500	149	594			1,302	1,350	20			200	4		1,744
50		4,573	2,716	7,820	51,843	100,000	11,226	26,412	354	61		3,603	85	257	16,992
		1,360	1,916	7,335	67,529	22,840	9,265	24,089	182	13	162	1,650	624	324	10,224
		100	36	36		10,000	2,010	1,000	150	50		5,000			
		400	220	440	780	38,000	2,002	2,070	365			3,800	3	2	12,000
65		620	197	3,940	2,513	3,870	1,494	1,700	65	1,100	70	900			400
		150	30	150		75	50					25	20	500	
							23					10			
200		750	2	5	200	30,000	2,800	1,600	1,400			3,000			
50		200	26	325	165	3,000	4,200	400				1,500			
		100				9,000	1,400	650	350			1,500			
		250				10,000	1,700	700				600			
		1,000	200	800	4,000		1,300	500				1,800	4	100	

^c Figures too high last year.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.									Rods.
WASHINGTON—CON.			Acres.	Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
<i>Colville Agency—Continued.</i>												
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	960	60	1,550			800	1,000		1,290		400	
Okinagan	6,000		7,300	110	8,000	32,000		8,850			180	100
Upper and Middle Spokan on Cœur d'Alène Reserve.	750		1,200		50,000	5,000		1,160			500	
Upper and Middle Spokan on Spokan Reserve.	800		900		1,200	2,000		2,425			600	100
<i>Neah Bay Agency under school superintendent.</i>												
Hoh, Makah, Ozette, and Quilente	50	50	280	300				1,060			160	285
<i>Puyallup Agency under school superintendent.</i>												
Chehalis	326	6	1,190	135	29	320	1,835		545		183	200
Georgetown, Hump-tulip, Quaitso, and Quinalet.	180		180		30				2,070		150	
Nisqualli	250		500		30		500		650		100	
Puyallup	1,575		2,850		155	200	5,000					
Skullam at James-town						200	500		1,194		40	150
Skullam at Port Gamble.	4		35		4				100			
Skokomish	400	5	1,573	100	42				710		450	100
Squaxon			65		8				103		20	130
<i>Tulalip Agency under school superintendent.</i>												
Lummi	1,280	85	1,855	1,445	67	40	6,997		5,446		550	1,820
Muckleshoot	37	2½	766	170	24	50	390		1,940		206	
Suquamish	16	2	50	40	16				250		25	
Swinomish	450		500	50	50		14,000		500		200	
Tulalip	400	200	550	200	43				3,300		800	100
<i>Yakima Agency under school superintendent.</i>												
Yakima (fourteen confederated tribes)	18,000	500	35,000	5,000	470	100,000	55,000	2,000	15,000		25,000	
WISCONSIN.												
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>												
Menominee	2,266		5,100	1,600		973	16,174	2,500	12,170		1,600	
Stockbridge and Munsee	580	20	580		28	300	3,000	500	2,710		100	500
<i>Under Oneida school superintendent.</i>												
Oneida	7,128	210	11,000	8,430	330	5,785	55,767	12,897	11,100		1,909	39,180

^a Taken from report last year.

^b Crops almost a failure.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Gov-ernment.	Otherwise.									
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M lbs.</i>												
12		75	30	\$375		\$220	800	130				400			
		150					3,000	2,200		975		1,500			
9		150				\$2,500	275	275				400			
		800	100	400	1,000	1,800	300	200	200			800			
		521			75	2,411	96	400		46		350	5	75	
		80	10	10		1,300	84	36	5	111		520	2	40	
		1,500	145	727	46	16,966	90	90				900	3	175	
					46	16,966	200	100	20	75		500			
						10,000	α 300	α 275	α 250	α 200		α 2,000			
							29	11	55	8		470			
		50				50	1	11		10		400			
		800			60		150	200	20	300		750		30	
		190				150	16	6		24			2	1	
	950	70	4	10	68	20,350	180	420	804	987		2,100	5	126	
		211				2,813	87	85	19	70		843	2	45	
	8	15			53	1,800	30	50	100	60		350	5½	50	
		400				5,000	162	200	25	350		1,200	6	150	
	40	2,000	1,000			1,000	302	350	500	600		1,000	5	10	1,115
		1,000	125	500	3,000	20,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,500		3,000	10	30	
	300	15,000	860	164	164	3,710	100	690	188	228		3,601	11	178	
		50			88		104	95	125	5		1,300	1	4	
		7,053				1,691	606	747	291	50		4,774	20	400	

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
	Acres.	Rods.	Bush.	Bush.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.		
WISCONSIN—cont'd.												
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>												
Chippewa at—												
Bad River	825	100	7,000	600	175	1,800	500	6,650		200	800	
Bois Fort, Minn.	350	5	200		12		a 90	445		200		
Fond du Lac	610	10	610	150	37		a 50	3,450		250	700	
Grand Portage	60	4	74	180	2			2,450		30	300	
Lac Courte Oreille	1,200	100	3,600		200	450	3,500	1,200	4,350	1,250	1,150	
Lac du Flambeau	344	10	1,010	100	100		(c)	100	4,700	200	2,000	
Red Cliff	475	16	c 640	640	33	(c)	(c)	c 2,255		240	c 200	
<i>Under Wittenberg school superintendent.</i>												
Winnebago	300		250	4,000	75	2,500	1,000	1,900		400		
WYOMING.												
<i>Shoshoni Agency.</i>												
Northern Arapaho and Shoshoni	1,945	2,000	c 11,000	1,280	252	c 3,166	4,720	920		1,852		

^a Crop destroyed by frost.

^b \$15,357 worth of ties and poles marketed.

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians	acres..	391,351
Broken during the year by Indians	do.	26,598
Land under fence	do.	1,836,245
Fence built during the year	rods.	182,539
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		11,280
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels..	960,939
Oats and barley	do.	843,368
Corn	do.	988,421
Vegetables	do.	404,183
Flax	do.	66,551
Hay	tons.	348,541
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds.	148,267
Lumber sawed	feet..	3,973,000
Timber marketed	do.	62,256,000
Wood cut	cords..	98,199

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.				
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of—		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Day's labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	M ft.	Cords.	M lbs.												
.....	35,582	700	.....	.....	\$1,500	300	250	100	.....	.....	.....	600	10	15	200
.....	.....	150	.....	.....	4,200	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	3,000	37	130	50	.....	.....	.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....
.....	(b)	350	.....	.....	\$30	1,500	5	26	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	6,500	300	300	300	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	40	1,000
.....	1,938	75	.....	.....	360	3,500	151	30	8	.....	.....	c 800	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,565	200	20	\$30	400	50	92	25	.....	.....	.....	c 350	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	675	3,000	144	.....	30	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	400	159	2,392	12,928	3,000	3,511	1,602	.....	.....	.....	409	16½	35	712

^c Overestimated previous years.

SUMMARY.

Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses, mules, and burros		328,587
Cattle		313,191
Swine		43,612
Sheep		579,361
Goats		96,518
Domestic fowls		280,819
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds..	20,176,000
Amount earned by such freighting		\$87,068
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians:		
To Government		\$476,566
Otherwise		\$1,731,903
Roads made by Indians	miles..	595
Roads repaired by Indians	do.	11,675
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads		95,215

DEED CONVEYING LANDS TO EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

This indenture, made and entered into this 26th day March, A. D. 1902, by and between W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States of America, now residing at Washington, D. C., party of the first part, and the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, a body politic and corporate, created and existing under the laws of North Carolina, as hereinafter shown, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That whereas a deed was executed by William Johnston et al. to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs conveying to said Commissioner of Indian Affairs as trustee for the use and benefit of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians the 68 tracts of land therein described, bearing date August 14, 1880, known as the "Sibbald deed," which deed was duly registered in the office of the register of deeds of Swain, Jackson, Graham, and Cherokee counties, N. C., in the records, on the pages, dates, etc., as follows:

In Swain County, N. C., in book B, No. 2, beginning on page 342 and ending on page 375, record of deeds of said county on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1880.

In Jackson County, N. C., in book G, pages 374 to 403, inclusive, record of deeds of said county on October 1, A. D. 1880.

In Graham County, N. C., in book B, commencing on page 1 and ending on page 32, record of deeds of said county on October 29, A. D. 1880.

In Cherokee County, N. C., in book R, beginning on page 28 and ending on page 62, record of deeds of said county on November 1, A. D. 1880.

To which record reference is made for a full and perfect description of the 68 tracts of land conveyed in the said "Sibbald deed."

And whereas since the execution of the "Sibbald deed" aforesaid, the said Eastern band of Cherokee Indians was created a body politic and corporate by the general assembly of North Carolina, Private Laws of 1889, chapter 211, and laws amendatory thereof, to wit: Private Laws of 1895, chapter 166, as amended by Private Laws of 1897, chapter 207, with full power and authority to acquire and hold title to land in fee as such corporation in North Carolina, and especially to land conveyed in the "Sibbald deed" aforesaid, as provided in said acts of incorporation, etc.

See section 25, of the Private Laws of 1897, chapter 207, aforesaid.

And whereas by a decree entered on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1901, in the two suits respectively of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians v. William H. Thomas et al. and the United States v. William H. Thomas et al., pending in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was relieved from the duty imposed upon him as trustee of the said band of Indians of the 68 tracts of land conveyed in the Sibbald deed aforesaid, and therein directed to execute a quitclaim deed to the said Eastern band of Cherokee Indians to the 68 tracts of land as a corporation aforesaid, except such tracts as were decreed to belong to other parties, in words as follows:

"It is further considered, adjudged, ordered, and decreed by the court that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States be, and is hereby, relieved from the duty imposed upon him as trustee for the eastern band of Cherokee Indians for the 68 tracts of land embraced in the deed of conveyance executed by William Johnston et al., to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as trustee for said band of Indians, bearing date August 14, 1880, known as the 'Sibbald deed,' and the title to the said 68 tracts of land conveyed in the 'Sibbald deed' aforesaid, shall be, and the same hereby is, vested in the eastern band of Cherokee Indians as a corporation aforesaid, except those tracts herein decreed to belong to the defendants, and the said Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, by a proper deed of conveyance, release and quitclaim to the said band of Indians all the right, title, and interest whatsoever that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs acquired in and to the said 68 tracts of land conveyed in the 'Sibbald deed' as trustee aforesaid or otherwise, not herein decreed to belong to the defendants, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as interfering with the right of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from exercising such supervisory charge over the persons and property of said band of Indians and members thereof and the contracts of said Indians as that officer now has by virtue of the Constitution of the United States and the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof."

And whereas the said W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs as aforesaid, did, prior to the entering of the decree of May 25, 1901, aforesaid, voluntarily become a party to said suits in order to abide by the orders and decrees of the court made therein.

Now therefore, the said W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as aforesaid, party of the first part, for and in consideration of the premises, and the further consideration of the sum of \$1, to him in hand paid by the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has

given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, released, and quitclaimed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, convey, release, quitclaim, and confirm unto the said Eastern band of Cherokee Indians as a corporation aforesaid, all right, title, and interest whatsoever that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his successors in office acquired in and to the said 68 tracts of land conveyed in the "Sibbald deed," as trustee aforesaid, or otherwise, except such tracts as have heretofore been decreed to belong to other parties by the said decree, entered May 25, 1901, in the two suits aforesaid, and that entered in the said suit of the United States *v.* William H. Thomas et al., on the 15th day of November, 1895.

To have and to hold said 68 tracts of land, subject to the exceptions aforesaid, together with all privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said Eastern band of Cherokee Indians in fee as a corporation aforesaid, its successors and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof the said W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs aforesaid, party of the first part, has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal and the official seal of his office the day and year first above written.

W. A. JONES,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *City of Washington:*

I, Laura B. Holderby, a notary public in and for the city of Washington, District of Columbia, do hereby certify that W. A. Jones, to me known to be the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States of America, this day personally appeared before me and acknowledged the due execution by him as such Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, of the foregoing and annexed deed of conveyance for the purposes therein expressed.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 26th day of March, A. D. 1902.

[SEAL.]

Laura B. HOLDERBY,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires December 1, 1902.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Swain County:*

The foregoing certificate of Laura B. Holderby, notary public in and for the city of Washington and District of Columbia, as attested by her notarial seal, is in due form and according to law, and is adjudged by me to be correct and sufficient.

Therefore, let the said deed of conveyance, together with the certificates, be registered in Swain County, N. C., this 4th day of April, 1902.

A. J. HALL,

Clerk of the Superior Court of Swain County, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Swain County:*

Filed for registration April 4, 1902, at 4 p. m., and registered in book W, pages 197, 198, 199, 200, record of deeds for said county, April 5, 1902, at 10 a. m.

J. A. WATKINS, *Register of Deeds.*

NORTH CAROLINA, *Jackson County:*

The foregoing certificate of Laura B. Holderby, a notary public of District of Columbia, city of Washington, attested by her notarial seal, is adjudged to be correct and in due form of law; therefore let the instrument and the certificate be registered.

Witness my hand and seal this the 21st day of April, 1902.

FELIX E. ALLEY, *Clerk Superior Court.*

Filed for registration at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 21st day of April, 1902, and registered at 5 o'clock p. m. in book CC, on pages 419, 420, 422, and 423.

T. G. PICKLESIMER,
Register of Deeds of Jackson County, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Graham County:*

The foregoing certificate of Laura B. Holderby, a notary public of the District of Columbia, city of Washington, attested by her notarial seal, is adjudged to be correct and in due form of law; therefore let the instrument and the certificates be registered.

Witness my hand and official seal this 29th day of April, 1902.

[SEAL.]

R. V. McELROY,
Clerk Superior Court Graham County, N. C.

DEED TO EASTERN CHEROKEE LAND.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Graham County*:

The foregoing instrument was this day duly registered in the office of the register of deeds for Graham County, in book K, of deeds, pages 534 to 538, inclusive.

Witness my hand this the 2d day of May, 1902.

ROBT. B. SLAUGHTER,
Register of Deeds, Graham County, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Cherokee County*:

The foregoing certificate of Laura B. Holderby, a notary public, in and for the District of Columbia and city of Washington, attested by her notarial seal is adjudged to be correct, therefore, let the instrument with the certificate be registered.

This 16th day of May, 1902.

S. W. LOVINGOOD, *County Clerk.*

Registered in the office of the register of deeds for Cherokee County, N. C., in book No. 9, pages 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, May 16, 1902.

THOS. C. McDONALD,
Register of Deeds.

Recorded in the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., in Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 5, pages 189 to 193.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE IN WASHINGTON.

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JULY 1, 1903.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Under act of Feb. 25, 1903 (32 Stat., 895).</i>		
Wm. A. Jones	Commissioner	\$5,000
A. Clarke Tonner	Assistant Commissioner	3,000
Samuel E. Slater	Financial clerk	2,000
Chas. F. Larrabee	Chief of division	2,000
Josiah H. Dortch	do	1,800
Winfield S. Olive	do	1,800
Lewis Y. Ellis	In charge division	1,800
Walter W. McConihe	Principal bookkeeper	1,800
Jas. F. Allen	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Orlando M. McPherson	do	1,800
Wm. B. Shaw, jr.	do	1,800
Robert F. Thompson	do	1,600
T. Sewell Ball	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
Edward B. Fox	do	1,600
Mark Goode	do	1,600
Frank Govern	do	1,600
John H. Hinton	do	1,600
Chas. E. Postley	do	1,600
Geo. A. Ward	do	1,600
John R. Wise	do	1,600
Walter M. Wooster	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Chas. E. Behle	do	1,400
Jos. K. Bridge	do	1,400
Martin L. Bundy	do	1,400
Jos. B. Cox	do	1,400
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell	do	1,400
Jos. L. Dodge	do	1,400
Simon F. Fiester	do	1,400
Chas. F. Hauke	do	1,400
Mrs. Julia Henderson	do	1,400
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	do	1,400
Wm. A. Marschalk	do	1,400
Henry B. Mattox	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	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Brown	do	1,200
Miss Rachel C. Brown	do	1,200
Samuel D. Caldwell	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. Galthier	do	1,200
Miss Harriette T. Galpin	do	1,200
Miss Mary E. Gennet	do	1,200
Wm. H. Gibbs	do	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings	do	1,200
Miss Mary Hadger	do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	do	1,200
Mrs. Laura B. Holderby	do	1,200
Miss Susan F. Keech	do	1,200
Thos. K. Kinnard	do	1,200
Francis La Flesche	do	1,200
Miss Grace D. Lester	do	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	1,200
Walter McM. Luttrell	do	1,200
Mrs. Mary L. McDannel	do	1,200
Miss Lizzie McLain	do	1,200
William Musser	do	1,200
Chas. G. Porterfield	do	1,200
Jas. E. Rohrer	do	1,200
Jas. Adele V. Smith	do	1,200
Morton L. Venable	do	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	1,200
Trezevant Williams	do	1,200
Thos. B. Wilson	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, 1903—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Under act of Feb. 25, 1903 (32 Stat., 893)—Cont'd.</i>		
Arthur Brown	Clerk	
Mrs. Kate F. Butler	do	\$1, 000
Miss Fannie Cadel	do	1, 000
Robert P. Capps	do	1, 000
Miss Mary Desha	do	1, 000
Harrison Dingman	do	1, 000
Bernard Drew	do	1, 000
W. Sidney Easter	do	1, 000
Walter B. Fry	do	1, 000
Henry R. Herndon	do	1, 000
Mrs. Clara G. Hindmarsh	do	1, 000
Wm. R. Houtz	do	1, 000
Miss Mary V. Kane	do	1, 000
David S. Morse	do	1, 000
Wm. Osborn	do	1, 000
Wm. A. Posey	do	1, 000
Homer Smith	do	1, 000
Auguste Allaire	do	1, 000
Clay G. Collette	Copyist	900
Robert C. Gulley	do	900
Henry Lansdale	do	900
Richard O. Lewis	do	900
Jas. T. O'Neale	do	900
Thos. McT. Raysor	do	900
Miss May Satterly	do	900
Arthur E. Schaal	do	900
John R. Venning	do	900
Miss Eunice K. Warner	do	900
Wm. H. Whiteside	do	900
Wm. A. Jones, jr.	do	900
Miss M. S. Cook	do	900
Rufus F. Putnam	Stenographer	1, 600
Gustav Friebus	do	1, 400
Jas. F. Denson	Draftsman	1, 600
Arthur E. Middleton	do	1, 500
Geo. B. Edwards	Architect	1, 500
Benj. S. Garber	Clerk to superintendent Indian schools.	1, 200
Mrs. Lillie B. McCoy	Stenographer to superintendent Indian schools.	1, 000
Willis J. Smith	Clerk to superintendent Indian schools.	1, 000
Jno. M. Butler	Messenger	840
Eugene B. Daly	Assistant messenger	720
Geo. N. Hull	do	720
Asbury Neal	do	720
Jno. S. Miller	do	720
Jas. A. Payne	Laborer	660
Henry M. Smith	do	660
J. B. Shamwell	do	660
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Messenger boy	360
Miss Savilla Dorsey	Charwoman	240
Mrs. Susan Dyer	do	240
Miss Anna Schofield	do	240
<i>Under act of Mar. 3, 1903.</i>		
Five Civilized Tribes Commission:		
Wm. C. Bishop	Clerk, class 3.	1, 600
Chas. T. Coggeshall	do	1, 600
Edgar B. Henderson	do	1, 600
Ernest W. Jermark	do	1, 600
Wm. H. Getman	Clerk, class 2.	1, 400
Wayne F. Cowan	Stenographer	1, 000
Francis H. Evans	do	1, 000
Thos. O. Monk	do	1, 000
<i>Under act of May 27, 1902.</i>		
New York Indian fund:		
Gulon Miller	Special agent	2, 500
Mrs. L. A. Bland	Temporary assistant	p. m. 60
Miss Mariana Davis	do	p. m. 60
Mrs. F. N. Head	do	p. m. 50

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Albuquerque School, N. Mex.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
James K. Allen.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,700	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
William J. Oliver.....	Clerk.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 6, 1897	
W. F. Haygood.....	do.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1894	
Frank W. Wood.....	Physician.....	1,100	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900	
Chesterfield M. Rudolph.	Disciplinarian.....	860	M.	W.	June 11, 1902	
James W. Travis.....	Principal teacher.....	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Lizzie A. Richards.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1893	
Mabel Egeler.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Audrey C. Schach.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1898	
Nannie A. Cook.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	June 25, 1894	
Elizabeth Young.....	do.....	540	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Emma L. Kaufman.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1898	
Candelario Roybal.....	Industrial teacher.....	800	M.	W.	Sept. 13, 1902	
Marie A. Schach.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1894	
Lura B. Hazeltine.....	Assistant matron.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1902	
Elizabeth J. Mahaffey.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Inez Bates.....	Nurse.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1902	
Maggie E. Seldomridge.	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Annie Kowuni.....	Assistant seamstress.....	480	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1898	
Julia B. Dorris.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	Dec. 16, 1896	
Jose Vijil.....	Baker.....	480	M.	I.	Aug. 14, 1893	
Ida M. Farnam.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
William A. Seldomridge.	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1893	
Samuel Laurence.....	Tailor.....	600	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1898	
Perry Tsamauwa.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	480	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Ramon Johnson.....	Night watchman.....	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Randal Calkins.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Joseph R. Abner.....	Assistant engineer.....	480	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
<i>Schools under the jurisdiction of Albuquerque School, N. Mex.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Acoma:						
Anna G. Engle.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898	
Isleta:						
Anna M. Turner.....	do.....	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1900	
Laguna:						
Louise H. Pilcher.....	do.....	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Pahuate:						
Elizabeth Cracraft.....	do.....	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1902	
Paraje:						
Fannie J. Dennis.....	do.....	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1903	
San Felipe:						
James H. Martin.....	do.....	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1902	
Harvey Townsend.....	Assistant teacher.....	p. m. 36	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1900	
Lilla Miller Martin.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1902	
Santa Ana:						
Ethel E. Gregg.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1897	
Seama:						
Jennie Gardiner Mordy.	do.....	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1903	
<i>Blackfeet Agency, Mont.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 854).
W. H. Matson.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
M. C. Matson.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	do.....	
Sarah C. Coy.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
John W. Shafer.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1901	
Anna C. Gooder.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1900	
Alice Aubrey.....	Matron.....	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Ethel J. Clarke.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Mary A. McHugh Koser.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1903	
Catherine Kennedy.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	May 10, 1901	
do.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
<i>Carlisle School, Pa.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
R. H. Pratt.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1879	
Edgar A. Allen.....	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.....	2,250	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
W. B. Beitzel.....	Clerk.....	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
pannie I. Peter.....	do.....	780	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1893	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Carlisle School, Pa.—</i>						
<i>Continued.</i>						
Nellie V. Robertson...	Clerk.....	\$660	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
S. J. Nori.....	do.....	660	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1900	
Estaiene M. Depelt-questangue.	Assistant clerk.....	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Ida Swallow.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
W. H. Miller.....	Financial clerk.....	780	M.	W.	July 1, 1902	
A. S. Ely.....	Outing agent.....	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1880	
August Kensler.....	Storekeeper.....	840	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
M. Burgess.....	Superintendent of printing.	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1873	
Edith McHarg Steele.	Librarian.....	480	F.	W.	June 25, 1903	
W. Grant Thompson.	Disciplinarian.....	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1893	
Howard E. Gansworth.	Assistant disciplinarian.	720	M.	I.	Nov. 3, 1901	
Kate S. Bowersock....	Assistant principal and normal teacher.	1,000	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Emma A. Cutter.....	Senior teacher.....	840	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1879	
Marietta Wood.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1881	
Fanny G. Paull.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1883	
Ora B. Bryant.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1894	
Clara L. Smith.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1898	
Jessie L. McIntire....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Sadie E. Newcomer....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Margaret Roberts....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Agnes May Robbins....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1900	
Frances R. Scales....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
E. H. Colegrove.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	July 25, 1902	
Emma J. Foster.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Frank T. Riesing....	do.....	540	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1902	
William Davies.....	do.....	540	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1902	
Enoch M. Sherry.....	do.....	540	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1902	
Mabel B. Sherry.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1902	
Elizabeth E. Forster.	Drawing teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1896	
Annie H. Stewart.....	Sloyd teacher.....	720	F.	W.	May 22, 1900	
Jeannette L. Senseney	Music teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1897	
Annie B. Moore.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Florence M. Carter....	Small boys' manager...	800	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1882	
Carrie E. Weekley....	Matron.....	800	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Prudence M. Crosbie.	Assistant matron.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Frances A. Veitch....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1900	
Oella C. Munch.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Minnie L. Ferree....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1902	
Effie Moul.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1901	
Annie F. Bennett.....	Housekeeper.....	180	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
M. S. Barr.....	Nurse.....	720	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1893	
Bertha Canfield.....	Seamstress.....	800	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Elizabeth Seabright..	Assistant seamstress...	360	F.	W.	May 21, 1903	
E. Corbett.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Mary E. Lininger.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Susan Zeamer.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Beckie L. Goodyear...	do.....	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Ella G. Hill.....	Laundry manager.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Lizzie James.....	Assistant laundress...	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Ella Albert.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1899	
Etta S. Portney.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	July 29, 1899	
Benjamin F. Bennett.	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Oliver Harlan.....	Assistant farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1887	
H. Gardner.....	Carpenter.....	800	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1889	
William Nonnast.....	Tailor.....	660	M.	W.	July 16, 1902	
George Fouk.....	Teamster.....	420	M.	N.	Apr. 1, 1882	
Charles H. Carns....	Painter.....	540	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
M. I. Zeigler.....	Harness maker.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
A. H. Murkoff.....	Blacksmith.....	800	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1903	
Ed. A. Lau.....	Carriage maker.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 15, 1902	
William B. Gray.....	Dairyman.....	480	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
W. S. Dysert.....	Shoemaker.....	660	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
James R. Wheelock...	Band leader.....	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Harry F. Weber.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Genus E. Braid.....	Assistant printer.....	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Lila H. Connolly....	Laborer.....	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1903	
E. G. Sprow.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1901	
David Crosbie.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1901	
Johnson Bradley....	do.....	420	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1902	
William G. Snyder....	do.....	480	M.	W.	June 1, 1900	
Charles W. Yeager...	do.....	420	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
Geo. L. Gottwerth....	do.....	420	M.	W.	Dec. 28, 1901	
Margaret O. Eckert..	do.....	300	F.	W.	July 21, 1902	
Ida Boger.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	July 3, 1902	
Joseph Hummingbird	do.....	300	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1903	
Sara Pierre.....	Hospital cook.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Carson School, Nev</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Calvin H. Asbury	Superintendent	\$1,700	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
John M. Commons	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895	
Thomas S. Ansley	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1894	
Simeon L. Lee	Physician	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
E. Belle Van Voris	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
Lida Jones	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1900	
Ella S. Lemmon	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1902	
Flora V. West	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1897	
Frank M. Norton	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Sidney C. Botkin	Matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1895	
Annie I. Winston	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Edith Sampsell	do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Marguerita M. Von Holz	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	
Maggie Allen	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 16, 1903	
Robert A. Lovegrove	Farmer	660	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1891	
Baron DeK. Sampsell	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Xavier Cawker	Tailor	500	M.	I.	Dec. 31, 1901	
Joseph D. Oliver	Shoe and harness maker	660	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1903	
Bazell Leach	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1903	
Dick Bender	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Donald Smith	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900	
<i>Day schools under the jurisdiction of Carson School, Nev.</i>						Act. May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Walker River:						
Alberta C. Crowe	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1902	
Margaret Farley	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1902	
Bishop:						
Minnie C. Barrows	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Independence:						
Grace D. H. Reh-wold	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902	
Big Pine:						
Margaret A. Peters	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1893	
<i>Chamberlain, S. Dak</i>						Act, May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
John Flinn	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1894	
Annie D. Flinn	Clerk	720	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1894	
Florence Horner	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1895	
Lurette Rummel	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Frank D. Pierce	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 6, 1903	
Maud R. Tayloe	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Grace A. Flinn	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	June 1, 1903	
Minnie Kiewit	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1903	
Sophie Kruse	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1902	
Mary Mashsk	Cook and baker	540	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
Ole Askken	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
Augustus Breuninger	Shoe and harness maker	560	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Charles Jenese	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1903	
<i>Cherokee School, N. C.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Henry W. Spray	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 19, 1897	
Thomas C. Smith	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Mar. 24, 1903	
Russell D. Holt	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1900	
M. E. Best	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Belle B. Casey	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Clara E. Townsend	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1892	
Willie E. Bell	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1900	
Horace L. Tuttle	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 24, 1902	
Anna M. Spray	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Lucy A. Luttrell	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1901	
Anna E. George	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Stacy Wahhauseta	Laundress	520	F.	I.	July 20, 1896	
John N. Lambert	Baker	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Bessie Boring	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1898	
Samuel L. Monteith	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Jesse E. Angel	Shoe and harness maker	500	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1902	
Wesley Standingdeer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 29, 1899	
George L. Wolfe	Gardener	360	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Thomas M. Jones	Superintendent	\$1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
George R. Westfall	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1888	
Nora Crum	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899	
Anna B. Bowman	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1898	
Elva E. Goodner	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1900	
Archie Crotzer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1901	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 2, 1894	
Dulcie Garrett	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1895	
Martha A. Bain	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Jan. 23, 1902	
Jennie Brown	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1884	
Lucy Keown	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Allen S. Quick	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
Fred Schiffbauer	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Apr. 24, 1901	
Dawes Whitebird	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Rollin Roman Nose	Assistant	150	M.	I.	Apr. 17, 1903	
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George W. Myers	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Nellie M. Miller	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1898	
Jane Eyre	do	480	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Amalia Schurle	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1899	
George M. Carson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1903	
Lizzie McCormick	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1898	
Nellie M. Hubble	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1903	
Bessie K. May	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1902	
Lillian Cunningham	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Nora E. Hostetter	Baker	400	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1902	
Anna Copeland	Cook	400	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902	
William Drummon	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
David Geboe	Assistant farmer	200	M.	H.	Sept. 2, 1901	
Henry C. Lowdermilk	Engineer and carpenter	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Irvin P. Long	Night watchman	240	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Linna P. Phillips	Assistant	200	F.	H.	June 6, 1901	
Katie St. Jacque	do	200	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1902	
<i>Cantonment Training School, Cantonment, Okla.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Cantonment Training School, Cantonment, Okla.						
Byron E. White	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891	
Ellen L. Kendall	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Julia V. Clark	do	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1888	
Blanche T. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Olive B. White	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1892	
Lillie E. Mull	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1902	
Elizabeth J. Armor	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1903	
Ellen Paetow	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1901	
Carrie L. Nippert	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Benjamin S. Bothwell	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1896	
Baldwin Twins	Assistant	150	M.	I.	June 18, 1903	
<i>Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.</i>						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 805).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugene D. Mossman	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 4, 1898	
Edward M. Rogers	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	July 14, 1902	
Margaret Walsh	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Lydia Wetzel	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Nancy V. Talmage	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
John Green	Industrial teacher	600	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	
Emma Landgraf	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1901	
Maud Mossman	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1900	
Hattie Pretty Weasel	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Clara Rhode	Baker	300	F.	I.	May 3, 1898	
Elizabeth Young	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1902	
Moses E. King	Carpenter	500	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Penn Garfield	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 8, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Edward E. G. Thickstun.	Teacher.....	p.m.\$60	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1901	
Belle E. Thickstun...	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1903	
Marcia De Vinny.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1891	
Louise Bellin.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
John F. Carson.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1891	
Bird L. Carson.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Albert L. Tilton.....	Physician.....	\$1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 4, 1901	
Laura A. Comstock...	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	May 27, 1902	
<i>Chilocco School, Okla.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (22 Stat., 245).						
S. M. McCowan.....	Superintendent.....	2,200	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
W. M. Peterson.....	Assistant superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
W. N. Sickels.....	Clerk.....	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
V. R. Underwood.....	Assistant clerk.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
W. M. Plake.....	do.....	720	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1900	
J. W. Evans.....	Disciplinarian.....	900	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1898	
Abbie W. Scott.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Mattie E. Head.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Alice R. Boone.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Elizabeth P. Keown.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1902	
Rose Dougherty.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Katherine Earlougher.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1899	
Edith Sharp.....	do.....	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Agnes Hopper.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	June 4, 1903	
W. K. Hughes.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	June 15, 1903	
Emma A. McCowan.....	Matron.....	840	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Lizzie V. Davis.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Margaret L. Phillips.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1900	
Alice N. Hauschildt.....	do.....	400	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1901	
Delia C. Cook.....	Housekeeper.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1893	
Jessie N. Stewart.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 27, 1903	
Minnie Dunlap.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Lecta M. Sutton.....	Assistant seamstress.....	420	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Lizzie A. Motzkus.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
W. E. Alexander.....	Baker.....	500	M.	W.	June 7, 1898	
Dora E. Alexander.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1900	
Florence Miller.....	Domestic science teacher.....	600	F.	W.	May 23, 1903	
Adabelle Foster.....	Assistant cook.....	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
John H. Hauschildt.....	Assistant farmer.....	840	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1901	
C. A. Peairs.....	do.....	800	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1900	
John C. Hall.....	Teacher of agriculture.....	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1903	
Lorenzo D. Creel.....	Gardener.....	800	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1902	
B. M. Wade.....	do.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
William L. Hastie.....	Carpenter.....	800	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Leora C. Randall.....	Tailor.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1902	
George E. Beal.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	600	M.	W.	July 19, 1901	
Tom W. Coker.....	Blacksmith.....	660	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1901	
W. A. Scothorn.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Wren A. Tucker.....	Assistant engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1902	
Alex. Boyer.....	do.....	360	M.	I.	June 18, 1903	
Milton P. Oldham.....	Night watchman.....	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Henry Crofoot.....	Nurseryman.....	660	M.	W.	Nov. 22, 1899	
Edgar Garrett.....	Painter.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1900	
Charlie Rothfus.....	Mason.....	720	M.	W.	June 30, 1899	
E. K. Miller.....	Printer.....	720	M.	W.	July 22, 1902	
<i>Colorado River Agency, Ariz.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Jesse C. Moore.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 15, 1901	
Fredrick Rapson.....	Principal teacher.....	900	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1899	
Francis A. Swayne.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902	
Euphemia Y. Cook.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1891	
Lida Little.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Mary E. McDonell.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1902	
Burchet E. Moore.....	Laundress.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1903	
Liza A. Sinclair.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
William T. Grimes.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901	
Sam Patch.....	Engineer.....	240	M.	I.	Apr. 15, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Colville Agency, Wash.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank F. Avery.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1890	
Mary H. McKee.....	Physician.....	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1891	
Emma Kane.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Elsie C. Bushee.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1890	
Mary Fitzpatrick.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1903	
Laura E. Edmundson.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1901	
John T. Sivear.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 23, 1903	
Ellen Hill.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1898	
Lillian Malaby.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Louise Halsey.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1892	
Harriet Quillian.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1896	
Emily Gard.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Maggie Brager.....	Hospital cook.....	480	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1903	
Nettie Gard.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1902	
Alice C. Luce.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
Mary J. Phelps.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903	
Lizzie Gollivals.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Thorwald A. Jensen.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	July 30, 1900	
Hugh H. Phelps.....	Carpenter.....	660	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1902	
Omer Bewley.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1903	
Burt Burge.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	July 22, 1901	
<i>Crow Agency, Mont.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leslie Watson.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1896	
W. Q. G. Tucker.....	Physician.....	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1899	
Lucy C. Palmer.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1898	
Maggie Standing.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890	
Mary A. Weber.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1903	
Mary Morgan.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1903	
Jennie L. Burton.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Richard Cummins.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 14, 1900	
Hulldith Watson.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Mary B. McKee.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	April 21, 1903	
Mattie Williams.....	do.....	480	F.	H.	Sept. 9, 1901	
Maggie Farrell.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Mary Barada.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	June 13, 1903	
Florence T. Pifer.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1902	
Cora M. McKnight.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902	
Belle Harber.....	Baker.....	450	F.	W.	May 29, 1900	
Grace P. Blackburn.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1903	
Cordelia Reed.....	Assistant cook.....	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Mark Wolfe.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	H.	Aug. 1, 1900	
<i>Pryor Creek School</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
O. H. Oberlander.....						
Bridget C. Quinn.....	Superintendent and physician.....	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Janette Woodruff.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1903	
John R. Smith.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Anna H. Opdahl.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1903	
Dora Whitfington.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 31, 1899	
Jennie Oberlander.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1892	
	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902	
<i>Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.</i>						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. Thomas Hall.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1899	
Allie E. Busby.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1890	
Jessie S. Rowen.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1901	
Helen C. Sheahan.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1899	
Owen Hiatt.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1902	
M. E. Blanchard.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1887	
Etta J. Doherty.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1902	
Mary C. Brunette.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1902	
Hannah Lonergan.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1883	
Henry St. Pierre.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Charles A. La Croix.....	Laborer.....	500	M.	H.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Louis White Boy.....	Assistant.....	240	M.	I.	June 28, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
HOSPITAL.						
Nellie Barada	Housekeeper.....	\$400	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Jennie La Croix Douglass.	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	H.	Feb. 6, 1903	
<i>Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 2:						
Roderick Marion.	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	M.	H.	Feb. 18, 1901	
Mamie B. Marion.	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
No. 3:						
Wellington Salt ..	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Edith L. Salt	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 4:						
R. P. Higheagle...	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1895	
Louisa Higheagle.	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
<i>Flathead Agency, Mont.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles F. Werner ...	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1899	
Antoinette White ...	Teacher.....	480	F.	I.	Apr. 19, 1902	
Oliver Gebeau	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1901	
Sarah J. Werner	Matron and seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Ada Rice	Cook and laundress	540	F.	I.	May 2, 1895	
<i>Fort Apache Agency.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Kate Lister.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Jean C. Laughlin	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
William A. Lee	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
Cynthia Frakes	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Anna S. Dyson	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1892	
Jessie Ranson	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1900	
Florence Thomas	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1902	
Rebecca Cline	Cook	540	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1892	
<i>Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Bert R. Betz	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Ella H. Gilmore	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Mary M. Dodge	do.....	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
William H. Ledebaeer.	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Phoebe A. Thomas	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
Marie F. Wilda	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1902	
Minnie B. Jacobs	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1903	
Mary E. Garr	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 23, 1899	
Matilda E. Roethliher.	Cook	520	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
John Berlin	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	June 29, 1903	
James B. Knott.....	Laborer.....	p. m. 40	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Horace E. Wilson.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1890	
Tama M. Wilson	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	do	
Helen Primeau	do.....	540	F.	H.	Apr. 17, 1900	
John S. Hagge	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902	
Enola G. A. Cord	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902	
Nora Le Roy	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1903	
Mary A. Sloan	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Laura J. Hagge	Cook	480	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1902	
R. Lloyd Hughes	Engineer	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1903	
Charles Huber.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	H.	do	

Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).

Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).

Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).

Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 350).

Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Michael F. Mineham.	Teacher.....	p.m. \$60	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Anne Mincham ..	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
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:						
Charles W. Hoffman.	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Carloette S. Hoffman.	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
<i>Fort Bidwell School, Cal.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Charles D. Rakestraw.	Superintendent.....	\$1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1893	
Mary H. Manning....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1896	
Harriet M. Chapman.	Matron.....	500	F.	H.	Dec. 21, 1897	
Bessie F. Martin.....	Seamstress and laundress.	500	F.	W.	June 21, 1893	
Daisey Wilson.....	Cook.....	360	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1901	
Robert Bilsborough ..	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	July 9, 1902	
<i>Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.</i>						
Act Feb. 16, 1869 (15 Stat., 676); act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hosea Locke	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1882	
Marie Seamans	Principal teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1898	
Levi Levering	Teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Ida L. Palmer	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1897	
Elmore Little Chief ..	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Drusilla Churchill.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Fannie A. Quillion.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Martha Little Chief.....	.....do.....	480	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Gertrude I. Harper.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	N.	May 5, 1901	
Dorcas J. Harvey.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1895	
Vena B. Levering.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Nancy Wishwop.....	Assistant laundress ..	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Lucinda G. Davids.....	Cook.....	480	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Clarence A. Churchill.	Farmer.....	800	M.	W.	May 14, 1893	
Frank L. Curtis.....	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1900	
Thomas Cosgrove.....	Night watchman.....	360	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
<i>Fort Lapwai Training School, Idaho.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Earl T. McArthur.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
John S. Martin.....	Clerk.....	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
John N. Alley.....	Physician and clerk ..	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1902	
Alice B. Preuss.....	Principal teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1901	
Hallie M. Alley.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Jennie E. Smith.....	.....do.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1902	
Peter J. Johnson.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Emma C. Troutman ..	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901	
Laura Mahin.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1896	
Alice E. Simmons.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Clara L. Stuve.....	Laundress.....	420	F.	W.	May 22, 1900	
Mary C. Osborn.....	Baker.....	400	F.	W.	July 12, 1902	
Lizzie Pike.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Alva C. Shinn.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902	
Joseph T. Glenn.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1894	
Corbett B. Lawyer.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1902	
Andrew J. Montgomery.	Clerk and stenographer.	1,100	M.	W.	Nov. 9, 1898	
<i>Fort Lewis Boarding School, Colo.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Thomas H. Breen.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1883	
John H. Harrison.....	Clerk.....	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1901	
Rose K. Watson.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Martha R. Clarke.....	.....do.....	660	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Jennie T. Breen.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Lewis Boarding School, Colo.—Cont'd.</i>						
Elizabeth Powell.....	Assistant matron.....	\$500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Mary McDonald.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1892	
Frankie Potts.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1892	
Katie Hartnett.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
James A. Smith.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 18, 1894	
Carl Kaselo.....	Tailor.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Jay Duncan.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Edward Slaughter.....	Assistant engineer.....	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
<i>Fort Mohave Boarding School, Ariz.</i>						
Duncan D. McArthur.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	Act May 27, 1892 (32 Stat., 245).
C. Edward Kant.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Edith L. Maddren.....	Physician.....	900	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902	
Omar Bates.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	M.	W.	July 26, 1895	
James W. Reynolds.....	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	May 24, 1900	
Minnie G. Braithwaite.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Daisy D. Kant.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Grace R. Pilcher.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
Madison Bagby.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1902	
Gertrude E. Bates.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Agnes Harris.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	June 3, 1903	
Mollie S. Baker.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1900	
Ida M. Bagby.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1903	
Alice M. Brown.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1902	
Clarence W. Jenkins.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1903	
Jeremiah T. Osborn.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
Jack Chowanna.....	Gardener.....	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Robert A. Smith.....	Engineer.....	840	M.	I.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Jacob Irving.....	Assistant engineer.....	144	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Olean.....	Night watchman.....	p. m. 15	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
<i>Fort Peck Agency, Mont.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Reuben Perry.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1894	
Chester T. Smythe.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902	
Mary M. Donica.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Mary J. Hand.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Ella M. Powless.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary A. Tillish.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Carl H. Wells.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	May 4, 1902	
Harriet A. Spofford.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Hattie J. Hickson.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Eliza Alvares.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Louise Wirth.....	do.....	180	F.	I.	.....do.....	
Adele M. Daniels.....	Nurse.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mary A. Boyer.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1900	
Florence E. Spaford.....	Assistant seamstress.....	180	F.	W.	May 1, 1903	
Bertha Kelley.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1902	
Alpha Ackerman.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	May 6, 1902	
R. V. Wilson.....	Baker.....	500	M.	N.	Mar. 19, 1903	
Effie D. Jones.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1903	
Ella N. Wells.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	W.	May 1, 1903	
D. H. Boyer.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Timothy J. Sullivan.....	Tailor.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1901	
David Hewey.....	Shoe and harnessmaker.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1903	
B. F. Bowden.....	Laborer.....	540	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1902	
William Whitright.....	do.....	400	M.	I.	May 27, 1902	
Harry Hallow.....	Asst. industrial teacher.....	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
<i>Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.</i>						
F. C. Campbell.....	Superintendent.....	1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
M. J. Pleas.....	Clerk.....	900	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Lawrence W. White.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1902	
C. M. Young.....	Disciplinarian.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902	
Ralph F. Stanion.....	Principal teacher.....	840	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Sadie F. Malley.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
Arthur L. Clark.....	do.....	660	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1903	
Cora M. Basset.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1901	
Barbara S. McHargue.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1902	
Henrietta R. Freemont.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
W. E. Thackery.....	Manual training teacher.....	840	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.—Con.</i>						
Cornelia Stroh.....	Matron.....	\$720	F.	W.	July 9, 1895	
Lillie B. Crawford.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Lizzie Hartman.....	do.....	500	F.	I.	Feb. 16, 1903	
Josephine Langley.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1901	
M. Lillian Stanion.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1899	
Clara D. Holt.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	May 7, 1900	
Rhoda Parker.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Anna Daly.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Baptiste Conture.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Harvey Liephart.....	Baker.....	500	M.	W.	Dec. 23, 1899	
Etta De Leeuw.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Lucy A. Blair.....	Assistant cook.....	400	F.	N.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Jos. E. Mountford.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Wm. N. Merrill.....	Carpenter.....	660	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1897	
Wm. J. Peters.....	Tailor.....	660	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Louis Goings.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	660	M.	I.	May 8, 1895	
Christian H. Vollmer.....	Blacksmith.....	660	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902	
Isadore Sausayere.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Mar. 21, 1902	
William Pierce.....	Gardener.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Alfred W. Stedman.....	Engineer.....	660	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
John Minesinger.....	Assistant.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Eddie Gobert.....	Laborer.....	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1903	
<i>Fort Totten Boarding School, N. Dak.</i>						
Charles L. Davis.....	Superintendent.....	1,700	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Frank W. Blake.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890	
Edward L. Swartzlander.	Disciplinarian.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901	
Lawrence W. Pettijohn.	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1902	
Georgia A. Chase.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1901	
Minehaha Thomas.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1900	
Lydia E. Davis.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894	
Laura V. Beashor.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1902	
Lizzie I. Marshall.....	do.....	400	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Effie M. Lugenbeel.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Alice M. Battice.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Josephine Parker.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1900	
Sarah R. Ryder.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Henry O. Sorkness.....	Farmer.....	660	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1903	
Peter Azure.....	Assistant farmer.....	300	M.	I.	June 1, 1903	
Joseph Lipskey.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1899	
John I. Krogness.....	Tailor.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1897	
Gustave Rassknecht.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Mollie Phillips.....	Housekeeper.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1902	
Oliver L. Twist.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1900	
William J. Parker.....	Night watchman.....	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
GREY NUN'S DEPARTMENT OF FORT TOTTEN SCHOOL.						
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 Thuot.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Hannah P. Coughlan.....	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1900	
Mary Bender.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1892	
Alodia Arsenault.....	Seamstress.....	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
Mary Rose Renaud.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Julia Morin.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Nov. 13, 1902	
Albert Peter.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1902	
<i>Fort Yuma Boarding School, Ariz.</i>						
John S. Spear.....	Superintendent.....	1,300	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Clarence H. Jordan.....	Clerk.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1903	
Louisa Wallace.....	Principal teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1891	
Jerdina Faber.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Mary Fennell.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1895	
Elbertas L. Moore.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1892	
Capitola C. Butterfield.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Rosa E. Lee.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Cypriana Norton.....	do.....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Phebe Leaming.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Yuma Boarding School, Ariz.—Con.</i>						
Pearl R. Evans	Laundress	\$500	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1902	
Patrick Escalanti	Baker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Amanda Moore	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1900	
Joseph F. Singleton	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1900	
Guy Gilmore	Laborer	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Joseph T. Escalanti	do.	300	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1902	
<i>Genoa School, Nebr.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
James W. Plake	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1898	
Leo J. Grove	Disciplinarian	800	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Elsbeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1880	
Anna D. Burr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Emma F. Paxton	do.	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Susan E. McKeon	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1895	
Hattie A. Grove	do.	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1900	
Nellie Plake	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Myrtle Louise Parker	do.	480	F.	W.	June 1, 1903	
Abner S. Curtis	Manual training teacher	800	M.	W.	June 20, 1898	
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Josie T. Hurley	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1898	
Hattie B. Roehm	do.	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Fronia Ward	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1893	
Bitha I. Canfield	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1885	
Nancy Renville	Baker	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Lillian E. Fallas	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Lou E. Custis	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Simon Redbird	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1894	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Dec. 31, 1893	
Benson O. Sherman	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	June 11, 1902	
Chas. B. Ward	Gardener	720	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1893	
George B. Johnson	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1875	
Garrett White	Dairyman	600	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Robert Leith	Laborer	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
<i>Grande Ronde School, Oreg.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1884	
Cora B. Egeler	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Julia E. Hyde	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1900	
William 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, 1898	
Abraham Holmes	Assistant	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1902	
<i>Grand Junction, Colo.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Theo. G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1890	
O. C. Keller	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1899	
Herman B. Bull	Physician	500	M.	W.	July 2, 1899	
Walter P. Squires	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1901	
Frank A. Virtue	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Lillian T. Keller	Teacher	660	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Lucy M. Bayles	do.	600	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1903	
Mary H. White	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1900	
Ardelle B. McQuesten	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Sarah E. Kierstead	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1900	
Kate Ritchardson	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1888	
Louisa E. Gates	Laundress	480	F.	N.	Nov. 16, 1900	
Jennie E. Davis	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1903	
Luther E. Potter	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902	
<i>Green Bay Agency, Wis.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Act June 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 127).						
Charles H. Koonz	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Bertha J. Dryer	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Eugenia Fairly	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1899	
Lida B. Clarke	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1902	
Peter Lookaround	Industrial teacher	600	F.	I.	Aug. 29, 1896	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Green Bay Agency, Wis.—Continued.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Augusta Schweers.....	Matron.....	\$660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Margaret J. Thompson.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
Lizzie Lookaround.....	Seamstress.....	520	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1900	
Nora Bays.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1902	
Maye Huntington.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1902	
Josephine C. Satterlee.....	Assistant cook.....	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Johnson E. Adams.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1898	
Louis Skeesicks.....	Night watchman.....	200	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1903	
Leonard Miller.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Dec. 4, 1901	
Moses Kenote.....	Assistant engineer.....	180	M.	I.	Oct. 6, 1902	
Albert G. Tourtillott.....	Teamster.....	400	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
<i>Stockbridge Day School.</i>						
Joseph F. Estes.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1892	Act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stat., 401); act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Anna J. Estes.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
<i>Greneville Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
Charles E. Shell.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Emma H. Paine.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Millicent A. Pope.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Charles M. Trubody.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Ida A. Schell.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Roxy Dexter.....	Assistant matron.....	240	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1902	
Emma L. Trubody.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Mary Jake.....	Laundress.....	240	F.	W.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Ardis Meyer Browne.....	Cook.....	240	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.</i>						
Hervey B. Peairs.....	Superintendent.....	2,000	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1887	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Cyrus R. Dixon.....	Assistant superintendent and physician.....	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1890	
John W. Alder.....	Clerk and treasurer out-going system.....	1,400	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1879	
Charles C. Seewir.....	Assistant clerk.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
George Shawnee.....	.....do.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Peter Gokey.....	.....do.....	300	M.	I.	June 16, 1903	
Dennison Wheelock.....	Assistant disciplinarian.....	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Ed Shields.....	Disciplinarian.....	900	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Herbert A. Clark.....	Principal teacher.....	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1902	
U. S. G. Plank.....	Assistant principal teacher.....	800	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1897	
Wilson G. Pike.....	Normal teacher.....	840	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1901	
Lovilla L. Mack.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Elizabeth Hellawell.....	.....do.....	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Ada Brewer.....	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Eva Wentworth.....	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Emma Loomis.....	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Amelia D. McMichael.....	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1900	
Sadie F. Robertson.....	.....do.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902	
Mary H. Eberhardt.....	.....do.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1902	
Rose E. Burnett.....	Assistant teacher.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Sadie Geboe.....	.....do.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Ruth Tourtillott.....	.....do.....	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Mae McCauley.....	.....do.....	300	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Alexina F. Griffith.....	Kindergartner.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1898	
Lissa M. Olson Tucker.....	Music teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Ed Shields.....	Disciplinarian.....	900	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Charles F. Fitzgerald.....	Manual training teacher.....	900	M.	I.	Oct. 11, 1902	
Florence Teter.....	Matron.....	840	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1895	
Annie Beaulieu.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Lillian B. Adams.....	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 5, 1899	
Nellie M. Noyes.....	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1896	
Rosie Rock.....	.....do.....	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Bessie Wilde.....	.....do.....	300	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1893	
Emily L. Johnson.....	Cooking teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 9, 1887	
Louise H. Klein.....	Nurse.....	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—Con.</i>						
Mattie Rion	Hospital cook.....	\$480	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1900	
Katherine L. Keck	Sewing teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1902	
Ida G. McAllister.....	Stewardess.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1900	
Netta Allison.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1901	
Mittie I. Taylor.....	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1900	
Laura Taylor.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Eva Anderson.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
May Herron.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Nicholas J. Baker.....	Baker.....	500	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
May Murphy.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1902	
Ella Mason.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Richard O. Hoyt.....	Farmer.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Donald MacArthur.....	Dairyman.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1895	
Peter Verne.....	Teamster.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
William D. Gates.....	Carpenter.....	740	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Patricia Lugo.....	Assistant carpenter.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
William H. Lowe.....	Tailor.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Ludwig A. Mauglitz.....	Shoemaker.....	600	M.	W.	May 20, 1902	
David Cocklin.....	Harness maker.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901	
Christian Kaufman.....	Wagon maker.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1900	
Helen W. Ball.....	Printer.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Pearl Mayes.....	Assistant printer and librarian.	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1900	
William A. Opperman.....	Painter.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Samuel T. Woods.....	Blacksmith.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 20, 1902	
Edwin F. Walter.....	Mason.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1902	
George La Motte.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Dec. 13, 1903	
Edgar M. Goss.....	Gardener.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1892	
Edward S. Meairs.....	Engineer.....	900	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900	
James Oliver.....	Assistant engineer.....	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Charles B. Wilson.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Winston Z. McKean.....	Assistant farmer.....	720	M.	W.	June 17, 1902	
Myra M. McKean.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
<i>Hayward Boarding School, Wis.</i>						
William A. Light.....	Superintendent.....	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Edmund E. Perry.....	Principal teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1902	
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	
Hattie E. Simmons.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1895	
Rose Setter.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1901	
Rachel L. Kidwell.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1903	
Mamie Noble.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1900	
Sarah I. Sampson.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Mary Farley.....	Cook.....	400	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1903	
Rebecca Lonestar.....	Baker and assistant cook.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902	
James E. Simmons.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1903	
Egbert C. Jenner.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Willis F. Buck.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901	
John H. Lonestar.....	Night watchman.....	280	M.	I.	Jan. 9, 1903	
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank Kyselka.....	Superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Jesse E. Tyler.....	Principal teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1898	
Emma O. Hoff.....	Teacher.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Emma R. Hillis.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Frank J. Gehringer.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1894	
David M. Masten.....	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	July 21, 1902	
Anna McDermott.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1899	
Ella M. Newcomb.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Della Randall.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Matilda Kruger.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	H.	May 4, 1895	
Leanora Elrod.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	June 10, 1903	
Emma A. Gehringer.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1902	
Jane Spinks.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1893	
Jesse J. Hawkins.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	July 28, 1902	
Harry Shoemaker.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	300	M.	I.	Feb. 26, 1903	
Jerry Black.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Herbert H. Johnson	Superintendent	\$1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1896	
Olive Lambert	Matron	540	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1894	
Edward C. Wagner	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Dec. 26, 1902	
L. F. Wiecking	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901	
<i>Kiowa Agency, Okla.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Julian W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1886	
George W. Wimberly	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Leslie Ticeahki	Disciplinarian	240	M.	I.	Apr. 25, 1903	
Emma D. White	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1903	
Mary E. Dawes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Adelia L. Strong	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Blanche A. Silcott	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1896	
William M. Holland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 8, 1895	
Anna M. Mendenhall	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Anna M. Walters	Seamstress	520	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle K. Brown	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1898	
Kate Dagness	Baker	480	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1897	
Belle Carson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1875	
Charles Istee	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	Feb. 3, 1903	
William H. Jones	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1902	
Bob Taylor	Assistant	240	M.	I.	June 2, 1903	
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Willard S. Campbell	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1901	
Ella Burton	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1891	
Libbie C. Stanley	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Sara J. Porter	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1901	
Otilia Kessel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
John R. Porterfield	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1890	
Nannie E. Sheddan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1882	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1890	
Maggie A. Drew	do.	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Mary E. Canby	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Eloise B. Reese	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	July 17, 1901	
Maggie Sharp	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1900	
Homer J. Seger	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Samuel E. Canby	Baker	500	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Sarah M. Dickens	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1901	
Fannie A. Mayes	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Wm. D. Breuninger	Farmer	600	M.	I.	July 15, 1900	
Dennis B. Grant	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
Charlotte D. Breuninger	Assistant	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
RAINY MOUNTAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
May Wright	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902	
Mary M. Shirk	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Alfred M. Dunn	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Louise B. Warner	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1900	
Sophie E. Picard	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Oct. 26, 1898	
Madeline Jaeger	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1899	
Maggie A. Young	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 22, 1902	
Elizabeth Scheppey	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1902	
Ada G. Whicker	Baker	360	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1903	
Frank Rabbitaille	Assistant	300	M.	I.	May 12, 1899	
Henry O. Burke	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Dec. 24, 1902	
<i>Klamath Agency, Oreg.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Eagan	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1888	
Shirley R. Cragg	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1901	
William T. Vaughan	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1903	
Samuel La Pointe	Assistant teacher	540	M.	H.	Dec. 11, 1900	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Klamath Agency, Oreg.—Cont'd.						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Mamie Robinson	Matron	\$660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Sarah A. Dunlap	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1903	
Emily Staiger	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1899	
Edith May Elliott	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1902	
Mary G. Whitley	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 22, 1903	
Winfield E. Jackson	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Marion F. Loosley	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1902	
Harry Wilson	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 5, 1902	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 21, 1897	
Anna B. Gould	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	June 8, 1889	
Jno. S. C. Spickerman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1902	
John F. Brown	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 4, 1901	
Lizzie E. Egbert	Matron	520	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Sadie Gidley	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1901	
Bessie McKenzie	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Marsyllo Smith	Laundress	500	M.	H.	July 1, 1900	
Harriet Brown	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1893	
Hiram Villard	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
J. Russell Elliott	School clerk	720	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1901	
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Henry J. Phillips	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1890	
Lewis L. Brink	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1903	
Ada M. Turner	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Cynthia E. Webster	do.	480	F.	I.	Aug. 27, 1898	
Elizabeth Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Charles J. Marksman	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Sept. 3, 1902	
Mary J. Paquette	Matron	600	F.	I.	Mar. 14, 1896	
Jane Johnson	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Eva Greenwood	Nurse	600	F.	N.	Feb. 25, 1903	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Anna B. Grieshammer	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Agnes Rummel	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1896	
Celicia Metoxen	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	May 2, 1901	
Silas E. Crandall	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1893	
Peter Paquette	Farmer	800	M.	I.	July 11, 1895	
Eugene E. Grieshammer	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1901	
Walter S. Lockhart	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 4, 1902	
Edith A. Fries	School clerk	840	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1894	
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	
Normantown:						
Emily E. Trulson	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	May 1, 1903	
Grand Portage:						
Walter B. Phillips	do.	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899	
Hannah M. Phillips	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Red Cliff:						
Seraphica Reineck	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Aug. 25, 1896	
Victoria Steidl	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Odanah:						
Macaria Murphy	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Clarissima Walsh	Assistant teacher	p.m. 48	F.	W.	do	
Nett Lake:						
John S. Williams	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1903	
Number 3:						
Sister Arsenia	do.	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Sister Nepomuka	Assistant teacher	p.m. 45	F.	W.	do	

Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Leech Lake Agency, Minn.</i>						Act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 42); act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leonidas M. Hardin..	Superintendent and physician.	\$1,300	M.	W.	May 19, 1893	
Emma A. Glavin	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1902	
Maud R. Brackney	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1902	
Louis C. Uram	Industrial teacher	500	M.	H.	Jan. 19, 1902	
Carrie E. Wicks	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1901	
Lena James	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Jan. 22, 1903	
Olga O. Koerner	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 3, 1903	
Ellen King	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1902	
Nancy J. Hutson	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 12, 1903	
Hugh James	Laborer	400	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1903	
George Lyons	do.....	240	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1903	
FIELD SERVICE.						
William Ballenger	Clerk	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Ida H. Bonga	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1900	
Charlotte Bonga	Cook and laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1902	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles L. Davis	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie G. Daniel	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Dora Porterfield	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1902	
James A. Oates	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1900	
Mary La Page	Matron	500	F.	H.	Sept. 17, 1900	
Daisie M. Oates	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901	
Bertha McCandless	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 13, 1902	
Gertrude Olson	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 10, 1900	
Mable C. Cunningham	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 14, 1903	
Addison C. Goddard	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1902	
CROSS LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John Morrison	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	H.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Martin D. Archiquette	Teacher	480	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Robert G. Ledeboer	Industrial teacher	500	M.	H.	May 21, 1893	
Edith C. Morrison	Matron	400	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Flora May Archiquette	Seamstress	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Susan Sayers	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Frances McGillis	Cook	300	F.	H.	May 14, 1903	
CASS LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Benjamin Caswell	Principal teacher	720	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Lloyd Brown	Industrial teacher	500	M.	I.	Apr. 25, 1903	
Jerusha Cornelius	Matron and seamstress..	400	F.	I.	Mar. 26, 1902	
Leila Caswell	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Mary Pemberton	Cook	300	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1903	
BENA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Henry W. Warren	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Helena B. Warren	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1896	
Loma Lambert	Matron	480	F.	H.	Dec. 14, 1901	
Fannie Boutwell	Seamstress	300	F.	H.	Feb. 3, 1903	
Maggie Guyon	Laundress	300	F.	I.	May 1, 1902	
Martha Boyzel	Cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1903	
W. S. Whitenack	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
<i>Lemhi Agency, Idaho</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Edwin M. Yearian	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1897	
Henry M. Virtue	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1900	
James P. Sherman	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1900	
Mary E. Collins	Matron	520	F.	W.	June 5, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.	
<i>Lemhi Agency, Idaho—Continued.</i>							
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.							
Frances C. Paine.....	Seamstress.....	\$400	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1902	Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 895).	
Lizzie Moore.....	Cook and laundress.....	520	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1900		
Annie Quintembabbie.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Sept. 22, 1902		
James M. Dysart.....	Laborer.....	500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902		

<i>Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.</i>							
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
David U. Betts.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	May 6, 1896	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).	
Sarah C. Ream.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1897		
Emma C. Betts.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1893		
Isabel J. MacRoy.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901		
Robert J. Bauman.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1902		
Bertha I. Pursley.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1901		
Millie A. Monroe.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1898		
Mary Gillen.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1903		
Bessie Lindburg.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1892		
Anna Parmeter.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1898		
Katherine B. Frazier.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1902		
George Hill.....	Farmer.....	480	M.	H.	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.</i>							
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
James A. Carroll.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1895	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).	
Clarence R. Jefferis.....	Financial clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902		
Eloise A. Carroll.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1900		
Amelia B. Thomas.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899		
Walter P. Hedges.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898		
Louise D. Peake.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	May 4, 1900		
Josephine Truckey.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897		
Mary F. Bourassa.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1902		
Alexander H. Womack.....	Carpenter.....	840	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1900		

<i>Mission Tule River Agency, Cal.</i>							
DAY SCHOOL.							
Agua Caliente: J. H. Babbitt.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).	
Coahuila: Stephen Waggoner.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1893		
C. J. Waggoner.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898		
La Jolla: Leonidas Swain.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1898		
Minnie E. Swain.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	..do		
Martinez: James B. Royce.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902		
Bonnie V. Royce.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	..do		
Mesa Grande: Amos R. Frank.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1902		
May Frank.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902		
Pechanga: Belle Dean.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895		
Georgie Dean.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897		
Potrero: Sarah E. Gilman.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1888		
Victoria Miguel.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1897		
Rincon: Ora M. Salmons.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886		
Terricina Calac.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899		
Saboba: Will H. Stanley.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1900		
May Stanley.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	..do		

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Mission Tule River Agency, Cal.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Tule River:						
William J. Snowden.	Teacher.....	p.m. \$72	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Edna M. Snowden	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
<i>Moapa River Indians, Nev.</i>						
William C. Sharpe....	Industrial teacher.....	840	M.	W.	July 12, 1894	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
<i>Moqui (Hopi) Training School, Ariz.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Charles E. Burton....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895	
Ella L. Burton.....	Financial clerk.....	840	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1901	
Edward G. Murtaugh.	Physician.....	1,100	M.	W.	June 1, 1900	
Charles W. Higham....	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900	
Mabel S. Murtaugh....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1892	
.....do.....	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1899	
Arthur B. Commons....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Bertha Commons.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1891	
Mabelle S. Chapman....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 30, 1902	
Alice C. Peairs.....	.....do.....	480	F.	W.	May 11, 1899	
Mary T. Hill.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Elizabeth A. Hall.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1903	
Herman C. Haffner....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1903	
Peter Stanfer.....	General mechanic.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1902	
Willie.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	July 20, 1901	
Sam.....	Stableman.....	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Edward Cosehmytena....	Assistant.....	240	M.	I.	May 1, 1903	
Charlie Homehongeava	.....do.....	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1903	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Oraibi:						
John L. Ballenger.....	Principal teacher.....	p.m. 84	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Miltona M. Keith.....	Assistant teacher.....	p.m. 54	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Daisy M. Harris.....	.....do.....	p.m. 48	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Laura B. Ballenger....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Mina Coochmoenim....	Cook and laundress.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1902	
Polacca:						
Glen C. Lawrence.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Mary Lawrence.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Second Mesa:						
Andrew H. Viets.....	Principal teacher.....	p.m. 84	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1900	
Emily J. Viets.....	Assistant teacher.....	p.m. 54	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Fasquala Anderson....	.....do.....	p.m. 54	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Maude Japaba.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1903	
J. Grace Viets.....	Cook and laundress.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
<i>Morris School, Minn.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
John B. Brown.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	June 12, 1894	
Katie A. Veix.....	Clerk.....	480	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Laura M. Keller.....	Principal teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1902	
Mildred B. Collins....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1890	
Lenna M. Mead.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Etta Knickerbocker....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1892	
Laura M. Peckham.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Luey Jobin.....	.....do.....	300	F.	I.	Jan. 14, 1902	
Joseph B. Felix.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Nov. 4, 1902	
Ida A. Persons.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1902	
Elizabeth Williams....	Laundress.....	480	F.	I.	June 1, 1903	
Mattie Boileau.....	Baker.....	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Nellie Oliver.....	Cook.....	500	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1901	
Oscar H. Boileau.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902	
Carl P. Wolfe.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 6, 1902	
Louis Felix.....	Engineer.....	600	M.	I.	May 23, 1903	
William T. Sobey.....	Band instructor.....	300	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1902	
<i>Mount Pleasant School, Mich.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
E. C. Nardin.....	Superintendent.....	1,700	M.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Fred W. Parsons.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Mount Pleasant School, Mich.—Cont'd.</i>						
Lydia E. Kaup	Principal teacher	\$720	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1897	
Anna R. Frey	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
Helena Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Susie McDougall	do	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ellen F. Burden	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1901	
Samuel Gruett	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Clara J. Nardin	Matron	660	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1902	
Emma E. Ely	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Sarah A. Williams	do	300	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1899	
Elizabeth L. Craig	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1895	
Jennie Pierce	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1903	
Sarah A. Wyman	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1896	
Emma L. Parsons	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1902	
Louisa Ross	Baker	200	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1903	
Anna C. Lynch	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1902	
Daniel Bennett	Assistant farmer	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
Henry Ross	Assistant carpenter	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Engebrikt Erickson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1901	
Henry Strong	Night watchman	400	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
James C. Freeman	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Joseph Wakefield	Assistant engineer	480	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1900	
BAY MILLS DAY SCHOOL.						
Walter G. West	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Gertrude West	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	July 6, 1896	
<i>Navaho Agency, N. Mex.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Jacob C. Levensgood ..	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898	
Philip H. Sayles	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Mary A. Reason	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1892	
Sallie H. Snow	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Lenore K. Bost	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1902	
Mary C. Burton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Mary E. Keough	Matron	660	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Matilda Preston	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	May 11, 1903	
Emma B. Roberts	do	500	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1902	
Lucy E. Morris	Nurse	660	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1900	
Maggie Keough	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Maggie A. John	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1902	
Lotta C. Higley	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 29, 1900	
Nannie B. Sayles	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 5, 1901	
Margaret O. Heinz	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1901	
Claude Haven	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1901	
Jose L. Preston	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1902	
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 27, 1891	
Eugene R. Ferguson	Engineer	900	M.	W.	June 13, 1903	
LITTLE WATER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Emma De Vore	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1893	
Agnes A. Brownlee	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902	
Lizzie Sheets	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1903	
Joel W. Tyndall	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Anna E. Lininger	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1901	
Myrtle Sargeant	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1902	
Louise M. Stein	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1902	
Anna I. Brownlee	Cook	480	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1903	
<i>Neah Bay Agency, Wash.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
W. H. Winship	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Jennie Markishtum	Assistant teacher	p.m. 40	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Ollie Williams	Assistant	p.m. 10	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
QUILEUTE DAY SCHOOL.						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Stanley Gray	Assistant	p.m. 10	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	

Act May 27, 1902
(32 Stat., 245).

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(32 Stat., 245).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Nevada Agency, Nev.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Fred B. Sprigg	Superintendent	\$1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1896	
Mabel Benedict	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1894	
Jeanette M. Buckles	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Almira M. Fowler	Matron	520	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1902	
Cora M. Combs	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1900	
Leota Hoch	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1900	
James A. McDonald	Engineer	840	M.	W.	May 24, 1900	
Sarah Holbrook	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Russell Ratliff	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1898	
Ida G. McTavish	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
John Lemieux	Industrial teacher	360	M.	I.	June 26, 1899	
Laura H. Ratliff	Matron	500	F.	W.	June 1, 1898	
Mary M. Bear	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Sept. 26, 1902	
Nora Ferguson	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Lou Sivile	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1902	
Jennie L. Pones	Cook	420	F.	W.	May 23, 1903	
William M. Gaddis	Farmer	600	M.	W.	May 26, 1903	
Jessie V. Shearer	School clerk	900	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1899	
WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.						
E. B. Atkinson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Ada Zimmerman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1894	
Sarah M. Atkinson	do.	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Albert J. Florea	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Sarah H. Chapin	Matron	520	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Lucy A. Guthrie	Assistant matron	420	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Mary A. Seward	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1903	
Emma E. Vanderheyden.	Laundress	420	F.	I.	Dec. 8, 1901	
Minnie A. Houston	Cook	420	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1902	
Clyde M. Canfield	Engineer and carpenter.	660	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
<i>Oneida Agency, Wis.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Joseph C. Hart	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1893	
Ed. H. Krueger	Financial clerk	840	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1903	
Lucy P. Hart	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1887	
Ellen B. Riley	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Alice Cornelius	do.	600	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Inez E. Pope	do.	540	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901	
Clarence A. Perry	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899	
Henry W. Smith	Assistant industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Bertha A. Macy	Matron	660	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1899	
Pearl Martin	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901	
Hattie Metoxen	do.	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Cassie Denny	do.	240	F.	I.	Jan. 3, 1903	
Laura E. Curtis	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1902	
Orra G. Hesse	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 26, 1901	
Nancy Saunooke	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Catharine A. Hoeflein	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Lavinia Doxtater	Baker	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Emma F. Smith	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Phoebe Stevens	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
William Elsenpeter	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Milo O. Casebere	Engineer	780	M.	W.	Jan. 27, 1901	
James W. Silas	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1902	
DAY SCHOOL.						
Mary E. Bonifant	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1894	
<i>Osage Agency, Okla.</i>						Treaty June 2, 1825 (7 Stats., 240).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	
Henry J. Barnes	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Osage Agency, Okla—Continued.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Anna Sheridan.....	Teacher.....	\$660	F.	W.	Aug. 2, 1895	
Mary V. Rice.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Nell Leonard.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Mary B. Yates.....	Music teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1893	
Thomas E. Walker.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	H.	July 1, 1881	
Mary R. Bean.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1893	
Anna Hauck.....	Assistant matron.....	520	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Luradell Lepsey.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Mary A. Haus.....	do.....	400	F.	I.	Jan. 14, 1902	
Mary E. Fallon.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1900	
Margaret Wells.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Rose Talley.....	Assistant seamstress.....	400	F.	H.	Oct. 9, 1899	
Ida Luppy.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lena Nevitt.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	H.	Sept. 2, 1899	
Monroe Harris.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	M.	H.	June 2, 1902	
Myrtle N. Overstreet.....	do.....	240	F.	W.	June 9, 1903	
Peter O. Martinez.....	Baker.....	360	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Annie C. Crawford.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	May 22, 1903	
Marion V. Krepps.....	Assistant cook.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1902	
Minnie F. Lynch.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	May 9, 1903	
Gasper Edwards.....	Farmer.....	900	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1898	
Lewellyn J. Stratton.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Philip J. O'Neill.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1895	
Harry A. Shuyler.....	Assistant engineer.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1903	
Arthur D. Walter.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	do.....	
<i>Kaw Boarding School.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Elmira R. Grearson.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1892	
Carrie H. Watson.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Alvena E. Wiemann.....	Seamstress.....	400	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1892	
Lizzie Orme.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902	
Harriet J. Henry.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	June 3, 1903	
John W. Gostin.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	June 20, 1900	
Mack Johnson.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
<i>Pawnee Training School, Okla.</i>						Treaty Sept. 24, 1857 (11 Stat., 729); act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
George I. Harvey.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1900	
Lemuel J. Hancock.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902	
Mary H. Baird.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Emma L. McCord.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Thomas J. Stack.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1902	
Lewis Gibbs.....	Assistant industrial teacher.....	300	M.	I.	June 12, 1903	
Bertha L. Quigg.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1893	
Ruth A. Gibbs.....	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1903	
Anna Kitchell.....	do.....	400	F.	I.	May 12, 1903	
Emma Yound.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Aug. 8, 1901	
Ella R. Brinker.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Ida E. Rischard.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Elizabeth Divine.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Sept. 24, 1901	
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	
<i>Perris School, Cal</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Harwood Hall.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
H. E. Mitchell.....	Clerk.....	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1889	
Sallie B. Neal.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1893	
Calla J. Westfall.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	May 13, 1901	
Joseph Scholder.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Martha A. Freeland.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1901	
Eleanor E. Gunston.....	Assistant matron.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1902	
Lucy English.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Laura M. Armstrong.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899	
Olive Vinson.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 14, 1902	
John Pugh.....	Shoe and harnessmaker.....	360	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1899	
James A. Kearney.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 20, 1902	
Ignacio Casto.....	Assistant.....	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Lida Bartholow.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Phoenix School, Ariz.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	\$2,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1893	
Robert M. Cousar	Assistant superintendent.	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 2, 1885	
Frederic Snyder	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary B. Smith	Assistant clerk	720	F.	W.	June 2, 1902	
James E. Kennedy	do.	660	M.	W.	Apr. 16, 1902	
Burton B. Custer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	May 30, 1890	
John Teeple	Assistant disciplinarian.	500	M.	H.	June 4, 1902	
Flora V. Harvey	Principal teacher	1,200	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Emma D. Johnson	Teacher	900	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Arthur L. Higgins	do.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Gussie Stocker	do.	800	F.	W.	May 19, 1893	
Florence Noland	do.	800	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1892	
Mary R. Sanderson	do.	720	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Addie Beaver	do.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mae S. Glase	do.	720	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1900	
Irene Campbell	do.	660	F.	I.	Sept. 5, 1901	
Lorena B. Adamson	do.	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Mary S. Brown	do.	660	F.	W.	May 23, 1902	
Fannie R. Clements	do.	660	F.	W.	Mar. 31, 1903	
Moses Friedman	Sloyd teacher	840	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1901	
August F. Duclos	Superintendent of industries.	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maurice E. Peaisis	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 17, 1900	
Charlotte B. Snyder	Matron	840	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1894	
Kate E. Custer	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	May 30, 1892	
Emma Monroe	do.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Annie H. Ridenour	do.	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1897	
Ivah H. Babcock	do.	500	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1899	
Edwin E. Santoe	do.	240	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1902	
Emma R. Shannon	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	June 5, 1903	
Edith M. Robinson	Nurse	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Eliza Mathews	Seamstress	660	F.	W.	May 15, 1887	
Lizzie M. Higgins	Assistant seamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1889	
Bertha Hagen	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902	
Nellie Valenzuela	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Celestina Martinez	do.	240	F.	I.	Mar. 29, 1902	
John E. Olson	Baker	500	M.	W.	June 9, 1903	
Annie E. Hoffman	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Anand Chingren	Assistant cook	600	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1903	
Merrill M. Griffith	Printer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1902	
Ralph Chaplin	Dairyman	720	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1900	
Albert G. Mathews	Farmer	750	M.	W.	May 15, 1887	
Thomas F. Percival	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	July 18, 1900	
John Dodson	Assistant carpenter	240	M.	I.	Mar. 2, 1903	
Louis L. Hagen	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Dec. 5, 1899	
T. Nelson	Assistant tailor	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Charles E. Orr	Shoehand harness maker.	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Francis Mansfield	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Charles Smith	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1901	
Alfred W. Skinner	Wagon maker	720	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1900	
Willie M. Cohea	Gardener	720	M.	W.	May 7, 1903	
Jesse W. Springborg	Engineer	900	M.	W.	June 2, 1903	
Lee C. Kennedy	Assistant engineer	500	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Frank A. Hamblin	Tinner	720	M.	W.	Dec. 24, 1902	
Charles A. Ickel	Laborer	600	M.	W.	May 7, 1903	
Herbert L. Sanderson	do.	500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
<i>Pierce School, S. Dak.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Wilson H. Cox	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Raymond Walter	Clerk	840	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1899	
Ella G. King	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1901	
Harry C. Green	do.	540	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1901	
Charles S. Glessner	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1901	
Lizzie Bassett Green	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Jennie M. Wells	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Alvena Muhmel	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1900	
David N. McCluer	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Aug. 20, 1902	
Charles B. Green	Laborer	400	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1902	
<i>Pima Agency, Ariz.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James B. Alexander	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893	
James R. Meskimons	Assistant superintendent.	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pima Agency, Ariz.—Continued.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
William Hackendorf	Teacher	\$720	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1901	
Laura Howe	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1898	
Melissa Hicks	do	600	F.	W.	May 3, 1892	
Stella Rank	do	540	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Jessie Chapman	do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Cyrus Sun	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1902	
Minnie M. Meskimons	Matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1900	
Anna C. Bullard	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1901	
Caroline O. McCandless.	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Mary E. Dennis	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Maggie A. Landers	Laundress	520	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1900	
Adam Gaston	Baker	500	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Florida H. Haynes	Cook	540	F.	W.	June 4, 1899	
Juan Enos	Laborer	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Ephraim P. Higgins	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Antonio B. Juan	Shoe and harness maker	500	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Peleg G. Kimey	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	June 3, 1899	
Chester A. Bickford.	Gardener	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Carl Smart.	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Frank Coddington	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Thomas Allison	Assistant engineer	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Blackwater:						
Hugh Patton	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Lottie Patton	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Casa Blanca:						
Lewis D. Nelson	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Mary J. Nelson	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Gila Crossing:						
Rich'd T. Rhoades	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
Louella Rhoades	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Salt River:						
Howard Peabody	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1903	
Bessie F. Archibald	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1903	
Lehi:						
Louis L. Meeker	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1894	
Laura A. Meeker	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maricopa:						
Sam'l. S. Townsley	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
Lutie B. Murphy	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	
William Balmer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Claude C. Covey	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900	
Wm. C. Garrett	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1889	
M. A. Harrington	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
Edith M. Smith	do	540	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1901	
Mary F. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Julia M. Funk	Matron	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Berthe B. Spooner	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1901	
Addie Butler	do	400	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Bessie Oakland	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Cecilia Armstrong	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	July 14, 1902	
Emma B. Hubbard	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Julia Montileau	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1901	
Spencer Smith	Baker	500	M.	I.	Apr. 20, 1901	
Minnie May	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1895	
Lillie Allman	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Jan. 5, 1903	
Fred. R. Brown	Farmer	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1903	
Andrew Nelson	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1903	
Sam Deon	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	July 7, 1897	
Andrew Knife	Night watchman	400	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Strawder J. McNeill	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	July 24, 1902	
Paul H. E. Molzahn	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1899	
Frank L. Morrison	Assistant engineer	540	M.	I.	Oct. 7, 1901	
Frank L. Hubbard	Assistant	500	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	

Act Mar. 2, 1899
(25 Stat., 895).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
James J. Duncan	Inspector	\$1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1894	
Clifford Seeley Page..	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1901	
No. 2:						
Clarence Three Stars.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1901	
Jennie Three Stars.....	Housekeeper	300	F.	I.	.....do	
No. 3:						
E. W. Truitt.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1898	
Mary E. Truitt.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894	
No. 4:						
S. A. M. Young.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1900	
Ennie Young.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do	
No. 5:						
Thomas J. Jackson.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1899	
Zenia Jackson.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1901	
No. 6:						
Geo. W. Robbins.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1901	
Mollie H. Robbins.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do	
No. 7:						
E. M. Keith.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1884	
Maggie G. Keith.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 8:						
Charles 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. 5, 1900	
No. 11:						
Charles A. Barker.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Maude Moore Barker.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do	
No. 12:						
J. H. Holland.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Francis Holland.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do	
No. 13:						
Charles 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. 15:						
Charles A. Dean.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Maria J. Dean.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
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 22, 1903	
Effie E. Harman.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do	
No. 18:						
Thomas J. Hunt.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Nellie T. Hunt.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	May 5, 1902	
No. 19:						
Herbert Tullsen.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 11, 1900	
Juna A. Tullsen.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1901	
No. 20:						
J. M. Corbin.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1891	
Martha A. Corbin.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 21:						
Guy A. Morey.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1892	
Nellie S. Morey.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1902	
No. 22:						
Morton E. Bradford.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Fannie Bradford.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1894	
No. 23:						
Ward A. Butcher.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1901	
May Butcher.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1900	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
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.	Aug. 24, 1902	
No. 27:						
J. W. Lewis.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	I.	May 6, 1897	
Ida Lewis.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 28:						
William A. Root.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898	
Josephine T. Root.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	May 12, 1899	
No. 29:						
Edward Truman.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Emma L. Truman.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 31:						
Laban C. Sherry.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 19, 1902	
Amy Sherry.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 32:						
W. M. Robertson.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	H.	Oct. 1, 1884	
A. A. Robertson.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	H.	July 1, 1885	
<i>Pipestone Boarding School, Minn.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
DeWitt S. Harris.....	Superintendent.....	1,800	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1892	
Lucy N. Jones.....	Clerk.....	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Etta Hynes.....	Principal teacher.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1898	
Sylvia A. Kneeland.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1898	
Rose S. Cameron.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1903	
Carrie C. Ellis.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1891	
Isabella M. McGonigle.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1902	
Margaret J. Gutelius.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1893	
Lucy C. Young.....	Laundress.....	420	F.	W.	Aug. 22, 1902	
Gertrude Bonser.....	Cook.....	400	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
James Yott.....	Tailor.....	500	M.	I.	May 20, 1903	
Wm. W. Coffey.....	Fireman.....	240	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1903	
BIRCH COOLEY DAY.						
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	
<i>Fonca, Oto, etc., Agency, Okla.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Dora N. Odekirk.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Florence E. Culver.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1902	
Helen M. Colville.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Henry F. Furry.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1891	
Jennie Gray.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Belle Furry.....	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Fannie Hageman.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Susie Crow.....	Assistant seamstress.....	180	F.	I.	Jan. 18, 1900	
Ann W. Hammack.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894	
Julia Zane.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Horace Warrior.....	Baker.....	400	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1902	
Edith Dodson.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1896	
George A. Haas.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1892	
OTO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Rudolf C. Baird.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 16, 1902	
Wilbur Johnson.....	Assistant farmer.....	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
TONKAWA DAY SCHOOL.						
Adelia M. S. Forrester.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 50	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
POTAWATOMI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George L. Williams...	Superintendent.....	\$1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
Thomas Richey	Assistant superintendent.	900	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Sarah E. Sample	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899	
Kate W. Hartsell	Assistant teacher.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Joseph Saunooke	Industrial teacher.....	500	M.	I.	Oct. 6, 1902	
Mary J. Young	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1890	
Caroline Cole	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1898	
Hattie Winney	Seamstress.....	500	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Mary Lasley	Laundress.....	420	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Arrilda Perry	Cook.....	420	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1901	
Isadore Nadeau	Farmer.....	600	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Elnora Jamison	Assistant.....	180	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1902	
Susie E. Hines	School clerk.....	720	F.	I.	Nov. 5, 1895	
SAUK AND FOX DAY SCHOOL.						
David W. Gilliland...	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Oliver C. Edwards ...	Superintendent.....	840	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1893	
Alta L. Handley	Teacher.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1900	
Carrie Hadden	do.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902	
Emma J. Pierson	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1894	
Anna H. Lasley	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	I.	Oct. 20, 1902	
Annie M. Schaefer	Seamstress.....	360	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Fannie M. Hogan	Laundress.....	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Jennie E. Mahon	Cook.....	360	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1902	
John McVay	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1902	
Susie E. Hines	Clerk.....	720	F.	I.	Nov. 5, 1898	
GREAT NEMAHA DAY SCHOOL.						
Belle Steele	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1899	
<i>Puyallup Boarding School, Wash.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Frank Terry	Superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	May 14, 1892	
Ida McQuesten	Principal teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1898	
Laura E. Terry	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1893	
William Hunt	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Cora M. Embree	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1903	
Kate D. Ayers	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901	
Edna Embree	Laundress.....	420	F.	W.	May 18, 1903	
Mary J. Embree	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	July 22, 1902	
Louis Preuss	Farmer.....	660	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
James P. Bales	Carpenter.....	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Frederick Freeman	Tailor.....	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Davis	Night watchman.....	500	M.	W.	June 18, 1893	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Chehalis:						
Karl E. Enteman..	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1903	
Jamestown:						
Johnson Williams.	do.....	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Port Gamble:						
Sarah E. Clawson.	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 25, 1903	
Quinalt:						
Norman S. Richards.	do.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 7, 1903	
Skokomish:						
Andrew P. Peterson.	do.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Rapid City School, S. Dak.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Sam B. Davis.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Florence Davis.....	Clerk.....	660	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elsie O. Ewing.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Mary A. Cook.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1902	
Albert C. Hiatt.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 3, 1903	
E. O. Stillwell.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Rosa Bourassa.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Flora J. Hoff.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1902	
Lizzie Hill.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	Jan. 3, 1903	
Clara Ramlose.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	June 10, 1903	
Josiah Charles.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
George A. Robinson.....	Fireman.....	540	M.	I.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Lawrence Industrious.....	Assistant.....	300	M.	I.	Oct. 31, 1902	
<i>Rice Station Boarding School, Talklat, Ariz.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Robert A. Cochran.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895	
James W. Balmer.....	Clerk.....	840	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1899	
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	
Mary R. Pollock.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1892	
Charles Picard.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1901	
Elsie B. Cochran.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Margaret Nessel.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Agnes C. Norman.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1902	
Margaret M. Mitchell.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903	
Lula Wilson.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Mar. 3, 1903	
Theresa C. Furlong.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1900	
Clara M. Gardener.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	June 23, 1894	
James C. Cashen.....	Baker.....	480	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
Maggie M. Carroll.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1899	
Lottie Peacock.....	Assistant cook.....	360	F.	I.	Apr. 11, 1903	
James Furlong.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	May 1, 1893	
William R. Carroll.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Mellvin Sisto.....	Blacksmith.....	300	M.	I.	July 11, 1901	
William G. Peck.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
<i>Riggs Institute, Flan-dreau, S. Dak.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Charles F. Peirce.....	Superintendent.....	1,800	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1889	
William A. Harris.....	Clerk.....	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Louis King.....	Assistant clerk.....	600	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Archie Whisnant.....	Disciplinarian.....	300	M.	W.	July 8, 1900	
Fred. E. Smith.....	Assistant disciplinarian.....	400	M.	I.	July 18, 1896	
Louisse Cavalier.....	Principal teacher.....	840	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1883	
Mattie Jones.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1893	
Elcnora J. Zellers.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lena Ranson.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
F. Alice Swasey.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Rilla A. Pettis.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900	
Alice K. McIntosh.....	Assistant teacher.....	500	F.	I.	Jan. 19, 1901	
Marian E. Smith.....	Music teacher.....	600	F.	W.	June 25, 1901	
Roma F. Eubank.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Marie L. Purcell.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Dixie W. Barber.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1902	
Auto Nevitt.....	Housekeeper.....	480	F.	I.	Dec. 12, 1901	
Julia A. Walter.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894	
Mary A. Atchison.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1890	
Julia Roy.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Julia Bad-boy.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Bobbie Mead.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1893	
Clara E. Baker.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	H.	Oct. 22, 1901	
Winnie Tyler.....	Baker.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Jennie Nugent.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1893	
Sarah Greer.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Robert A. Voy.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Maggie Brunson.....	Hospital cook.....	480	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1898	
Ole B. Olson.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	July 8, 1899	
James T. Edworthy.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 29, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Reggs Institute, Flan- dreau, S. Dak.—Con.</i>						
Joseph James.....	Tailor.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 22, 1900	
Francis Wilbur.....	Gardener.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1903	
Ethwold D. Selby.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Louis W. Nelson.....	Assistant engineer.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1901	
William I. Barnette.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	Mar. 4, 1902	
<i>Riverside Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Harwood Hall.....	Superintendent.....	300	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
Edwin Schanadore.....	Disciplinarian.....	300	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Oscar M. Waddell.....	Principal teacher.....	340	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1900	
Maggie Naff.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Carrie M. Darnell.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Myrtle Freeland.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1900	
Laura M. Cornelius.....	do.....	540	F.	I.	Dec. 4, 1902	
Fanny D. Hall.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Rachel A. Maris.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	July 14, 1894	
Ada M. Warren.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1901	
Jessie W. Cook.....	Outing agent.....	340	F.	W.	May 1, 1892	
Emma L. Dickinson.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1901	
Olive Ford.....	Assistant seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Juliana Amago.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Lydia Long.....	Baker.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1886	
Alice Lamar.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1903	
James F. Cruickshank.....	Gardener.....	900	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
Fred Long.....	Carpenter.....	800	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1887	
Chas. C. Meairs.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1901	
John P. Cochran.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
John Pugh.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	360	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1899	
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 295).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John B. Tripp.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1891	
William H. Ross.....	Disciplinarian.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 14, 1900	
John S. E. Hammitt.....	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 31, 1899	
Henry C. Kinzie.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1897	
Dalney E. George.....	Assistant teacher.....	500	F.	I.	Sept. 19, 1902	
Maud L. Van Wagener.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 29, 1900	
Emeline H. Tripp.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1891	
Stella S. Ballard.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Cora V. Carruthers.....	Laundress.....	520	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1902	
Helen B. Brenneisen.....	Baker.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1902	
Tina Armstrong.....	Cook.....	520	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1901	
George E. Turner.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
Orin E. Ramsdill.....	Blacksmith.....	600	M.	W.	July 20, 1901	
Orvill D. Carey.....	Gardener.....	600	M.	W.	June 12, 1903	
Lloyd E. Carruthers.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Susan Bettelyoun.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	F.	H.	Feb. 14, 1899	
Jennie Mullen.....	do.....	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Hattie F. Eaton.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1890	
Katie E. Bennett.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Eva Harold.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1902	
Eunice A. Warner.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 20, 1902	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Arthur E. McFatridge.....	Day school inspector.....	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1898	
Marcus Goodson.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1903	
Charlie W. Adsit.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1901	
Spring Creek:						
Z. A. Parker.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888	
William M. Parker.....	Housekeeper.....	300	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1891	
Ironwood Creek:						
Samuel J. Sain- don.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 5, 1899	
Nellie N. Saindon.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Upper Cut Meat Creek:						
Eugene E. Kid- ney.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Charlotte A. Kid- ney.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	do.....	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
He Dog's Camp:						
William M. Ege ..	Teacher	\$600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Loie A. Ege ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do	
Red Leaf Camp:						
John W. Wasmund ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1902	
Grace Wasmund ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do	
Cut Meat Creek:						
Jesse B. Mortsof ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Grace Mortsof ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do	
Black Pipe Creek:						
John W. Clendening ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1900	
Leota R. Clendening ..	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. 1, 1894	
Butte Creek:						
Edward F. Paddock ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
H. E. Paddock ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Nov. 9, 1897	
Little Crow's Camp:						
George G. Davis ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1893	
Cora Davis	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Bull Creek:						
Harry C. Norman ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Effie F. Norman ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do	
Pine Creek:						
Matthew R. Derig ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Eliza B. Derig ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Ring Thunder Camp:						
Olof G. Olson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1898	
Julia L. Olson ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do	
Upper Pine Creek:						
William P. Faber ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 25, 1893	
Flora A. Faber ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1893	
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Carey V. Thorn ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1899	
E. Belle Thorn ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1899	
White Thunder Creek:						
Adelbert W. Leech ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1900	
Mary B. Leech ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1900	
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp:						
Henry W. Fielder ..	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Dec. 14, 1900	
Clara B. Fielder ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	I.	.....do	
Oak Creek:						
Charles E. Coe ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Effie C. Coe	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do	
Corn Creek:						
Horace G. Jenner-son ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
Mary R. Jenner-son ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1896	
Little White River:						
Edward C. Scovel ..	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Mary C. Scovel ..	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do	
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 Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
Harry F. Liston ..	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1889	
Annie I. Garber ..	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Bertha Noel	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1902	
Florence Liston ..	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Emma Ledger	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Nella M. Whitestien ..	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	May 11, 1903	
Themia Tuttle ..	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903	
Fanny G. Brown ..	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 12, 1902	
Frank Peters ..	Night watchman	240	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Jacob Henry Wallace ..	Gardener	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1903	

Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.	
<i>Sauk and Fox Agency, Iowa.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).	
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Malcolm W. Odell	Superintendent	\$1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1899		
Jennie Hood	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1902		
Naomi Kariho	Assistant teacher	420	F.	I.	Jan. 3, 1903		
Finley Long	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1902		
Kittie Odell	Matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1901		
Harriet M. Humphreys.	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1902		
Artie Bailey	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899		
Emma Nicholson	Laundress	450	F.	W.	June 23, 1900		
Mae Justus	Cook	400	F.	W.	June 22, 1903		
N. H. Justus.	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1903		
<i>Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.</i>							Treaty Oct. 11, 1842 (7 Stat., 596); act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Horace J. Johnson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 2, 1893		
Mary Johnson	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897		
Gem Vaughan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1899		
James W. Wilson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900		
Florence P. Monroes.	Matron	540	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895		
Laura Froneberger	Assistant matron	420	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900		
Katharine Brown	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902		
Ida D. Thomas	Laundress	360	F.	W.	June 6, 1903		
Mary Kirtley	Cook	400	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1902		
Lizzie H. Robinson	Assistant cook	400	F.	W.	May 3, 1900		
Sidney D. Purviance	Farmer	660	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1897		
SALEM SCHOOL, OREG.							
T. W. Potter	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1889		
W. P. Campbell	Assistant superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881		
Leon A. Woodin	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896		
Antoine Caisse	Assistant clerk	600	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1901		
Florence Hutchinson	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1902		
Charles Larsen	do	300	M.	I.	Aug. 10, 1901		
William J. Davis	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898		
Nellie J. Campbell	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881		
Sara C. Cloutier	do	720	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894		
Etta M. French	do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892		
Frances Bowman	do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1898		
Margaret Miller	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898		
Mellie E. Dohse	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890		
Augusta S. Hultman	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895		
John H. Wilson	Assistant teacher	540	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1901		
Lillian G. Patrick	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1903		
M. W. Cooper	Industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1903		
Mary E. Theisz	Matron	840	F.	W.	June 1, 1899		
Maggie J. McFadden	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902		
Carrie Becker	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895		
Amy J. Sellers	do	540	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1898		
Myrtle H. Cooper	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 31, 1902		
Anna M. Sherrard	Domestic science teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1903		
Sara O'Here	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1900		
Agnes Bagnell	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1901		
Katie L. Brewer	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	May 1, 1898		
Maggie Mitchell	Laundress	540	F.	I.	Oct. 22, 1883		
Joseph Teabo	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Jan. 28, 1901		
Arthur H. Williams.	Baker	540	M.	I.	Jan. 30, 1901		
Dollie Wiggins.	Cook	600	M.	W.	Aug. 16, 1901		
Alex. Young.	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 27, 1901		
S. M. Childers	do	300	M.	I.	Nov. 4, 1902		
Charles H. Woods.	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893		
Anton F. Overman	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	May 1, 1887		
Adolph Farron	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899		
Harry E. Mann	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1901		
John Westley	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1900		
William Lovelace	Gardener	600	M.	W.	May 7, 1902		
Samuel D. Becker	Assistant engineer	660	M.	I.	July 1, 1902		
George S. Hilb	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Dec. 25, 1899		
	Wagon maker and painter.	720	M.	W.	May 13, 1896		

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.—Continued.</i>						
SALEM SCHOOL, OREG.—continued.						
Edwin D. Godwin	Dairyman	\$660	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1902	
James J. Heath	Printer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 18, 1903	
Henry N. Stoudenmeyer.	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
H. L. Beard	do	480	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1903	
<i>San Carlos Agency, Ariz.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George B. Haggett	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Margaret A. Bingham	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	May 19, 1894	
Isabella B. Haggett	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Lena Little	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1902	
Frank St. Jacque	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Charlotte Schulz	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Sallie E. Gassaway	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1902	
Rebecah A. Hascal	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Naomi Kohten Sippl	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1898	
Laura A. Kibbe	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 2, 1902	
Caleb W. Cherrington	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Elton Cozee	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	I.	Dec. 17, 1902	
<i>Santa Fe, N. Mex.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
C. J. Crandall	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Francis J. McCormack	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Hugh Sousea	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1898	
Stephen B. Weeks	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Carrie O. Rode	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1899	
Anna Gardner	do	660	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Helena K. Werner	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1899	
Ada C. McCormack	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Richard J. Barnes	do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Grace Fitzpatrick	do	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Margaret E. Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Thomas W. Enos	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1893	
Mary E. Thompson	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1896	
Ella P. Dennis	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Zina Z. Purdy	do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
May L. Purdy	do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 31, 1902	
Sara Jeffries	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 18, 1896	
Olive D. Kinney	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1902	
Edith Dodson	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1896	
Lida Wright Barnes	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Clara Naranjo	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Severiano Tofoya	Baker	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Jennie A. Crittenden	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 29, 1902	
Elmer G. Crittenden	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	May 6, 1900	
Douglass Holt	Tailor	660	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Nicola Yanni	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Oct. 18, 1900	
J. G. Barrego	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1899	
Eulogius Cota	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	Mar. 6, 1903	
Leo L. Billing	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1902	
Jerry B. Farris	Engineer	600	M.	I.	Jan. 31, 1901	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Mary E. Dissette	Supervising teacher	900	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Thomas A. Voetter	Assistant clerk	800	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
Cochiti:						
Lillian E. Johnson	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1898	
Jemez:						
Emma Dawson	do	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1891	
Juana Maria	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Nambé:						
C. E. Dagenett	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Esther M. Dagenett.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Taos:						
Alice G. Dwire	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1890	
Antonio Romero	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Picuris:						
Starr Hayes	Teacher	p. m. \$72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
San Ildefonso:						
Esther B. Hoyt	do.	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
San Juan:						
Felipe Valdes	do.	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Sia:						
Annie M. Sayre	do.	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
<i>Santee Agency, Nebr.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Wilbert E. Meagley	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1895	
Nora H. Hearst	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Eva Anderson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1895	
Jesse White	Industrial teacher	540	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1899	
Jean M. Blish	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902	
Nellie Woodberry	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Nora Yarnall	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1901	
Mary E. Newell	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1902	
Henrietta P. Chase	Cook	420	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1903	
Daniel Graham	Laborer	400	M.	I.	Nov. 20, 1899	
PONCA DAY SCHOOL.						
Flora F. Cushman	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1898	
<i>Seger Colony School, Okla.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1873	
H. Guyer Rumberger	Financial clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1902	
Samuel W. Pugh	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1893	
E. E. Palmer	Assistant teacher	480	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Jessie Mattoon	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1896	
Elizabeth A. Pugh	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Ella Fire Thunder	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Ada B. Miller	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1903	
Henrietta Field	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Cora Bear Bow	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1902	
Woxie Williams	Baker	300	F.	I.	Aug. 12, 1901	
Mabel N. Kennedy	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1903	
Edward Williams	Farmer	480	M.	I.	July 27, 1901	
Watson	Carpenter	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Theodore Haury	Gardener	480	M.	I.	July 3, 1898	
RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. H. Blish	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1897	
Eva M. Eisiminger	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Maria L. Colvin	Matron	400	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902	
Florence Hoffman	Laundress	300	F.	I.	July 14, 1902	
Anna Ukena	Cook	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Samuel Tucker	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1901	
Francis Standingwater.	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
<i>Seneca Training School, Ind. T.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Horace B. Durant	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1888	
Edgar P. Grinstead	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1899	
May Albright Jones	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1900	
Clara D. Allen	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1888	
Estelle M. Cummingham.	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1902	
Benjamin F. Egnew	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Margaret E. Dunham	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Lydia F. Spencer	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Cora Beavers	do.	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1900	
Hattie Egnew	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Matilda Nichols	Laundress	540	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Frances Ellingsworth	Baker	400	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1902	
Annie M. Wilson	Cook	540	F.	W.	June 1, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Seneca Training School, Ind. T.—Con.</i>						
Silas Armstrong	Farmer	\$600	M.	I.	May 1, 1894	
Ira Jones	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	May 7, 1900	
Charles R. Scott	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1900	
Kate Long	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
<i>Shawnee Training School, Okla.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Frank A. Thackery	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
H. B. Cox	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
Albert H. Gillett	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 19, 1902	
Bessie F. Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1898	
Joseph H. Hurley	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
Maggie Mackay	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Sophia American-horse	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Mar. 13, 1903	
Eunice Rice	Seamstress	450	F.	H.	July 1, 1898	
Anna J. Morris	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1902	
Nancy Kennedy	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Nellie E. Warrior	Baker	180	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1892	
John Anderson	Farmer	450	M.	H.	Aug. 18, 1902	
Oliver Wall	Assistant farmer	180	M.	H.	July 21, 1902	
<i>Shoshone Agency, Wyo.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William B. Dew	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896	
Ralph S. Kelley	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	June 2, 1903	
S. Toledo Sherry	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Henrietta Haddon	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1900	
Clare Jessup	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Lizzie S. Shutt	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895	
Mary E. Graves	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1902	
Julia Wheelock	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Aug. 3, 1900	
Edith F. Kneale	Baker	480	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1899	
Maria Pattee	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 2, 1903	
Robert D. Shutt	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Dec. 13, 1892	
William Mitchell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1903	
W. W. Cochran	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1899	
Lewis Olson	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1902	
Albert H. Kneale	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1899	
BIG WIND RIVER DAY SCHOOL.						
John F. Johnson	Teacher	p. m 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1901	
<i>Siletz Agency, Oreg.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1892	
Clarence L. Gates	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Edward F. Hamer	Industrial teacher	540	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1903	
Mary Kruger	Matron	540	F.	W.	May 4, 1895	
Rose Haller	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 3, 1902	
Mary Bensell	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	Jan. 12, 1903	
Ella Adams	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Aug. 5, 1901	
Lizzie Bernard	Cook	400	F.	W.	June 4, 1903	
<i>Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Horace G. Wilson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1890	
Earl W. Allen	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1901	
U. L. Clardy	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Carrie E. Scoon	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
John H. Baelly	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Dec. 26, 1897	
Josephine Ayling	Matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1893	
Sarah Gavin	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	May 12, 1900	
Lillie M. Sheel	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	May 29, 1900	
M. Katherine Martin	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 22, 1902	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
Milo B. Pincomb	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901	
Peter Crawford	do	400	M.	I.	Oct. 20, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Southern Utah (Shebit) Boarding School, Utah.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Laura B. Work	Superintendent	\$900	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1898	
Sallie K. Castello	Teacher	500	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1903	
Mary Richards	Cook	300	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1903	
<i>Southern Ute Agency, Colo.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Buntin	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Hannah E. Breece	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901	
Dora Gostin	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Nov. 3, 1901	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1892	
Bertie Aspley	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
Annie P. Eager	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1902	
Alice S. Bowman	Cook	400	F.	W.	May 23, 1903	
John C. Schalles	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
<i>Springfield Training School, S. Dak.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
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, 1900	
Emma Long	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1903	
Mary A. Rockwood	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Henrietta E. Jones	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Charles F. Miller	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Susan Johnson	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Feb. 4, 1903	
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.</i>						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ewald C. Witzleben ..	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1886	
Wilda Hancock	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1900	
Lucilla Z. Van Solen ..	Teacher	600	F.	H.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Agnes V. Witzleben ..	do	540	F.	H.	Mar. 1, 1884	
Joseph J. Huse	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Sarahphine E. Ecker ..	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Rosalla A. Doppler ..	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Walburger Huse	Hospital nurse	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Petronella Uhing	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Mary Huff	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 A. Wittaner	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1901	
Mary Marpiyasopa ..	Assistant hospital nurse ..	240	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1896	
William R. Bowers ..	Carpenter	780	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1899	
John Little Crow	Assistant carpenter	300	M.	I.	Apr. 18, 1896	
John D. Howard	Laborer	360	M.	I.	Oct. 28, 1896	
Susan Thunder Hawk ..	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Apr. 29, 1903	
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Kenel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1884	
Rhabana Stoup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1883	
Bridget McColligan ..	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Edward Le Compte	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Placidia Schaefer	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1883	
Ada Endres	Assistant matron	360	F.	H.	July 1, 1883	
Cecilia Camenzind ..	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Theresa Markle	Cook	480	F.	W.	do	
Placidia Kappeler	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1903	
Charles M. Manning ..	Carpenter	600	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Paul Iron Wing	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Mar. 24, 1893	
Martina Clement	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Elizabeth Little Horse ..	do	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Jennie Matshakikta ..	do	240	F.	I.	May 25, 1903	
Agnes Loneman	do	180	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1902	
George Many Wounds ..	do	120	F.	I.	do	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hugh M. Noble.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,200	M.	W.	June 12, 1894	
Len L. Culp.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1903	
Joachim M. Dankwardt.	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Agnes M. Doig.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1901	
Henry Obershaw.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	H.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Ruth E. Laughlin.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1897	
Celia A. Grimes.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Harriet Yellowear rings.	do.....	240	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1903	
Lois A. Starkey.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1903	
Lena S. King.....	Laundress.....	520	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1900	
Anna Bruns.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1899	
Mary Longbull.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1892	
Nathan L. Conekins.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1903	
Ralph White.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	July 7, 1902	
Imelda Swiftcloud.....	Assistant.....	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bessie Bullghost.....	do.....	180	F.	I.	June 2, 1902	
Samuel M. Trevellick.	School clerk.....	840	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1900	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Marie L. Van Solen	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1885	
Mary Beaver.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Feb. 17, 1902	
Antoine Beaver.....	Janitor.....	p. m. 18	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1902	
No. 2:						
Kathleen V. Reedy	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	F.	H.	Aug. 29, 1901	
Mary Eagledog.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Dec. 17, 1902	
Louis Winter.....	Janitor.....	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Aug. 26, 1901	
Cannon Ball:						
Agnes G. Fredette	Teacher.....	p. m. 72	F.	H.	Nov. 16, 1891	
Georgia A. Morrison.	Assistant teacher.....	p. m. 48	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1902	
Katie Menz.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	H.	July 1, 1897	
Basil Two Bear.....	Janitor.....	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Bullhead:						
Louise Lee.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	F.	H.	July 1, 1890	
Anna Bear Eagle.....	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Anselm KillsCrow	Janitor.....	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Porcupine:						
James L. Hazard.....	Teacher.....	p. m. 60	M.	W.	June 22, 1894	
Louisa Striped Cloud.	Housekeeper.....	p. m. 30	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Charles Walking Cloud.	Janitor.....	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1892	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Marie L. McLaughlin	Female Industrial teacher.....	600	F.	H.	July 1, 1872	
Agnes B. Reedy.....	do.....	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Hermine Cournoyer.....	do.....	600	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Lucy Yarnall.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1903	
<i>Tomah Boarding School, Wis.</i>						
Lindley M. Compton	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1890	
Thomas A. W. Jones.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1895	
Levi A. Crocker.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1902	
May D. Church.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Sue O. Smith.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1893	
Elva E. Compton.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Julia A. Havey.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Mar. 25, 1902	
Matie A. Cobb.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900	
Mina L. Spradling.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1890	
Myrtle L. Crocker.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1902	
Elizabeth Lane.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Artie Smith.....	do.....	300	F.	H.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Lavilla M. Horner.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1898	
Maude Peacore.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	H.	May 1, 1901	

Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Tomah Boarding School, Wis.—Cont'd.</i>						
Nettie Everett.....	Laundress.....	\$480	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1902	
Jennie M. Devlin.....	Baker.....	480	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1901	
Jessie E. Emery.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lucie Gardner.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1902	
James G. Iliff.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	May 2, 1903	
John L. French.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1903	
George E. Horner.....	Dairyman.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Theodore E. C. Vesper	Engineer.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1903	
Jerome Lookaround..	Assistant engineer.....	300	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1902	
<i>Tongue River Agency, Mont.</i>						
DAY SCHOOL.						
Pinckney V. Tuell....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 28, 1901	
Julia A. Tuell.....	Seamstress.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
<i>Truxton Canyon Boarding School, Ariz.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
James S. Perkins.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1893	
James Blythe.....	Clerk.....	840	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Flora J. Gregg.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1900	
Sara A. Rice.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Florence R. Kenderdine.	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902	
George W. Brewer....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1902	
Harriet M. McKibben.	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
Dora W. Moore.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Daisy Rice.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1900	
Florence Ansley Perkins.	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
Frankie Kelleher.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	July 25, 1902	
J. Frank Miller.....	Engineer.....	840	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1902	
James Fielding.....	Assistant.....	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
HAVASUPAI SCHOOL.						
George H. Marshall..	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1903	
W. T. Shelton.....	Industrial teacher.....	900	M.	W.	July 28, 1894	
Hattie A. Shelton.....	Housekeeper.....	600	F.	W.	June 3, 1895	
Callie Pitts.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1903	
<i>Tulalip Agency, Wash.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Charles M. Buchanan.	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1894	
William Shelton.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Lummi:						
George A. Bremner.	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Rose Bremner.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Swinomish:						
Liza S. Whitaker.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Margaret Knight.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Elvera G. Parker.....	Laborer.....	300	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Port Madison:						
Allen A. Barton.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Louisa A. Barton.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
<i>Uinta and Ouray Agency, Utah.</i>						
Treaty Oct. 7, 1883 (13 Stat., 673); act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
UINTA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William W. Ewing....	Superintendent.....	900	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Chalfant L. Swain.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1901	
May L. Kraft.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1902	
Stacy Matlock.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 20, 1902	
Evalyn Mackey.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Uinta and Ouray Agency, Utah—Cont'd.</i>						
UINTA BOARDING SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Ella Matlock	Seamstress	\$500	F.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Mary A. Conrad	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Dec. 8, 1899	
Ruth F. Bryce	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1902	
Alberta C. Mudd	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1900	
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles L. Spicknall	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1902	
Berenice Russell	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1903	
Connie A. Hogan	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1903	
Ella M. Marston	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 5, 1903	
Nora Christensen	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1900	
<i>Umatilla Agency, Oreg.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles Wilkins	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1898	
Mollie V. Gaither	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1886	
Hattie M. McDowell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Gertrude M. Golden	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901	
Ira R. Bamber	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1901	
Joanna R. Speer	Matron	540	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1900	
Celia La Chapelle	Assistant matron	480	F.	H.	Oct. 22, 1900	
Stella R. Sutherland	Seamstress	480	F.	H.	Sept. 4, 1900	
Isabelle French	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	H.	May 4, 1903	
Lou Gounawein	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899	
Ella La Chapelle	Cook	500	F.	H.	Oct. 22, 1900	
Myron W. Briggs	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1901	
<i>Vermillion Lake School, Minn.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 3, 1892	
Jacob Breid	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1903	
Marion E. Kidder	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Fannie S. Gates	do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1901	
Elsie E. Dickson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1894	
Julia A. Barnett	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Bernice Filewood	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Iva J. Anderson	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1902	
Robert Filewood	Engineer	720	M.	W.	July 25, 1900	
Sabatis	Assistant	180	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
Ferd E. Kolb	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 7, 1903	
<i>Warm Spring Agency, Oreg.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
James E. Kirk	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1893	
Wm. H. Bishop	Clerk	900	M.	W.	May 10, 1897	
Austin Jenkins	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Jan. 21, 1903	
Margaret Williams	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1902	
Ernest Oshkosh	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ella Briggs	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1892	
Lillie Oshkosh	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	July 17, 1901	
Amanda L. Friend	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1892	
Daisy Hayes	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 31, 1898	
Minervia Deviney	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 26, 1900	
Jerry Brunoe	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Mar. 13, 1903	
James Hayes	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 31, 1898	
Clarence Butler	Electrician	720	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1898	
<i>Western Navaho Training School, Ariz.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Milton J. Needham	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 4, 1892	
Charles W. Newton	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
Cirrilla E. Needham	Clerk	720	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1892	
Mabel Stark	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Western Navaho Training School, Ariz.—Con.</i>						
Viola M. Freland.....	Teacher.....	\$540	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1903	
Walter Runke.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1901	
Elora M. Sanderson.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1903	
Emma J. S. Alexander.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902	
Jean Thomas.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	June 1, 1903	
Agnes D. Wells.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Nettie Morris.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	May 2, 1903	
TUBA CITY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Philip B. Hiden.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1903	
Georgie Robinson.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1902	
John Butler.....	Cook.....	500	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1903	
Melvin Huffman.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1903	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
<i>Western Shoshoni Training School, Nev.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Horton H. Miller.....	Superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1893	
Wm. H. Embree.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Nina F. Sargent.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1897	
Minnie Sherwood.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	H.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Hattie Fryor.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Ora L. Skinner.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1903	
Jas. R. Wright.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
<i>White Earth Agency, Minn.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Oscar H. Lipps.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
William F. Umphrey.....	Disciplinarian.....	660	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1902	
Nicodemus B. Herr.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Margaret Glover.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1900	
Grace Wright.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1899	
Alice C. McNabney.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Sadie Warren.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 5, 1901	
Rachel Gardner.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Aug. 29, 1901	
Nora A. Buzzard.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1894	
Vinnie V. Babcock.....	Laundress.....	520	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1902	
Anna Hoover.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1903	
Wesley L. Hunt.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	May 6, 1903	
John L. Spratt.....	Shoem and harness maker.....	300	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1901	
Peter Parker.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Samuel F. Hoover.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1900	
Samuel Townsend.....	Assistant.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 18, 1903	
Edward Green.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	June 7, 1903	
DAY SCHOOL.						
Frank C. Heier.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1903	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Herbert J. Curtis.....	Superintendent.....	960	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Clarence R. Beaulieu.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	H.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Sarah E. Bates.....	Kindergartner.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1899	
Robert Henry.....	Industrial teacher.....	400	M.	H.	Dec. 27, 1899	
Anna O. Miller.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1902	
Mamie Rock.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Susan P. Moncrieff.....	Seamstress.....	420	F.	W.	May 20, 1903	
Minnie Broker.....	Laundress.....	360	F.	H.	Mar. 15, 1902	
May Cook.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	May 2, 1902	
George Bonga.....	Laborer.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1902	
<i>Wittenberg School, Wis.</i>						
Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).						
Axel Jacobson.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Alice Johnson.....	Clerk.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Ruth Clayton.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Carrie A. Walker.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Ida F. Clayton.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.	
<i>Wittenberg School, Wis.—Continued.</i>							
Rose E. Floyd	Assistant matron	\$480	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895		
Adaline Crane	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1900		
Katie A. Cox	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902		
Nancy Smith	Baker	360	F.	I.	Aug. 14, 1896		
Sarah House	Cook	480	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1897		
Hildus Rolison	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895		
Frank L. Floyd	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1900		
<i>Yakima Agency, Wash.</i>							
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Jay Lynch	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	May 3, 1898		Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Herman Kampmeier	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897		
John Crickenberger	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1902		
Venesia E. Kampmeier	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899		
Emily C. Shawk	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1899		
Mary L. Bowers	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1903		
Mary E. Perkins	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1902		
Lydia Spencer	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1902		
Anna Steinman	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1898		
James S. Anglea	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1893		
Thomas H. Smith	Gardener	500	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1898		
Harry Teio	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899		
<i>Yankton Agency, N. Dak.</i>							
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
James Staley	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).	
Orville Elliott	Principal teacher	780	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899		
Fred E. Robertson	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1902		
Gratia I. Foster	do	600	F.	W.	May 13, 1902		
Bessie B. Everest	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898		
Harold C. Craig	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 21, 1903		
Edith Reid	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1896		
Katharine M. Elliott	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894		
Annie Triplett	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902		
Maud M. C. Orr	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889		
Cora A. Truax	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1901		
Rozilla Richards	Baker	480	F.	W.	May 12, 1903		
Margaret A. Shanley	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1902		
Abraham L. East	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 22, 1902		
James Irving	Night watchman	300	M.	H.	June 3, 1903		
Harold Zielian	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1899		
Delia Webster	Assistant	300	F.	I.	Sept. 19, 1902		
Violetta V. Nash	do	300	F.	I.	Dec. 7, 1902		
<i>Zuni Boarding School, N. Mex.</i>							
Douglas D. Graham	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).	
George P. Love	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1901		
Hattie E. B. Cochran	Teacher	540	F.	W.	May 4, 1903		
Martha Beall	Matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1902		
Pocahontas Howlett	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	May 1, 1897		
<i>Independent day schools.</i>							
Manchester, Cal.:						Act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).	
Ella S. Brown	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894		
Upper Lake, Cal.:							
Fidella G. Woodcock	do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899		
Ukiah, Cal.:							
Luella S. Gallup	do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1902		

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Blackfeet, Mont. a</i>			<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.—Continued.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIANS—continued.		
James H. Monteath.....	Agent	\$1, 800	John Faber.....	Farmer	p.m. \$50
O. G. Van Senden.....	Clerk	1, 200	Mack Short Neck.....	Asst. farmer.....	240
George S. Martin.....	Physician.....	1, 200	Charles Bent.....	Janitor.....	240
James R. Jensen.....	Issue clerk.....	900	Earl White Shirt.....	Laborer.....	240
Charles E. Farrell.....	Carpenter.....	720			
John V. Raush.....	Blacksmith.....	720			
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Fred Gerard.....	Farmer.....	720	Reuben N. Martarm.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
James B. Welsh.....	do.....	720	Henry S. Bull.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
William Russell.....	do.....	360	Hudson Hawkan.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Frank Vielle.....	Herder.....	480	Curious Horn.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Joe Brown.....	Butcher.....	480	Two Lances.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Hunter Powell.....	Farmer.....	600	Blackman.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Weasel Head.....	do.....	360	High Chief.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Ben De Roche.....	Stableman.....	500	Percy Kable.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Percy Bulchield.....	Laborer.....	240	Torn White Shirt.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Richard Rondin.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Blue.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Owen Heavy Breast.....	do.....	240	William Goodsell.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Wolf Tail.....	Judge.....	p.m. 8	Blow Away.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Owl Child.....	do.....	p.m. 8	Lewis Blue.....	do.....	p.m. 10
White Grass.....	do.....	p.m. 8	William Geary.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Cheyenne River, S. Dak. c</i>		
Wolf Chief.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	WHITES.		
Alex Marceau.....	Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15	Ira A. Hatch.....	Agent.....	1, 700
Shoots Ocanother.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	John F. Giegoldt.....	Clerk.....	1, 200
Louis Marceau.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles W. Driesbach.....	Physician.....	1, 200
Joseph Young Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Ernest J. Warner.....	Financial clerk.....	1, 000
Lazy Boy.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Lizzie S. Robinson.....	Assistant clerk.....	900
Daniel Lone Chief.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Edward J. Zimmer.....	Mechanic.....	720
John P. Croff.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Andrew J. Geer.....	Engineer.....	720
Black Face Man.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Alice M. Daly.....	Nurse.....	600
Three Calf.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Thomas E. Caywood.....	Stableman.....	480
James No Chief.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Rousseau Ameder.....	Farmer.....	720
Stabs By Mistake.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Green Grass Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Norman W. Robertson.....	Issue clerk.....	900
Thomas Spotted Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Alexander La Plant.....	Butcher.....	500
Alex. Gaurdipee.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Barney Traversie.....	Farmer.....	500
Two Guns.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Giles Tapetola.....	do.....	180
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.</i>			Harry A. Kingman.....	Laborer.....	360
WHITES.			Oscar Hawk.....	Carpenter.....	360
Maj. Geo. W. H. Stouch.....	Acting agent.....	(b)	John Garreau.....	Harnessmaker.....	480
A. W. Hurley.....	Clerk.....	1, 200	Henry Le Beau.....	Blacksmith.....	720
H. C. Cusey.....	Farmer.....	900	Adam Swift Horse.....	do.....	300
Philip W. Putt.....	Storekeeper.....	900	Charles Keusler.....	Stableman.....	240
James E. Eades.....	Carpenter.....	720	His Horse Looking.....	Judge.....	p.m. 10
Mary McCormick.....	Matron.....	600	Henry Hodgkiss.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Jesse T. Witcher.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60	Abraham No Heart.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John M. Tyler.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Joseph Du Bray.....	Supt. acting in- terpreter.	540
K. F. Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Charles Moccasin.....	Laborer.....	240
Charles W. Ruckman.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60	Amelia Itches.....	do.....	120
INDIANS.			Stephen Flexible.....	Asst. carpenter.....	250
Allen F. Morrison.....	Asst. clerk.....	900	Charles Pretty Bear.....	do.....	360
Robert Burns.....	Leasing clerk.....	900	Benjamin Lee.....	Asst. blacksmith.....	180
John Otterby.....	Asst. farmer.....	480	George Nichols.....	Blacksmith.....	600
Thomas Otterby.....	do.....	240	Edward Bird Necklace.....	Wheelwright.....	360
Casper Edson.....	Teamster.....	360	INDIAN POLICE.		
Waldo Reed.....	Carpenter.....	300	Moses Straight Head.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
L. S. Bonnin.....	Issue clerk.....	300	John Makes It Long.....	Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15
John Allen.....	Blacksmith.....	300	Moses Spotted Eagle.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Victor Bushyhead.....	do.....	300	George Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Noble Prentiss.....	Laborer.....	240	Drops At A Distance.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Otto Pratt.....	Teamster.....	240	John Papin.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Alexander Yellowman.....	Asst. farmer.....	240	Puts On His Shoes.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Robert C. Block.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 50	Little Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10

^aAlso agreement of May 1, 1888.

^bPay of rank in Army.

^cAlso treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.—Continued.</i>			<i>Colville, Wash.—Con.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con.			INDIAN POLICE.		
In The Woods	Private	p.m. \$10	Thomas Flett	Captain	p.m. \$15
Charles White Horse	do	p.m. 10	Stin a tina	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Raised Him	do	p.m. 10	Sam Boyd	Private	p.m. 10
Edward Black Coat	do	p.m. 10	Jerome	do	p.m. 10
Luke Earring	do	p.m. 10	Poker Joe	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Cuts Half	do	p.m. 10	Sam Andrews	do	p.m. 10
James White Eyes	do	p.m. 10	George Jacobs	do	p.m. 10
Moses High Eagle	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Peter	do	p.m. 10
Ray Eagle Chasing	do	p.m. 10	George Winn	do	p.m. 10
Black Bull	do	p.m. 10	Francis Camille	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Warrior	do	p.m. 10	Moses Lot	do	p.m. 10
BaptisteTakeTheKnife	do	p.m. 10	James Hays	do	p.m. 10
Baptiste Spotted Rabbit	do	p.m. 10	George Lowry	do	p.m. 10
David Lee	do	p.m. 10	Abraham Edwards	do	p.m. 10
Moses Crow Feather	do	p.m. 10	Donald Sherwood	do	p.m. 10
<i>Colorado River, Ariz.</i>			Sam Brown	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Charley Camdale	do	p.m. 10
Frank Coddington	Clerk	1,000	Antoine	do	p.m. 10
Charles Harris	Physician	1,000	Joseph Peshet	do	p.m. 10
Charles D. Records	Mechanic	720	George Stensger	do	p.m. 10
Louis W. Sinclair	Farmer	p.m. 60	John Fralley	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			<i>Crow, Mont. b</i>		
No pa	Engineer	240	WHITES.		
Hot pou u nay (Mike)	Herder	120	Samuel G. Reynolds	Agent	1,800
Eddie Harris	Interpreter	120	Fred E. Miller	Clerk	1,200
Charlie Nelse	Butcher	160	John Lewis	Superintendent	1,200
Wach ke row	Teamster	120	H. Ross	Miller	800
Man it aba	Farmer	p.m. 25	James P. Van Hoose	Farmer	800
INDIAN POLICE.			Louis Ballou	Carpenter	720
Pete Nelse	Captain	p.m. 15	Piper Michael	Farmer	p.m. 60
Moses	Private	p.m. 10	Albert P. Jones	do	p.m. 60
Joe Myers	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
John Crook	do	p.m. 10	Carl Leider	Herder	800
Pitt Simms	do	p.m. 10	Henry Ketosh	Engineer	720
Harry Welsh	do	p.m. 10	Harry Throssell	Property clerk	1,000
Willie Whey	do	p.m. 10	J. Woodtick	Blacksmith	720
<i>Colville, Wash. a</i>			Frank S. Shively	Assistant clerk	900
WHITES.			T. Laforge	Laborer	300
Albert M. Anderson	Agent	1,500	Mint	Harness maker	300
James C. Fitzpatrick	Clerk	1,200	Sees a White Horse	Asst. herder	p.m. 45
Edward H. Latham	Physician	1,000	Takes Among the Enemy	do	p.m. 45
Alexander M. Polk	do	1,000	Smokey	Laborer	240
Albert J. Nelson	do	1,000	Charles Clawson	Farmer	180
Charles M. Hinman	Blacksmith	720	David Dawes	do	180
Charles O. Wooley	Engineer	720	Bad Bear	Asst. herder	p.m. 45
Charles W. Patten	Miller	720	Medicine Crow	Judge	p.m. 8
Arthur E. Parsons	do	720	Short Bull	do	p.m. 8
Philip A. Briner	Blacksmith	720	Two Leggins	do	p.m. 8
Nellie Miller	Financial clerk	600	Richard Wallace	Asst. herder	p.m. 45
John S. Mires	Farmer	p.m. 65	Jackson Stewart	Farmer	180
Thomas McCrosson	do	p.m. 60	Flat Boy	Apprentice	180
Harry E. Cain	do	p.m. 60	No Two Belly	Asst. blacksmith	300
INDIANS.			Plenty Buffalo	Laborer	240
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith	720	No Horse	Apprentice	180
John Hilburn	Asst. Engineer	720	Martin Round Face	do	180
Octave Jandro	Laborer	600	Thunder Iron	do	180
John Morrell	Farmer	p.m. 60	George Hill	Laborer	240
Barnaby	Judge	p.m. 8	Calf	do	240
William Three Mountain	do	p.m. 8	Robert Raiseup	Blacksmith	720
Oliver Lot	do	p.m. 8	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Big Medicine	Captain	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE.			Fire Bear	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE.			Bear Claw	Private	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Scolds the Bear	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Plain Feather	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Takes the Gun from the One that Kills.	do	p.m. 10

a Also agreement of July 4, 1884.

b Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Crow, Mont.—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Devils Lake, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIANS.		
The Door.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10	Joseph Mead.....	Blacksmith.....	\$420
Turns Back Plenty.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles White.....	Teamster.....	360
Holds the Enemy.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Robert Kiciwakaukau.....	Carpenter.....	360
On Top of the House.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Hebakawakantuya.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 30
Sharp Nose.....	do.....	p.m. 10	St. Matthew Jerome.....	do.....	p.m. 30
Strikes His Enemy.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joseph Brien.....	Interpreter.....	120
Pretty.....			Mrs. Wakanhotanina.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 10
Red Star.....	do.....	p.m. 10	J. T. Two Bears.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Gros Ventre.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Tawacinahomani.....	Judge.....	p.m. 8
Hail.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Tiyowaste.....	do.....	p.m. 8
<i>Crow Creek, S. Dak. a</i>			Ka ke ne wash.....	do.....	p.m. 8
WHITES.			Peter Azure.....	do.....	p.m. 8
H. D. Chamberlain.....	Agent.....	1,600	Michael Davis.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Henry J. Schoenthal.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Tatankapa.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Julius Silberstein.....	Physician.....	1,200	Luke Big Track.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 30
John Van Patter.....	Farmer.....	720	Ehakiyaya.....	do.....	p.m. 10
William Fuller.....	Carpenter.....	840	INDIAN POLICE		
Charles A. Logan.....	Stableman.....	540	Wakanhotanina.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
Peter C. Burns.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60	Louis Gourneau.....	do.....	p.m. 15
INDIANS.			Oyesna.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
William Walker.....	Blacksmith.....	600	Eyanpahanani.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Levi Big Eagle.....	Butcher.....	360	Hewajin.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Poor Chicken.....	Asst. blacksmith.....	360	Alex. Gourneau.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Rufus Day.....	Miller.....	360	Matohakikta.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Louis Fine Tail.....	Asst. carpenter.....	360	Antoine Belgarde.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Maurice Head.....	Laborer.....	360	Michael Wiyakamaza.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Russell Harrison.....	do.....	240	Tunkanwayagmani.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Arthur W. Pratt.....	Asst. clerk.....	p.m. 40	Solomon Fox.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Wood Piler.....	Asst. butcher.....	120	Bernard Two Hearts.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Tongue.....	do.....	120	Tenesi ka we chi wat.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Yellow Hair.....	do.....	120	Bernard Delorme.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Thomas W. Tuttle.....	Issue clerk.....	800	Francois Langer.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Fire Cloud.....	Wheelwright.....	240	Patrucl Lafrombois.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Grover St. John.....	Apprentice.....	180	Jack Tatankaiyassa.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Harry Slow.....	Asst. carpenter.....	240	Canwapi.....	do.....	p.m. 10
D. K. How.....	Judge.....	p.m. 8	Gilbert Belgarde.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Eagle Man.....	do.....	p.m. 8	Matheas Lafrombois.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Isaac Yellow Teeth.....	do.....	p.m. 8	Patrucl De Lorme.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Flathead, Mont.</i>		
James Black.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	WHITES.		
Little Elk.....	Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15	Wm. H. Smead.....	Agent.....	1,500
Call Him.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Robert J. Holland.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200
Sam Boy.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John H. Heidelman.....	Physician.....	1,200
Comes Flying.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Robert Watson.....	Miller.....	1,000
Chief Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Archie McLeod.....	Carpenter.....	720
Trust.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles Gardner.....	Mechanic.....	720
Louie Buck.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Frederick E. Hilton.....	Engineer.....	720
Rattle Tail.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joseph Jones.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60
Felix Walker.....	do.....	p.m. 10	D. D; Hull.....	do.....	p.m. 60
Arrow.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
<i>Devils Lake, S. Dak.</i>			Dan McLeod.....	Blacksmith.....	600
WHITE.			Michael Revais.....	Interpreter.....	120
Frederic O. Getchell.....	Agent.....	1,200	Louisson.....	Judge.....	p.m. 10
Frederic Rabinowitz.....	Clerk.....	1,000	Joseph Standing Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Geo. O. Keck.....	Physician.....	1,000	Baptiste Ka ka shee.....	do.....	p.m. 10
E. W. Brenner.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 65	William Moss.....	Teamster.....	240
V. A. Brown.....	do.....	p.m. 60	INDIAN POLICE.		
Geo. W. Bandy.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Joe Mestes.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
			Eusta.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
			Zeb Gebeau.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Ed Gendrow.....	do.....	p.m. 10

a Also treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, and agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Flathead, Mont.—Con.</i>			<i>Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con.			INDIANS.		
Louie Pierre.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10	Standing Bear.....	Teamster.....	\$480
Alex Matte.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles Sebastian.....	Asst. mechanic.....	480
Albert Vinson.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Paul Plumage.....	Butcher.....	400
Alfred Matt.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Victor Brockle.....	Wheelwright.....	400
Newman B. Blodgett..	do.....	p.m. 10	Peter Camp.....	Laborer.....	360
<i>Fort Apache, Ariz.</i>			Enemy Boy.....	do.....	360
WHITES.			Asa Strong.....	do.....	360
Cornelius W. Crouse... Agent.....		\$1,500	George Blue Breath... do.....		360
Robert L. Morgan..... Clerk.....		1,000	Frank Wheeler.....	Herder.....	360
Albert M. Wigglesworth Physician.....		1,100	Philip Shortman..... do.....		360
John D. Bull..... Carpenter.....		800	August Moccasin..... Asst. butcher.....		300
William H. Grayard... Wheelwright.....		720	John McConnell..... Laborer.....		300
Charles Savage..... Sawyer.....		720	Edward Black Bird... Apprentice.....		180
Rachel McGhie..... Matron.....		720	Many Coos..... Judge.....	p.m. 8	
William H. Kay..... Farmer.....	p.m. 60		Skunk..... do.....	p.m. 8	
Isaiah H. Osborn..... do.....	p.m. 60		George Ruster..... do.....	p.m. 8	
Samuel D. Wookey.... do.....	p.m. 60		George Stubby Horse.. Apprentice.....		180
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Walter H. Shawnee... Issue clerk.....		800	Returning Hunter..... Captain.....	p.m. 15	
Charles Bones..... Blacksmith.....		300	Captured Again..... Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15	
Elch spay ay..... Laborer.....		300	Boy Chief..... Private.....	p.m. 10	
David Perry..... do.....		300	Has The Pipe..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Klish Kloya..... do.....		300	Takes The Bow..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Grasshopper..... do.....		300	Shooting Down..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Peter Sanchez..... Asst. carpenter.....		240	Arthur Chester..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Lambert I. Stone..... Teamster.....		240	Frank Buck..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Thomas Potter..... Herder.....		240	Twice Killed..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Laban Locojime..... Interpreter.....		180	Strike..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Nan delch kay..... Judge.....	p.m. 8		Richard Jones..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Chili..... do.....	p.m. 8		Shaking Bird..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Bah ah tish..... do.....	p.m. 8		Henry Dwarf..... do.....	p.m. 10	
INDIAN POLICE.			Eagle Child..... do.....	p.m. 10	
John Bourke..... Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15		White Boy..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Gray Oliver..... do.....	p.m. 15		<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak. b</i>		
To go ya..... Private.....	p.m. 10		WHITES.		
Es keen la ha..... do.....	p.m. 10		Amzi W. Thomas..... Agent.....		1,500
Doe lay a..... do.....	p.m. 10		F. Glenn Mattoon..... Clerk.....		1,200
James Ames..... do.....	p.m. 10		Adoniram J. Morris... Physician.....		1,200
Thomas De Leon..... do.....	p.m. 10		Burr M. Sloan..... Carpenter.....		720
May tay hay..... do.....	p.m. 10		Hugh McLaughlin..... Engineer.....		720
Zha go tah..... do.....	p.m. 10		Frank B. Steinmetz... Blacksmith.....		720
Tas en day..... do.....	p.m. 10		Henry C. Goodale..... Farmer.....		720
Kay tog gy..... do.....	p.m. 10		Marion T. Spooner... do.....		720
Es keen..... do.....	p.m. 10		Adeline Z. Beauchamp Field matron.....		300
Go klish..... do.....	p.m. 10		INDIANS.		
Na che..... do.....	p.m. 10		Samuel Newman..... Asst. clerk.....		600
William Croker..... do.....	p.m. 10		Anna B. Wild..... Field matron.....		600
Eskey o key..... do.....	p.m. 10		Oscar J. Howard..... Asst. farmer.....		540
Nah shi o..... do.....	p.m. 10		Thomas Enemy..... Harnessmaker.....		360
Katy yo..... do.....	p.m. 10		Edward J. Bird..... Asst. farmer.....		300
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont. a</i>			James Eagle..... Apprentice.....		240
WHITES.			Fred Fox..... do.....		240
Wm. R. Logan..... Agent.....		1,500	White Wolf..... Laborer.....		240
Charles M. Ziebach... Clerk.....		1,200	Stanley Dean..... Apprentice.....		240
Charles L. Woods..... Physician.....		1,200	Sitting Bear..... Judge.....	p.m. 8	
Wm. H. Granger..... Engineer.....		900	Black Eagle..... do.....	p.m. 8	
John E. Jones..... Issue clerk.....		800	Wolf Chief..... do.....	p.m. 8	
John M. Sample..... Farmer.....		720	INDIAN POLICE.		
John W. Ijams..... do.....		720	Hunts Along..... Captain.....	p.m. 15	
Charles W. Phelps... Blacksmith.....		720	Blue Stone..... Private.....	p.m. 10	
John Kelly..... Harnessmaker.....		600	Jack Rabbitt..... do.....	p.m. 10	
David A. Ring..... Farmer.....	p.m. 60		Joseph Irwin..... do.....	p.m. 10	
Louis J. Bolster..... do.....	p.m. 60		Young Wolf..... do.....	p.m. 10	
James Morgan..... Private.....	p.m. 60		Samuel Jones..... do.....	p.m. 10	
			Frank White Calf..... do.....	p.m. 10	

a Also agreement of May 1, 1898.

b Also agreement ratified Mar. 3, 1891.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak.</i> —Continued.			<i>Fort Peck, Mont.</i> —Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIANS.		
Bulls Eyes	Private	p.m. \$10	Charles Martin	Farmer	\$400
William Little Owl	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Martin	do	180
Stieby Horn	do	p.m. 10	Ray Thunder	do	180
Yellow Bear	do	p.m. 10	Warren Carl	do	180
Medicine Stone	do	p.m. 10	Quincy Adams	do	600
William C. Dean	do	p.m. 10	Julian Smith	Asst. mechanic	240
Charles Smith	do	p.m. 10	James Melbourne	do	240
<i>Fort Hall, Idaho.</i> ^a			Ezra Ricker	Laborer	180
WHITES.			Philip Alvares	Interpreter	120
Andrew F. Caldwell	Agent	1,500	Charles Lambert	do	120
Homer J. Bibb	Clerk	1,200	Medicine Bear Track	Judge	p.m. 8
T. M. Bridges	Physician	1,200	Dan Mitchell	do	p.m. 8
H. W. Evans	Farmer	720	Cloud Bird	do	p.m. 8
Isaac S. Brashears	Carpenter	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIANS.			Muskrat	Captain	p.m. 15
William W. Blakeslee	Issue clerk	720	Duck	do	p.m. 15
Edward Lavatta	Farmer	720	Circle Eagle	Private	p.m. 10
Joseph Rainey	Butcher	720	Joseph Culbertson	do	p.m. 10
Herbert Tetoby	Blacksmith	720	William Bruguiet	do	p.m. 10
Harry Hutchinson	Farmer	720	Standing	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Modzeweyn	Apprentice	300	Wm. Derby	do	p.m. 10
Fred Tatsup	Laborer	180	Turtle	do	p.m. 10
Chris Ocean	do	180	Robert Moore	do	p.m. 10
Billy George	Judge	p.m. 10	Red Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Pat L. Tyhee	do	p.m. 10	Savior	do	p.m. 10
Jim Ballard	do	p.m. 10	High Back Bone	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Chas. Knorr	do	p.m. 10
Jake Meeks	Captain	p.m. 15	A. Adams	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Kennedy	Lieutenant	p.m. 15	Nick Hall	do	p.m. 10
Albert Race Horse	Private	p.m. 10	Joseph Culbertson	do	p.m. 10
Tom Edmo	do	p.m. 10	Shoots Door	do	p.m. 10
Teditch Coley	do	p.m. 10	James Roberts	do	p.m. 10
Morgan Edmo	do	p.m. 10	<i>Grand Ronde, Oreg.</i>		
William ka ka	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Joe John	do	p.m. 10	John E. Jeffries	Sawyer	500
David Big Man	do	p.m. 10	Samuel R. Riggs	Sawyer's apprentice	130
Warren Wild Cat	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Michelle	Farmer	p.m. 30
Fulkin Sayaz	do	p.m. 10	<i>Green Bay, Wis.</i>		
Sampson Miller	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Jack Mosho	do	p.m. 10	Shepard Freeman	Agent	1,800
Albert California	do	p.m. 10	James M. Fairly	Physician	1,200
Pongah	do	p.m. 10	Charles N. Freeman	Financial clerk	1,280
<i>Fort Peck, Mont.</i> ^b			William H. Farr	Superintendent	1,200
WHITES.			Otis F. Badger	Miller	1,000
Charles R. A. Scobey	Agent	1,800	James T. Chase	Superintendent	1,200
Arthur O. Davis	Clerk	1,200	Leroy A. McGee	Clerk	800
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200	August Weber	Blacksmith	720
C. B. Lohmiller	Asst. clerk	1,000	John F. Lane	Farmer	720
Harry Cain	Engineer	720	Theodore Eul	do	720
Joseph Pipal	Blacksmith	720	Augusta Meeman	Matron	450
J. P. Larson	Carpenter	720	Catherine Cullen	Nurse	400
W. H. H. Benefiel	Farmer	720	Mary Meagher	do	300
R. J. Maurier	do	720	Lemuel B. Cox	Farmer	p.m. 65
John Mohrherr	Blacksmith	720	INDIANS.		
Timothy J. Sullivan	Engineer	720	John H. Tourtillot	Issue clerk	800
William Sibbitts	Butcher	600	Frank Red Cloud	Wagonmaker	500
M. A. Daniels	Hosp. steward	600	Louis Sheshequin	do	450
Robert C. Newlon	Herder	600	Charles Wichesit	Engineer	500
George K. Winn	Stableman	480			

^a Also treaty of July 3, 1868.

^b Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Green Bay, Wis.—Con.</i>			<i>Jicarilla, N. Mex.—Con.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Augusta C. Grignon	Teamster	400	Antonio Vigil	Captain	p.m. \$15
Alex Kaquatosh	Farmer	400	Manuel Sanchez	Private	p.m. 10
Michell Dick	Blacksmith	450	Pedro Phone	do	p.m. 10
Alex Warrington	Laborer	360	Pefanio Vigil	do	p.m. 10
John Satterlee	Interpreter	120	Dotaya Domingo	do	p.m. 10
MackenzieSkenandore	Fireman	200	Leander Garcia	do	p.m. 10
Samantha Skenandore	Cook	300	Juan de Dios Gonzales	do	p.m. 10
Neopet	Judge	p.m. 8	Guerto Casedar	do	p.m. 10
John Perote	do	p.m. 8	Tex Koteen	do	p.m. 10
Steve Askkenet	do	p.m. 8	Samoyne Price	do	p.m. 10
			Frank Hall	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Kiowa, Okla. a</i>		
Joseph Lafrombois	Private	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Peter Pamonicutt	do	p.m. 10	Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett	Acting agent	(b)
Joseph Bopray	do	p.m. 10	Frederic S. Barbour	Financial clerk	1,200
Mike La Motte	do	p.m. 10	Ferdinand Shoemaker	Physician	1,200
Jim Blackcloud	do	p.m. 10	George W. Wimberly	do	1,200
Adolph Armour	do	p.m. 10	John P. Blackman	Leasing clerk	1,200
Joseph F. Gouthier	do	p.m. 10	Charles E. George	Clerk	900
Alfred Boyd	do	p.m. 10	Laurette E. Ballew	Matron	720
<i>Hoopa Valley, Cal.</i>			Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	720
WHITES.			Hiram P. Pruner	Carpenter	720
John M. Johnson	Clerk	1,000	James H. Dunlop	do	720
John S. Lindley	Physician	1,000	Frank B. Farwell	Farmer	600
William A. Widrig	Miller	720	Porter H. Sisney	do	600
Albert C. Simpson	Carpenter	720	John W. Ijams	do	600
Cyrus H. Mills	Blacksmith	720	Miles Norton	Asst. clerk	840
William D. Elrod	Farmer	p.m. 60	Homer W. Dunbar	Issue clerk	800
INDIANS.			Walter D. Silcott	Farmer	p.m. 60
Robinson Shoemaker	Laborer	240	Hilton Spencer	do	p.m. 50
Chauncey McKeever	do	240	Joseph H. Freeland	do	600
Willis Matilton	Judge	p.m. 8	INDIANS.		
John Soektish	do	p.m. 8	Laura D. Pedrick	Matron	720
Francis Colgrove	do	p.m. 8	George Hicks	Blacksmith	720
INDIAN POLICE.			Mark Penoi	Asst. clerk	600
Arthur Saxon	Captain	p.m. 15	Otto Wells	Farmer	600
David Johnson	Private	p.m. 10	Boone Chandler	do	240
Milo Terry	do	p.m. 10	James Deer	do	240
Angus Matilton	do	p.m. 10	George Pohoxicut	do	240
<i>Jicarilla, N. Mex.</i>			Otis Tsc tigh	do	240
WHITES.			Francis Corbett	Blacksmith	360
Walter C. Strong	Financial clerk	1,000	Harry Ware	Butcher	360
Nels O. Ringsried	Blacksmith	720	Jacob Jones	Blacksmith	360
Ralph Aspaas	Farmer	p.m. 65	Frank Everett	Interpreter	120
INDIANS.			Robert Thomas	Harness maker	360
John Mills	Farmer	720	Guy	Herder	300
George Garcia	do	720	Luther Sah maunt	Stableman	300
Albert Garcia	Blacksmith	720	Arthur Pickard	Asst. carpenter	180
Button Thomas	Herder	200	Charles Corson	Stenog. and typewriter.	900
Wilson Thompson	Apprentice	120	William E. Pedrick	Asst. blacksmith.	300
De Jesus Campo	Teamster	360	INDIAN POLICE.		
Marcedan Vicenti	Herder	200	Bela Cazad	Captain	p.m. 15
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	120	Oscar Ah pe tone	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
James A. Garfield	Judge	p.m. 8	Tsa lote	Private	p.m. 10
Augustine Vigil	do	p.m. 8	Charles Chisholm	do	p.m. 10
Seirra Blanco Puerto	do	p.m. 8	Smoky	do	p.m. 10
			Marcus Poca	do	p.m. 10
			Kan lai ty	do	p.m. 10
			Johnson Parton	do	p.m. 10

a Also treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.

b Pay of rank in army.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Kiowa, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>			<i>La Pointe, Wis.—Cont'd.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Corose Martinez	Private	p.m. \$10	Louis Corbin	Private	p.m. \$10
Thomas Danaht	do	p.m. 10	Ah nah kah me kenung	do	p.m. 10
Clark Che yeck we	do	p.m. 10	Frank Cadotte	do	p.m. 10
Pas che ti	do	p.m. 10	Frank La Due	do	p.m. 10
Hah ta go	do	p.m. 10	John Whitefeather	do	p.m. 10
Ins yu ah	do	p.m. 10	Wa se guon aish kung	do	p.m. 10
Pe wa	do	p.m. 10	James Doolittle	do	p.m. 10
Ye ah qua	do	p.m. 10	Frank Thayar	do	p.m. 10
Frank Bosin	do	p.m. 10	William Isham	do	p.m. 10
Henry Iukanish	do	p.m. 10	J. G. Montferand	do	p.m. 10
Pa cha ky	do	p.m. 10	Jack St. Germain	do	p.m. 10
Mosna Tsa Kone	do	p.m. 10	Alexis Houle	do	p.m. 10
Tsyy yo	do	p.m. 10	John Peterson	do	p.m. 10
Man sa nap	do	p.m. 100	Louis Gordon	do	p.m. 10
<i>Klamath, Oreg.</i>			Ed. B. Hoskins		
WHITES.			John B. Soulies		
Oliver C. Applegate	Agent	1,200	<i>Leech Lake, Minn.</i>		
Stacy Hemenway	Physician	1,000	WHITES.		
Will W. Nickerson	Financial clerk	840	Maj. George L. Scott	Acting agent	(a) 1,200
John F. Loosley	Sawyer	900	Howell Morgan	Clerk	720
Owen C. Kimbrough	do	720	James B. Noble	Carpenter	720
Benjamin Butler	Blacksmith	720	Henry Bitzing	Blacksmith	720
Seldon K. Ogle	Farmer	p.m. 60	Daniel Sullivan	Superintendent	900
George W. Loosely	Stockman	p.m. 60	Watson C. Randolph	Assistant clerk	900
INDIANS.			Robert E. L. Daniel		
Kay Davis	Stockman	p.m. 40	INDIANS.		
Frank John	Judge	p.m. 8	Charles H. Beaulieu	Superintendent	900
Bright Jim	do	p.m. 8	Joe Osscar	Engineer	720
Henry Brown	do	p.m. 8	Paul Bonga	Farmer	720
INDIAN POLICE.			Alex Gierneau	Blacksmith	720
Abraham Charley	Captain	p.m. 15	Alex D. McDougall	Assistant clerk	900
James George	Lieutenant	p.m. 10	Lawrence Roberts	Blacksmith	600
Elmer Hill	Private	p.m. 10	John P. Bonga	Farmer	540
Charley Pitt	do	p.m. 10	Peter Graves	Teamster	320
Drummer David	do	p.m. 10	Edward H. Johnson	Laborer	360
Jim Norseo	do	p.m. 10	Kay zhe aush, No. 2	do	360
Ike Mose	do	p.m. 10	Kay way din ay bin ais	Teamster	320
Ben F. Wright	do	p.m. 10	John Ballinger	do	320
Robin Hood	do	p.m. 10	James Charette	Interpreter	120
Levi Walker	do	p.m. 10	James Jourdan	do	120
Johnny Stokes	do	p.m. 10	Day dah bah shosh	Judge	p.m. 10
James Dowase	do	p.m. 10	Ching gwon ah guod	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Godowa	do	p.m. 10	Flatmouth	do	p.m. 10
Eugene Isaacs	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Jim Twice	Sergeant	p.m. 15	May ay tow ub	Captain	p.m. 15
<i>La Pointe, Wis.</i>			Joe Gahbow	do	p.m. 15
WHITES.			Jim Fisher	Private	p.m. 10
Samuel W. Campbell	Agent	1,800	David Kirk	do	p.m. 10
George S. Davidson	Physician	1,500	Ben S. Ray	do	p.m. 10
Roland G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	1,200	Henry De Foe	do	p.m. 10
Harry H. Beaser	Asst. clerk	720	Pahgonay kez higoonce	do	p.m. 10
Susan A. Doe	Financial clerk	720	Joseph Mason	do	p.m. 10
Roger Patterson	Farmer	p.m. 60	Kay zhe aush	do	p.m. 10
William S. Wright	do	p.m. 60	Joe Bonga	do	p.m. 10
Nathaniel D. Rodman	do	p.m. 60	Bay baumeke	do	p.m. 10
John W. Morgan	do	p.m. 60	Zhig waish kung	do	p.m. 10
John McKay	do	p.m. 60	Ah je bum o	do	p.m. 10
Frank V. Holston	do	p.m. 60	Jim Shay wah bik eto	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Joe Morrison	do	p.m. 10
Stephen Gheen	Farmer	p.m. 60	Louis Roy	do	p.m. 10
Norbert Cero	do	p.m. 60	Charley Chatfield	do	p.m. 10
			Be mis quash	do	p.m. 10
			Ke way din ay be nals	do	p.m. 10
			Jim nay tuns	do	p.m. 10
			Alex Jourdan	do	p.m. 10
			Ah waish to yah	do	p.m. 10

a Pay of rank in Army.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Leech Lake, Minn.—Continued.</i>			<i>Mescalero, N. Mex.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con.			WHITES.		
Bah gah gegid	Private	p.m. \$10	William Harrison	Physician	\$1,000
Jim Smith	do	p.m. 10	Samuel F. Miller	Farmer	900
Payne guan ay aush	do	p.m. 10	Albert E. Thomas	Laborer	720
Nay ze way aungay	do	p.m. 10	Edward Steckel	Blacksmith	720
Iah bainse	do	p.m. 10	John W. Maxwell	Hostler	300
Nahzhah keesh kung	do	p.m. 10	Ted E. Blackford	Farmer	p.m. 65
Tayneeray way be nais	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Kay zhe baz os ay	do	p.m. 10	Andy Good	Asst. carpenter	240
Joe Ballanger	do	p.m. 10	Howard Botella	Asst. engineer	180
Tom Robinson	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
John Jackson	do	p.m. 10	Fred Pelman	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Jack Smith	do	p.m. 10	James La Pez	Private	p.m. 10
She mah gum ish	do	p.m. 10	Penn Scott	do	p.m. 10
Ge ge os ay	do	p.m. 10	Horace Greeley	do	p.m. 10
<i>Lemhi, Idaho.</i>			<i>Mission, Tule River, Cal.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
George D. C. Hibbs	Clerk	900	Lucien A. Wright	Agent	1,600
Anson E. Murphy	Physician	1,000	Mary Matthews	Clerk	900
William Kadletz	Blacksmith	840	Norton M. Barnes	Adtl. farmer	p.m. 75
Walter Gill	Farmer	p.m. 60	INDIAN POLICE.		
Robert Kirkham	do	p.m. 60	Martin Jauro	Captain	p.m. 15
INDIANS.			Salvador Duro	Private	p.m. 10
William Burton	Interpreter	100	Jose Carac	do	p.m. 10
Charles Bache	Herder	p.m. 30	<i>Navaho, N. Mex.</i>		
James Coopool	Judge	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Roger Woodayogo	do	p.m. 10	George W. Hayzlett	Agent	1,800
Henry Yellowstone	do	p.m. 10	Eli J. Bost	Financial clerk	1,200
Ray Quinten babble	Captain	p.m. 15	Calvin K. Smith	Physician	1,100
James Marshall	Private	p.m. 10	Samuel E. Shoemaker	Supervisor	1,200
Charley Bache	do	p.m. 10	J. W. Henderson	Engineer	800
John Calico	do	p.m. 10	Albert I. Mills	Carpenter	800
<i>Lower Brulé, S. Dak. a</i>			Mary L. Eldridge	Matron	720
WHITES.			Rolla S. Carter	Asst. clerk	720
Robert H. Somers	Agent	1,400	John Stewart	Blacksmith	720
Geo. E. Courick	Financial clerk	1,000	Henrietta G. Cole	Matron	300
J. K. Collard	Physician	1,200	Charles L. Day	Custodian	120
Erwin L. Babcock	Farmer	720	INDIANS.		
Charles E. Davis	Carpenter	720	Louis Watchman	Stableman	400
Michael H. Brown	Blacksmith	720	Minnie Leonard	Asst. matron	p.m. 25
Clifford M. Somers	Farmer	p.m. 60	Claude	Laborer	300
Thomas Hackersmith	Hostler	300	Snig Man	do	300
INDIANS.			Arthur Tinker	Farmer	p.m. 30
Zebro Rencontre	Asst. mechanic	240	Richard D. Moss	do	p.m. 30
Philip S. La Rouché	Laborer	240	Hosten Ba hi	Laborer	300
Noblin La Rouché	Herder	360	George Watchman	do	300
Alex Rencontre	Interpreter	120	Honah Gonah	Watchman	180
Big Mane	Judge	p.m. 10	Black Horse	Judge	p.m. 8
Swift Hawk	do	p.m. 10	Wa nee ka	do	p.m. 8
John B. Partisan	do	p.m. 10	Becenti Begay	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Spotted Horse	Captain	p.m. 15	Captain Sam	Captain	p.m. 15
Charles F. Butt	Private	p.m. 10	Petonne Nez	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Henry M. Heart	do	p.m. 10	Bitsin Begay	Private	p.m. 10
Ed. P. Head	do	p.m. 10	Adobe	do	p.m. 10
Boy Elk	do	p.m. 10	Ben Becenti	do	p.m. 10
Medicine Bird	do	p.m. 10			
Parted Hair	do	p.m. 10			
Tom Bow	do	p.m. 10			

Also treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, and agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Navaho, N. Mex.—Con.</i>			<i>Nez Perces, Idaho—Con.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Belone	Private	p.m. \$10	Frank	Captain	p.m. \$15
Yoetaki	do	p.m. 10	<i>Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.</i>		
Hosteen Lapahe	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Pinto	do	p.m. 10	Charles P. Mathewson	Agent	1,600
Frank Collier	do	p.m. 10	Theodore Sharp	Clerk	1,200
Henry Belone	do	p.m. 10	E. S. Hart	Physician	1,000
Kloh	do	p.m. 10	Helen G. Mathewson	Financial clerk	900
George Catron	do	p.m. 10	Oscar H. Keller	Asst. clerk	900
Gulettonets	do	p.m. 10	Henry G. Neubuhr	Farmer	720
Whonagahue Nez	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
<i>Neah Bay, Wash.</i>			Joseph McKee	Blacksmith	400
WHITES.			James Mallory	Carpenter	400
F. D. Merritt	Physician	900	Benjamin Lowry	do	400
Lida W. Quimby	Matron	720	Harvey Harner	Asst. clerk	360
INDIANS.			Levi St. Cyr	do	360
Frank Smith	Farmer	460	Hycent St. Cyr	Teamster	240
Edwin Hayte	Teamster	240	Carey La Flesche	Interpreter	120
Light Horse Jim	Judge	p.m. 8	Oliver Lamere	do	120
Carl Black	do	p.m. 8	INDIAN POLICE.		
Jesse Allebush	do	p.m. 8	John Harrison	Captain	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE.			Matthew Tyndall	Private	p.m. 10
Peter Brown	Captain	p.m. 10	Thomas McCauley	do	p.m. 10
Jimmy Howe	Private	p.m. 10	C. Pennyface	do	p.m. 10
Charley White	do	p.m. 10	Louis Dick	do	p.m. 10
Schuyler Colfax	do	p.m. 15	John Smith	do	p.m. 10
<i>Nevada, Nev.</i>			Uriah Merrick	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			James Fisher	do	p.m. 10
John B. Woods	Clerk	1,200	John Snowball	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Little Charles Profit	do	p.m. 10
Edward H. Wood	Carpenter	720	John Twin	do	p.m. 10
David Man Wee	Judge	p.m. 8	<i>Osage, Okla. b</i>		
Mack Winnemucca	do	p.m. 8	WHITES.		
Henry Clay	do	p.m. 8	Oscar A. Mitscher	Agent	1,800
INDIAN POLICE.			William D. Leonard	Clerk	1,200
David Nunana	Captain	p.m. 15	William A. Todd	Physician	1,200
William O. Day	Private	p.m. 10	Lucien W. B. Long	do	1,200
Joseph Mandel	do	p.m. 10	Healy M. Loomer	Asst. clerk	1,000
Joseph Warwick	do	p.m. 10	Edson Watson	Clerk	1,000
Charles Holbrook	do	p.m. 10	Warren Bennett	Chief of police	1,200
James Shaw	do	p.m. 10	Wiley G. Haines	Constable	720
John Smith	do	p.m. 10	John T. Plummer, jr.	do	720
Jacob Ormsby	do	p.m. 10	Joel G. McGuire	do	720
<i>New York, N. Y.</i>			John Hutchinson	do	720
WHITES.			Geo. D. Sears	do	720
Blanchard B. Weber	Agent	1,000	Jno. A. Gilbert	do	720
A. D. Lake	Physician	600	Onie F. Hicks	do	720
<i>Nez Perces, Idaho. a</i>			John K. Carter	Messenger	300
WHITES.			INDIANS.		
Charles M. Bartlett	Sawyer	720	John V. Plake	Stenographer	900
Lewis G. Phillips	Engineer	720	Louis Baptiste	Hostler	600
INDIANS.			Tom King	Laborer	240
Edward Raboin	Interpreter	200	Frank Corndropper	do	300
<i>a Also treaty of June 9, 1863.</i>			Henry Brenninger	Asst. engineer	240
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Janes Pepper	Private	p.m. 10
			Roy Munroe	do	p.m. 10
			<i>b Also treaty of Nov. 1, 1837.</i>		

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Pawnee, Okla.</i>			<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIANS—continued.		
Edith J. Harvey	Financial clerk.	\$900	Peter Livermont.....	Stableman.....	\$540
W. C. Bays	Carpenter.....	600	Frank C. Goings.....	Watchman.....	600
W. H. Ferguson.....	Blacksmith.....	600	Thomas Spotted Bear..	Herder.....	460
Burress N. Barnes.....	Laborer.....	840	Chas. Y. Boy.....	do.....	460
Fred S. Bever.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60	Frank Martinus.....	Laborer.....	360
Allen C. Thorp.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Robert Horse.....	do.....	240
INDIANS.			Charles Provost.....	do.....	240
Juan B. Avalos.....	Messenger.....	360	Amos Little.....	do.....	240
George Howell.....	Asst. mechanic..	480	Philip Romero.....	do.....	180
<i>Pima, Ariz.</i>			Hall Little Crow.....	do.....	180
WHITES.			Henry Many Cartridges	do.....	180
John L. Snyder.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Jou Morissette.....	Asst. mechanic..	300
Matthew M. Murphy.....	Superintendent	1,200	James Wilde.....	Asst. farmer.....	460
Sarah N. Alexander.....	Financial clerk..	900	Paul Little Elk.....	Butcher.....	120
Ira C. Deaver.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 75	Kills Above.....	do.....	p.m. 60
Oliver C. May.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Santa R. Martin.....	Mechanic.....	p.m. 300
Katherine D. Orr.....	do.....	720	Geoffrey Chips.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 25
Mary A. Wynkoop.....	Matron.....	600	Herbert Bissouette...	Asst. farmer.....	p.m. 460
D. J. Landers.....	Miller.....	840	Thomas Tyon.....	do.....	460
INDIANS.			Joseph Knight.....	do.....	p.m. 60
Jesus Lucas.....	Carpenter.....	720	James Left Hand.....	Asst. butcher.....	p.m. 60
Ralph Blackwater.....	Engineer.....	480	George Ladeaux.....	Butcher.....	120
Melissa Jones.....	Interpreter.....	120	Alex. Salois.....	do.....	120
Victor Jackson.....	Judge.....	p.m. 8	Wm. White Bear.....	Asst. mechanic..	300
Walter Roberts.....	do.....	p.m. 8	Antoine Janis.....	Asst. farmer.....	460
John Manol.....	do.....	p.m. 8	John Russell.....	do.....	460
INDIAN POLICE.			Alex. Le Bluff.....	do.....	460
Coover.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	Edward Too Too.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 25
Wilson Jackson.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	John Shell Necklace...	do.....	p.m. 25
Hiram Terry.....	do.....	p.m. 10	James Black Horse...	Butcher.....	120
Cheroquis Erastus.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Lewis Martin.....	Asst. mechanic..	300
Peter Jones.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Peter Cheap Eagle.....	Physician's asst.	300
Joseph Kisto.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Elmore Red Eyes.....	Laborer.....	240
Francisco Harris.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Ground Morrison.....	Butcher.....	120
Oldham Eschief.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joe Kettle Coat.....	Asst. butcher.....	60
Harry Smith.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Harry Spotted Eagle...	do.....	60
John W. Noble.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Frank Fast Horse.....	Judge.....	p.m. 10
Charley Bismarck.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Thunder Bear...	do.....	p.m. 10
James Kisto.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Wm. Iron Crow.....	do.....	p.m. 10
<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.</i>			Henry S. Soldier.....	do.....	p.m. 10
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE.		
John R. Brennan.....	Agent.....	1,800	John Sitting Bear.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
Frank E. McIntyre.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Joe Bush.....	1st lieutenant...	p.m. 15
James R. Walker.....	Physician.....	1,200	Joe Running Hawk...	2d lieutenant...	p.m. 15
Adrian M. Landman.....	Stenographer and typewriter.	900	John Blunt Horn.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Melvin Baxter.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Austin Little Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Fred. A. Foote.....	Engineer.....	720	John Ghost Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Peter Steinmetz.....	Wheelwright.....	720	Henry Black Elk.....	do.....	p.m. 10
George W. Cyphers.....	Carpenter.....	720	Horace Brown Ears...	do.....	p.m. 10
George A. Buck.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60	John No Ears.....	do.....	p.m. 10
George C. Dawson.....	do.....	p.m. 65	Jos. Dog Chief.....	do.....	p.m. 10
W. C. Smoot.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Lambert Hat.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Smalley.....	do.....	p.m. 60	John Clinches.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John J. Boel.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Samuel Ladeaux.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Edward Crow.....	do.....	p.m. 10
E. G. Bettelyoun.....	Assistant clerk..	900	James Charges Enemy..	do.....	p.m. 10
E. C. Means.....	do.....	720	Henry Crow.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Joseph H. Woodbury...	Issue clerk.....	840	John L. Finger.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Benjamin Mills.....	Herder.....	540	Joseph R. A. Edge.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Levi Loud Voiced Hawk.	do.....	p.m. 10
			Geo. Charge Him.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Little Spotted Horse...	do.....	p.m. 10
			Roger Red Bay.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Wm. W. Horse.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Scott Weasel Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Charles Tree Leg.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Henry C. I. Sight.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Seth Gearry.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Chas. Dubray.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Wilson Knee.....	do.....	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Ponca, etc., Okla.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con.			INDIAN POLICE (OTO).		
Howard Long Bear.....	Private.....	p.m. \$10	Harry C. Gawhega.....	Captain.....	p.m. \$15
Oliver Lone Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Albert Ely.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Able No Braid.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Henry Jones.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Alex. G. Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joseph Jeans.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Wallace Imitates Dog.....	do.....	p.m. 10	<i>Potawatomi and Great Nemaha, Kans.</i>		
Adrian R. Jumper.....	do.....	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Thomas Crow.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Wm. R. Honnell.....	Agent.....	1,500
Albert Sitting Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Robert E. Murphy.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Charles Kills Well.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Henry R. Wheeler.....	Physician.....	1,000
George Clincher.....	do.....	p.m. 10	C. C. Stivers.....	do.....	300
Carl Fox Belly.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joseph A. Scott.....	Leasing clerk.....	720
John Two Crow.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Frank Becht.....	Wheelwright.....	840
Chas. Kill Right.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles E. Hensley.....	Blacksmith.....	660
Frank Meat.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Wooden Gun.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Peter Little.....	Laborer.....	300
Harry C. A. Them.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Wm. C. Girton.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Frank A. Bourbonny.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
George.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Mas que qua.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Charles L. Hoop.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Wah was suck.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James K. O. H. Back.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Monahs.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Lawrence Little Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Kah nah tub be.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Chas. Little Cloud.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joe Cook.....	do.....	p.m. 10
George P. Wounds.....	do.....	p.m. 10	<i>Puyallup, Wash.</i>		
<i>Ponca, etc., Okla.</i>			WHITES.		
WHITES (PONCA).			Oscar H. Keller.....	Clerk.....	1,100
John Jensen.....	Agent.....	1,500	Horace W. Cox.....	Physician.....	900
Julius H. Lewis.....	Clerk.....	1,000	INDIANS.		
H. W. Newman.....	Physician.....	1,000	James Jackson.....	Judge.....	p.m. 3
Jesse F. Jensen.....	Financial clerk.....	840	John Wakatup.....	do.....	p.m. 3
John G. Atkins.....	Blacksmith.....	720	George Sickman.....	do.....	p.m. 5
Albert Wheaton.....	Carpenter.....	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
Marcus D. Fells.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60	Peter Heck.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Carr Jeff.....	Laborer.....	300	Dick Lewis.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIANS (PONCA).			John James.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Williams.....	Blacksmith.....	240	Frederick Pope.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Peter Mitchell.....	Interpreter.....	120	<i>Quapaw, Ind. T.</i>		
Rough Face.....	Judge.....	p.m. 5	WHITES.		
Little Soldier.....	do.....	p.m. 5	C. O. Lemon.....	Blacksmith.....	700
Charles Collins.....	do.....	p.m. 5	INDIANS.		
INDIAN POLICE (PONCA).			B. N. O. Walker.....	Clerk.....	1,000
John Delodge.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	Wm. P. Long.....	Blacksmith.....	400
Weak Bone.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Thomas King.....	Laborer.....	420
The Warrior.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Clifford Geboe.....	Blacksmith.....	350
Albert Primeaux.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
WHITES (OAKLAND).			Henry Hicks.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
Garrett C. Brewer.....	Farmer.....	720	John Bland.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
WHITES (OTO).			Wm. Sky.....	do.....	p.m. 10
F. N. Bacon.....	Blacksmith.....	600	Silas Smith.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Issac A. Rich.....	do.....	600			
Joseph R. Stephens.....	Laborer.....	280			
INDIANS (OTO).					
R. P. Haas.....	Clerk.....	500			
Arthur Johnson.....	Farmer.....	600			
Mitchell Deroin.....	Interpreter.....	120			
Richard White Horse.....	Judge.....	p.m. 5			
Richard Robedeaux.....	do.....	p.m. 5			
Wm. Faw Faw.....	do.....	p.m. 5			

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Quapaw, Ind. T.—Con.</i>			<i>Rosebud, S. Dak.—Con.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con.			INDIAN POLICE—con.		
George Red Eagle	Private	p.m. \$10	John Runs Four Times	Private	p.m. \$10
James King	do	p.m. 10	John U. Crow	do	p.m. 10
Luke Smith	do	p.m. 10	Geo. Standing Buffalo	do	p.m. 10
<i>Rosebud, S. Dak.</i>			Milo Side	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			George Our Pail	do	p.m. 10
Charles E. McChesney	Agent	1,800	Fred Little Day	3d sergeant	p.m. 10
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200	Wm. Charging Cloud	Private	p.m. 10
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	1,200	Thomas Blood	do	p.m. 10
James A. McCorkle	Financial clerk	800	Harry C. Him	do	p.m. 10
Frank Robinson	Farmer	720	Jos. Good Elk	do	p.m. 10
May Lougenbaugh	Assistant clerk	720	Jos. Little Brave	do	p.m. 10
Frank Sygal	Farmer	p.m. 60	Jno. Owns the Battle	do	p.m. 10
John Sullivan	do	p.m. 60	Frank W. Guts	do	p.m. 10
C. H. Bennett	do	p.m. 60	Chas. R. Spider	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Paul May	do	p.m. 10
Wm. J. Barker	Assistant clerk	720	Edward Q. Bear	do	p.m. 10
Wm. Bourdeaux	Asst. issue clerk	720	Charles Hair	do	p.m. 10
Wm. F. Schmidt	Issue clerk	840	David Crooked Legs	do	p.m. 10
Wm. Colomb	Stableman	540	John Black Bull	do	p.m. 10
Ralph Eagle Feather	Asst. carpenter	540	Geo. G. S. Lodge	do	p.m. 10
Dominick Bray	Butcher	480	Albert Crazy Bear	do	p.m. 10
Louis Roubideaux	Watchman	480	John Shooter	do	p.m. 10
John Whiteblanket	Blacksmith	480	John Eagle Dog	do	p.m. 10
Emil Head	Teamster	360	Chas. P. Pin	do	p.m. 10
Charles Ree	Laborer	300	Jos. Six Toes	do	p.m. 10
John F. Thunder	do	300	Peter Thompson	do	p.m. 10
Allen Broken Leg	do	300	Chas. S. Horse	do	p.m. 10
M. B. H. Holy	do	300	George Charging Elk	do	p.m. 10
John Omaha Boy	do	300	David T. Nation	do	p.m. 10
John Lame Dog	do	300	James Looking Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Harry Flying Horse	Teamster	300	David Stampede	do	p.m. 10
Henry Horse Looking	do	360	George Kills	do	p.m. 10
Jesse Good Voice	Laborer	240	Edward Iron Boy	do	p.m. 10
Wm. Iron Shell	do	240	John K. Sharp	do	p.m. 10
John La Pointe, sr.	Asst. blacksmith	240	Jas. P. V. Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Louis Dog Owner	Apprentice	180	Edw. Crooked Foot	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Garneau, jr.	Asst. farmer	120	James B. Bennett	do	p.m. 10
George Stead	do	120	Henry Milk	do	p.m. 10
Geo. Whirlwind Soldier	do	120	John Blue Thunder	do	p.m. 10
Arthur Two Strike	do	120	<i>Round Valley, Cal.</i>		
John Claymore	do	120	WHITES.		
Oliver Prue	do	120	Elmer E. Kightlinger	Clerk	900
Thomas Larvie	do	120	INDIANS.		
Clarence White Thunder	do	120	Charles Dorman	Farmer	720
Chas. Antoine	do	120	Carlina Ledger	Stableman	120
Split W. Blanket	do	120	INDIAN POLICE.		
Isaac Bettelyoun	Farmer	p.m. 60	John Brown	Private	p.m. 10
Alex Desersa	Asst. blacksmith	180	Smith Card	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John F. Duncan	do	p.m. 10
Samuel High Bear	Captain	p.m. 15	Alfred Brown	do	p.m. 10
Alfred Little Elk	1st Lieutenant	p.m. 15	<i>Sauk and Fox, Iowa.</i>		
Silas Standing Elk	2d Lieutenant	p.m. 15	WHITES.		
Jared Good Shield	1st sergeant	p.m. 10	Wm. G. Malin	Agent	1,000
Samuel Kills Two	2d sergeant	p.m. 10	Cary Albert	Farmer	p.m. 60
Edward Eagle Man	Private	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
John King	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Tisson	Interpreter	120
Chas. B. Face	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Benj. Eagle Deer	do	p.m. 10	Jas. Poweshick	Captain	p.m. 15
James Holy	do	p.m. 10	John Senpo	Private	p.m. 10
Edward L. Crow	do	p.m. 10			
Frank S. Island	do	p.m. 10			
Louis S. Enemy	do	p.m. 10			
Ernest Swimmer	do	p.m. 10			
Henry Q. Bear	do	p.m. 10			

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Sauk and Foz, Okla.</i>			<i>San Carlos, Ariz.—Con.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE—con.		
Ross Guffin	Agent	\$1, 200	James Polk	Private	p.m. \$10
Horace K. Guffin	Financial clerk	1, 000	Haskastee	do	p.m. 10
Frank W. Wyman	Physician	1, 000	Helneesnay	do	p.m. 10
Jefferson L. McDaniel	Blacksmith	700	Socrates	do	p.m. 10
John D. Cox	Laborer	300	Skay beey annay	do	p.m. 10
Harry L. Emslie	Farmer	p.m. 60	Lastahay	do	p.m. 10
John O. Arnold	do	p.m. 60	Tedeskinney	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Kinney ay hay	do	p.m. 10
Mary Antoine	Stenog. and typewriter	600	Sam Kitzso	do	p.m. 10
John Earl Keokuk	Asst. blacksmith	150	Henry Delchonee	do	p.m. 10
Wm. Hurt	Interpreter	100	Charles Dickens	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			James Polk	do	p.m. 10
Peter Soccey	Captain	p.m. 15	Nowshite	do	p.m. 10
Dan McCoy	Private	p.m. 10	Kushayan	do	p.m. 10
John Couteau	do	p.m. 10	John Astor	do	p.m. 10
Isaac McCoy	do	p.m. 10	Tom Smith	do	p.m. 10
<i>San Carlos, Ariz.</i>			<i>Santee, Nebr.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Samuel L. Taggart	Special agent in charge	1, 800	Mrs. Kittie A. Meagley	Financial clerk	1, 000
Stephen James	Clerk	1, 200	Geo. W. Ira	Physician	1, 200
Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1, 200	Willard K. Clark	do	200
Frank P. Burnett	Issue clerk	1, 000	Benj. D. Bay ha	Overseer	720
George W. Shank	Engineer	840	James A. Granger	Mechanic	720
Wm. A. Kibbe	Blacksmith	720	Clyde L. Pittman	Asst. clerk	900
Perry McMurren	Farmer	720	INDIANS.		
Porter T. Gibbs	do	720	Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720
David N. Wyant	Miller	720	Thos. H. Kitto	Miller	600
Joseph Kuck	Wheelwright	720	Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	600
R. S. Druley	Farmer	p.m. 60	Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	600
INDIANS.			Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	600
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk	300	Louis Robinett	Teamster	480
Constant Bread	Asst. clerk	300	Thomas O. Knudsen	Carpenter	480
Edward Hatyalo	Laborer	360	Stephen Blacksmith	Farmer	p.m. 40
Mike Temmua	do	360	Joseph Red Wing	Harness maker	p.m. 40
Desilt hahey	do	360	James Ray	Blacksmith	406
Walter Santos	Off bearer	360	Wm. H. Abraham	Asst. carpenter	300
Hosk Anoska	do	360	Joseph A. Kitto	Asst. blacksmith	360
Nosie	Laborer	360	INDIAN POLICE.		
Tau ah see	do	360	Antoine Rouillard	Private	p.m. 10
Wood Nashozey	do	480	R. J. Young	do	p.m. 10
John Q. Adams	do	360	Solomon Ross	do	p.m. 10
Modoc Wind	Asst. miller	360	Vines P. Mitchell	do	p.m. 10
Parker W. West	Assistant wheelwright	360	<i>Shoshoni, Wyo.</i>		
Robert Ray	Asst. blacksmith	360	WHITES.		
Festus Peloue	Harness maker	360	Harry E. Wadsworth	Agent	1, 500
Tom Suramma	Laborer	360	George G. Harris	Financial clerk	1, 100
Morgan Toprock	do	360	F. H. Welty	Physician	1, 000
Oweja	do	360	John S. Churchward	Asst. clerk	900
Kool Kanyay	do	360	Gabriel Jorgensen	Carpenter	720
Eddie Yukkanina	Interpreter	120	John Small	Miller	720
Seward Mott	Farmer	p.m. 50	Wm. L. Smith	Engineer	900
Don Juan	do	p.m. 50	Mary C. Ramsey	Matron	720
Hiram	Judge	p.m. 8	Charles E. Eddy	Carpenter	600
Harry Chetin	do	p.m. 8	Phineas G. Burnett, jr.	Issue clerk	600
Pete Skiontesay	do	p.m. 8	Wm. V. Parkinson	Farmer	p.m. 60
INDIAN POLICE.			Albert S. Pattee	do	p.m. 60
Dick	Captain	p.m. 15	INDIANS.		
William Molegla	Lieutenant	p.m. 15	Daniel Tucker	Blacksmith	720
Alberto	Private	p.m. 10	George Terry	Herder	600
Goodenskoonga	do	p.m. 10	Wm. Shakespeare	do	600
			Chas. Myers	Teamster	360

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Shoshoni, Wyo.—Con.</i>			<i>Southern Ute, Colo.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIANS.		
Josiah Old Man	Teamster	\$360	Antonia Trujillo	Farmer	\$720
William Washington	Apprentice	240	J. V. Manzanarez	do	500
Edward Waustall	do	240	Louis Martinez	do	400
John Jesus	Farmer	p.m. 50	Ramon Herreso	Teamster	360
Emma LaJennesse	Matron	300	John Chewa	Asst. blacksmith	240
Henry Lee Tyler	Fireman	240	John Taylor	Interpreter	120
Basil Pine	Interpreter	120			
Charles Lahie	do	120			
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Dick Washakie	Captain	p.m. 15	John Lion	Captain	p.m. 15
Sherman Sage	Lieutenant	p.m. 15	John Dale	Private	p.m. 10
Wm. Penn	Private	p.m. 10	White Frost	do	p.m. 10
Amos	do	p.m. 10	Henry Shoshone	do	p.m. 10
Shovel Foot	do	p.m. 10	Isaac Peabody	do	p.m. 10
Harry Shoyal	do	p.m. 10	Alphonse Kuebler	do	p.m. 10
Amoretti Yellow Bear	do	p.m. 10	John Adams	do	p.m. 10
Avan McKee	do	p.m. 10	Chas. Buck	do	p.m. 10
Canna Wantz	do	p.m. 10	Cyrus	do	p.m. 10
Togapa	do	p.m. 10	Asa House	do	p.m. 10
Joe Tidzump	do	p.m. 10	Job Armstrong	do	p.m. 10
Roy Shongritsle	do	p.m. 10	John Hay	do	p.m. 10
George Shakespeare	do	p.m. 10			
Garfield Wolf	do	p.m. 10	<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.</i>		
Watsie Wise	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Hugo Isis	do	p.m. 10	John M. Carignan	Agent	1,800
<i>Siletz, Oreg.</i>			Jesse E. Planders	Financial clerk	1,200
WHITES.			Henry E. Goodrich	Physician	1,200
Marion W. De Loss	Financial clerk	900	Wm. C. Dieckman	do	1,000
INDIANS.			Henry N. Crouse	Issue clerk	1,000
William Tonner	Farmer	p.m. 50	Charles S. Brush	Farmer	840
INDIAN POLICE.			Abram B. Arnold	Carpenter	720
Robert Felix	Private	p.m. 10	Arthur W. Hewitt	Farmer	p.m. 60
Wm. Umatala	do	p.m. 10	Aaron B. Yarnall	do	p.m. 60
Bruce Butler	do	p.m. 10	Thomas J. Reedy	do	p.m. 60
George Wilber	do	p.m. 10	Richard Fallon	do	p.m. 65
<i>Sisseton, S. Dak.</i>			INDIANS.		
WHITES.			Geo. H. Beaulieu	Stenog. and type-writer	720
Caleb B. Jackson	Agent	1,500	Jos. Archambault	Asst. clerk	720
INDIANS.			Charles Gayton	Blacksmith	720
Louis Marlow	Interpreter	120	Benedict White	Butcher	720
INDIAN POLICE.			John Hoksilato	Harness maker	600
Sam Maka	Private	p.m. 10	Chas. De Rockbrain	Farmer	300
Charles Blue Dog	do	p.m. 10	John Pleets	do	300
Jacob Ezekiel	do	p.m. 10	Nick Cadotte	do	300
John King	do	p.m. 10	Philip One Hawk	do	300
Joseph Heart	do	p.m. 10	Andrew Iron Road	do	300
George Campbell	do	p.m. 10	Frank Lafromboise	do	p.m. 30
<i>Southern Ute, Colo.</i>			Jerome Shavehead	do	p.m. 30
WHITES.			Aaron C. Wells	do	p.m. 60
Joseph O. Smith	Agent	1,400	Antoine De Rockbrain	do	p.m. 60
John Wesch	Financial clerk	1,000	Joseph Pleets	Stableman	300
Cromwell R. Allen	Blacksmith	720	John Tiokasin	Asst. carpenter	360
James B. Fralick	Carpenter	720	Barney Trackhider	Asst. blacksmith	300
			Joseph Twin	Asst. carpenter	300
			Thomas Fly	Asst. blacksmith	300
			Samuel Eartheater	Asst. carpenter	300
			Charles Ramsey	do	240
			Luke Bear Paw	Asst. blacksmith	300
			Frank Bull Bear	Asst. carpenter	300
			John Cadotte	do	300
			Wm. Tiger	do	300
			Edw. Loan Him Arrows	do	120
			Henry Medicine Stone	do	180
			Charles Red Fox	Asst. blacksmith	120
			Henry Tobona	Harness maker	240
			Claude Dwarf	do	180

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Tongue River, Mont.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIANS—continued.		
John Elk.....	Janitor.....	\$180	George Brady.....	Asst. herder.....	\$320
John Grass, sr.....	Judge.....	p.m. 10	Young Wolf Tooth.....	Farmer.....	240
Gabriel Gray Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Thaddeus Bull Owl.....	Interpreter.....	120
Miles Walker.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Willis Rowland.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60
Joseph Natankniapa.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Milton Little Whiteman.....	Apprentice.....	p.m. 15
Alex. Middle.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
David Standing Soldier.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	White Shield.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
James Yellow.....	1st lieutenant.....	p.m. 15	Teeth.....	Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15
Jacob Crossbear.....	2d lieutenant.....	p.m. 15	Austin Texas.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Henry Medicine.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Robert Yellow Fox.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Francis Fearless.....	do.....	p.m. 10	David Little Whiteman.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Jabob Cross Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Wolf Name.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Luke Take The Gun.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Black Wolf.....	do.....	p.m. 10
David Seventeen.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Strange Owl.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Lewis Elk Nation.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Z. Rowland.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Amidst.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Crazy Mule.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Geo. Waublicigala.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Red Man.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Ruben Huiske.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Lone Traveling Wolf.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Thomas Stone Man.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Weasel Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Cedar.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Bird Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Stephen Middle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Robert Bear Black.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Moses Little Shield.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Squint Eyes.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Weasa.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Chas. Twin.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Maurice Brush Horns.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Chas. Lone Elk.....	do.....	p.m. 10
John White Horse.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Black Crane.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Little Warrior.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Young Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Lewis Cross.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Hollow Breast.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Fool Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10	White Moon.....	do.....	p.m. 10
White Shield.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John Issues.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Wm. Good Dog.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Arthur Ghost Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Old Crow.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Harold Medicine Elk.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Bobtail Tiger.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
George Looking Back.....	do.....	p.m. 10	<i>Tulalip, Wash.</i>		
Henry Red Thunder.....	do.....	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
James Carry the Moccasins.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Chas. F. Maxwell.....	Physician.....	1,000
Paul Middle Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Richard Newmark.....	Clerk.....	900
Bobtail Bean.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Herman Kollenbaum.....	Carpenter.....	720
John Loneman.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joseph D. Madison.....	Asst. clerk.....	600
Kill Twice.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles A. Reynolds.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 50
Stephen Two Bear.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Edward Bristow.....	do.....	p.m. 50
Michael Gray Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10			
Thos. Frosted.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Red Pheasant.....	do.....	p.m. 10	George Wyakes.....	Laborer.....	390
Fred Red Fox.....	do.....	p.m. 10	David Snapps.....	do.....	390
Albert Windy.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Richard Squi qui.....	Judge.....	p.m. 8
Luke Two Hearts.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Gilbert Courville.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Wm. Taken Alive.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Chas. Keokuke.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Joseph White Plume.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Tyee George.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Douglas One Horn.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Narbert Hillaire.....	do.....	p.m. 8
John S. Brown.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Peter Kevinia.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Samuel Hawk Eagle.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Jo Snohomish.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Mark Red Bull.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles Yukton.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Anthony White Thunderer.....	do.....	p.m. 10	George Alexander.....	do.....	p.m. 8
			Charles Wilber.....	do.....	p.m. 8
<i>Tongue River, Mont.</i>			INDIAN POLICE.		
WHITES.			James Thomas.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
James C. Clifford.....	Agent.....	1,500	Charles Hillaire.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Wm. C. Kohlenberg.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Ed. Preston.....	do.....	p.m. 10
August C. Stoter.....	Farmer.....	840	Chas. Sam.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James B. Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Wm. Nason.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Elwin E. Rogers.....	Farmer.....	p.m. 60	Harry L. Price.....	do.....	p.m. 10
			Wm. Peter.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Willie Guss.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Robert Ridge Walker.....	Herder.....	400	Geo. Crazy.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Henry Playing Bear.....	Farmer.....	400	Elias Hoskin.....	do.....	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Uinta and Ouray, Utah.</i>			<i>Umatilla, Oreg.—Con.</i>		
WHITES (UINTA).			INDIANS.		
Capt. Wm. A. Mercer.....	Acting agent.....	(a)	Andrew J. Lewis.....	Teamster.....	\$480
David S. Miller.....	Financial clerk.....	\$1,100	Long Hair.....	Judge.....	p.m. 8
Henry B. Lloyd.....	Physician.....	1,000	Robinson Mint Horn.....	do.....	p.m. 8
John F. Mackey.....	Clerk.....	900	INDIAN POLICE.		
George W. Dickson.....	Miller.....	840	John Shom Keen.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
John Osterstedt.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Pe wap tse an.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
F. J. Schoewe.....	Butcher.....	840	Mo tan ic.....	do.....	p.m. 10
L. H. Mitchell.....	Farmer.....	720	Narcisse Bushmar.....	do.....	p.m. 10
F. K. Bivens.....	Wheelwright.....	720	Ya mon et.....	do.....	p.m. 10
G. H. Johnson.....	Carpenter.....	720	<i>Union, Ind. T.</i>		
Bernard Ogden.....	Addl. farmer.....	p.m. 60	WHITES.		
Cecil Calvert.....	do.....	p.m. 60	J. Blair Shoenfelt.....	Agent.....	2,500
INDIANS (UINTA).			D. H. Kelsey.....	Clerk.....	1,800
Raymond T. Bonnin.....	Issue clerk.....	600	J. Fentress Wisdom.....	do.....	1,800
William Wash.....	Herder.....	400	Lyman K. Lane.....	Financial clerk.....	1,440
Edgar Meritals.....	Stableman.....	400	H. E. Carpenter.....	Bookkeeper.....	1,200
John Quip.....	Asst. mechanic.....	120	H. S. Bradley.....	Clerk.....	1,200
James Murry.....	do.....	300	W. T. Elliott.....	Stenographer.....	1,000
INDIAN POLICE (UINTA).			Blanche Oppenheimer.....	do.....	1,000
Rob Ridley.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	William Crawford.....	do.....	1,000
Sapunis.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	Geo. H. Mills.....	Bookkeeper.....	1,000
Joe Grass.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Pearl M. Eddlemer.....	Stenographer.....	1,000
Autach.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Alex Coats.....	Janitor.....	540
Moquint.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Robert L. Jones.....	Messenger.....	300
Frank Parriett.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Gilbert.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John C. West.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15
Ned.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Joseph Ward.....	Lieutenant.....	p.m. 15
Long John.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Alfred McKay.....	do.....	p.m. 15
Ben Tabby Shutz.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Arthur F. Chamberlain.....	Private.....	p.m. 10
Dave Werch.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Wm. H. Cully.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Isaac Mowachen.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Samuel Haynes.....	do.....	p.m. 10
WHITES (OURAY).			Peter Maytubby, jr.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Edward P. Ford.....	Physician.....	1,000	Wm. M. Sunday.....	do.....	p.m. 10
William S. Smith.....	Supt. irrigation.....	1,000	Lewis Hardage.....	do.....	p.m. 10
E. F. Addis.....	Farmer.....	720	John L. Brown.....	do.....	p.m. 10
William D. Evans.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Frank West.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Wallace Stark.....	Carpenter.....	720	James E. McCauley.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Hugh Owens.....	Farmer.....	720	John Simpson.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIANS (OURAY).			Samuel Edmunds.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Kanapatch.....	Laborer.....	400	B. J. Spring.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James A. Robb.....	Clerk.....	1,000	Robert W. Harrison.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Ben New Cow ree.....	Asst. carpenter.....	400	Jackson W. Ellis.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Henry Modoc.....	Ferryman.....	300	Jesse Jackson.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Chickmah.....	Asst. mechanic.....	300	Theodore E. Stidham.....	do.....	p.m. 10
James Capota.....	do.....	120	W. L. Byrd.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Peter Post.....	Interpreter.....	120	Samuel T. Colbert.....	do.....	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE(OURAY).			Jesse B. Hearrell.....	do.....	p.m. 10
Moun Shavanaux.....	Captain.....	p.m. 15	<i>Warm Springs, Oreg.</i>		
Joseph Arrive.....	Private.....	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Little Jim.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Samuel A. Tate.....	Physician.....	900
James Coloran.....	do.....	p.m. 10	John T. Dizney.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Jake Yump.....	do.....	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
John Sullivan.....	do.....	p.m. 10	Charles Pitt.....	Interpreter.....	100
<i>Umatilla, Oreg.</i>			Thomas Palmer.....	Judge.....	p.m. 8
WHITE.			Albert Kuck up.....	do.....	p.m. 8
Chas. M. Robinson.....	Clerk.....	900	Pipsher.....	do.....	p.m. 8

a Pay of rank in Army.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Warm Springs, Oreg.—Continued.</i>			<i>White Earth, Minn.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE—CON.		
Jim Stackona	Captain	p.m. \$15	George Roberts	Private	p.m. \$10
John Anderson	Private	p.m. 10	Kay ge gay urun	do	p.m. 10
Joe Hemming	do	p.m. 10	Archie McArthur	do	p.m. 10
Abraham	do	p.m. 10	John Coleman	do	p.m. 10
Pelatt	do	p.m. 10	John Bad Boy	do	p.m. 10
James Scott	do	p.m. 10	Antoine Charette	do	p.m. 10
Frank Miller	do	p.m. 10			
David Jacobs	do	p.m. 10	<i>Yakima, Wash.</i>		
<i>Western Shoshoni, Nev.</i>			WHITES.		
WHITES.			Warren H. Brown	Clerk	1,000
Perry L. Sargent	Clerk	900	William L. Shawk	Physician	1,000
George W. Irons	Blacksmith	720	Clara Wolfe	Asst. clerk	720
James L. Carroll	Carpenter	720	INDIANS.		
Hugh E. Kennedy	Farmer	720	Charles Barnabee	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.			Alex. Wesley	Interpreter	100
Walter K. Callahan	Physician	1,000	Joseph Sam	Teamster	300
George Jefferson	Laborer	360	Calvin Hale	Judge	p.m. 5
James B. Hall	Apprentice	180	George Menineck	do	p.m. 5
Captain Sam	Judge	p.m. 8	Charles Wesley	do	p.m. 5
Charlie Hauk	do	p.m. 8	INDIAN POLICE.		
William Ruby	do	p.m. 8	Charles Olney	Captain	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE.			Frank See lat see	Private	p.m. 10
John Dare	Captain	p.m. 15	Paul Hop to nit	do	p.m. 10
Charley Damon	Private	p.m. 10	William Adams	do	p.m. 10
George Pitt	do	p.m. 10	Billy Coosie	do	p.m. 10
Johnnie Pronto	do	p.m. 10	Wilbur Spencer	do	p.m. 10
Dick Smith	do	p.m. 10	William Nehemiah	do	p.m. 10
Jim Thomas	do	p.m. 10	Jacob Ahlowichiescum	do	p.m. 10
<i>White Earth, Minn.</i>			<i>Yankton, S. Dak.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Simon Michelet	Agent	1,800	Philip S. Everest	Clerk	1,200
Simon W. Smith	Physician	1,200	Oliver M. Chapman	Physician	1,200
Lindley A. Parkinson	do	1,000	Donald R. Osborn	Leasing clerk	1,000
Edgar Bates	do	1,000	Bertha D. Staley	Asst. clerk	600
Ralph E. Lovett	Financial clerk	900	Morton D. Colgrove	Storekeeper	800
J. B. Lonzan	Carpenter	720	James Brown	Farmer	780
Arnold A. Ledebor	Issue clerk	800	Frank H. Craig	Mechanic	780
Blanche M. Lyon	Matron	600	W. C. Grant	Farmer	p.m. 60
Mary A. McMartin	Cook	480	John A. McKay	do	p.m. 60
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Joseph E. Perrault	Asst. clerk	720	L. Claymore	Blacksmith	480
John T. Van Metre	Clerk	1,200	Tom Benton	Wagonmaker	360
Martin Branchand	Blacksmith	720	Isaac Dean	Stableman	300
Theo. H. Beaulieu	Asst. clerk	900	Eli Brockway	Harnessmaker	300
Charles Martin	Blacksmith	720	Joseph I. Cook	Carpenter	300
Louis Martin	do	720	Baptiste S. Cloud	Blacksmith	300
Theo. B. Beaulieu	Farmer	600	Moses Archambeau	Teamster	300
Peter King	Asst. carpenter	480	Henry Keeler	Farmer	p.m. 40
Frank Van Noss	Laborer	360	Felix F. Brunot	do	p.m. 40
George Lufkins	Teamster	400	David Zepher	do	p.m. 40
Star Bad Boy	Laborer	300	Mathew Arnold	Judge	p.m. 10
Frank B. Warren	Judge	p.m. 10	Luke Red Bird	do	p.m. 10
D. S. Morrison	do	p.m. 8	Daniel Paji	do	p.m. 10
George M. Campbell	do	p.m. 8	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIAN POLICE.			John Omaha	Captain	p.m. 15
Joseph Lonzon	Captain	p.m. 15	C. Wanikiya	Private	p.m. 10
Ed. Tanner	Private	p.m. 10	Whitemouse	do	p.m. 10
George Walters	do	p.m. 10	Iron Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Peter J. Perrault	do	p.m. 10	James Williams	do	p.m. 10
James Madison	do	p.m. 10	Charles Wood	do	p.m. 10
D. F. Porter	do	p.m. 10	Medicine Horn	do	p.m. 10
			Philip Ree	do	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian Service (miscellaneous) on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Five Civilized Tribes Commission.</i>			<i>Five Civilized Tribes Commission—Con.</i>		
Tama Bixby	Chairman	\$5,000	Oliver C. Hinkle	Stenographer	p.m. 875
Clifton R. Breckenridge	Commissioner	5,000	Mrs. Retta Hinkle	do	p.m. 75
Thomas B. Needles	do	5,000	T. H. Hollingworth	Clerk	p.m. 100
William E. Stanley	do	5,000	Jacob Homer	Messenger	p.m. 30
Allison L. Aylesworth	Secretary	1,980	Frank J. Hopkins	Clerk	p.m. 45
John Adams	Clerk	p.m. 100	Miss May Hudson	Stenographer	p.m. 85
Wm. H. Angell	do	p.m. 125	Wm. Hutchinson	do	p.m. 100
Samuel A. Apple	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Geo. W. Irwin	do	p.m. 75
Eugene C. Bagwell	do	p.m. 100	Olie L. Johnson	Clerk	p.m. 125
Harry L. Baker	Surveyor	p.m. 110	John J. Johnson	do	p.m. 75
Joseph R. Baker	Law clerk	p.m. 125	Bruce C. Jones	Stenographer	p.m. 125
Lewis G. Baltiest	Interpreter	p.m. 60	Orlando B. Jones	Clerk	p.m. 100
Wm. O. Beall	Clerk	2,000	Earl L. Kelly	Stenographer	p.m. 85
J. J. Beavers	do	p.m. 125	Wilfred Ketcham	Clerk	p.m. 85
Hal Belford	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Charles Kinzey	Teamster	p.m. 60
Anna Bell	do	p.m. 100	Fred V. Kinkade	Stenographer	p.m. 75
S. W. Benedict	Surveyor	p.m. 110	Edward Kirkland	Clerk	p.m. 125
John D. Berry	Clerk	p.m. 60	Mrs. Frances R. Lane	Stenographer	p.m. 100
Goundry W. Bingham	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Sam Lawyer	Clerk	p.m. 60
Milo Blair	do	p.m. 75	Thomas W. Leahy	do	p.m. 125
Jerry B. Bond	Janitor	p.m. 35	Frank Lewis	Surveyor	p.m. 110
Aleck Boyd	do	p.m. 30	John G. Lieben	Clerk	p.m. 150
Champ W. Brown	Asst. surveyor	p.m. 60	David C. Lloyd	do	p.m. 75
Wm. C. Bunn	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Moses F. Lyon	Draftsman	p.m. 100
Chas. A. Burdine	Clerk	p.m. 100	Frederick P. Marr	Clerk	p.m. 150
Louis Burgwardt	do	p.m. 50	Wm. T. Martin	do	p.m. 100
Sidney W. Burton	Messenger	p.m. 45	Walter H. Maxwell	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Morgan Caraway	Clerk	p.m. 100	Mabel F. Maxwell	do	p.m. 75
John H. Carlock	Surveyor	p.m. 110	Edward Merrick	Clerk	p.m. 125
Jesse O. Carr	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Loua Merrick	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Wm. J. Cassidy	Surveyor	p.m. 100	Edward B. Miller	do	p.m. 100
Warren P. Chaney	Clerk	p.m. 85	J. Y. Miller	do	p.m. 75
James Cherry	Messenger	p.m. 35	C. A. Miller	Clerk	p.m. 65
Nathaniel D. Christian	Surveyor	p.m. 110	W. S. D. Moore	Surveyor	p.m. 110
James M. Conlin	Clerk	p.m. 75	Cora Moore	Stenographer	p.m. 75
William J. Cook	do	1,600	Junius Moore	Field assistant	p.m. 75
James A. Cotner	do	p.m. 125	Martin J. Mueller	Clerk	p.m. 100
Maud Cotner	Stenographer	p.m. 75	G. Rolland McDavitt	do	p.m. 100
Rutherford R. Cravens	Clerk	p.m. 100	Archibald McElrath	Stenographer	p.m. 100
Eugene Crosthwait	Surveyor	p.m. 100	Albert G. McMillan	do	p.m. 100
Margaret Crutsinger	Stenographer	p.m. 75	C. M. McRoberts	Clerk	p.m. 100
Frank M. Crutsinger	Clerk	p.m. 65	Homer Needles	do	p.m. 125
David Curns	Janitor	p.m. 40	Ira S. Niles	Stenographer	p.m. 100
Aosie Davies	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Roy T. Osborn	Clerk	p.m. 125
A. A. Davidson	Clerk	p.m. 125	Roy Palmer	Stenographer	p.m. 75
C. S. Dawson	do	p.m. 110	Wesley Parker	Interpreter	p.m. 60
Horace E. Day	do	p.m. 100	Carl Patterson	Surveyor	p.m. 100
Kate De Bord	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Henry Pfiel	Messenger	p.m. 40
Wm. J. Hastain	do	p.m. 75	Richard M. Phillips	Clerk	p.m. 75
Chas. T. Diffendaffer	do	p.m. 75	Eli Pitchlynn	Janitor	p.m. 30
L. G. Disney	Clerk	p.m. 125	S. C. Pitts	Draftsman	p.m. 125
Millard F. Earley	do	p.m. 115	Lewis W. Pitts	Asst. surveyor	p.m. 35
Lee Eddy	Asst. surveyor	p.m. 60	Oscar C. Rabenneck	Traverseman	p.m. 60
Ross Evans	Clerk	p.m. 115	Philip G. Reuter	Clerk	p.m. 150
Wm. H. Evans	Asst. in field	p.m. 60	Chillion Riley	do	p.m. 125
Jay P. Farnsworth	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Harry C. Risten	Stenographer	p.m. 100
Thos. J. Farrar	Clerk	p.m. 100	Edwin G. Robbins	Clerk	p.m. 75
Grant Foreman	do	p.m. 125	George Dick Rodgers	do	p.m. 125
Samuel W. Foster	do	p.m. 100	John O. Rossou	Stenographer	p.m. 100
Wirt Franklin	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Edward G. Rothenberger	Clerk	p.m. 100
Florine B. Hatch	do	p.m. 75	Charles H. Sawyer	do	p.m. 125
Edward C. Funk	Clerk	p.m. 75	John Sharron	Storekeeper	p.m. 60
Jo. Somervell Gibson	Surveyor	p.m. 100	David Shelby	Clerk	p.m. 125
James K. Gibson	Clerk	p.m. 100	Hurxshal Van V. Smith	Disbursing agt.	1,200
Wm. Gilloren	Traverseman	p.m. 100	Samuel E. Smith	Clerk	p.m. 100
Maurice E. Gilmore	Surveyor	p.m. 110	George R. Smith	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Hariett Gray	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Wm. H. Statham, jr.	Clerk	p.m. 65
G. W. Grayson	Creek Commissioner	p.m. 100	Wm. J. Sullivan	do	p.m. 125
M. D. Green	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Mamie Taylor	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Edwd. C. Griesel	Clerk	p.m. 75	Lou R. Teubner	Draftsman	p.m. 110
Robert E. Grunert	Stenographer	p.m. 75	John H. Thomas	Clerk	p.m. 100
H. C. F. Hackbusch	Clerk	p.m. 100	Frank P. Tscharnar	Clerk	p.m. 125
Henry G. Hains	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Albert A. Ury	Asst. surveyor	p.m. 30
Gertrude Hanna	do	p.m. 85	Henry M. Vance	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Wyatt S. Hawkins	Surveyor	p.m. 100	Simon R. Walkingstick	Clerk	p.m. 75
James H. Henderson	Field assistant	p.m. 60	Nona E. Wallar	Stenographer	p.m. 75
John J. Hines	Clerk	p.m. 75	W. W. Wallace	Clerk	p.m. 100

610 MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE.

List of persons employed in the Indian Service (miscellaneous) on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Five Civilized Tribes Commission—Con.</i>			<i>Warehouse officials—Continued.</i>		
George W. Walter.....	Surveyor.....	p.m.\$110	ST. LOUIS.		
Jefferson D. Ward.....	Interpreter.....	p.m. 60	Wm. H. Blake.....	Superintendent	\$2,000
Josiah O. Warriner.....	Clerk.....	p.m. 100	James W. Fuson.....	Financial clerk.	1,400
Charles E. Webster.....	do.....	p.m. 75	Henry Erb.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 60
Wm. F. Wells.....	do.....	p.m. 125	Edward Turner.....	do.....	p.m. 50
J. Edgar White.....	do.....	p.m. 75	<i>Insane asylum, South Dakota.</i>		
James C. Wilkinson.....	Chairman Creek appraisement.	p.m. 110	Oscar S. Gifford.....	Superintendent	2,500
Robert M. Wilson.....	Clerk.....	p.m. 125	John F. Turner.....	Asst. supt.....	1,300
Clara Mitchell Wood.....	Stenographer.....	p.m. 85	Chas. M. Seely.....	Financial clerk.	1,100
Myra Young.....	do.....	p.m. 100	Roy W. Carley.....	Attendant.....	480
<i>Indian inspectors.</i>			John Gessler.....	Laborer.....	480
Cyrus Beede.....		2,500	Loe Haus.....	do.....	480
James McLaughlin.....		2,500	Julia Johnson.....	do.....	360
J. George Wright.....		2,500	Snyder D. Freeland.....	Night watchm'n	480
Charles F. Nesler.....		2,500	<i>Miscellaneous officials.</i>		
Arthur M. Tinker.....		2,500	Joseph R. Farr.....	Genl. supt. log- ging.....	3,000
James E. Jenkins.....		2,500	George Butler.....	Supt. irrigation	2,000
Wm. H. Code.....	Irrigation engineer.	2,500	Walter B. Hill.....	do.....	2,000
Frank C. Churchill.....		2,500	John B. Harper.....	do.....	2,000
<i>Board of Indian commissioners.</i>			Clinton A. Snowden.....	Comr. of lands..	2,000
Darwin R. James.....	Chairman.....	None.	Herbert C. Ripley.....	Indian trade super- visor.....	1,800
Merrill E. Gates.....	Secretary.....	2,500	Dr. Douglas McIntyre..	Special agent...	700
Chas. J. Bonaparte.....	Member.....	None.	James A. Brown.....	do.....	p.m. 50
Andrew S. Draper.....	do.....	None.	George O. Grist.....	Farmer.....	900
Phillip C. Garrett.....	do.....	None.	John M. Berger.....	do.....	p.m. 75
Joseph T. Jacobs.....	do.....	None.	Wm. R. Johnston.....	do.....	p.m. 75
Archbishop P. J. Ryan..	do.....	None.	Samuel E. Shoemaker..	Supervisor of construction.	1,200
Albert K. Smiley.....	do.....	None.	Stephen H. Taylor.....	Revenue in- specter.....	2,000
Bishop Wm. D. Walker..	do.....	None.	Jesse L. Jordan.....	Dist. inspector..	p.m. 75
Eliphalet Whittlesy.....	do.....	None.	John B. Kelsey.....	do.....	p.m. 75
<i>Special Indian agents.</i>			Almarine E. McKellopp	Revenue in- specter.....	p.m. 50
Frank M. Couser.....		2,000	Charles D. Carter.....	Coal and asphalt mine trustee.	(b)
Thomas Downs.....		2,000	Hampton Tucker.....	do.....	(b)
Charles S. McNichols..		2,000	Abijah J. Abbott.....	Special attorney	1,500
Daniel W. Manchester..		2,000	John A. Sterrett.....	Town-site comr. and appraiser.	p. d. 5
Samuel L. Taggart.....		2,000	Butler S. Smiser.....	do.....	p. d. 5
<i>Allotting agents.</i>			Charles A. Wilson.....	Clerk.....	1,000
Wm. E. Casson.....		p. d. 8	George R. Harris.....	Stenographer.....	1,000
Miss Helen P. Clarke..		p. d. 8	Arthur W. Hefley.....	Town-site comr. and appraiser.	p. d. 5
Miss Alice C. Fletcher		p. d. 8	Wesley B. Burney.....	do.....	p. d. 5
Geo. A. Keeper.....		p. d. 8	Claude Masters.....	Clerk.....	1,000
John H. Knight.....		p. d. 8	W. Dean James.....	Stenographer.....	1,000
Chas. F. Larrabee.....		None.	Dwight W. Tuttle.....	Town-site comr. and appraiser.	p. d. 5
Herman G. Nickerson..		p. d. 8	Henry C. Linn.....	do.....	p. d. 5
John K. Rankin.....		p. d. 8	George A. Alexander..	do.....	p. d. 5
<i>Warehouse officials.</i>			Lucien W. Buffington..	Appraiser Cherokee Nation in Indian Ter- ritory.....	p. d. 5
CHICAGO.			Darwin Higley.....	do.....	p. d. 5
Roger C. Spooner.....	Superintendent	3,000	Edward P. Champlin..	Clerk.....	1,200
Frank Sorenson.....	Clerk.....	1,500	Wm. H. Trapp.....	do.....	1,000
Nelson Barrrell.....	Financial clerk.	1,200	Clarence G. McKain..	do.....	1,000
Nickolas Smith.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 75	John G. Joyce, jr.....	Assist. supervis- ing engineer.	1,500
NEW YORK.			Wm. G. Rawles.....	Surveyor.....	1,000
Fred H. Wilson.....	Financial clerk.	2,000	John F. Fisher.....	do.....	p.m. 100
Frederick F. Meyer, jr.	Chief clerk.....	1,400	Samuel P. Matthews..	do.....	p.m. 100
Arend Brunjes, jr.....	Clerk.....	p.m. 100	Frank F. Sweet.....	do.....	p.m. 100
OMAHA.			Merrit A. Howerton..	Transitman.....	p.m. 110
Richard C. Jordan.....	Superintendent	1,800	John G. Hough.....	do.....	p.m. 110
William O. Thomas.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Henry Weber.....	Draftsman.....	p.m. 125
John O. Palmer.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 60	Wm. L. Martin.....	Clerk.....	1,000
Vincent D. Lilly.....	do.....	p.m. 60	Julian Burney.....	Transitman.....	p.m. 110
			Andrew J. Gardenhire.	do.....	p.m. 100

Chief of Land division in Indian Office.

Compensation paid by nation.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, AND OFFICIALS IN INDIAN SERVICE.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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.
 Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
 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 South Dakota.
 James McLaughlin, of North Dakota.
 Charles F. Nesler, of New Jersey.
 Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.
 Arthur M. Tinker, of Massachusetts.
 Jas. E. Jenkins, of Iowa.
 William H. Code (irrigation engineer), of Arizona.
 Frank E. Churchill, of New Hampshire.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Samuel L. Taggart, of Iowa.
 Daniel W. Manchester, of Ohio.
 Chas. S. McNichols, of Arizona.
 Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.
 Thos. Downs, of Indiana.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Estelle Reel, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Edwin L. Chalcraft, of Washington.
 Albert O. Wright, of Wisconsin.
 Millard F. Holland, of Maryland.
 Chas. H. Dickson, of Indiana.
 John Charles (construction), of Wisconsin.
 Robert M. Pringle (engineering), of Missouri.
 Jesse F. House, of Ohio.

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. F. H. Kerfoot, D. D., 723 Anstell Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 Catholic (Roman), Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. W. H. Ketcham, 927 G street N.W., Washington, D. C.
 Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. Jas. W. Cooper, 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.

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.

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: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., 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.

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	Jesse C. Moore, school superintendent	Parker, Ariz.	Mellen, Ariz.
Fort Apache	C. W. Crouse, school superintendent	Whiteriver, Ariz.	Whiteriver, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Fort Mohave	D. D. McArthur, school superintendent	Mohave City, Ariz.	Fort Mohave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Moqui (Hopi)	Charles E. Burton, school superintendent	Keams Canon, Ariz.	Holbrook, Ariz.
Navaho	George W. Hayzlett, agent	Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Navaho (extension)	William K. Johnston, farmer	Tolchaco, Ariz.	Canon Diablo, Ariz.
Pima	James B. Alexander, school superintendent	Sacaton, Ariz.	Casagrande, Ariz.
San Xavier Papago	J. M. Berger, farmer	Tucson, Ariz.	Tucson, Ariz.
San Carlos	S. L. Taggart, special agent in charge	San Carlos, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz.
Truxton Canon (Walapai)	James S. Perkins, school superintendent	Truxton, Ariz.	Hackberry, Ariz.
Western Navaho	M. J. Needham, 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.
Mission-Tule River	Lucius A. Wright, agent	San Jacinto, Cal.	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley	M. F. Holland, supervisor in charge	Covelo, Cal.	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Joseph O. Smith, school superintendent	Ignacio, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. F. Caldwell, agent	Rossfork, Idaho	Rossfork, Idaho.
Lemhi	Edw. M. Yearian, school superintendent	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	Earle T. McArthur, 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	J. B. Shoenfelt, agent	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sauk and Fox	William G. Malin, agent	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Kickapoo (Iowa and Sauk and Fox of Missouri)	O. C. Edwards, school superintendent	Horton, Kans., R. F. D. No. 2	Horton, Kans.
Potawatomi	George L. Williams, school superintendent	Nadeau, Kans.	Hoyt, Kans.

Addresses of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians—Continued.

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
MICHIGAN.			
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa	Douglas McIntyre, physician	L'Anse, Mich.	L'Anse, 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	James H. Monteath, agent	Browning, Mont.	Browning, Mont.
Crow	Samuel G. Reynolds, agent	Crow Agency, Mont.	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	William H. Smead, agent	Jocko, Mont.	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap	William R. Logan, agent	Harlem, Mont.	Harlem Station, Mont.
Fort Peck	C. R. A. Scobey, agent	Poplar, Mont.	Poplar, Mont.
Tongue River	James C. Clifford, agent	Lamedeer, Mont.	Forsyth, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	C. P. Mathewson, school superintendent	Winnebago, Nebr.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Santee	W. E. Meagley, school superintendent	Santee Agency, Nebr.	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Carson (Walker River)	Calvin H. Asbury, school superintendent	Carson City, Nev.	Carson City, Nev.
Nevada	Fred B. Spriggs, school superintendent	Wadsworth, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshoni	Horton H. Miller, school superintendent	Owyhee, Nev.	Elko, Nev.
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.
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.
NEW YORK.			
New York	B. B. Weber, agent	Salamanca, N. Y.	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	H. W. Spray, school superintendent	Cherokee, N. C.	Whittier, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	F. O. Getchell, agent	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Amzi W. Thomas, agent	Elbowoods, via Bismarck, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	J. M. Carignan, agent	Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Fort Yates, via Pollock, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cantonment (Cheyenne and Arapaho)	Byron E. White, school superintendent	Cantonment, Okla.	Cantonment, via Okeene, Okla.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army, agent	Darlington, Okla.	Darlington, via Elreno, Okla.
Kiowa	Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. Army, agent	Anadarko, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.
Osage	O. A. Mitscher, agent	Pawhuska, Okla.	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Pawnee	George I. Harvey, school superintendent	Pawnee, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.
Ponca, Oto, and Oakland	John Jensen, agent	Whiteagle, Okla.	Whiteagle, Okla.
Sauk and Fox	Ross Guffin, school superintendent	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to agency.
Shawnee (Potawatomi and Mexican Kickapoo)	F. A. Thackery, school superintendent	Shawnee, Okla.	Shawnee, Okla.
Seger (Cheyenne and Arapaho)	John H. Seger, school superintendent	Colony, Okla.	Weatherford, Okla.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Dr. Andrew Kershaw, school superintendent	Granderonde, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	O. C. Applegate, agent	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Siletz	John J. McKoin, school superintendent	Siletz, Oreg.	Toledo, Oreg.
Umatilla	Charles Wilkins, school superintendent	Pendleton, Oreg.	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	James E. Kirk, school superintendent	Warm Spring, Oreg.	Shaniko, 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 Brulé	Robert H. Somers, agent	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	John R. Brennan, agent	Pineridge, S. Dak.	Pineridge, S. Dak., via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud	Charles E. McChesney, agent	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Caleb B. Jackson, agent	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Yankton	James Staley, school superintendent	Greenwood, S. Dak.	Wagner, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Kaibab	James A. Brown, special agent	Kanab, Utah	Kanab, Utah.
Southern Utah (Shivwits)	Laura B. Work, school superintendent	Panguitch, Utah	Marysville, Utah.
Uinta and Ouray	Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. Army, agent	Whiterock, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Albert M. Anderson, agent	Miles, Wash.	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	Claude C. Corey, school superintendent	Neahbay, Wash.	Neahbay, Wash.
Puyallup	Harry F. Liston, school superintendent	Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Dr. Chas. M. Buchanan, school superintendent	Tulalip, Wash.	Marysville, Wash.
Yakima	Jay Lynch, school superintendent	Fort Simcoe, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Shepard Freeman, agent	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)	Axel Jacobson, school superintendent	Wittenberg, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni	H. E. Wadsworth, agent	Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.	Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.

Addresses of bonded schools having no Indian tribes in charge.

School.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Phoenix, Ariz	Charles W. Goodman	Phoenix, Ariz	Phoenix, Ariz.
Rice Station, Ariz	R. A. Cochran	Talklai, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
Perris and Riverside, Cal.	Harwood Hall	Riverside, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Greenville, Cal.	Charles E. Shell	Greenville, Cal.	Greenville, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo.	William M. Peterson	Breen, Colo.	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo.	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Haskell Institute, Kans.	H. B. Peairs	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Lawrence, Mich.	E. C. Nardin	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn.	Dewitt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn.	Pipestone, Minn.
Morris, Minn.	John B. Brown	Morris, Minn.	Morris, Minn.
Vermilion Lake, Minn.	Oliver H. Gates	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.
Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Charles L. Davis	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla.	Samuel M. McCowan	Chilocco, Okla.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Chemawa (Salem), Oreg.	Thomas W. Potter	Chemawa, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg.
Carlisle, Pa.	Lieut. Col. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	John Flinn	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak.	W. H. Cox	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Sam B. Davis	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Springfield, S. Dak.	Walter J. Wicks	Springfield, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Tomah, Wis.	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.

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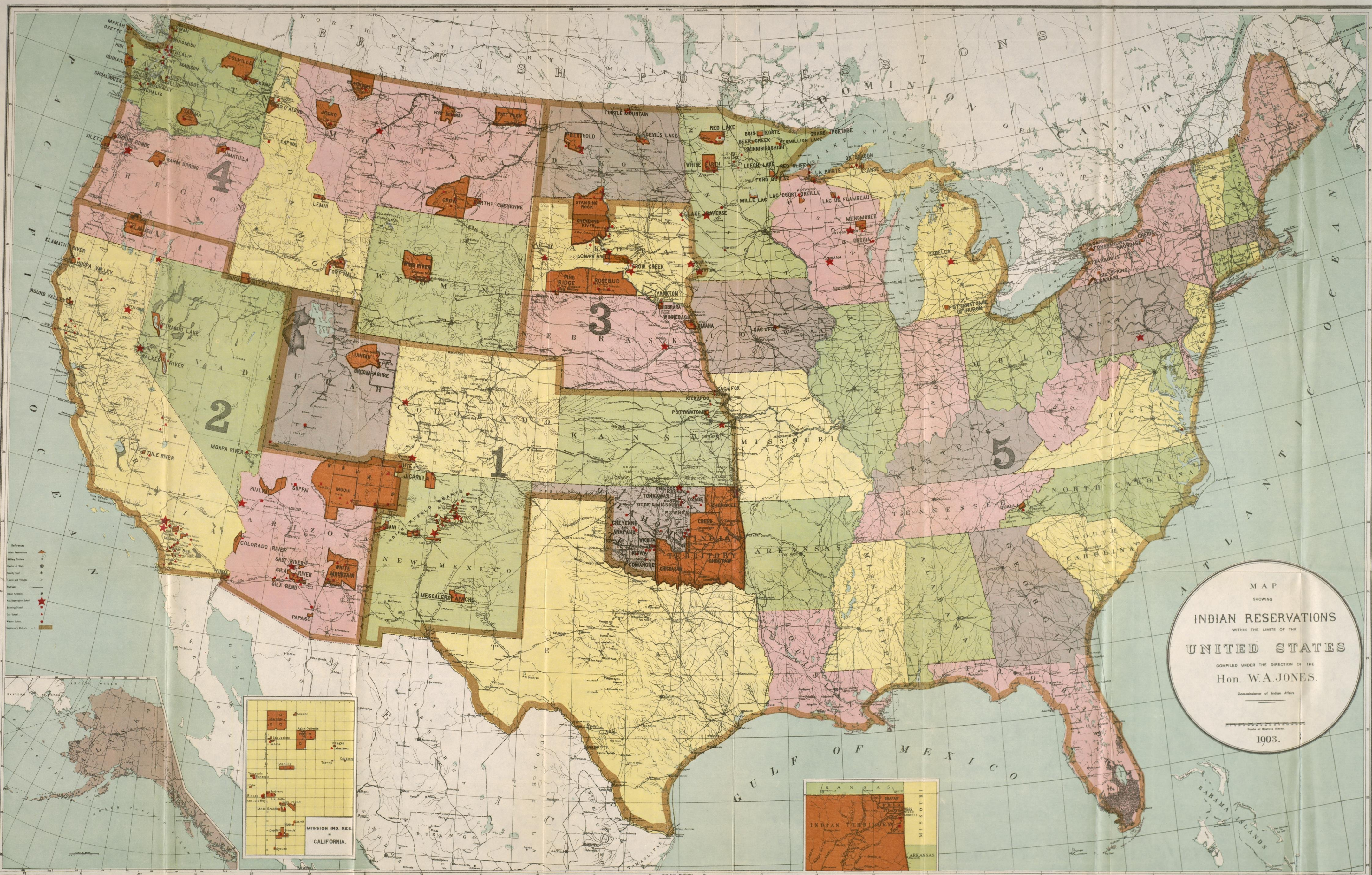
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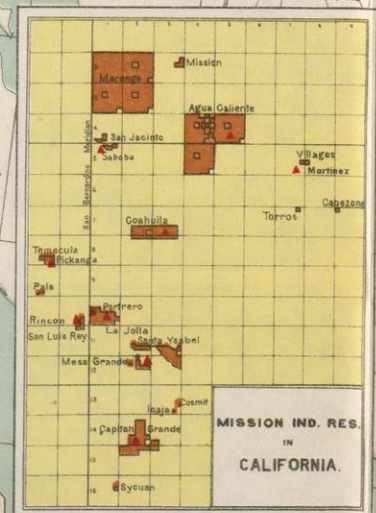
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MAP
 SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
 WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
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 COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
 Hon. W.A. JONES.
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
 1903.