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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1908



WISCONSIN
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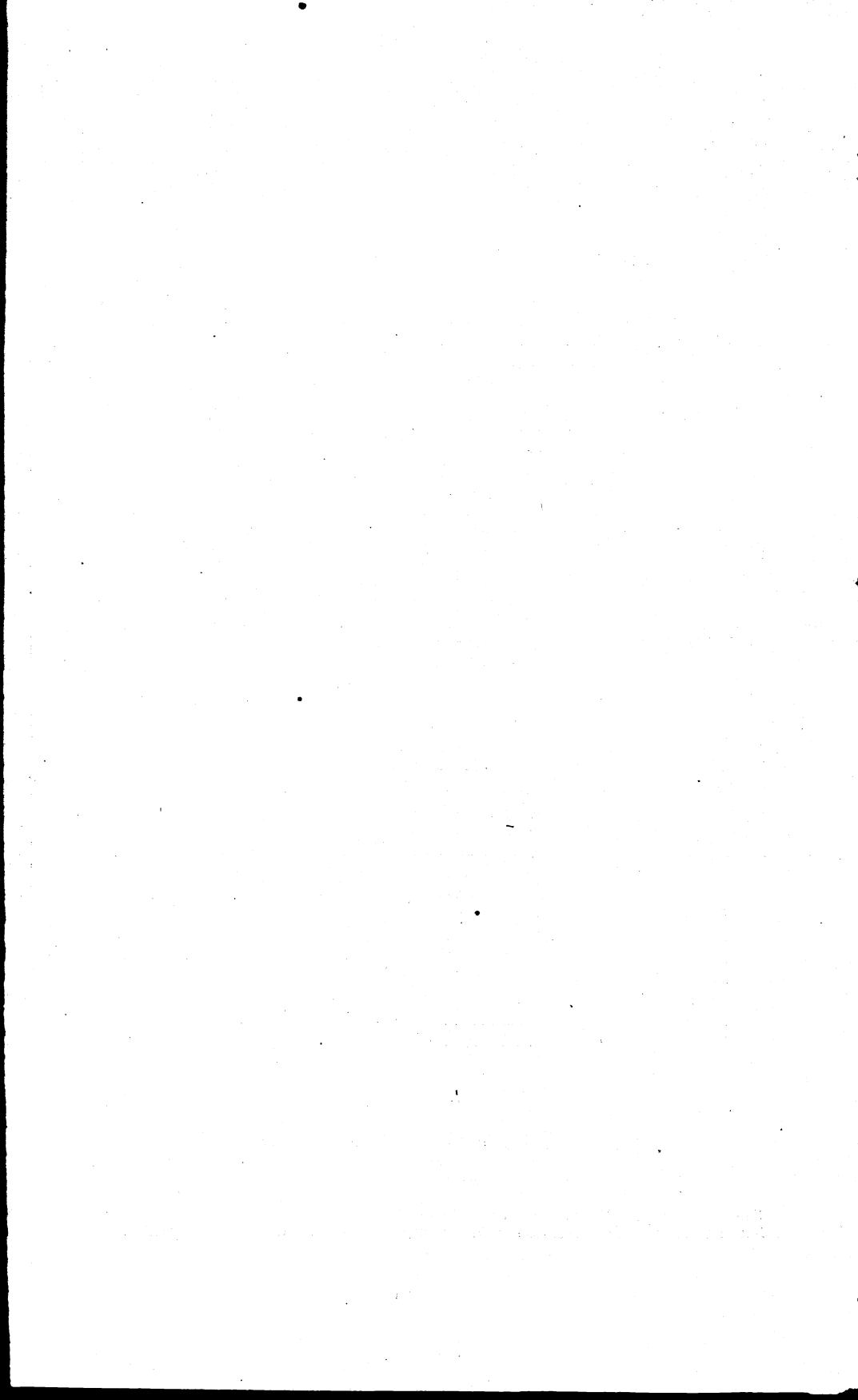
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1908.

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

A SESSION'S LEGISLATION.

The first session of the Sixtieth Congress was not so prolific of Indian legislation as the two sessions of the Fifty-ninth Congress. Two or three very important bills are in a state of suspension, and have varying chances of passage during the coming winter.

The special accomplishment of the recent session was the enactment of a law releasing or relieving the restrictions on alienation of certain Indian lands in that part of Oklahoma occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes. Popularly summarized, it sets absolutely free all the lands of all intermarried whites, all freedmen, and all mixed bloods having less than half Indian blood; and all except homesteads of all mixed bloods having as much as half but less than three quarters Indian blood. The homesteads of full-bloods, and of mixed bloods having as much as half Indian blood, are to remain inalienable till April 26, 1931, except as the Secretary of the Interior may, under rules and regulations prescribed by himself, see fit to remove the restrictions. This subject will be treated more at length elsewhere in this report. In the annual Indian appropriation act, among the other provisions affecting the Five Civilized Tribes, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to take possession of and sell all buildings on lands belonging to these tribes, now or heretofore used for governmental, school or other tribal purposes, together with the appurtenant land and the furniture in them, giving preference as purchasers to the state, county and municipal authorities, and depositing the proceeds in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribes interested.

Another important act, because of its opening the way to further legislation in the same general line if it prove successful in operation, is that "to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin." Its provisions are

a radical departure from the old method of handling such propositions, and are particularly notable for their recognition of the United States Forest Service as a cooperative factor in the administration of Indian Affairs.

A valuable aid to the clearing of titles to Indian lands is found in an act which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee directly to purchasers of lands sold either by an allottee or his heirs through the medium of the department. This process will at one stroke dispose of the cloud which now hangs over much of the land thus disposed of, owing to the uncertainty whether all the technical requirements of the law have been scrupulously observed.

Further progress is made by the session's legislation in the programme for allotting the Indians on the Flathead Reservation and opening their surplus lands to settlement; a special act takes the preliminary steps for opening the Fort Peck Reservation; an act for opening a considerable tract of territory in North and South Dakotas, now included in the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations, was passed during the last hours of the session; a means is provided for leasing the lands on the Uintah Reservation which the Indians will not cultivate themselves, thus assuring the preservation of their water rights; and the Klamath Indians obtain their long-sought compensation for the lands which, by a decision of the Supreme Court, were taken from them and given to the California and Oregon Land Company.

COOPERATION BETWEEN BUREAUS.

In a former report I mentioned a plan I had carried long in mind, and a little way into operation, for systematic cooperation between various departments and bureaus of the Government, so as to get rid of the "wheels within wheels" which are so grave a source of waste in administration. For example, the Office of Indian Affairs, when I assumed charge of it, not only performed the functions naturally to be expected of a benevolent guardian engaged in raising a race of human beings from barbarism to civilization, but maintained a little reclamation service, a little forestry branch, and several other minor organizations for work along lines commonly cared for, and presumptively better cared for, by special bureaus established by law for the benefit of the American people at large. Recognizing the broad economic principle that no extensive public work can be conducted so successfully on a retail as on a wholesale basis, and as the needless multiplication of machinery for doing the same class of work tends to retard rather than advance the attainment of the ends sought, I opened negotiations for a cooperative arrangement with the Reclamation Service, and with your assistance succeeded in effecting one which thus far has proved highly successful. In general terms, it

devolves upon the Reclamation Service the handling of those irrigation projects into which both white and Indian interests enter, reserving for the Indian Office those which are purely Indian propositions; but even in the latter class the irrigationists of the Indian Service have the benefit of the expert advice and assistance of the consulting engineers of the sister service. Such a combination procures for the Indians the best the Government can command in the way of irrigation plans and work, and reduces the chances of serious mistakes to a minimum.

In my report for 1907 I mentioned that the project for the Pima (Gila River) Reservation in Arizona had been turned over to the Reclamation Service. Since then the projects for the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck reservations in Montana have been disposed of in a similar manner.

The Blackfeet project was authorized by the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), which provided for allotting the Blackfeet Reservation and appropriated \$300,000 toward constructing irrigation systems for the allotted lands, to be reimbursed from the sale of the surplus lands of the reservation.

The Flathead project was authorized by the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-83), which appropriates \$50,000 for the preliminary surveys, plans and estimates of irrigating systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), and to begin the construction of the same, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of the lands within the reservation.

The Fort Peck project was authorized by the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), which directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause an examination of the lands within that reservation to be made by the Reclamation Service and by experts of the Geological Survey, "and if there be found any lands which it may be deemed practicable to bring under an irrigation project, or any lands bearing lignite coal, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to construct such irrigation projects and reserve such lands as may be irrigable therefrom or necessary for irrigation works, and also coal lands as may be necessary to the construction and maintenance of any such projects." The act appropriates \$200,000 to pay the costs of examination and for the construction of the irrigation systems, to be reimbursed from proceeds of sales of lands within the reservation.

It is presumed that the report of the director of the Reclamation Service will contain full information concerning what has been done on the Indian projects under his control.

Having got the cooperative reclamation system well under way, the next advances were made to the Bureau of Plant Industry in

the Department of Agriculture. They met with an equally cordial response, and the Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the use of this office in carrying its cooperative experiments into effect. They have already proved their worth and given greater promise for the future. An agreement entered into last October provided for the establishment of a cooperative testing and demonstration farm on the Pima Indian Reservation, at Sacaton, Ariz.

At this farm will be tested the possibilities of soil, climate, etc., in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables and fruits not hitherto raised in the neighborhood, the design being to ascertain what are the most profitable crops for culture on the reservation and also to provide new agricultural industries for the Indians of that part of the country. The first tentative work having been conducted successfully, there were set aside, and reserved for the purpose in view, two tracts of land on the same reservation, one containing about 55 acres and the other about 10 acres. The latter tract is to be used for desert and drought-resistant plants. This office prepares and maintains the farm in a proper state of cultivation for carrying on the experimental work, and furnishes the necessary labor, thus giving employment to our Indians, while the Bureau of Plant Industry furnishes all seeds, buds, cuttings, plants and trees for tests and demonstration. All the produce grown is to be turned over to the Indian Office, except such as may be required by the bureau for exhibition purposes, propagation or study. The cooperative project is directed for the Bureau of Plant Industry by Mr. Walter T. Swingle, who is represented in Arizona and California by Prof. S. C. Mason. The work at Sacaton, Ariz., is under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. W. Hudson for the Bureau of Plant Industry and Mr. M. French Gilman for the Indian Office. The superintendent of the reservation, Mr. James B. Alexander, also deserves credit for the active interest he has taken in the experiments.

In spite of the fact that the activities of the present season have been for the most part necessarily of a preliminary or preparatory nature, the results are highly encouraging, as the following résumé will show.

The Bermuda onion, favorably known to our markets for its large size, mild flavor and good keeping qualities, has of recent years been grown principally in the Southwest, especially in Texas and California. In these regions 25,000 pounds—a carload—to the acre is counted an excellent yield. The Bermuda onions on the testing and demonstration tract at Sacaton, although the seed was planted somewhat too late and the plants retarded by an unusually cold winter, produced a crop amounting to more than 30,000 pounds to the acre; and, owing to the care taken to exclude insect enemies, the onions grown here were superior both in quality and appearance to those

grown in the onion-producing centers of Texas and California. Indeed, this year's experiments at Sacaton demonstrated the possibility of producing all the onions needed at the Indian schools, or that can be absorbed by the local markets. It is hoped during the coming year to experiment with the growing of high-class onions for shipment to the Eastern markets. Again, notwithstanding that alfalfa is one of the principal crop plants of the Southwest, very little work had been done in the breeding of strains of high quality. A large alfalfa-breeding nursery has therefore been started at Sacaton, where more than 100 strains from as many different domestic and foreign sources are undergoing experiment, with the end in view of finding strains better suited for the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in the Gila Valley than the ordinary alfalfa now grown there. This includes the study of both hay and seed production. It is hoped that the results of the pending investigations will be of benefit not only to the Indians but to the whole farming community of the Southwest.

The reports further show that 152 citrange trees representing 5 varieties, 56 citrange and citrous hybrid trees, 250 fig seedlings, 600 fig cuttings of 18 varieties, 30 varieties of rooted grapevines, 50 varieties of grape cuttings, 80 drought-resistant olive trees, 18 choice varieties of pecans, 300 pistaches and a number of other trees and shrubs have been planted, most of which have had a good growth. About 20 acres were planted in Egyptian cotton, which is making an excellent showing and has now reached the point where a good crop is practically assured.

To this last-mentioned experiment great local interest attaches, not only because Egyptian cotton is a crop which combines high value with small bulk, but also because it can be grown on land too alkaline for alfalfa and the other crops known to the Pimas. The Indians have been taught to believe that pumped water tends to render more alkaline the land which it is used to irrigate; and if a cotton crop of value can be grown on this land, the effect upon the Indians' fortunes will be most gratifying, as it will substitute hope for discouragement among them, incite them to fresh efforts for self-support, and enable them to utilize their alkaline lands which are now uncultivated.

Moreover, a new American source of supply of this grade of cotton would be welcomed gladly by the New England manufacturers, who at present consume nearly \$20,000,000 worth of imported Egyptian cotton every year. I am hopeful that the Indians themselves will go into Egyptian cotton culture regularly, as the women and children will be able to pick the cotton in the home fields as it ripens, leaving the men free to seek employment in harvesting the crops of their white neighbors. Mr. Dagenett, our supervisor of Indian employment, is keeping in close touch with this experimental work, so that,

if the cultivation of cotton increases through the neighboring country, he will be in position to aid those Indians who have acquired expert knowledge of cotton growing and picking to obtain profitable employment.

The \$5,000 appropriation to which I have already alluded has been largely used or hypothecated for the buildings, machinery, etc., necessary to develop and carry on the work already begun on the Pima Reservation; but I expect to start similar work at a few other points. I am now trying to arrange for the establishment of a co-operative farm on the Colorado River Reservation, also in Arizona, which contains some of the richest land in the United States. Superintendent Shelton of the San Juan Indian School at Shiprock, N. Mex., who is himself a skilled horticulturist, has been conducting on his school farm, during the last year, some rather successful experiments with fruit and shade trees as well as with grains and garden vegetables. He is anxious to continue the work on a more extensive scale. Arrangements have therefore been made to furnish him with a number of valuable plants for his experiments, and, if the results seem to justify it, I shall try to establish a regular cooperative station there. In southern California, plans are under consideration for undertaking similar testing and demonstration work on the Indian reservations at Banning and Palm Springs. At Palm Springs the climatic conditions are unusually favorable for growing and propagating many kinds of fruit, nut and other food-producing plants which could afterwards be sent to the other reservations in the Southwest for trial.

Our third cooperative contract was made with the Forest Service. On the 22d of January last, the Secretary of Agriculture and yourself appended your respective signatures to a written programme whereby the Forest Service undertook—

(1) The sale of timber and the supervision of logging on Indian reservations, under methods which will improve the forest and yield the full market value of all timber cut;

(2) The protection of all forests in Indian reservations, whether they are now being cut over or not;

(3) A study of the forests on Indian reservations to determine the best permanent use of the lands upon which they grow, and, where these are more valuable for forest purposes than for any other, the preparation and application of plans for their management.

Within six weeks thereafter the several Indian agents and superintendents had been advised of the agreement and received instructions for carrying it into effect.

As the plan involved an estimated annual cost of \$90,000, on March 6 an item appropriating that sum to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in cooperation with the Forest Service, to make investigations on Indian reservations for the purpose of preserving

living and growing timber, etc., was submitted to the House of Representatives for insertion in the sundry civil bill; but the Congress failed to make the appropriation. It has not been possible, therefore, to do the more elaborate work contemplated by the plan, but steps have been taken for fire protection on the Coeur d'Alene, Nez Percé and Klamath reservations, and for investigating timber conditions on the Red Lake and Tongue River reservations by utilizing tribal funds to defray expenses.

The Forest Service is also conducting preliminary operations on the Menominee Reservation under the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51). The expenses are paid by a special disbursing agent of this office from funds belonging to the tribe which have accrued from the sale of timber under previous legislation. Up to September 1 the expenditure of some \$160,000 for erection of sawmills and buildings, purchase of machinery, payment of employees, etc., had been authorized.

Although there exists no formal cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture, yet there has grown up during the last three years a system whereby the officers of the two bureaus work together in such matters as the inspection of cattle purchased by this office for issue to Indians and the investigation and treatment of infectious disorders among the live stock on the reservations.

Prior thereto the experience of the Indian Office in getting blooded cattle by advertisement and contract had not been very satisfactory. It was found extremely difficult to formulate specifications that would cover all the essential points to be considered, the result being that we sometimes got cattle which, while answering all the terms of the advertisements, were yet lacking in features particularly desirable at the places where they were to go.

I believe that when cattle are to be purchased we should have experts, familiar with the trade and conditions involved, examine the animals offered, beforehand and at the place where they are bred, and select those most desirable for the purpose in view, instead of advertising under arbitrary specifications and then waiting until the animals are delivered at destination before inspecting or even seeing them. Under the present system we avail ourselves of the services of experts of the Bureau of Animal Industry in an advisory capacity when we are in search of blooded stock for breeding purposes, and these officers cooperate with those of the Indian Office in the inspection and selection of the cattle purchased, the joint aim of the two bureaus being to see that the interests of the Government are wholly protected and that the Indians get the full worth of their money.

As already remarked, there is also cooperation in the inspection and treatment of infected cattle—a highly important matter, since stock-

raising is one of the principal industries on many of the Indian reservations. In all cases where the presence of disease on a reservation has been brought to my attention, I have taken up the subject with the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Indian agent or superintendent in charge of the reservation has been instructed to assist the officers of the sister service in their task by every lawful means.

It is still too early to turn over the work of this office in land matters to the General Land Office, because the questions which arise daily with respect to Indian lands involve important and often difficult considerations of human motive, dependent on a knowledge of Indians and their peculiarities. But I hope that, a few years hence, when the Indians as a whole are better able to take care of themselves, all the Government's land business may be transacted where the bulk of it is now. Meanwhile, there is another branch of the Indian Office which I would gladly dispense with on the same economic grounds that have been the basis of my cooperative arrangements with the Reclamation and Forest services and the bureaus of Plant and Animal Industry. I refer to our architectural division.

As this is conducted now, it means the maintenance of a corps of designers and draftsmen in Washington who draw plans, prepare specifications, make estimates, and advise me on bids, all at from 1,000 to 3,000 miles' distance from the places where the work is to be done and the buildings used. When a contract has been let and work is to begin, I am obliged to resort to such means as happen to be at command for finding someone to superintend construction. My first application is uniformly to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to see whether any of his trained superintendents are temporarily unemployed and willing to accept a detail to the job I have in hand. I am in his debt for many favors of this sort, but, try as he may, he can not always find the right man at the moment I need him. I then cast about among the superintendents who have served acceptably at some past times, but am liable to disappointment in that quarter also, and then I have to trouble friends and acquaintances in the neighborhood where the work is to be done, with appeals to find me a suitable person, or else I must fall back upon the local Indian agent, school superintendent, clerk, carpenter or other employee to add this extra duty to the burdens he is already carrying. Fortunately our field service contains a good many men who have had experience in the practical details of house building and repairing in a frontier country where mechanics are few and every settler has to depend on himself in emergencies. Still, this does not always imply such intimate familiarity with the building trades, and the materials used in them, as would insure the Government's work against sharp practice or carelessness on the part of a contractor.

If a controversy arises, in the midst of the construction, over some question of how a cellar should be drained, or a pipe run, or a heating apparatus installed, operations have to be suspended till the special agent who is the adviser of the office on such subjects can be summoned from wherever he happens to be at the time, perhaps 1,000 miles away, to proceed to the scene of trouble, investigate and report. It would be hard to conceive of a more clumsy arrangement.

The wonder is that, handicapped with such a system, the Indian Service has procured as respectable agency and school plants as it has. Nothing very elaborate as to plans is needed, a few simple stock designs being capable of almost indefinite reproduction with a little adaptation in detail to differences of elevation, climate, topography, water supply, etc. But if all this business could be handled by an office like that of the Supervising Architect, with a complete modern equipment and system and trained representatives scattered all over the country, how far the friction could be reduced and the mistakes avoided which now creep in irrespective of the conscientious efforts made to improve this branch of the service! I hope to be able to make some definite recommendations to you later on this subject.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN OFFICE.

During the last year the improvements in office methods, some of which I have spoken of in earlier reports, have in the process of natural evolution resulted in an almost complete reorganization. I am glad that it has been possible to effect the change in this slower but more orderly way, because the Indian Service, handling more than 1,000 appropriations and funds, hedged about with some hundreds of statutes, might have been actually wrecked by having even a better organization thrust violently upon it. As all my work is guided by my general aim of preparing the whole Indian establishment for going out of business at no very distant date, such an organization as has taken place of late in growing bureaus like the Reclamation Service in our own department and those of the Department of Commerce and Labor would have been largely unadapted to our purpose. Yet in another sense, improved organization is almost more important in a diminishing than in a growing bureau. No greater help can come to the Indians or to the neighborhood in which they live than through having this service pass out of existence in just the right way; and as for the next few years it is going to take more men and a higher class of men to wind up the affairs of the Indian Service, I am hoping to obtain some time from the Congress an increase, aggregating a little more than \$5,000, in the salaries of the employees who are going to guide the Indian Office in its

decline. This will be more than made up by a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government and the Indians.

Again, the rapid change in legislation and administration which has led to treating with the Indians as individuals rather than as tribes will for a while greatly increase the work of the Indian Office both at Washington and in the field, and more men will be imperatively needed even barely to carry out the orders of the Congress, to say nothing of carrying them out in the best and speediest way. This is why I am asking for three new \$1,600 positions for our accounts division; and to meet similar exigencies I shall ask for certain new positions in other divisions, the reasons for which I am ready to set forth in detail on demand. The total proposed increase for new positions amounts to about \$12,000.

The reorganization of the last year falls into three main divisions: The mechanical redistribution of office work; the improvement in the qualities of leadership in the office; and the greater excellence of the clerical work. I will mention here only a few illustrative cases.

The divisions have been shifted about and the work inside of them redistributed so as to put an end to all duplication of labor, to bring all closely allied subjects under one head, and to provide a system of checks on the one hand and of automatic cooperation on the other, designed at once to guard against errors, lighten the present expenditure of energy, increase the capacity for output, and result progressively in substantial economies. These economies, it should be borne in mind, must be estimated on a basis of decreased cost per unit of work done rather than an aggregate decreased cost. Exact figures are lacking to exhibit conditions as they are to-day, but our books are now kept in such a way that next year's report can show results of both increased work and increased economies in plain tabular form. Among these redistributions is the consolidation of our accounting and bookkeeping, formerly done in four different divisions, in the new accounts division; the bringing of the legal decisions of the office to one central responsible point in its law department. The chart below shows graphically in its lowest lines this distribution of units of the office work. No division has now any excuse for doing the things it ought not to do or leaving undone those things it ought to do, and the effect on what might be called general office intelligence is already plain.

The next step in the reorganization was to perfect in every way possible the qualities of leadership. Under the old system substantially eight different divisions reported direct to the commissioner, which made it almost impossible to bring the broader policies of the office to bear in any vital way on clerks engaged in writing the detailed letters applying them. I am now, as the chart shows, about

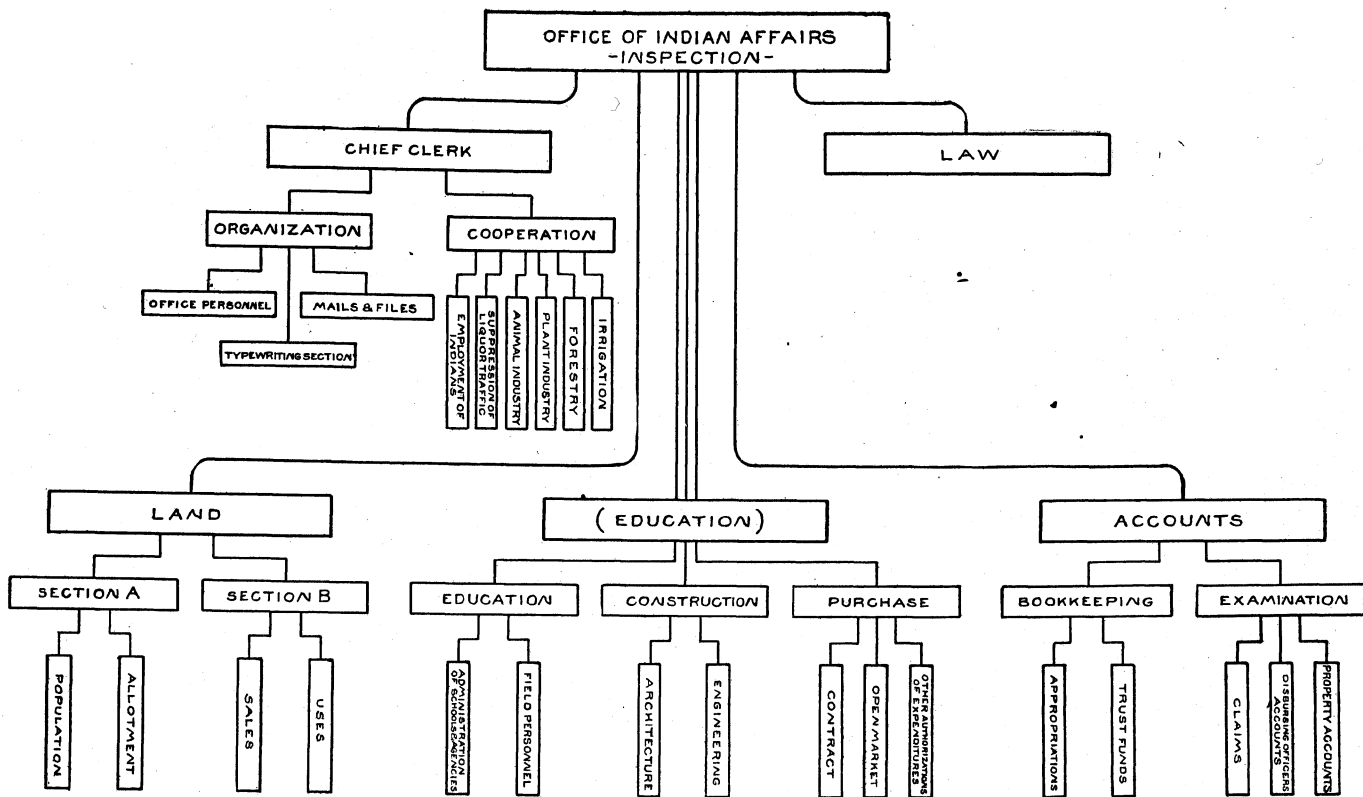


Diagram showing the organization of the Office of Indian Affairs.

to group the units of work of the Indian Office into three divisions and two offices.

The land and accounts divisions are now running in what I believe to be their best form. The work shown on the education section of the chart still reports to the commissioner along three separate lines. The personnel, the general administration of schools and agencies, the buildings in which we house the children and employees, the food and clothes we buy for the children and the tools and machinery for their instruction and use, are all a part of the educational organism of the service. The farmer, the trader and even the agent are as much teachers as the persons in charge of the schoolrooms. All persons and things on or about a reservation, in or out of the service, are educational factors to be given their full weight in preparing the Indians to take a place in the civilized body. The proposed new education division, which will group three of the present divisions of the office into one, will lead to quicker and better results in the field along the lines of its several activities.

As to the law office, I have already intimated its equal relation to the legal questions continually arising in the three divisions.

The office of chief clerk is one which will even more be of increasing value to the service, and contains in its machinery the principal means by which the Indian establishment will go out of existence in the way most effective for good. On the one side is the routine of office and service organization, endeavoring always to make the office a lighter and more flexible machine for the benefit of the most important side of the Indian establishment—the field service. The chief improvement in this section in the last year has been the complete reorganization of the mails and files division. The old folded filing and the cumbersome letter books have been abolished. The mastery of any one case used to mean consulting perhaps seven or eight letter books for letters sent out and going to a distant part of the office where incoming letters had been filed; now, all the papers in a case are filed together, and the clerk who has to write a new letter concerning it is able to keep the whole case clearly in mind.

The second section of the chief clerk's office handles work which the Indian service is now doing in cooperation with other bureaus of the Government. In another part of the present report I have discussed at some length this important phase of our operations.

It is to officer properly this organization that I wish I could have \$5,000 more for salaries of present positions. I am happy to say that the improvement of quality is coming far more largely from within the office than from outside. In some cases we have brought in new men for higher positions with conspicuously good results; but even more conspicuous is the improvement in the office's own person-

nel. The chiefs of the two divisions which are now actually running as shown on the chart, are notable examples in point. One has been in the service ten years and the other more than eighteen years, and both might be supposed to have become so imbued with the old ways as not to be able to help greatly in the adoption of the newer business methods; yet it is largely due to their loyalty and real enthusiasm that the recent changes are so soon resulting in benefits, and it is on these men and others like them that I must depend to make the work increasingly successful.

The third phase of the reorganization of the office is the improvement in the quality of the clerical force. Last spring the President issued the following

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

On June 11, 1907, an executive order was issued under which the heads of the Executive Departments formed a committee on grades and salaries. This committee prepared clear and concise tables of estimates for positions and salaries in conformity with the schedule and recommendations of the committee on department methods of January 4, 1907. In the absence of action by Congress on the general subject of departmental grades the heads of the executive departments and independent government establishments are hereby ordered to arrange the present salaries in said executive departments and independent Government establishments so as to conform, as nearly as may be, to the principles underlying the report of the committee on grades and salaries.

Owing to the fact that the annual salaries attaching to adjacent grades often differ by as much as \$200, it will, of course, be impossible to do more than approximate this plan, and in many cases also it will be impossible to make changes with exact adaptation to individual efficiency. But the good of the service urgently demands that as far as practicable the rule be followed of paying similar salaries for similar grades of work, and that to each position shall be assigned the person best fitted for it, as shown by work already accomplished.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 13, 1908.

A copy of this order reached me inclosed in a letter from yourself, reading as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 15, 1908.

SIR: Your attention is called to an executive order of the 13th instant, directing the heads of departments to arrange the salaries of employees, as provided by existing laws, so as to conform as nearly as may be to the schedule recommended by the committee on department methods. A printed copy of that schedule is also inclosed, with a type-written scale of existing salaries to be substituted therein.

It will be noticed that in this scale the highest salary in each grade is the same as the lowest salary in the next higher grade. This is necessary to meet present conditions.

You are requested to cause a review to be made of the work of your several employees, comparing it carefully with the examples given in the schedule, and determining in each case to which grade and class the said work properly

belongs. If the salary of the employee does not then fall in the class appropriate to his work, it will be proper to recommend that it be adjusted thereto on July 1. It is also desired that the clerks within each class be graded according to their merits and efficiency.

Very respectfully,

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Under the orders 20 demotions and 27 promotions were made. By promotions based on rather than guided by seniority, many clerks had risen to salaries far higher than was justified by the class of work they were doing, so that the Indian Office, in common with many other bureaus of the Government, often had clerks drawing a \$900 or \$1,200 salary sitting beside and doing either more work or higher grade work than clerks drawing \$300 or \$400 more. Such inequalities were steadily demoralizing the force; they created a lack-luster feeling in the office due to the belief that time rather than merit was to decide questions of advancement. The demotions were made with the utmost care, and I firmly believe that the majority of the clerks demoted not only recognized the justice of the action but the very large degree of mercy with which in all cases it was tempered. On the other hand, the 27 promotions made possible by this rearrangement have unquestionably given the office a feeling that merit would henceforth count.

As a suggestive rather than a complete summary of the economies in time and expense, I list here the following improvements which the three factors of the reorganization have together brought about:

1. The incoming mail now reaches the desk of the clerk who first acts on it in a maximum time of twenty-four hours—one working day—instead of in a maximum time of a week. All mail except that in the last delivery reaches the clerk's desk the same day.

2. The location of a letter or a whole case is now known in the mails and files division throughout its entire course, and so can be found at once. Formerly the search often took hours in the case of a single document and days in the assembling of needed documents if the affair under consideration had covered much of a period.

3. The old files contain literally tons of documents whose value ended within six months of their receipt. In the new files all ephemeral matter is self-indexing and where it can not cumber the permanent files.

4. Formerly letters signed one day were, unless made "special," often not mailed till the next day. Now all letters are mailed on the day, and often within the hour, they are signed.

5. The entire system of bookkeeping has been put upon a modern business basis. To answer questions as to funds is now a matter of minutes or hours instead of days or weeks, and to prepare elaborate

statements is a matter of weeks instead of a matter of months or an impossibility.

6. Reforms in administrative examination of accounts and claims have reduced the work, approximately, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, and increased the efficiency of examination at least 50 per cent. That the gain in time has been more than swallowed up by the increased work from the care of individual Indian moneys and the allotment of tribal funds in the Treasury, makes it even more a matter of congratulation. But for the gain, some of the most important fiduciary work would have stopped until the Congress had supplied a clerical force one-third larger for the accounts division, or more than ten clerks. As it is, I am compelled to ask for only three.

7. As one example of many reforms in papers, the abolition of the old form of report of employees brings to the office the more valuable original pay rolls themselves sworn to, and saves the service in time and clerical hire at least \$3,000 a year.

8. Even the limited extent to which I have so far been able to send office men on trips into the field has paid in dollars and cents. Only one of the reforms instituted by the chief of the accounts division immediately after his return from a six weeks' trip this summer will, in the course of a year, more than have paid his expenses.

9. Nearly every clerk in the office now has his understudy. I hope soon to have no exceptions. The end of the "indispensable man" is an administrative blessing, no less evident because it is not always to be stated in figures. Formerly illness and vacation often resulted in tying up the most important matters for weeks; to-day they have little effect, and I believe it possible to eliminate them as brakes on work.

In general, the office force, substantially unchanged for years, is carrying forward more expeditiously, and at a diminishing cost per unit, a work which has rapidly increased.

THE NONRESERVATION SCHOOL QUESTION.

The subject of the nonreservation boarding school system was given a good deal of prominence in my last report, and has since, as a result, received not a little attention from the Congress and the public. For the larger part, the popular comment has been favorable to the opinion I had attempted to impress, that the system has passed the height of its usefulness, and henceforward must be tolerated only as a survival and allowed to disintegrate by degrees. The most positive approval came from persons who had lived among the Indians and knew them and their needs; but there were not lacking the usual corps of critics who did not attempt to read what I had actually

written, but jumped to the conclusion that I had demanded the immediate and total destruction of this class of schools.

That I had done nothing of the sort, the report shows for itself; but, had I cared to go even to that extreme, I could have defended my course by some arguments more striking than any mere considerations of economy or consistency. I could, in short, have cited the opinions of physicians, missionaries, and others familiar with the subject through living among the Indians themselves, that this very class of schools, with their herding practice and their "institutional" routine, their steam-heated buildings and their physical confinement, furnish ideal conditions for the development of germ diseases among the race put through the forcing process there! I could have added the testimony of experienced members of the field staff of our Indian Service to the effect that the greatest percentage of cases of tuberculosis on the reservations where they are respectively at work is to be found among the pupils returned from the nonreservation schools before graduation.

The whole method of conducting these schools is conducive of unwholesome conditions for young people who have been always accustomed themselves, and are descended from an ancestry always accustomed, to the freest open-air life. It might be asked why it would not be better to change a method than to break up a school; but the fact is that the method is practically the only one which can be pursued in an institution where several hundred undisciplined children are crowded together continuously for a period of years and nearly everything has to be done on a wholesale scale if it is to be done at all.

As long as appropriations for such schools continue to be voted by the legislative branch of the Government, it will be the duty of the executive branch to make as effective use of the money as possible; hence the application of palliatives rather than remedies to present evils. As a first measure of relief I have this season issued two circulars, designed to insure more faithful enforcement of the regulations of the Indian Office against taking from the reservations children who are too young, or mentally deficient, or of weak constitution, or actually diseased, removing them recklessly from one climate into another and mixing them with a horde of other children gathered with equally little discrimination. The worst abuses of the practice permitted in past years could be checked, I believed, by cutting off the privilege of sending irresponsible canvassers into the field to collect children and ship them in to the schools; for out of that custom had grown up a regular system of traffic in these helpless little red people. The schools are supported by appropriations based upon the number of children who can be gathered into them, at the rate of \$167 a head; in other words, the more children, the

more money. Therefore the successful canvasser occupied to all intents the position of a commission merchant or supply agent who received his pay in such favors as were at the disposal of his superintendent. How many grades higher in moral quality was such commerce in human flesh and blood than that once conducted on the Guinea coast, which was broken up by making it piracy? And while we were making a penitentiary offense of padronism as it was practiced so long by foreigners in New York and other large cities, with what countenance could we permit a scarcely less reprehensible system to be carried on by persons in the employ of the Government of the United States?

The first of the circulars mentioned was addressed on June 2 to the superintendents of nonreservation schools, and read as follows:

Under the present regulations of the Indian Office each nonreservation school is assigned a specific territory from which to collect pupils; and it has been the custom at this time of the year to call for estimates from each school of the amount of money deemed necessary for the collection of pupils and their transportation to and from the school during the coming fiscal year. Thus the disbursements of money on account of "collection of transportation of pupils" is left practically to the direction of the superintendents in whose schools the pupils are enrolled.

An extended trial of the present system of collections and transfers convinces me that it does not meet existing conditions. Therefore, all regulations of the Indian Office pertaining to the assignment of territory for each school, and the authority, or custom, under which superintendents have been sending collecting agents into their assigned territories for the purpose of procuring pupils, are hereby abrogated; and hereafter no collecting agent shall canvass any territory in the interests of a nonreservation school.

Indian parents living on a reservation who desire to send their children to a nonreservation school may do so, making application to the Indian agent, or superintendent in charge of the agency, and designating the school of their choice. Indians not living on a reservation will correspond directly with the superintendent of the school in which they wish to place their children.

All agents, and superintendents in charge of agencies, will be charged with the duty of arranging for such transfers from their reservations to nonreservation schools as the parents request, under the rules relating thereto, and will be required to submit proper vouchers for all expenditures incident to the transportation of such pupils. Under no circumstances will any expenditure be allowed in the accounts of any nonreservation school superintendent for any employee or other representative detailed by him to collect children or take them to the school, or for the transportation of any child sent to the school from any reservation after the receipt of these instructions.

The transportation of eligible pupils coming to the school from homes not on a reservation will be reported and paid as heretofore, by the superintendents of the schools which they enter. When necessary to return pupils to their homes by reason of sickness, expulsion, graduation, expiration of time or other cause, the facts and reasons should be set forth to the office and authority asked for the expenditure, and when authorized the amount necessarily used will be paid in the customary manner. If an escort is required in any instance,

the fact and reasons should be submitted when authority is asked for the other expenditures.

There will be no objection to correspondence with agents and reservation superintendents for the purpose of presenting the merits of your schools and enlisting their aid in obtaining pupils; or to the liberal circulation of advertising matter setting forth the attractions of your buildings, grounds, course and methods of instruction, etc. Where parents desire to send their children to some nonreservation school, but leave the selection to the agent or superintendent, he will use his discretion, taking into consideration in such cases climatic conditions, distance, ages of pupils, expense of transportation, and character of industries taught at the various schools; but if the selection of the school is not expressly left to him, he will send the children to the school which the parents designated.

Before enrolling the children of Indians not living on a reservation, or making any expenditure with a view to their enrollment, every superintendent must assure himself that they are eligible under the rules. The consent blank now in use must be properly filled in every case, except the "Voucher of solicitor," which, of course, is not henceforward to be filled. In localities or under conditions where there is any doubt as to the value of the vouchers, you should require affidavits as to degree of Indian blood, etc. This caution will be necessary for the reason that superintendents will be held strictly accountable for any pupils found in their schools whose blood does not justify their enrollment, and such pupils will be sent home at the personal expense of the superintendent enrolling them.

The other circular, in which was inclosed a copy of the one above quoted, was addressed to all United States Indian agents and superintendents in charge of agencies, and said:

You will note that a radical change is made in the method of procuring pupils for these schools in that, hereafter, the superintendents will not be permitted to send collecting agents into the field for the purpose of inducing parents to send their children to their respective schools, the power and authority to arrange all transfers requested by parents living on your reservation being hereby vested in you.

You will allow Indian parents the largest latitude in their choice of schools, insisting only that all children of school age who are physically eligible be placed in some good school and kept in regular attendance. When parents or guardians wish to give their children the advantages of a term of training in a nonreservation school, they will make their wishes known to you, designating the school of their choice. You will then correspond promptly with the superintendent of the school and make the necessary enrollment arrangements for a term of not less than three years. In each case the official consent blank must be used, and you will see that it is properly prepared in duplicate, one copy accompanying the child and the other being retained in your files.

Where a parent or guardian desires to place his children in a nonreservation school, but leaves the selection of the school expressly to you, you will use your discretion in the matter, taking into consideration climatic conditions, age and characteristics of the pupils, distance, expense of transportation and character of industries taught.

No pressure must be brought to bear, by you or any other government employee, to force any child into a nonreservation school, or to keep any from going to a school designated by the parents or guardian unless, because of health or mental or other deficiency, association with other pupils should be prevented.

The actual and legitimate expense of sending a pupil to a nonreservation school will be paid by this office on proper vouchers presented by you. Where an escort is required, a full explanation of the necessity therefor must accompany the voucher for such expenditure, and if legitimate it will be allowed. It is suggested, however, for the sake of economy, that wherever practicable children be sent in parties rather than singly. All vouchers for transportation of pupils and escorts should be transmitted to the office as soon as the expense is incurred.

It will be noted that little stress is laid, in these circulars, on the financial side of the business discussed. The dominant importance of the human element has driven the mere question of money rather into the background. Discoveries of various forms of petty graft growing out of the old canvassing system showed that it was undermining the morale of the service; and everyone must see that there is especial need of a sound moral basis for the conduct of persons who are to serve as exemplars as well as instructors for children. The arrangement now made will be put to a good test by the coming year's experience with it, and then we shall know whether or not any further measures will be necessary. The same experiment will show, also, which of the schools are really so firmly grounded in popular favor among the Indians, or in their own records for honest administration and effective work, as to be worthy of liberal treatment hereafter for such time as it may be deemed desirable to retain them.

Meanwhile, one distinct step has been taken toward the consummation foreshadowed in last year's report. When I discussed with individual members of the Senate and House committees the question of allowing the nonreservation school system to disintegrate by degrees, I was reminded that I had placed them in a somewhat embarrassing position by recommending to you the usual estimates for appropriations for all these schools, thereby throwing upon the Congress the burden of responsibility for the selection of those which were to be dropped. Although my motive in doing this had been one of courtesy, as I thought that the Congress might prefer to make its own selections, I recognized the comment as entirely fair and proper; and I have accordingly this fall taken the initiative by omitting from the estimates for the fiscal year 1909 a few of the schools which could be spared forthwith without any damage to our general educational programme.

Still another move has been made in pursuance of last winter's developments. The turn taken by the congressional debate on the Indian school appropriations indicated that I had been justified in assuming that certain of the best-known nonreservation schools would continue to receive support for some years longer. Believing, therefore, that whatever is to be done with them ought to be well done, I have undertaken to modify their courses of study so as to emphasize

certain features in each, with the purpose of letting it gradually specialize in the line which its location, climate, and other conditions particularly suit it to follow.

For example, the school at Carlisle, Pa., is the only one of its kind which is situated in the East. As some of the industries hitherto most prominent in the instruction given at this school can be experimentally demonstrated only in the region where they are later to be followed for a livelihood, I have preferred to emphasize here those applied arts whose products find the largest market in the East, and to encourage the attendance only of those Indian youth who entertain a notion of settling in the East, or who need a certain familiarity with eastern conditions in order to succeed somewhere else, and who in any event are strong enough physically and well enough trained in taking care of themselves to be safely sent so far away from home and into an absolutely alien climate. Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kans., being situated in the Middle West, is near the best market for Indian clerical labor, and hence a special emphasis ought to be given there to the business course, with its training in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and the like. Sherman Institute is in the heart of the southwestern orange country, so that fruit culture ought to, and does, fill a large space in its curriculum. These examples will suffice to convey the idea of what I have in view in the development of nonreservation schools along the lines which nature, rather than human whim or artifice, has marked out for them.

PROJECTED SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

Apropos of this general subject of our schools and the health and welfare of the pupils in them, I am now engaged in studying out some possible improvements in other schools than those remote from the reservations. The boarding schools on the reservations, as long as we are to continue them, demand more or less overhauling as to methods. For one thing, the present practice of keeping all pupils for a ten-months term I consider a mistake, especially in those places where the adult Indians are already well along on the road to civilization and self-support. The youngest of the children—say, from 5 to 12 years—ought not to be separated for the better part of a year from their homes and parents; it would be wiser, in my judgment, to let them attend three months in the fall and three months in the spring, choosing those seasons in which they would need least coddling and when they could spend all of each day except a few study hours out of doors. The well-grown boys and girls—from 15 to 20 and upward—whose help is really a necessity to their parents on the family farm and in the household, could be taken only for the winter months, when there is least of their kind of work to do at home and when, consequently, they could be spared without inconvenience. The

intermediate group, say 13 and 14 years of age, are at a stage in life when their strength is most liable to be overtaxed, and when mind, body and moral nature are most in danger of receiving an incurable warp; I should therefore take especial care to surround them with a normal and wholesome environment, encouraging them to work on the home gardens in the spring and in the neighboring orchards—if there are any—in the fall, and take such time as was left to do their school work. This is the general arrangement which prevails in rural communities of white persons of modest means, not in pursuance of any preconcocted schedule or for the sake of testing any particular theory, but because nature and social circumstances combine to make it the only thoroughly practical plan. Why should not an Indian community, which has already conformed itself in part to our common social order and is moving steadily in the direction of general conformity, try the same thing?

I am duly aware that this will be regarded in some quarters as revolutionary doctrine. It will be loudly condemned by all believers in "institutional" methods, the sort of persons who would like to see the whole world move in gangs instead of on individual initiative, and eat, drink, sleep, do business and make merry in response to certain signal taps on a bell. It will be a target for criticism, also, on economical grounds, for it always costs a little more in trouble, if not in money, to carry out a scheme which pays some attention to personal or class differences; but I believe that every true patriot will agree that the Government in shaping its work in any domain ought to consider rather the needs of a situation than the amount of bother involved in this or that process.

In the day-school field I am introducing several ideas which seem to me improvements. The first is a simpler and less expensive equipment. If I can put up for \$1,000 a building abundantly good, I can see no reason for spending \$3,000 or \$4,000 on its construction. I bear in mind continually the fact that the schools we are building now are not for monumental purposes, or even for permanent use in the narrower sense. In a few years at the utmost they will be no longer needed exclusively for Indians, and, when the proper time arrives, it is my hope that the Government will be able to turn them over to the counties in which they are respectively situated, for employment thereafter as a part of the local common school system.

Not with a view to cheapening construction, but for reasons which will be obvious with a moment's thought, I am building in some parts of the Southwest, where the climate through the entire year will permit, a style of schoolhouse which some of the irreverent have styled my "bird cage." I am by no means sure that this nickname is not truly significant of the character and aim of the architecture employed. Perhaps I can put the matter in no better form than I did

recently in a newspaper interview, which I shall therefore take the liberty of quoting:

At the basis of whatever novelty there may be in some of the plans I have projected, lies the notion of following the line of least resistance. If the Indian has been living in a certain way for untold centuries, I should not push him too rapidly into a new social order and a new method of doing things; I should prefer to let him grow into them of his own accord.

For one thing, the children of the Indians are little wild creatures, accustomed to life in the open air, familiar with the voices of nature rather than the voices of men, and I have felt that to imprison them in closed houses and compel them to do their school work in the ordinary routine way is a hardship which there is no need of enforcing arbitrarily. Of course, it is impracticable in some parts of the country to depart very far from the common method of housing our schools; the climate would forbid it, for example, in places where the winters were very long and severe. But in a large part of the Southwest there has never seemed to me any good reason why children should be confined in a closed house during the season of fair weather, and I therefore hit upon the plan of having a few experimental houses built for our day schools, in which there will be the ordinary frame of studding and joists but the solid wood-work will come up only about as high as a wainscot or chair rail in an ordinary living room. The siding above that will be made of wire screen, and the roof will have a somewhat wide overhang. The plan contemplates also flaps, presumptively of sailcloth or tent canvas, so arranged that when the weather is fair and only the ordinary breezes are blowing, these flaps can be raised and leave the screen the only barrier between the schoolroom and the outside world. In the brief passages of inclement weather which comes sometimes during the dry season in the Southwest, the flaps can be lowered as a protection against the sand storm, or rain dash, or whatever form the disturbance may take, on those sides from which it comes, leaving the other sides open to the air as before.

This plan is perfectly practicable, and will appeal to the mind of anyone familiar with the climate in parts of Arizona and New Mexico and southern California. I can not help thinking that the greater sense of freedom which the children will have in being thus simply corralled instead of imprisoned will have a good effect even in the matter of discipline. I dare say some teachers will object that the new style of schoolroom permits the children's minds to become distracted by the occurrence of things outside. As a matter of fact, there is very little occurring outside which would tend to distract their minds. They will hear a flutter among the aspens, if any are near at hand, and possibly an Indian may ride by now and then, but the schools are usually so isolated and the country is so sparsely supplied even with vegetation, to say nothing of human beings, that the chances are very small of any distraction likely to absorb the attention of the pupils. Moreover, unless you absolutely shut and bar and curtain the windows of an ordinary schoolhouse, any incident outside catches the attention of the children, with consequences tantalizing rather than satisfying; whereas if the same children were kept in a mere open-air inclosure, they would be likely to get used to the ordinary sights and sounds of their environment, and pay much less attention to them to the damage of their studies. At least, that is the way I look at it. If I am wrong, I am ready to be convinced and go back to the old practice.

But there is still another reason why I like the open-air schoolhouse better than the closed one. Our Indian children are particularly prone to pulmonary complaints. Ever since we have begun clothing the Indians and thereby making them physically more tender, the lungs have been their great seat of trouble; and when one child has begun to show pretty plainly symptoms of tuberculosis,

it is not only cruelty to that child to shut it up where it shall breathe the inclosed atmosphere, but it is a menace to the other children with whom it is brought thus into close and unwholesome contact.

It is too soon yet to predict the success or failure of this experiment, but the cost of giving it a trial is too insignificant for consideration in comparison with the great gain to be achieved if it does succeed.

In one or two places I have discovered a disposition on the part of the Indians to pay some of the expenses of establishing a day school among them if the office will meet the rest; this tendency I am doing all I can to encourage. A number of parents on the Blackfeet Reservation have offered, if I would supply the lumber, to build a schoolhouse for their children themselves, and have asked whether I would consent to run the school during the spring, summer and fall continuously, but have the annual vacation in the most inclement part of the winter. As this is a plan which I have long wished to try in those northern regions where the winter is apt to be too severe to permit of little children's traveling daily 4 or 5 miles to school without danger to their health, I very gladly consented, and by the outcome of this experiment we can be guided as to extending the practice of winter vacations to other points in the Northwest.

One more plan I have in view in respect of the day schools, if I can find the right teachers to put in charge of its execution. I refer to a "portable school." In some parts of the Indian country the tribes are still nomads within certain limits. They no longer follow the game animals about with their camps, but they do move their flocks and herds from a summer to a winter range and back again. This means that, much as we should like to furnish them with day-school facilities, and much as some of the Indians would appreciate these, we are faced with the problem of maintaining two or three in different places to meet the needs of one group of patrons. If we could find a few teachers whose enthusiasm for their work, comparative disregard for their personal comfort, and sympathy with the general idea were sufficiently marked to insure thorough test conditions, I should like to make an experiment of buying a few portable houses and transporting them, with their necessary furniture and utensils, the teachers and their household goods, from point to point as the Indians might change their local habitations. The plan seems to me worth a fair trial, at any rate.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Great popular interest in the general subject of tuberculosis has been aroused by the International Congress which convened in Washington on September 21, 1908. Discussion of tuberculosis among the Indians was divided between two papers read before the congress. The Indian Office also, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institu-

tion, prepared an exhibit of which the main feature was the charted result of a special and recent investigation by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National Museum and a bacteriologist, who visited five reservations and examined a group of typical families on each. Among the 403 Menominee Indians examined, only 78.5 per cent were found free of all suspicion of tuberculosis; of the 428 Oglala Sioux, 75.5 per cent; of the 62 Quinaiets, 81 per cent; of the 331 Hoopas, 77.6 per cent; of the 357 Mohaves, 88.2 per cent.

These figures, as well as others presented by Doctor Hrdlicka, may be regarded as establishing the truth of the assertion founded on many authorities, that although its prevalence may vary greatly in different neighborhoods and groups, yet in general the tuberculosis scourge is the greatest single menace to the future of the red race.

The office is confronted by the urgent necessity of doing more than has ever been done before in the way of protecting the Indians against the ravages of the disease, not only for their own sakes but because the infected Indian community becomes a peril to every white community near it. It is of course almost hopeless to try to change the ways of the old-fashioned Indians past a certain point. What can be done in that line will probably be done through the work of the agency and school physicians, who several months ago were constituted health officers with large authority to direct and control the sanitary conditions on their respective reservations. For the younger generation, and for such members of the older generations as may, here and there, be disposed to take advantage of them, I have established and am continually authorizing the establishment of sanitarium camps, where the inmates can fairly live in the open air, be constantly under the eye of the physician, have their diet, clothing, etc., carefully regulated, and be subject to the most stringent regulations as to those matters which make for cleanliness of the person and surroundings and affect the spread of infection. Having been satisfied by Doctor Hrdlicka's investigation that the wind instruments used by the boys' bands in the schools have in the past been vehicles for the conveyance of the tubercle bacilli from pupil to pupil, I have ordered all use of these instruments suspended till measures can be taken to prevent the further operation of this medium of evil. These are only a few of the projects under way or under consideration, looking to the same general end. They are outlined here, though in their crude stage, merely for the purpose of showing how the Indian office is attacking the task before it.

SALARIES IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The nearness of the end of four years of service as Commissioner of Indian Affairs will perhaps justify some comments on the needs of this office which might, at an earlier stage, have been liable to

criticism on the ground of inexperience in the actual work of administration.

I have put into every annual report a brief outline of the constructive legislation enacted by the Congress at its last preceding session. This record shows that tremendous forward strides have been made in the promotion of civilization among the Indians and the conservation of their property, but a few other and very important matters have been left untouched. One of these to which I have already alluded is the need of better compensation for the government employees who do the work of the Indian establishment at headquarters and in the field. The salaries of the clerks in the Office of Indian Affairs are still on the basis of twenty years ago, when Washington was far less of a city and the expense of living there proportionally smaller. They are fixed by law, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act providing for so many clerks of class 1, so many of class 2, etc., leaving nothing to administrative discretion except the choice of the persons who shall be designated to fill these positions. The intervals between classes are as wide as \$200 a year, as a rule, a schedule which will probably remain unchanged till the Keep commission plan, or something similar to it, is adopted as a substitute. When it is remembered what an enormous variety of subjects are handled in this office, requiring more or less expert knowledge of the land laws, the irrigation laws, the forestry laws; the values of lands and timber, cattle and sheep; the building of houses; the management of schools; the purchase of all manner of supplies, from matches to steam engines, the real economy of hiring only competent help will be appreciated, and the waste of time and energy in trying to get the best at such salaries as we are able to pay. In no branch of the Government is it more desirable to train up a corps of new employees capable of filling well the places of the old and experienced who drop out through superannuation, death or resignation.

The same principle holds good in the field service, where we keep nearly 6,000 persons continually employed. In the field, it is true, the department has the arrangement of the pay roll in its own hands, except as to the agents, certain superintendents and a few others specially appropriated for; but, given an appropriation of a certain size and a certain number of employees to be supported out of it, and the problem is reduced to the simple terms of an exercise in long division. As it is, no small fraction of the time of one important branch of this office is spent in studying mere makeshifts—how an extra \$5 a month needed for one place can be pared off of another. There would be no objection to this expenditure of energy on the petty frugalities of public housekeeping if it led to satisfactory results; but, as its net product is only a temporary palliative and never a permanent cure of

the trouble in hand, the whole business looks more wasteful than thrifty.

In order to make the money appropriated do all the work it can, the salaries in the field service have to be kept within the following bounds:

Bonded superintendents and assistants.....	\$860 to \$2, 500
Clerks and assistants.....	300 to 2, 200
Physicians and assistants.....	300 to 1, 400
Farmers and assistants.....	300 to 960
Gardeners.....	300 to 1, 000
Herders and assistants.....	360 to 720
Poultrymen and dairymen.....	480 to 800
Live-stock superintendents and detectives.....	720 to 1, 200
Irrigation superintendents and engineers.....	1, 200 to 2, 500
Line and ditch riders.....	360 to 720
Logging superintendents and loggers.....	660 to 3, 000
Sawyers and assistants.....	360 to 840
Mechanics of all sorts.....	180 to 1, 200
Laborers and messengers.....	180 to 900
Butchers and assistants.....	360 to 720
Stablemen and hostlers.....	300 to 540
Teamsters.....	240 to 600
Firemen.....	200 to 540
Janitors and watchmen.....	120 to 900
Special officers (liquor traffic).....	1, 200 to 2, 500
Police, constables and judges.....	84 to 840
Interpreters.....	120 to 540
Principals of schools.....	800 to 1, 500
Teachers of all classes.....	300 to 1, 200
Field matrons and assistants.....	300 to 720
Disciplinarians and assistants.....	500 to 1, 000
Matrons and assistants.....	240 to 840
Nurses and assistants.....	240 to 720
Housekeepers.....	300 to 600
Cooks and bakers.....	120 to 800
Laundresses and assistants.....	180 to 600
Seamstresses and assistants.....	240 to 660

This list does not include all the positions in the field, by any means. It should also be remarked that the maximum salaries are paid to very few indeed, the average compensation being much nearer the minimum. The result is that we have great difficulty in keeping many of our best employees in the service, and even greater difficulty in finding new ones of the right sort who are willing to come in at the pay we are able to offer. It is useless to prefer the arbitrary opinion that a certain sum is all a certain service is worth, as long as private employers are offering more for the same class of work.

If it be borne in mind that most of our field stations are remote from civilization, and that in many cases nearly every necessary of life has to be brought in at the cost of two or three days' freighting

by wagon across the open country from the railroad, sometimes over mountain divides and across treacherous water courses, it will be understood that mere subsistence makes a serious drain on slender purses. I am trying now to marshal the statistics of living expenses at the several points where the conditions are thus difficult, with a view to differentiating their salary lists, even for the same classes of work, from the lists at points with a normal environment. It may be argued that at the remote places there are fewer demands upon an employee for indulgence in small luxuries—social enjoyments, and the like—and that this fact must be held to compensate for some of the harder features of the situation; but, on the other hand, when it is remembered that in order to reach a dentist's chair, or do an hour's business at a bank, or consult a lawyer, it may cost \$25 or \$30 to reach the nearest town and as much more to return, one begins to glean some real sense of what is meant by expensive isolation.

OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS.

The Indian employment bureau, which was the first new feature established after I became commissioner, still continues its task, under the management of Supervisor Dagenett, of finding work and wages for Indians who are willing to leave the reservations and stay even temporarily among white people. The advantages gained by the Indian who embraces such opportunities are not confined to the pecuniary profits; he acquires some understanding of the need of regularity and method in the prosecution of any line of labor—a consideration wholly alien to the mind of the most industrious Indian who is thrown into contact only with people of his own race; and there is no other means of teaching him this principle so effectively as by bringing him bodily into the atmosphere of competitive activity developed in a white community. As soon as an Indian has grasped the conditions and shown a disposition to hunt up work for himself, the bureau takes its hands off him and does all it can in other ways to encourage his new-born spirit of independence.

Heretofore considerable employment has been found for the Southwestern tribes of Indians on projects of various sorts along the line of the Southern Pacific Railway, as they enjoyed the privilege of free transportation over that road in going to or coming from any work in which the Southern Pacific Company was interested; but in February last the privilege was withdrawn in obedience to the recently enacted "rate law." The railroad managers said that they would gladly reestablish free transportation for the Indians if permitted to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the commission, when the case was laid before it, construed the law as forbidding such special privilege. The cheapness with which he could move his Indian laborers from point to point was of great assistance to the

supervisor of Indian employment, who fears that the increased cost will cripple some of his most promising undertakings. He has found it very difficult to make the Indians appreciate the wisdom of paying for their transportation, as they can not understand why they should do now what they have never before been in the habit of doing; and like all primitive people, they have only the vaguest comprehension of the need of putting out \$1 to-day in order to get back \$2 to-morrow. It is equally hard to persuade the employers to assume this extra charge, as, ever since the hard times set in last fall, the supply of labor has been abundant all over the Southwest. A large number of Pimas and Papagos and a few Maricopas went in January to Yuma, Ariz., and engaged in the construction work on the levee along the Colorado River. Mr. Dagenett's report shows that their earnings when they returned home in March amounted to \$10,641.70, of which \$8,382.25 was paid them in cash after all commissary deductions.

A good many Indians, mostly Apaches, have been employed on the various features of the Roosevelt reclamation project, and their earnings in each of the fiscal years 1906 and 1907 amounted to \$60,000; during the fiscal year just closed, in spite of handicaps already mentioned, they amounted to \$34,000.

Arrangements are under way for the employment of Indians on the Two-Medicine irrigation project in the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana, which is in charge of the Reclamation Service engineers.

Mr. Dagenett reports that only 60 Pueblo Indians were sent to the Colorado beet fields last fall, and that their earnings were about \$3,000. Last spring 120 were sent, whose earnings amounted to \$4,800. Although business conditions were somewhat depressing and labor plentiful in the Colorado beet districts, yet arrangements were made to give employment to all the Indians who could be obtained, owing to their satisfactory record of the year before.

Requests were made of the bureau for the service of Indians during the cantaloupe season in the Imperial Valley in California and around Yuma and Phoenix, Ariz., but, owing to the difficulty concerning transportation, but little labor was furnished. About 100 Pima and Papago Indians were employed in the neighborhood of Phoenix during the cantaloupe picking season, at 20 cents an hour.

The sheep industry has continued to furnish profitable occupation for many Indians, especially the Pueblos; and it keeps the Navahos so busy at home as to rob most outside offers of their tempting quality.

The superintendent in charge of one of the great reclamation enterprises in southern California has declared that his 500 Indian laborers were "in the highest degree satisfactory" in the work of diverting the waters of the Colorado River into the Salton Sink, closing the break in the banks of the river and diverting its entire fall down its

old channel to the Gulf of California. Indeed, he goes so far as to conclude that but for the services of the Indians the undertaking could not have been carried to success. He found the Indians thoroughly acclimated to the desert, apparently working with no discomfort with the temperature at 120°, and, under a foreman who understands their character, the most efficient laborers obtainable in that region.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE ON FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1034), provides, in part—

That the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana may lease their lands, both allotted and tribal, not to exceed twenty thousand acres, for the culture of sugar beets and other crops in rotation, upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Under this authority, the business council of the Indians and the superintendent of the reservation entered into a lease with David Eccles, Henry H. Rolapp and Matthew S. Browning for the cultivation of 5,000 acres of sugar beets annually, the lease to run for ten years from December 31, 1908. It was dated October 7, 1907, and was approved by the department on February 11, 1908.

This lease covers 10,000 acres of land, of which 5,000 acres are to be planted annually in crops which the superintendent decides to be suitable for rotation with sugar beets, the entire proceeds of such crops to belong to the Indians of the reservation. The lessees are to build, within reasonable hauling distance of the lands, a factory plant of sufficient capacity to manufacture all the beets that may be raised each year.

It is intended that the Indians shall do all the labor in connection with the cultivation, harvesting and delivery of the sugar beets, for which they are to receive \$4.50 a ton delivered at the factory. In order to enable the Indians to cultivate and deliver the crop the lessees agree to make certain advances to them from time to time, as follows:

- 1. For plowing and preparing land, \$1.50 an acre.
2. For thinning the beets, \$6 an acre.
3. For irrigating, hoeing and cultivating beets until they are laid by, \$4 an acre.
4. For plowing beets up at harvest time, \$1.50 an acre.
5. For topping and loading beets into wagons, \$10 an acre.
6. For hauling beets to factory, \$0.75 a ton, provided the haul does not exceed 5 miles from field to factory, and 10 cents per mile for each additional mile or fraction thereof.

A minimum crop is estimated to be about 12 tons an acre, worth \$54, a maximum crop 20 tons, worth \$90, and an average crop 16 tons, worth \$72. The project contemplates a thorough irrigation of the lands, and the lessees are permitted to take sufficient water from the reservation streams to run the factory, estimated at 200 miner's inches.

The Indians are busily engaged this year in raising crops which will prepare the ground for sugar beets next year. The enterprise will be watched with much interest and some solicitude, because the experience of several years has shown that Indians take naturally, and of their own accord, to the manual labor involved in beet culture on white men's farms, and I have long been anxious to see whether the same industrial energy could not be so conserved as to secure a larger share of its profits for the workers themselves. The legislation authorizing an experiment at Fort Belknap, if the experiment proves a success, will doubtless be only a forerunner of some general provisions which will enable us to start similar work on other reservations where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable and the Indians are intelligent enough to appreciate their own advantage.

In addition to the lease mentioned, two smaller leases have been entered into with individual members of the tribe for sugar-beet culture on the reservation—with Mrs. Rose Stevens for 1,000 acres and with Mrs. Nellie A. Bolster for 500 acres. They agree to plant one-half of the land to beets each year, the other half to be planted to some suitable rotating crop. Like the other lessees, they are permitted to take water from the reservation streams for irrigation purposes. As rent to the tribe for the use of the land the lessees are to pay one-tenth of the value of the sugar beet crops, but they are to have for their own the entire proceeds of the rotating crops. This experiment, like the one undertaken with the tribe as a whole, is for purposes of demonstration, in the hope that if it is successful it will inspire individual Indians here and there to do something independently of the mass of their fellows.

COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR THE SIOUX.

As I have said repeatedly, I believe that just as soon as any Indian is found reasonably competent to manage his own business affairs and protect his own interests, he should be free from government supervision, control and assistance. He should be given the same opportunity that his white neighbors have to make a way for himself, to earn his own living, and to learn as they do—by experience.

My report for 1907 referred to the appointment of Henry J. Phillips to be commercial agent for the Sioux, his task being to persuade them to live on such of their allotments as were fit for farming purposes, and to encourage them to till the soil, with a guaranty that

their surplus crops would be disposed of for them at certain fixed prices.

It is not expected that the Sioux as a whole ever will make successful farmers, but it seemed worth while to make the experiment of financing the farming operations of a few allottees from which others might learn how to make the most profitable use of their allotments. Arrangements were made with a limited number of Indians on the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reservations and in the Butte Creek and Big White River districts of the Rosebud Reservation, where conditions seemed most favorable, to market their crops for them. The commercial agent is to arrange for selling the crops at the best market prices to be obtained, and he does not anticipate any difficulty in disposing of all the surplus produce which the Indians may raise.

Mr. Phillips's work covers 2,088 square miles, with a population of 3,146 Indians. During this last summer about one-half of them, represented by 355 heads of families, made some attempt at farming, the total area put in crop being 3,378½ acres, of which 1,461½ acres were cultivated by self-supporting and the remainder by ration or dependent Indians. Many of the former became self-supporting after the offer to market their crops was made, and that they have a crop under cultivation is due, in many cases, to the proffered assistance; but a guaranteed market for crops is limited to Indians who are styled as not self-supporting. Of the total area cultivated, 1,896 acres were planted in corn, 508½ in oats, 243½ in potatoes, 194 in wheat, 134 in flax, and the remainder in barley, rye, spelt and miscellaneous garden truck. The area cultivated by a family varies from 1½ acres to 70 acres. Those having small patches will harvest probably no more than they will consume during the winter, but a large number are going to make a very satisfactory showing.

The commercial agent has found it difficult to induce the Indians to look after their crops while they are maturing. The families like to wander off and spend a month or more in visiting, and they are disposed to spend considerable time in celebrations of various kinds and in attending distant religious conventions, etc.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the way of permanent improvements, and many comfortable farmhouses have been constructed, some said to be worth about \$1,500.

I shall be satisfied with the undertaking if this experiment results in any considerable lessening of the number of Indians dependent on government support.

HANDLING THE TRUST FUNDS OF MINORS.

My report of 1906 referred to an experiment which we were making at the Rosebud Agency in South Dakota. The names of those Indians who could prove that they were fit to be trusted with the

handling of money belonging to their children and wards were placed on a "roll of honor," and the children's shares of the proceeds of the sale of the Gregory County lands, instead of being returned to the Treasury to be held until the minors should reach maturity, was turned over to these parents and guardians.

The experiment seemed to have so beneficial an effect on the Rosebud Sioux, in teaching them that good conduct was financially profitable, that the same policy with regard to the funds of minors has been extended to other reservations.

In the cases of minors whose parents or guardians are not competent and trustworthy, another plan has been adopted. When it is shown that a child's money is really needed for his support, it is withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in bank to his credit, subject to the check of his parent or guardian when approved by the agent or superintendent in charge, never exceeding \$10 a month except by special authority from this office. In some instances, too, the agent or superintendent is instructed to place the money in bank to the credit of the minors or the persons responsible for their support, who are permitted to run accounts and to draw checks, to be countersigned by the agent; but all expenditures must be made on the agent's itemized order. The funds of the minors of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa band in North Dakota are now disposed of in this manner.

Of course, agents and superintendents are directed to exercise the utmost care in the selection of persons to whom the custody of minors' money may be directly or indirectly committed, and to impress upon these persons that they are the trustees and not the owners of the money, which must be expended solely for the benefit of the children. The funds are used for clothing, food, building or repairing houses, and in some cases are invested, in the names of the minors, in lands or cattle. Thus the children's interests are believed to be properly safeguarded, and they receive a present benefit which in most cases will prove of more value to them than the money itself would if paid them in gross on their reaching maturity.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The work of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, to which considerable attention was devoted in my annual report for 1907, has continued with unabated vigor and a large degree of success.

The special service which has been organized for this purpose originated in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 (34 Stat. L., 328), which placed at my disposal \$25,000, to be employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, \$15,000 being reserved exclusively for use in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The Indian appropriation act for the next year (34 Stat. L., 1017), pro-

vided the same amount of money but without any restriction as to the locality in which it should be used.

On account of the acute situation in the Indian Territory with the near approach of statehood, it was deemed best to concentrate attention there and on Oklahoma, and the period between July 1 and November 16, 1907, was one of extraordinary activity. On the part of the Government there was a determination to suppress this illegal traffic and turn the two Territories, as far at least as the Indian parts were concerned, over to the new State in as clean a condition as possible. On the other hand the whisky peddlers, gamblers and outlaws generally were determined to take advantage of the confusion attending the transition process to force forbidden liquors into the Territories.

In many ways circumstances favored the lawbreakers. Business in the federal courts was in a hopelessly congested condition. Because of the inadequate provision for the administration of justice, the dockets were clogged with nearly 8,000 criminal cases, all of them being cases which had arisen under the federal régime and been transferred to the state courts by the enabling act. A network of railways which entered the Territory at many different points provided avenues for introducing intoxicants; and the uncertainty as to what action would be taken by the state courts in regard to the transferred cases, and the knowledge that the federal courts would be unable to cope with the situation, offered temptations to engage in the traffic which strongly appealed to the irresponsible and criminal element of the population.

This was the situation with which Chief Special Officer William E. Johnson, who was in charge of the work in that locality, had to cope. The energy and discretion with which he and his deputies met the various exigencies as they arose, and through which they triumphed in affairs requiring courage, skill and zeal, can not be too highly commended. Their operations consisted largely in summarily seizing and destroying, under authority of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, ardent spirits and wine found in the Territory. This law was supplemented by later acts of Congress extending the inhibition so as to cover selling and introducing into the Indian country beer, wine, fermented or malt liquors and all forms of intoxicating drinks. These later acts did not specifically authorize the summary destruction of fermented or malt liquors, but the Indian Territory court of appeals, in a decision rendered June 13, 1899, in the case of the United States *v.* Cohn (52 S. W. Rep., 38), had held that the introduction or sale of any malt or fermented beverage was prohibited by the statute, irrespective of its intoxicating qualities. This decision made clear that the several low-grade beers

marketed under various labels were prohibited, and the special officers were, therefore, enabled to handle the matter effectively, notwithstanding the tricks and schemes of the brewers and dealers to adopt disguises and other deceits as to the concoctions they dealt in.

The chief special officer reports that the railways faithfully abided by their compact with him of the year before and refused to receive the shipments of low-grade beers, even though they were subjected to several hundred damage suits on account of their refusal.

But during the months of August, September and October the brewers made a concerted attempt to overwhelm him with litigation, shipping in stuff from every direction simultaneously and boldly opening their establishments, having retained more than twenty of the foremost lawyers in the Territory to conduct their campaign for them. The attorneys for the brewers, in return for his activity in seizing and destroying the malt and fermented beverages, brought against him a number of damage and injunction suits. He was personally arrested four times for "malicious destruction of personal property," by which was meant in each case low-grade beer, and was once arrested for larceny in seizing and destroying a large amount of whisky and "joint" paraphernalia. In the former cases he was discharged on a preliminary examination, and in the latter case not only was he discharged but the complainants themselves were bound over to the grand jury. One of these complainants, Mr. Johnson says, has since been killed in a fight with a deputy, another has gone to the penitentiary for life for killing a man who gave information against him, and a third is reported as still under indictment for crime. Sixteen attempts were made to enjoin Mr. Johnson in the federal courts from interfering with the beer joints, but without success. Damage suits to the extent of \$157,000 were filed against him, with the result, however, that all the cases were dismissed at the cost of the complainants. His deputies also have met with strong opposition in their work and have been arrested a number of times for the destruction of property; but all the cases against them were nolle prosequere or dismissed on a preliminary examination.

Between July 1, 1907, and November 16, 1907, (the latter being the date when statehood took effect) Mr. Johnson and his deputies made 1,201 different seizures of intoxicating liquors, comprising a total of:

35,657 pints distilled spirits,
130,009 pints beer,
1,829 pints of wine,
1,062 bottles intoxicating bitters,
1,574 gallons cider.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 551 arrests were made, the grand total for the whole campaign in the Indian Territory being 1,142 arrests, including about 100 cases for gambling and 15 cases for

murder and counterfeiting. The total value of intoxicating liquors seized and destroyed was approximately \$140,000, and the value of the gambling paraphernalia about \$25,000.

When the cases initiated by Mr. Johnson were brought to trial, convictions were usually obtained; but there was a strong popular sentiment against having the State go to the expense of carrying through the several thousand cases which were turned over from the federal to the state courts for trial. Troublesome questions of jurisdiction and procedure complicated matters, and many of the county attorneys refused to prosecute, dismissing not only whisky cases but also those in which theft, robbery and even murder were charged. In many places, however, Mr. Johnson arranged for setting the cases for the current term of court and it is expected that a large number will be brought to trial.

The lively and aggressive contests attending the closing days of the federal jurisdiction in Oklahoma and Indian Territory made necessary the expenditure of larger sums of money than the regular appropriation would allow, and the Congress met the need by making an additional appropriation of \$3,500 to complete the year's work.

Although the provisions of the federal law prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the "Indian country" no longer apply to the former Indian Territory at large, the State of Oklahoma has a prohibitory clause in its constitution which it is believed will provide material protection for the Indians.

While all this work was going on within the boundaries of two Territories, and acquiring a particular dramatic interest from the fact that it was conducted on a larger scale and met with greater opposition than elsewhere, the Government was by no means unmindful of conditions on other reservations, where a corps of special officers have been constantly employed and moved from point to point as fast as confidential information reached the office that their presence was needed.

On the former Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho, intoxicants were being openly introduced and sold in violation of the law, and the special officers were able to accomplish but little pending the determination of the case of George Dick, plaintiff in error, *v.* The United States, which involved the question of the constitutionality of one provision in an agreement ratified by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 326), whereby the Nez Percé Indians ceded to the United States all the unallotted lands in the reservation except certain tracts. Article 9 of this agreement reads:

It is further agreed that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained and those allotted to the said Nez Percé Indians, shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Percé Indian

allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians.

The United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the above case on February 24, 1908, holding—

That the agreement between the United States and the Nez Percé Indians, whereby the Indian lands ceded, retained, and allotted to the Nez Percé Indians should be subject (not without limit as to time, but only for twenty-five years) to any federal statutes prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, was not liable to objection on constitutional grounds.

The court further said that—

The requirement in the agreement of 1893, that the federal liquor statutes protecting the Indian country against the introduction of intoxicants into it should, for the limited period of twenty-five years, be the law for the lands ceded and retained by, as well as the lands allotted to the Nez Percé Indians, was a valid regulation based upon the treaty-making power of the United States and upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce with those Indians.

With the question thus clearly settled, immediate steps were taken to obtain the enforcement of the law, and Special Officer Sam Cone was sent there for the purpose of investigating existing conditions and taking action to prevent further traffic. So well were his plans carried out that after having obtained a large amount of evidence against the violators of the law, he and his assistants on the 3d of last July made a number of raids simultaneously upon the liquor joints in the several towns within the limits of the former Nez Percé Reservation, making about a dozen arrests and destroying some \$5,000 worth of liquor. Local public sentiment responded promptly, as shown by the press, to the good work of the special service and of Superintendent O. H. Lipps, in charge of the reservation.

Another case of importance to the Government in the prosecution of this work which was determined during the year by the Supreme Court, is that of William Couture, jr., an allottee of the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin. He was convicted in the district court of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, of a violation of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of January 30, 1897, his offense being that of introducing liquor upon an Indian allotment of that reservation. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which dismissed the appeal. The effect of this action is to uphold the constitutionality of the act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 506), as far as it relates to allotted lands while the title to such lands "shall be held in trust by the Government or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States." Under this decision of the Supreme Court it is unlawful to introduce intoxicants on allotted lands of the character above mentioned.

In the Southwest, also, it has been necessary to take action against the sale of intoxicants to Indians, and especially the Mission Indians of southern California, whose periodical "fiestas" have hitherto been orgies of drunkenness. Miss Clara D. True, superintendent of the Potrero Indian School, California, is to be especially commended for the able manner in which she has handled the situation in the territory under her charge. At the Palm Springs Reservation, in February last, an organized attempt was made to introduce and sell liquor during the fiesta, as had been done in previous years; but with great energy and courage Miss True, assisted by Special Agent R. S. Connell, who was in the neighborhood at the time, thwarted the attempt of the gamblers and "boot-leggers" to violate the law. This was not brought about without a violent struggle, during which one of the boot-leggers was seriously wounded. A number of arrests were made and a considerable quantity of liquor was confiscated. Since then Miss True has waged with success a vigorous war against the illicit sale of liquor to the Indians committed to her care, and has won to the support of her efforts the best people of the community.

H. A. Hutchins and John W. Green, both of whom resigned during the year, carried on their work while employed as special officers, the former in Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota, and the latter in the far Northwest. Mr. Hutchins operated for a time during the winter on the northern boundary of Minnesota to prevent, as far as possible, the illegal traffic along the international boundary line, which affected not only the American Indians but the Canadian Indians as well.

Special Officer Jesse E. Flanders had as his field, during the early part of the fiscal year, the far Southwest, but he was later sent to the Middle West, and in both sections of the country rendered effective service. A score or more of convictions of violations of the law were obtained by him. These appear to be having their effect on the saloon element, and the conditions on the several reservations which he visited are reported as materially improved.

Andrew G. Pollock was appointed a special officer early in the fiscal year and was sent to the district comprising New Mexico, Arizona and California. Much of his time has been spent among the Pueblos of New Mexico, where he has accomplished a good work. Twenty-six arrests were caused by Mr. Pollock and 15 cases were brought to final trial, each resulting in a conviction. Of the remaining 11, 1 offender committed suicide while under arrest, 3 cases were dismissed, and the others are still pending for trial. Mr. Pollock reports that the supreme court of New Mexico has held that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the Territory, and that the land grants on which they live in communal dwellings are not under the juris-

diction of the United States courts, and therefore that section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States does not apply to them. A territorial law, however, prohibits the sale of intoxicants to the Pueblo Indians, and under this law a good deal has been done to remedy the serious conditions which were brought about by the decision above mentioned.

In the current Indian appropriation act, the Congress appropriated \$40,000 to carry on the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians during the fiscal year 1909. In order to obtain a more effective and economical conduct of the work and the closer cooperation of the special officers engaged therein, the service was reorganized July 1, 1908, and William E. Johnson was placed in charge as chief special officer. His office headquarters have been established in Salt Lake City, Utah, and under the new system he will have the supervision of all the work in the field and will direct the movements of the special officers and other assistants to the best advantage. His capacity for such an undertaking long ago passed the experimental stage.

EDUCATION.

The general condition of educational work of various kinds among Indians is epitomized in this table:

Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1907 and 1908, showing increase in 1908 and number of schools.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			No. of schools, 1908.
	1907.	1908.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1907.	1908.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,485	9,337	-148	8,495	8,260	-235	26
Reservation boarding.....	11,019	10,905	-114	9,520	9,573	+ 53	88
Day.....	5,130	5,535	+405	3,670	3,974	+304	167
Total.....	25,634	25,777	+143	21,685	21,807	+122	281
Mission schools, not under contract:							
Boarding.....	3,990	3,432	-558	3,443	2,941	-502	47
Day.....	317	337	+ 20	249	251	+ 2	6
Total.....	4,307	3,769	-538	3,692	3,192	-500	53
Contract schools:							
Boarding.....	318	976	+658	276	874	+598	8
Hampton.....	106	93	- 13	91	77	- 14	1
Public.....	128	24	-104	58	14	- 44	4
Aggregate.....	30,493	30,639	+146	25,802	25,964	+162	a 343

a Four public schools in which Indian pupils were taught not enumerated here.

A total of 281 government schools were conducted during the year, a net increase of 2. The enrollment in these schools was 25,777, an increase of 143, and the average attendance was 21,807, an increase of 122. The nonreservation schools show a decrease in average attend-

ance of 235, the reservation boarding schools an increase of 53, and the day schools an increase of 304. The decrease of 502 in average attendance shown for the mission boarding schools not under contract, which was 2,941, is balanced by the 598 increase in the attendance noted for the contract schools which was 874. At Hampton Institute, which is conducted under contract, the attendance showed a decrease of 14. The total number of pupils enrolled in all Indian schools reporting to the office was 30,639, an increase of 146. The number of schools was increased from 341 to 343.

Statistics concerning education among the Five Civilized Tribes will be found on page 104 of this report. No data are given on schools among the New York Indians, as they are under the control of the State.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

During the fiscal year 1908 there were conducted 26 nonreservation boarding schools, an increase of one over the number in 1907—the new school at Wahpeton, N. Dak., which was authorized before I became commissioner, having been opened on February 8, 1908. The enrollment was 9,337, a decrease of 148; with an average attendance of 8,260, a decrease of 235. The following table gives the statistics in detail:

Location, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location of schools.	Date of opening.	Number of employees. ^a	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.....	Nov. 1, 1879	77	b 1,200	1,021	957
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 25, 1880	44	600	553	490
Chilocco, Okla.....	Jan. 25, 1884	70	600	796	646
Genoa, Nebr.....	Feb. 20, 1884	30	350	334	318
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Aug. —, 1884	31	300	334	298
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	69	750	817	757
Grand Junction, Colo.....	—, 1886	21	200	230	187
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	Oct. —, 1890	35	300	337	309
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	Dec. —, 1890	21	200	201	192
Carson, Nev.....	do.....	25	250	288	268
Pierre, S. Dak.....	Feb. —, 1891	17	180	156	145
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Sept. —, 1891	61	700	768	701
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Mar. —, 1892	21	200	214	128
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Dec. 27, 1892	31	300	353	321
Flandreau, S. Dak. (Riggs Institute)	Mar. 7, 1893	39	375	400	377
Pipestone, Minn.....	Feb. 1, 1893	23	240	227	206
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	Jan. 3, 1893	34	320	328	318
Tomah, Wis.....	Jan. 17, 1893	29	275	246	198
Wittenberg, Wis.....	cAug. 24, 1895	15	120	159	141
Greenville, Cal.....	cSept. 25, 1895	9	90	99	84
Morris, Minn.....	cApr. 3, 1897	18	160	176	167
Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Mar. —, 1898	23	200	200	169
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Apr. 4, 1898	10	100	63	56
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Sept. 1, 1898	28	250	256	223
Riverside, Cal.....	July 1, 1902	50	500	699	545
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	Feb. 8, 1908	12	100	82	69
Total		843	8,860	9,337	8,260

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

The reservation boarding schools numbered 88, a decrease of 3 from the number reported last year. This difference is accounted for by the discontinuance of the Lemhi School in Idaho and the Grande Ronde in Oregon, and the change of the Yainax School on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon into a day school. These boarding schools show a total enrollment of 10,905, a decrease of 114; with an average attendance of 9,573, an increase of 53.

Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	May 1, 1879	100	108	104
Keame Cañon (Moqui)	—, 1887	160	204	196
Western Navaho	July 1, 1889	80	85	80
Navaho	Dec. 25, 1881	220	268	255
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	250	219	196
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1884	150	172	168
Rice Station	Dec. 1, 1900	200	228	216
Havasupai	July 1, 1900	46	46	43
Truxton Cañon	Apr. 1, 1901	125	98	85
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	180	108	99
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	146	147	124
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	125	118	106
Colorado:				
Southern Ute	Nov. 19, 1902	50	71	67
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—, 1874	200	217	194
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	150	150	122
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	80	65	58
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	70	83	78
Potawatomi	—, 1873	60	63	48
Minnesota:				
White Earth	—, 1871	134	205	184
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	101	83
Wild Rice River	do	65	94	75
Bena	Jan. 1, 1901	40	60	52
Cass Lake	Jan. —, 1901	50	51	48
Cross Lake	do	50	72	63
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	60	101	86
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	100	107	88
Vermillion Lake	Oct. —, 1899	125	84	67
Montana:				
Blackfeet	Jan. —, 1883	75	90	70
Crow	Oct. —, 1894	150	106	96
Pryor Creek	Feb. —, 1903	50	56	55
Flathead	Feb. 4, 1901	36	58	47
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	120	130	112
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	117	109
Tongue River	Sept. 1, 1904	75	81	53
Nebraska:				
Winnebago	Sept. 15, 1901	90	60	51
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	70	77	60
Nevada:				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	60	73	64
Western Shoshoni	Feb. 11, 1893	55	71	63
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	130	125	115
Tohatchi (Little Water)	July 1, 1899	125	132	124
San Juan	Feb. 24, 1907	100	125	108
Jicarilla	Oct. 19, 1903	125	142	135
Zuni	Nov. —, 1896	75	107	95
North Carolina:				
Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	160	189	134
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—, 1874	380	386	340
Fort Berthold	Nov. 21, 1894	107	114	109
Standing Rock (Agency)	May —, 1877	136	241	159
Standing Rock (Martin Kenel)	—, 1878	100	101	91
Standing Rock (Grand River)	Nov. 20, 1893	140	131	121

* Main building destroyed by fire Jan. 16; conducted as a day school from Apr. 1, 1908.

Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma:				
Seneca (Quapaw).....	June —, 1872	130	164	122
Shawnee.....	May —, 1872	150	130	105
Arapaho.....	Dec. —, 1873	125	106	98
Cheyenne.....	—, 1879	130	123	109
Cantonment.....	May 4, 1899	80	90	60
Red Moon.....	Feb. —, 1898	70	37	35
Fort Sill.....	Aug. —, 1891	180	174	167
Rainy Mountain.....	Sept. —, 1893	124	166	149
Riverside.....	Sept. —, 1871	150	151	137
Kaw.....	Dec. —, 1869	36	44	43
Osage.....	Feb. —, 1874	180	167	159
Pawnee.....	—, 1865	120	110	107
Ponca.....	Jan. —, 1883	100	118	110
Oto.....	Oct. —, 1875	85	80	75
Sec and Fox.....	Jan. —, 1868	100	86	76
Seger.....	Jan. 11, 1893	150	110	104
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Feb. —, 1874	150	154	124
Siletz.....	Oct. —, 1873	84	56	45
Umatilla.....	Jan. —, 1883	110	106	88
Warm Springs.....	Nov. —, 1897	150	93	86
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Apr. —, 1893	152	181	165
Crow Creek.....	—, 1874	120	104	90
Springfield.....	Aug. 1, 1895	60	65	56
Lower Brulé.....	Oct. —, 1881	130	78	71
Pine Ridge.....	Dec. —, 1883	210	230	213
Sisseton.....	—, 1873	100	123	88
Rosebud.....	Sept. —, 1897	168	146	135
Yankton.....	Feb. —, 1882	120	118	98
Utah:				
Uintah.....	Jan. —, 1881	70	89	71
Panguitch.....	Oct. 2, 1900	36	30	28
Washington:				
Colville.....	July 1, 1899	200	47	31
Puyallup.....	Oct. —, 1873	180	165	132
Tulalip.....	Dec. 16, 1901	134	171	159
Yakima.....	—, 1860	150	134	96
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	—, 1876	75	101	79
Oneida.....	Mar. 27, 1893	200	192	181
La Pointe (Lac du Flambeau).....	July 6, 1895	250	209	187
Hayward.....	Sept. 1, 1901	218	235	215
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni.....	Apr. 1, 1879	180	190	183
Total.....		10,804	10,905	9,573

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

^b Burned Jan. 29, 1902; reopened Jan 23, 1905. Prior to 1901 a contract school.

^c Burned Jan. 18, 1905; conducted as a day school from Feb. 9, 1905, to June 30, 1905; reopened as a boarding school Sept. 1, 1906.

The number of day schools was increased from 163 to 167. I have already mentioned the change at Yainax; 7 new schools were opened—at Camp Verde and Tucson, Ariz., Likely, Cal., Polson on the Flathead Reservation in Montana, Poplar Grove on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, Thunder Butte No. 2 on the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, and Stockbridge No. 2 on the Green Bay Reservation in Wisconsin; and 4 were discontinued—at Grand Portage in Minnesota, No. 30 on Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, Upper Pine Creek on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, and Arapaho Subissue Station on the Shoshoni Reservation in Wyoming. This gives a net increase of 4 day schools.

The capacity of the 167 was 5,982; the enrollment was 5,535, an increase of 405, and the average attendance 3,974, an increase of 304.

Since 1905, when I took charge of this office, the number of day schools has grown from 138 to 167. This is in pursuance of the policy set out in my former reports, of gradually withdrawing from the Indians the gratuitous support which has been so demoralizing an influence with them, and of carrying civilization to them as a people instead of carrying a few individuals of their race to civilization. Planted almost at the door of the home, the influence of one of these schools is not limited to the children who attend it, but reaches to the parents also, and every day leaves its permanent mark. Meanwhile, the natural and normal relation between parents and children is not interfered with as it must necessarily be where the children are placed in a boarding school at a distance, no matter how well organized and conducted such school may be.

The number of these home schools is to be further augmented during the current fiscal year, and preparations are now in progress for 46 new ones. At a number of places there has been delay, due to the cumbersome process of procuring title to the lands needed for the purpose; but new regulations are now before the department which, if adopted, will partly remove this difficulty. In 31 instances all the preliminaries have been settled and either the buildings are now undergoing construction, or negotiations for building contracts are pending, and it is expected that all which are not opened before winter sets in will be ready for opening before the close of the fiscal year. Sites for the remaining 15 will probably not be secured in time to permit any building to be done before spring. I expect to establish also, in October or November, four or five day schools among the needy scattered bands of northern California, if suitable buildings for the purpose can be leased.

Orders have been issued for the discontinuance of boarding schools on the following reservations: Siletz, Oreg.; Winnebago, Nebr.; Potawatomi, Kans.; Flathead, Mont., and Panguitch, Utah. In place of each of these one or more day schools are to be set up. Under authority of law the Arapaho Boarding School in Oklahoma has been discontinued, the buildings and lands will be sold, and the proceeds of the sale of these and a part of the agency reserve will be used in putting the Cheyenne Boarding School into good condition and fitting it up to accommodate the Arapaho children too. This school will then be known as the Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School. The same act which authorized this change provides also for such day schools as may be necessary out of the balance of the proceeds.

Location, capacity, enrollment and average attendance of Government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell.....	40	21	19
Camp Verde.....	30	22	19
Tucson.....	35	38	27
Fort Apache—			
Cibicu.....	50	55	52
Canyon.....	40	43	39
Moqui—			
Oraibi.....	156	100	95
Polacca.....	60	75	69
Second Mesa.....	100	108	104
Pima—			
Blackwater.....	36	35	19
Casa Blanca.....	40	33	26
Gila Crossing.....	46	39	31
Lehi.....	40	18	16
Maricopa.....	40	33	29
Salt River.....	30	31	26
San Carlos—			
San Carlos.....	60	53	45
Western Navaho—			
Moencopi.....	32	35	32
California:			
Big Pine.....	30	21	15
Bishop.....	50	47	31
Independence.....	30	21	15
Manchester.....	20	22	10
San Jacinto—			
Coahuilla.....	25	21	14
Martinez.....	30	30	25
Potrero.....	30	21	20
Soboba.....	34	17	14
Tule River.....	30	28	16
Pala—			
Pala.....	30	31	23
La Jolla.....	30	18	10
Pechanga.....	26	24	18
Rincon.....	26	21	15
Mesa Grande—			
Mesa Grande.....	20	24	14
Capitan Grande.....	27	14	13
Volcan.....	30	26	21
Ukiah.....	25	28	18
Likely.....	26	22	18
Colorado:			
Navajo Springs.....	20	20	17
Kansas:			
Great Nemaha.....	40	31	17
Sac and Fox.....	38	23	12
Michigan:			
Bay Mills.....	36	36	29
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley.....	36	20	12
White Earth—			
Beaulieu.....	30	32	23
Buffalo River.....	30	41	27
Pembina.....	40	33	19
Porterville.....	36	41	32
White Earth.....	50	36	22
Poplar Grove.....	25	13	9
Attending Leech Lake Boarding School (day pupils).....		20	12
Nett Lake.....	25	28	18
Montana:			
Blackfeet—			
Cut Finger.....	30	19	12
Willow Creek.....	30	10	4
Flathead—			
Flathead.....	30	32	17
Polson.....	30	23	11
Fort Peck (4 schools).....	120	118	99
Tongue River.....	32	48	35
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	60	19	8
Nevada:			
Moapa River.....	30	20	10
Walker River.....	32	42	28
Fort McDermitt.....	65	59	52

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acoma	32	57	25
Isleta	60	78	41
Laguna	36	49	37
McCartys	25	25	14
Miseta	20	21	18
Paguate	50	53	44
Paraje	32	22	17
San Felipe	50	59	42
Seama	40	23	18
Cochiti	30	20	13
Jemez	36	45	36
Nombe	20	21	15
Picuris	18	22	20
Santa Clara	30	45	29
San Ildefonso	30	38	34
San Juan	40	66	50
Sia	36	24	20
Taos	30	79	49
Zuni	30	50	37
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold (3 schools)	132	125	80
Attending Fort Berthold Boarding School (day pupils)	52	52	38
Fort Totten (4 schools)	140	195	97
Standing Rock (6 schools)	180	135	114
Oregon:			
Warm Springs—			
Simnasho	30	16	14
Klamath—			
Yainax	30	33	18
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (5 schools)	124	120	92
Pine Ridge (29 schools)	1,015	716	534
Rosebud (20 schools)	561	546	384
Washington:			
Colville (4 schools)	133	179	107
Neah Bay	70	66	57
Quileute	62	68	55
Tulalip—			
Swinomish	60	35	27
Port Madison	30	34	25
Puyallup—			
Chehalis	30	21	12
Jamestown	24	20	9
Port Gamble	24	23	15
Taholah (Quinalt)	32	27	17
Skokomish	40	25	13
Wisconsin:			
Stockbridge No. 1	40	30	15
Stockbridge No. 2	40	34	16
Oneida	40	32	13
La Pointe (4 schools)	281	267	180
Total	5,982	5,535	3,974

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Contracts were made during the year with only 4 public schools, and for only 31 Indian pupils. All these were in Nebraska. The number of pupils enrolled was 24; the average attendance 14—a decrease of 104 in enrollment and 44 in average attendance.

The table below exhibits the condition of these contracts:

Public schools in which Indians were placed under contract with the Indian Office during the year ended June 30, 1903.

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Nebraska.....	No. 20	Cuming	8	4	6	4
	No. 36	Knox	10	9	9	6
	No. 14	Thurston	10	4	6	3
	No. 22	do	3	6	3	1
Total.....	.....	.....	31	.....	24	14

This somewhat discouraging summary does not tell the whole story of the Indians and the public schools, as the next table shows.

Although the enrollment of Indian pupils in the public schools under contract is very small, 67 district schools throughout the United States have reported the attendance of Indian children who have been accorded, without cost to the Government, the same privileges and advantages as are provided for the white children. It is known that there are other public schools which admit Indians on equal terms with the whites, but formal reports have not been made. Fuller statistics have been promised for next year. The total reported enrollment during the year was 555, with an average attendance of 389.

Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1908.

State.	School district.	County.	Number of months.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona.....	Phoenix	Maricopa	10	1	1
	Phoenix grammar	do	10	4	4
California.....	Mesa	do	10	1	1
	Round Valley	Mendocino	10	4	3
	Santa Ysabel	San Diego	9	4	1
	Anahuac	do	8	6	4
	Spring Hill	do	8	2	1
	Bloomdale	do	8	10	5
	Pala	do	8	5	4
	New York Ranch	Amador	9	4	1
Michigan.....	Mount Pleasant	Isabella	10	5	4
Minnesota.....	Ball Club	Itasca	8	9	5
	No. 2	Mahnomen	6	12	7
Montana.....	No. 95	do	9	46	27
	Morton	Renville	9	1	1
	Dodson	Chouteau	10	7	6
	Poplar	Valley	9	9	8
	Dixon No. 9	Sanders	9	4	3
	Lower Deer Creek	Sweetgrass	8	3	4
	Kent	do	8	9	8
	No. 16	Carbon	6	5	5
	Arlee	Missoula	9	8	8
	Columbus	Yellowstone	9	2	2
	Pryor	do	9	5	5
	Silesia	do	3	2	1
	Browning	Teton	8	22	12
	Red Rock	Noble	9	11	5
Oklahoma.....	No. 82	Blaine	4	1	1
	Selling	do	7	3	3
	Buzzard Spring	Delaware	9	61	0
	Boulanger	do	6	9	6

Indians in public schools not under government contract, etc.—Continued.

State.	School district.	County.	Number of months.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma.....	Avant	Osage.....	3	6	4
	Burbank	do	2	5	3
	Ponca City	Kay	9	4	3
	No. 29	do	6	7	7
	Hominy No. 38	Osage.....	3	19	16
	Hillside	Washington	6	3	3
	Bigheart	Osage.....	6	7	7
	Calumet No. 76	Canadian.....	8	5	5
	Darlington No. 70	do	9	5	5
	No. 77	Kingfisher	6	5	4
	Siletz	Lincoln	3	1	1
	Rock Creek Road	Gilliam	3	1	1
Oregon	Grande Ronde	Yamhill	2	25	25
	Leno	do	2	15	11
	Rogue River	do	8	18	13
South Dakota.....	Greenwood	Charles Mix	6	17	11
	White Swan	do	6	17	7
	Wahehe No. 1	do	7	11	8
	Wahehe No. 2	do	6	6	2
	Plain Center	do	7	7	2
	Nirchal	do	8	3	1
	Kucca No. 2	do	6	5	3
	Lawrence No. 2	do	7	6	3
	Vance	do	7	6	3
	Rouse	do	6	4	4
	Burke	Gregory	6	4	7
	Burnt Rock	do	9	2	2
Washington	Fidalgo No. 2	Skagit	6	4	4
	Bagachiel	Jefferson	9	8	6
	Marietta	Whatcom	9	2	1
	No. 162	Clallam	4	3	3
	No. 18	do	9	3	1
	No. 16	do	8	23	10
Wisconsin	No. 3	do	8	4	3
	West Fork	do	2	13	12
	Signor	Sawyer	2		
Total				555	389

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are 47 mission boarding schools not under contract—6 less than in 1907. The decrease was caused by a change in the status of 5, which placed them this year in the list of contract schools, and by the discontinuance of 1. The mission day schools number 6—an increase of 1 over last year. The capacity of the boarding schools is 4,739, the enrollment 3,432, and the average attendance 2,941; for the day schools the capacity is 445, the enrollment 337, and the average attendance 251.

The 8 contract mission boarding schools have accommodations for 1,085; their enrollment was 976, with an average attendance of 874.

The number of mission schools under each denomination is as follows: Roman Catholic 38; Presbyterian 5; Protestant Episcopal 6; Congregational 2; Lutheran 2; Evangelical Lutheran, Christian Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed Presbyterian and Seventh Day Adventist, each 1; undenominational 2; in all 61.

The following table gives information with regard to mission and contract schools:

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Tucson.....	Presbyterian Church.....	150	147	134
St. Michael's.....	Catholic Church.....	150	125	110
Pima—				
St. John's.....	do.....	175	179	138
Navaho Extension—				
Tolchaco (Navaho Mission).	Independent Mission.....	10	8	8
California:				
Banning (St. Boniface).....	Catholic Church.....	150	122	106
San Diego (St. Anthony).....	do.....	120	18	17
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alène—				
De Smet.....	do.....	150	96	75
Slickpoo (St. Joseph).....	do.....	70	27	18
Michigan:				
Baraga.....	do.....	120	22	19
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	do.....	200	148	141
Minnesota:				
White Earth—				
St. Benedict's.....	do.....	150	102	98
Red Lake—				
St. Mary's.....	do.....	100	81	62
Montana:				
Blackfeet—				
Holy Family.....	do.....	145	129	101
Flathead—				
St. Ignatius.....	do.....	350	225	187
Crow—				
St. Xavier's.....	do.....	120	57	56
Fort Belknap—				
St. Paul's.....	do.....	90	110	97
St. Peter.....	do.....	100	53	50
Fort Peck—				
Wolf Point.....	Presbyterian Church.....	40	36	28
Nebraska:				
Santee—				
Normal training.....	Congregational Church.....	125	118	97
New Mexico:				
Bernalillo.....	Catholic Church.....	125	84	78
Santa Fe—				
St. Catherine's.....	do.....	160	168	150
Farlington (Navaho Mission).	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20	14	11
Liberty (Presbyterian Mission).	Presbyterian Church.....	80	13	11
Gallup (Rehoboth).....	Christian Reformed Church.....	35	28	26
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake—				
Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's)	Catholic Church.....	a 140	159	132
Standing Rock—				
St. Elizabeth's.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	60	56
Oklahoma:				
Kiowa—				
Cache Creek.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church..	50	50	45
Mary Gregory.....	Presbyterian Church.....	60	32	29
Methvin.....	Methodist Church.....	70	69	52
St. Patrick's.....	Catholic Church.....	100	79	75
Shawnee—				
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	do.....	60	51	31
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	do.....	75	62	56
Oregon:				
Umatilla—				
Kate Drexel.....	do.....	150	95	71
Pennsylvania:				
Lincoln Institution.....	Independent Mission.....	b 100	12	12
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River—				
Oahe.....	Congregational Church.....	50	21	17
Rosebud—				
St. Mary's.....	Episcopal Church.....	70	68	64
Sisseton—				
Goodwill Mission.....	Presbyterian Church.....	100	59	40
Washington:				
Colville—				
St. Francis Regis.....	Catholic Church.....	90	57	45
St. Mary's.....	do.....	100	50	41
Puyallup—				
St. George's.....	do.....	90	60	49

^a Totally destroyed by fire December 30, 1907.

^b Lincoln Institution has given up the care of Indians.

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools—Continued.</i>				
Wisconsin:				
Eland (Bethany Mission).....	Evangelical Lutheran Church	50	36	33
La Pointe—				
Bayfield	Catholic Church.....	75	53	52
Odanah	do	150	117	115
Green Bay—				
Menominee (Zoar Mission).....	Lutheran Church.....	30	14	5
Red Springs (Lutheran Mission).	do	34	11	3
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni—				
St. Stephen's.....	Catholic Church.....	130	91	86
Shoshoni Mission	Episcopal Church	20	16	14
Total.....		4,739	3,432	2,941
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Pima—				
St. John's ^a	Catholic Church.....		46	43
San Xavier's	Catholic Church.....	125	102	83
Kansas:				
Potawatomi—				
Mayetta.....	Methodist Episcopal Church	25	22	16
Michigan:				
Baraga ^b	Catholic Church.....	35	31	15
Montana:				
Fort Peck—				
Wolf Point ^c	Presbyterian Church	15	13	8
Crow—				
Lodge Grass.....	Baptist Home Missionary Society.....	50	41	36
Nebraska:				
Santee—				
Normal Training ^d	Congregational Church	25	9	7
New Mexico:				
Jemez.....	Catholic Church.....	125	40	28
Wisconsin:				
Oneida—				
Adventist Mission.....	Seventh Day Adventist	20	12	6
Hobart Mission.....	Episcopal Church	25	21	10
Total.....		445	337	251
<i>Contract boarding schools.</i>				
Montana:				
Tongue River—				
St. Labre's.....	Catholic Church.....	60	54	48
Oklahoma:				
Quapaw—				
St. Mary's	do	120	43	35
Osage—				
St. Louis	do	75	73	66
St. John's	do	65	45	30
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek—				
Immaculate Conception	do	70	60	53
Pine Ridge—				
Holy Rosary	do	225	218	201
Rosebud—				
St. Francis	do	270	259	244
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay—				
Menominee (St. Joseph's).....	do	200	224	197
Total.....		1,085	976	874
Virginia:				
Hampton (Normal and Agricultural Institute).	Contract and independent.....	150	93	77

^a Attend St. John's boarding school.^b Attend Baraga boarding school.^c Attend Wolf Point boarding school.^d Attend Santee Normal Training School.

CONTRACTS FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

As recited in my report for 1907, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, of Washington, D. C., asked that contracts be granted it for the fiscal year 1908, payable out of tribal funds, at St. Johns Boarding School, Osage Agency, Okla., for 65 pupils at \$125 per capita per annum; at St. Louis Boarding School, same agency, for 75 pupils at \$125 per capita per annum; and at St. Joseph's Industrial Boarding School, Green Bay Agency, Wis., for 150 Menominee pupils at \$108 per capita per annum. This was done.

In its letter of June 28, 1907, the bureau requested also that "in case the court of appeals of the United States decides that both trust and treaty funds of the Indians may be used for the education of Indian children in mission schools," the letter be considered a formal application for contracts for its schools at Crow Creek, Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, S. Dak.; Northern Cheyenne Agency, Mont., and Quapaw Reservation, Okla.

On November 29, 1907, the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in the appeal and cross appeal of Reuben Quickbear, et al., appellants, *v.* Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, et al., and Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, et al., *v.* Reuben Quickbear, et al., delivered its opinion, of which the following is the syllabus:

1. Under existing legislation of Congress with respect to the Indian tribes, the position of the United States with respect to the so-called "Sioux treaty fund" and the "Sioux trust fund" is practically that of a trustee, while, with respect to gratuitous appropriations for the support of Indian schools, its position is that of a voluntary donor and a limitation may attach to the use of the gift money without attaching to the trust money.

2. The so-called declarations of policy, with the limitations and restrictions found in the several appropriation acts of Congress as to the use of money appropriated for Indian education in contracts with sectarian schools, concern only gratuitous appropriations of public money to the cause of Indian education, and have no application with respect to the expenditure of such funds as the so-called "Sioux treaty fund" and the "Sioux trust fund," although such funds are applied for educational purposes.

3. A decree enjoining the application of a part of the "Sioux treaty fund" to the education of certain Indian children in a sectarian school reversed and the bill dismissed.

In accordance with this decision the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions was advised that its request could be granted, and petitions were prepared under the usual restrictions and placed before the Indians of the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Northern Cheyenne, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reservations. A sufficient number of signatures having been procured, contracts were made for the several schools.

The request for a contract on behalf of the mission school on the Quapaw Reservation was submitted to the national council of the tribe and was approved by it.

Contracts for fiscal year 1908.—The table below shows these contracts for the fiscal year 1908:

Pupils contracted for and attending contract schools during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Name of school.	Tribe.	Number of pupils.	Rate per capita.	Amount of contract.	Average attendance.	Amount paid.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Menominee	150	\$108	\$16,200	122+	\$13,219.31
St. Louis	Osage	75	125	9,375	67+	8,397.92
St. John's	do	65	125	8,125	27+	3,419.13
St. Mary's	Quapaw	9	108	972	9	972.00
St. Francis'	Rosebud Sioux	250	108	27,000	230—	24,780.74
Holy Rosary	Pine Ridge Sioux	200	108	21,600	194+	20,966.58
St. Labre's	Northern Cheyenne, Tongue River.	60	108	6,480	48—	5,138.40
Immaculate Concep- tion.	Crow Creek	63	108	6,804	37+	4,006.07
Do	Lower Brulé	4	108	432	4	432.00
Total		876		96,988	738	81,332.15

An appeal was taken by Reuben Quickbear and his colleagues to the Supreme Court of the United States, which on May 18, 1908, affirmed the decree of the lower court, Chief Justice Fuller saying:

We concur in the decree of the court of appeals of the District and the reasoning by which its conclusion is supported, as set forth in the opinion of Wright, J., speaking for the court.

Contracts for fiscal year 1909.—On July 1, 1908, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requested contracts for the fiscal year 1909 for St. Joseph's Industrial School on the Menominee Reservation, 150 pupils; St. Mary's, Quapaw Reservation, 9 pupils; St. Labre's, Tongue River Reservation, 60 pupils; Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge Reservation, 200 pupils; St. Francis Mission, Rosebud Reservation, 250 pupils; Immaculate Conception, Crow Creek Reservation, 50 pupils; and for 6 pupils from Lower Brulé Reservation, 25 pupils from Cheyenne River Reservation and 7 pupils from Yankton Reservation to attend the Immaculate Conception School on the Crow Creek Reservation; all of the foregoing contracts to be at the rate of \$108 per capita per annum; also for St. Louis, Osage Agency, 75 pupils, and St. John's, Osage Agency, 65 pupils, both at \$125 per capita.

There being no trust or treaty funds of the Yanktons for making a contract as requested, the bureau was so advised.

Supplemental petitions were sent to the Menominee, Tongue River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies, for the addition and elimination of signatures, as provided in the original five-year petition presented last year to these Indians.

An original petition is now before the Sioux Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation, on the request of the bureau for a con-

tract for 25 pupils of that tribe to attend the Immaculate Conception School.

Based on the original and supplemental petitions, a contract has been made for St. Joseph's Industrial School on the Menominee Reservation, as requested by the bureau.

The original and supplemental petitions have been returned from Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, Tongue River and Lower Brulé agencies, and the Osage Tribal Council has approved the application for contracts for St. Louis and St. John's Mission Schools; and the contracts called for have been made. The Quapaw National Council has the request for a contract for St. Mary's School now under consideration.

SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

The average attendance and number of all Indian schools conducted during the last thirty-two years are shown in the following table:

Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1908.^a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ^b		Total.	
	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	3,586	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
1904	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964

^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 made by the Congress for educational purposes in the last thirty-two years are shown in this table:

Appropriations made by the Government since 1876 for Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1894.....	\$2,243,497	a 8.50
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1895.....	2,060,695	a 8.87
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1896.....	2,056,515	a 2.00
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1897.....	2,517,265	22.45
1881.....	75,000	.....	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1903.....	3,534,250	8.84
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1904.....	3,522,950	a .23
1888.....	1,179,915	a 2.60	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1906.....	3,777,100	a 2.67
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1908.....	b 4,105,715	4.58
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1909.....	4,008,825	a 2.36
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04			

^a Decrease.

^b This includes \$65,720 appropriated elsewhere than in the regular Indian appropriation act and after the close of the fiscal year, and hence not included in the amount of \$4,039,995 given in the last annual report.

EMPLOYEES IN SCHOOL SERVICE.

The following table gives a summary of the persons, by position and race, employed in the Indian school service during the fiscal year 1908:

Position.	Non-Indian.	Indian.	Total.	Position.	Non-Indian.	Indian.	Total.
Supervisors.....	7	.....	7	Industrial teachers.....	61	25	86
Day school inspectors....	4	.....	4	Cooks and bakers.....	130	71	201
Superintendents.....	100	2	102	Farmers.....	47	14	61
Assistant superintendents.....	9	.....	9	Blacksmiths and carpenters.....	59	17	76
Principals.....	39	2	41	Engineers.....	58	34	92
Clerks.....	63	9	72	Tailors.....	12	5	17
Physicians.....	49	1	50	Shoe and harness makers.....	14	16	30
Disciplinarians.....	23	27	50	Gardeners.....	19	9	28
Teachers.....	463	49	512	Dairymen.....	8	.....	8
Kindergartners.....	32	2	34	Superintendents of industries.....	1	4	5
Manual training teachers.....	1	.....	1	Teachers of agriculture.....	3	.....	3
Matrons and housekeepers.....	238	45	283	Indian assistants.....	.....	37	37
Assistant matrons.....	111	45	156	Laborers.....	33	17	50
Nurses.....	30	5	35	Miscellaneous.....	39	59	98
Seamstresses.....	108	35	143				
Laundresses.....	79	54	133	Total.....	1,840	584	2,424

This total is composed of 1,071 male and 1,353 female employees.

INSTITUTES.

Under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior were held last year a local institute on the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., a number of district meetings on the Pine Ridge and the Rosebud reservations in South Dakota, and the general institute at Cleveland, Ohio.

The general institute was held coincidentally with the annual convention of the National Educational Association, at which every branch of educational work was discussed; and the Indian school service will be greatly benefited through the opportunity thus

afforded employees of hearing the prominent educators who addressed the Indian meetings, and also those who spoke at the general sessions of the Association. This touching of elbows with persons engaged in every line of educational work suggests new ideas and methods which otherwise might not occur to the Indian workers, many of whom are practically isolated from civilization the greater part of the year.

An interesting feature of the Cleveland institute was a talk entitled "My People," by Elizabeth Penny, a full-blood Nez Percé and a member of the 1908 graduating class of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School, where she contributed this feature to the commencement programme. She explained the customs and ceremonies of her tribe, which were illustrated with native songs and dances by a band of Nez Percé Indian pupils in full tribal costume. The exercises illustrated the striking contrasts between the old and the new life, and were a forceful demonstration of what education is doing for the civilization of the Indian. Another interesting exhibition was a demonstration in rug weaving by two pupils from Carlisle, under the direction of Mrs. Angel DeCora Dietz, showing what that school is doing, through the young people gathered there, to preserve the aboriginal arts and crafts. Demonstration lessons with classes of Indian pupils from Mount Pleasant, Mich., were presented by Alice M. Kingcade, principal teacher at that school, for the purpose of acquainting visiting teachers with the Tuskegee and Hampton methods of instruction particularly adapted to Indian school work.

A part of the Jamestown Indian exhibit, supplemented by specimens of native industries, classroom and industrial work from a number of the schools which are specializing their work to fit local conditions, was inspected and studied by thousands of educators from all sections of the country, and was an object lesson to those still unacquainted with the progress the Indian has made along educational lines during the last few years.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following tables show what appropriations for the Indian service were made in the regular Indian appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909, and what amounts were contained in other acts:

Appropriations made by regular Indian appropriation acts.

	1908.	1909.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$917,800.00	\$945,100.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2,412,278.16	1,757,162.87
Supports (gratuities).....	565,500.00	660,500.00
Incidental expenses.....	74,000.00	67,000.00
Support of schools.....	4,039,995.00	4,008,825.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,113,614.89	1,814,760.00
Total.....	10,123,188.05	9,253,347.87

Appropriations made by other acts.

	1908.	1909.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$10,081.33	.....
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	277.59	.....
Support of schools.....	65,720.08	.....
Miscellaneous.....	358,722.66	\$817,434.89
Judgment, Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians.....	788,866.87	.....
Judgment, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan.....	131,188.94	.....
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	144,094.00	.....
Total.....	1,498,951.47	817,434.89

The total appropriations made for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909 are shown in the following table:

Appropriations for 1908 and 1909.

	1908.	1909.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$927,881.33	\$945,100.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2,412,555.75	1,757,162.87
Supports (gratuities).....	565,500.00	660,500.00
Incidental expenses.....	74,000.00	67,000.00
Support of schools.....	4,105,715.08	4,008,825.00
Miscellaneous.....	3,536,487.36	2,632,194.89
Total.....	11,622,139.52	10,070,782.76

The net decrease of 1909 from 1908, \$1,551,356.76, was made in the following items:

Excess of 1908 over 1909:

Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	\$655,392.88
Incidental expenses.....	7,000.00
Support of schools.....	96,890.08
Miscellaneous.....	904,292.47

\$1,663,575.43

Excess of 1909 over 1908:

Current and contingent expenses.....	17,218.67
Supports.....	95,000.00

112,218.67

Net decrease for 1909..... 1,551,356.76

IRRIGATION.

The sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for "Irrigation Indian reservations" for the fiscal year 1908, \$92,834.75 of which was expended on the following reservations:

Zuñi, N. Mex.....	\$27,951.72
Pala, Cal.....	1,278.00
Crow, Mont.....	5,402.47
Navaho and Moqui, Ariz. and N. Mex.....	10,877.02
Walker River, Nev.....	15,000.00
Pueblo, N. Mex.....	2,587.32
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	7,227.52
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	5,628.80

Pyramid Lake, Nev. (repairs)-----	\$2, 511. 26
Western Shoshoni, Nev. (repairs)-----	805. 00
Yakima, Wash-----	4, 000. 00
Miscellaneous-----	3, 423. 41
Headquarters, chief engineer, and salaries-----	6, 142. 23
	<hr/>
	92, 834. 75

Special appropriations to the amount of \$685,000 were made and some tribal moneys and other funds have also been used.

Crow.—The work on this reservation has been chiefly in the nature of maintenance. The total amount expended was \$38,771.45, of which \$14,684.99 was paid for Indian teams and labor.

Fort Hall.—The complications in regard to the Blackfoot Marsh project, alluded to in my last annual report, have all been adjusted, \$75,231.40 having been paid for lands and rights for the reservoir site up to August 20.

A total of \$105,086.50 was expended during the year in work on the old system, erection of buildings, and purchase of lands and water rights; of this amount \$14,113.76 was paid for Indian labor.

Since the close of the fiscal year, the reservation canal of the Idaho Canal and Improvement Company, with the water rights appertaining thereto, has been acquired at a cost of \$90,000.

Mission Indians.—Investigations and surveys have been made by Chief Engineer Code and Superintendent Olberg on various reservations in southern California to ascertain the water possibilities, and the expenditure of some \$30,000 on these reservations during the fiscal year 1909 is contemplated.

Navaho.—The sum of \$17,096.20 was expended on repairs and further development, of which \$5,708.22 was paid for Indian labor.

Pueblo.—Three small rock-filled crib diversion dams were built at Laguna and Acoma, at an expense of \$5,441.67, to supply canals already built.

Tongue River.—Chief Engineer Code reports that the irrigation system for this reservation will be very costly, in view of the small area of land which will be covered thereby. The special appropriation for this project was supplemented by tribal funds, and \$54,947.03 was expended, of which \$23,512.03 was paid for Indian labor.

Uintah.—The work of constructing the several systems of irrigation on the former Uintah Reservation in Utah has been carried forward during the year at an expense of \$149,006.29. Of this sum, I regret to say, only \$3,356.48 was paid for Indian labor, as it was almost impossible to induce the Ute Indians to work on canal construction. Superintendent Means reports that the total amount expended on the Uintah project to June 30, 1908, is \$329,424.78. With that have been built 73.1 miles of main canal and 101.25 miles of

laterals, covering approximately 42,000 acres, at an average cost of \$7.84 an acre. The money advanced by the Government to perfect the irrigating systems is limited to \$600,000, and is to be reimbursed by the Indians.

The area now under cultivation is only 5,360 acres under canals built since 1905, and 5,780 acres under ditches built prior to that time, a total of but 11,140 acres, the greater part of this being cultivated by white lessees of Indian allotments. The Utes do not take to farming readily, and the remoteness of the country makes it difficult for them to lease their lands.

Wind River (Shoshoni).—The year's progress on this reservation was good, the amount expended being \$110,820.80. The area of irrigated land under cultivation is only 2,181 acres.

The appropriation act for 1909 authorizes the leasing of irrigable lands, both tribal and allotted, for terms not exceeding twenty years, for cultivation under irrigation. Efforts will be made to introduce sugar-beet culture here.

Zuñi.—The Zuñi dam was completed early in the spring of 1908 at a total cost of \$262,990.84, the expenditure for Indian labor amounting to \$92,766.21.

The construction of the dam and irrigation system was authorized by the department on July 22, 1903, the work to be under the direction and supervision of John B. Harper, superintendent of irrigation.

Mr. Harper discharged his duties with great energy and zeal and lived to see the dam completed, but died soon afterwards, on March 25, 1908. The employees who served under him have been granted permission to set into the rock work of the dam a small marble slab with the inscription: "Zuñi Dam: John B. Harper, Member Amer. Soc. C. E.: 1908." This tribute to the memory of a very faithful and efficient field worker is regarded by the office as most appropriate.

Superintendent H. F. Robinson was designated to take up Mr. Harper's work and has begun the construction of the main canal at Zuñi. Chief Engineer Code reports that the work will be prosecuted vigorously in order that the Indian lands may be supplied with irrigation facilities for next season's crops.

TIMBER ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In my report for 1907 I referred to the fact that much of the timber on Indian reservations, especially in the Southwest, is over-ripe, and its death means a loss to the Indians of millions of dollars every year. I urged the importance of legislation applicable to all Indian reservations, whether allotted or unallotted, authorizing the sale of the timber under such regulations and restrictions as might

be imposed by the department. An early opportunity was embraced to bring the subject to the attention of the Congress.

Senate bill 4548, providing for the sale under department directions, of timber on allotted lands only, passed the Senate on February 11, 1908, and at the close of the session was in the House Committee on Indian Affairs. A similar provision was included also in Senate bill 5901, which was not reported.

The cooperative agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture by whose terms timber operations on Indian lands will hereafter, whenever possible, be under the direction and supervision of the Forest Service has been referred to already.

LOGGING ON RESERVATIONS.

During the year logging operations have been conducted on Indian reservations as follows:

FLATHEAD RESERVATION.

On the Flathead Reservation in Montana 19,066,760 feet of dead-and-down pine timber was logged by the John O'Brien Lumber Company of Somers, Mont., and by Ed. Donlan and W. B. Russell of Missoula, Mont., under their contracts, the net proceeds amounting to \$20,762.65. The John O'Brien Lumber Company has completed its contract. The contract of Donlan & Russell has been extended to May 15, 1909, because there proved to be about three times as much dead-and-down timber in the area under contract as was originally estimated. Efforts to obtain bids for the blown-down timber on the sections not included in these two contracts have thus far been unsuccessful.

LA POINTE AGENCY.

Allottees on Indian reservations in Wisconsin under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe Agency are permitted to dispose of the timber on their allotments under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109). During the fiscal year timber contracts between allottees and the authorized contractors have been approved as follows:

Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Signor, Crisler & Co., Rice Lake, Minn----	5
Red Cliff Reservation, Frederick L. Gilbert, Duluth, Minn-----	2
Bad River Reservation, Stearns Lumber Company, Ludington, Mich-----	36

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There have also been approved nine renewal contracts with J. H. Cushway & Co., authorized contractors on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, and one renewal contract with the Stearns Lumber Company on the Bad River Reservation.

The results on these reservations are shown in the following table:

Timber operations La Pointe Agency, Wis.

Reservation.	Feet of timber logged.	Net proceeds.
Lac Courte Oreilles	2, 436, 030	\$6, 912. 78
Red Cliff	238, 820	796. 22
Lac du Flambeau	8, 477, 500	44, 085. 76
Bad River	57, 464, 640	315, 633. 89
Total	68, 616, 990	367, 428. 65

The money received from the sale of timber is deposited in certain banks which have given bonds for the faithful accounting for the funds deposited and the payment of the agreed rate of interest. The close of the fiscal year found this business in the condition stated below:

Deposits in banks.

	Deposits.	Bonds.
Ashland National Bank of Ashland, Wis.	\$275, 492. 06	\$300, 000
Northern National Bank, of Ashland, Wis.	299, 154. 59	300, 000
First National Bank of Hudson, Wis.	174, 903. 62	175, 000
City National Bank of Duluth, Minn.	149, 916. 49	150, 000
First National Bank of Bayfield, Wis.	73, 488. 56	75, 000
Total	972, 955. 32	1, 000, 000

The agent has been instructed not to deposit in any bonded bank a sum in excess of the aggregate amount of bonds furnished.

Red Cliff.—A number of contracts with Frederick L. Gilbert, authorized contractor on the Red Cliff Reservation, expired last spring, and although the department has authorized him to obtain renewal contracts from the allottees, none have yet been submitted. The general superintendent of logging reported that in going over the ground it was discovered that Mr. Gilbert's men had left much timber on the tracts on which the contracts had expired. Substantially all this timber has been cut, but it has not been removed as required by the contracts. An effort will be made to collect its value from the contractor on completion of the estimate now making.

Lac Courte Oreilles.—A trespass was committed by the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company on two allotments in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, due to a mistake on the part of the county surveyor in locating the section lines. The case was settled amicably, with the approval of the department, by the trespasser's paying to the Indian agent \$412.18 for the benefit of the allottees.

Bad River.—Four allottees of the Bad River Reservation contracted with Auger & Peppard for the sale of their timber, without the authority of the office and not in accordance with the regulations. Suit was brought to annul the contracts and collect the value of the

timber cut. The net amount recovered was \$600, which was placed to the credit of the allottees.

Fond du Lac.—As was said in my last report, on January 26, 1907, the proposal of Martin Brothers of Duluth, Minn., for the purchase of timber on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota, was accepted. Nine contracts entered into with allottees on this reservation have been forwarded for approval, and are now under consideration by the Forest Service.

Grand Portage.—On June 13, 1907, the department authorized the publication of notices in newspapers in Minnesota and Wisconsin that allottees of the Grand Portage Reservation in Minnesota would be allowed to dispose of their timber. Regulations to govern its sale were approved under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209), and bids for the purchase of the timber were opened on August 16, 1907. The bid of A. V. Johnson of Grand Marais, Minn., was accepted, and his bond in the sum of \$25,000, guaranteeing his faithful performance of the terms of the contracts, was approved by the department on February 14, 1908. No contracts have yet been forwarded for consideration.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

There was logged on allotments under the jurisdiction of Leech Lake Agency, in Minnesota, during the last fiscal year, 3,271,760 feet of timber, of which 2,734,430 feet was logged under approved contracts; and the proceeds, amounting to \$14,536.74, have been deposited to the credit of the various allottees. There was also cut, in trespass, 89,640 feet, by contractors on adjoining ceded lands. Of the proceeds of this timber \$512.37 has been deposited to the credit of the allottees, and \$67.09 is still due and unpaid. For 7,700 feet of timber cut in trespass no settlement has been proposed.

In addition to the above, 447,670 feet of timber, of the net value of \$2,618.79, was cut without authority on the allotment of a minor. This amount has not yet been adjusted.

MENOMINEE RESERVATION.

In the "blown-down district" of the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin, 39 contracts were entered into with Menominee Indians and white men, with the approval of the department, under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 547). Under these contracts 41,241,880 feet of timber was cut, including 2,665,870 feet cut from lands claimed by the State. The total contract price to be paid for cutting and delivering this timber is \$283,489.72, of which \$228,935.82 has been paid. The remainder, \$54,553.90, is being withheld pending an examination by the Forest Service into

irregularities which have been discovered in the administration of the contracts by one of the superintendents of logging, who has been suspended.

Under the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 146), 7,500,000 feet of green and dead and down pine and hemlock and dead cedar timber was logged. This timber was advertised for sale, but the bids received were unsatisfactory and were accordingly rejected. In accordance with the recommendation of the Forest Service, part of the logs have been driven down to Bay Boom, eighteen miles above Oshkosh, and the remainder are held on the banks of the streams awaiting a more favorable opportunity for sale.

The act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), provides for the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of timber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Reservation under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. As noted on page 7, the operations will be conducted under the direction of the Forest Service. Plans have been made for three sawmills, which are now in process of construction.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The work of allotting lands in severalty to Indians has advanced satisfactorily during the last year. The number of patents issued and delivered to Indians is shown in this table, classified according to reservations:

Crow, Mont.....	1,981	Sac and Fox, Kans. and Nebr.....	37
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	2	Shoshoni, Wyo.....	1,781
Kiowa, Okla.....	513	Standing Rock, S. Dak.....	868
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	5	White Earth, Minn.....	3,300
La Pointe, Wis.....	11	Yakima, Wash.....	4
Oto and Missouria, Okla.....	121	Yankton, S. Dak.....	2
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	1,463		
Quinalet, Wash.....	121	Total.....	10,461
Rosebud, S. Dak.....	252		

Besides these, 819 patents have been issued to Indian allottees outside of reservations, under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887.

The allotments on reservations which have been approved during the year but for which patents have not yet been issued, number:

Flathead, Mont.....	2,378	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.....	326
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	828	Kiowa, Comanche and Apache,	
Rosebud, S. Dak. (lieu allot-		Okla.....	1
ments.....	206		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.....	1,622	Total.....	5,365
Yakima, Wash.....	4		

To nonreservation Indians, under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887, 121 allotments have been made and approved, but not yet patented.

FIELD WORK ON RESERVATIONS.

The condition of the work in the field on the reservations where allotments are being made, or preparations for allotting are now under way, may be summarized thus:

Blackfeet, Montana.—This reservation contains 959,644 acres. After allotments have been made to the Indians in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), approximately 500,000 acres, less timber lands and lands withdrawn for irrigation purposes, will be opened for settlement under the homestead, mineral and town-site laws of the United States. During the last year the field work of the survey of this reservation has been finished, and although the plats have not been approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office it is possible for the allotment work to go forward.

On September 6, 1907, the President appointed Charles E. Roblin special allotting agent. He entered on duty October 1, and, having been engaged in the preliminary work of preparing family histories of the Indians, but recently reached allotment work proper, and has made only 228 allotments. As there are approximately 2,086 allotments to be made, it is not possible at this time to set any date for the completion of his work.

Coeur d'Alène, Idaho.—This reservation contains 404,480 acres. Allotments are in progress under the provisions of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 335), and when this work is finished the surplus lands will be opened to settlement and entry under the homestead and mineral laws. William B. Sams of Idaho was appointed special allotting agent by the President on November 18, 1907, and began work January 16, 1908. He is preparing the family history of the Indians while making allotments, has already made 244 allotments, and expects to wind up his work by the end of December. It is estimated that approximately 310,000 acres will be opened to settlement.

Colville, Washington.—The diminished reservation is estimated to contain 1,300,000 acres. Under the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), these lands are to be surveyed and allotted, and classified as irrigable, grazing, timber, mineral and arid lands, and the surplus lands are to be opened for settlement and entry under the homestead laws of the United States. During this last year a survey of the reservation has been made, of which the field work is complete, and the plats are now undergoing examination by the General Land Office. The work of allotting will be taken up during the present fiscal year and will be well under way by the summer of 1909. There are about 2,452 Indians to be allotted.

Crow, Montana.—Allotments to the Crow Indians were finished during the year and patents have been issued except to a few of the

allottees on what is known as Schedule A, whose lands, selected and occupied prior to the official survey, do not conform to that survey. Their allotments are now being adjusted to the government surveys, and a schedule showing those which have been perfected will be forwarded for departmental approval at an early date.

Flathead, Montana.—The surplus lands here will be opened to settlement under the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), as amended by the fifteenth section of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 448). Approximately 1,000,000 acres will be subject to entry under the homestead, mineral and town-site laws.

On June 20, 1908, the department approved a schedule of 2,378 allotments to the Indians of this reservation and directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents. Schedules have also been approved by the department reserving the falls of the Pend d'Oreille River, McDonald and St. Maries lakes and the Camas Hot Springs for the benefit of the Indians, besides certain lands for agency, school, biological station, religious, cemetery and timber purposes. A commission consisting of Francis X. Salzman, John Matt, Angus McDonald, jr., W. Filmore Hubbard, and Andrew Logan, are now engaged in inspecting, classifying and appraising the lands of the reservation; they will finish their work on November 7.

Fort Berthold, North Dakota.—Under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), a special allotting agent has been engaged in making additional allotments to the Indians on this reservation. He has made and corrected 190 allotments, and estimates that it will require a year to finish the work.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—It is my intention to make allotments on this reservation as soon as practicable, under the provisions of the agreement dated May 14, 1880, as approved by the act of February 23, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 687), and the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794). There will be, approximately, 60,000 acres under the irrigation project subject to allotment to the Indians. It will be necessary to procure additional legislation before the surplus lands can be opened to settlement.

Fort Peck, Montana.—This reservation embraces 1,776,000 acres. The act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), authorizes the opening of the surplus lands to settlement after irrigable and mineral lands and allotments to Indians have been reserved. A. F. Dunnington, topographer of the Geological Survey, has been temporarily transferred to the General Land Office, and is now making a survey of the reservation and a geological examination of the land with reference to its mineral value. A reconnaissance survey has been made by the Reclamation Service with a view to developing an irrigation system to cover the allotted lands. This, however, is dependent upon procur-

ing a cheap fuel supply, as it will be necessary to maintain pumping plants to raise the water to the irrigable lands. The field work of the survey of a number of townships in the southern part of the reservation is finished.

Hoopa Valley, California.—During the last year this reservation has been surveyed and work in the field finished, but the plats have not yet been approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Jicarilla, New Mexico.—Special Allotting Agent Ralph Aspaas is reallocting lands on this reservation in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). He has finished 396 reallolements to the Indians.

Klamath, Oregon.—Special Allotting Agent Hiram F. White is engaged in making allotments to the children of the Klamath Indians as provided for in the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 260). He has finished 180 allotments.

Makah, Washington.—In my report for 1907 I said that a special allotting agent had been appointed by the President to allot agricultural lands in the Makah Reservation under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), and that he had been instructed to allot 10 acres to each Indian belonging on the reservation, and to reserve the necessary tracts for school and other purposes, including such lands adjoining the town site of Neah Bay as might be needed hereafter for town-site purposes. These allotments have been finished. A schedule of them which was transmitted to this office has not been approved because the descriptions of some of the allotments do not conform to the public survey; but these can probably be readjusted so that patents may issue to the allottees.

The Makah Indians are an extremely interesting people; they are skillful fishermen, whalers, sailors and pilots, and for generations have depended on the sea for their livelihood. They catch large quantities of fish for market every year, at times making wages of from \$3 to \$10 a day, besides obtaining a sufficient amount of fish for home consumption. They understand the value of money and its purchasing power, and being alive to the importance of adopting modern methods in connection with their fishing industry, are constantly supplying themselves with better boats, and have even adopted the gasoline engine as a means of propulsion. The coast-wise trips made by them in their small boats are remarkable, and show their skill as mariners. At one time, before promiscuous sealing on the Alaskan coast was prohibited, they owned several small schooners which they manned and navigated themselves, making rich hauls of fur seal.

Any attempt to force agriculture on such Indians as a regular vocation would undoubtedly spoil a lot of good watermen in order to make a few poor farmers. Therefore a town site has been surveyed at Neah Bay, and it is purposed to issue to the Indians who occupy the village lots certificates of occupancy, which will give them a guarantee of title sufficient to warrant them in investing their savings in the construction of substantial homes. The 10 acres allotted to each will give enough land for their simple needs in the way of hay and vegetables, to be cultivated when they are not engaged in fishing. The remainder of the reservation is covered chiefly with timber, and it is believed that this should be allotted in 40-acre tracts, or else some plan should be devised for its protection and care as the common property of the entire tribe, the income derived from the sale of the matured timber to be applied to the construction of wharves, furnishing a water supply for the town of Neah Bay, and other municipal improvements. It is the intention of the office to recommend legislation which will authorize the issue to the Indians of patents for their town lots, containing only such restrictions against alienation as will protect the owners against spoliation.

Moqui, Arizona.—The General Land Office is now surveying this reservation, which includes 2,472,320 acres, and at the same time a special allotting agent is making allotments to the Indians under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1021), and the general allotment acts. He has made 372 allotments and expects to finish his work within one year.

Osage, Oklahoma.—Allotment work on this reservation is referred to on page 114.

Quinaielt, Washington.—The allotment of the Indians on the Quinaielt Reservation has been attended with many difficulties, principally because of the heavy growth of timber and underbrush and consequent inaccessibility of the lands to be allotted. Special Allotting Agent Finch R. Archer has been in charge of the work, which was continued throughout the last fiscal year and now is nearly complete.

Sioux, North and South Dakota.—Under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), Special Allotting Agent John D. Deets has been allotting lands to children and to married women in the Crow Creek, Lower Brulé and Cheyenne River Reservations. He has made 478 allotments, and, having practically finished his work at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, is now making allotments at Cheyenne River.

Special Allotting Agent Carl Gunderson has been making allotments to the Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation. Of a possible total approximating 3,500, he has finished 2,970.

The Indians to be allotted on the Pine Ridge Reservation under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), number approximately 6,700. A special allotting agent has been actively engaged in this work during the year and has made 3,077 allotments.

On the Rosebud Reservation 1,159 allotments have been made during the year. After all the Indians have received allotments, the surplus lands south of the Big White River and east of range 25, west of the sixth principal meridian, are to be disposed of under the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1230). The allotting agent has finished the field work in Tripp County and he is now free to proceed during the coming year with the allotments on the remainder of the reservation. His work in Tripp County has been somewhat delayed by the filing of a suit in the circuit court of the United States for the district of South Dakota by Mary Sully and twenty-four other complainants, who claim rights, as members of the tribe, to certain allotments on the Rosebud Reservation. The special allotting agent is enjoined temporarily from making allotments of the lands involved to any Indians other than the complainants in this suit.

The proclamation of the President for the opening of the Tripp County lands has been issued, and the drawing will take place at Dallas, S. Dak., on October 19, 1908.

Spokane, Washington.—This reservation includes 153,600 acres, and after allotments are made to the Indians the surplus lands are to be classified as agricultural and timber lands and the agricultural lands opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws and the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458). Special Allotting Agent Clair Hunt has been making the allotments, and up to the present time has made 501. It was expected that all the allotments would be made by the middle of October, but the work has been greatly delayed by reason of its being necessary to subdivide the lands lying in the narrow bottoms between the Spokane River and its high rocky bluffs. It is believed that the work will be complete by the last of December.

Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.—Members of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians who were unable to procure allotments on their reservation owing to its limited area, were permitted to make selections on the public domain under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189-195). The act failing to provide for the issue of patents, some legislation looking to this end was recommended to the Congress at its last session but failed of enactment.

White Earth, Minnesota.—On April 2, 1908, the department approved a supplemental schedule of 236 allotments on the White Earth Reservation under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), embracing an approximate area of 19,304.25 acres. These allotments

were included in the original "Steenerson schedule," approved on September 13, 1907, but were not then approved because of an excess or deficiency in acreages or because of conflicts. The trust patents based on this schedule have been issued and delivered.

MOSES AGREEMENT ALLOTMENTS.

Under what is known as the "Moses agreement," ratified by act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 79-80), certain Indians in the State of Washington received allotments which gave them use and occupancy of the lands but no right of alienation. Certain attorneys and others in that State argued that under the agreement the fee to the lands was in the Indian allottees, and they obtained from some of them agreements of sale and deeds of conveyance at much less than the actual value of the lands, and took possession.

On the recommendation of this office, the Attorney-General was requested to instruct the United States attorney for the eastern district of Washington to institute a suit in the name of the United States against one James F. Moore, to eject him from the land allotted to an Indian named Quo-lock-ons, allotment No. 7. An action was instituted in the United States district court for Washington and the court sustained a demurrer to the complaint and dismissed the case, whereupon an appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit. This court held that the fee of these allotments was in the United States, reversed the judgment of the lower court and remanded the action with instructions to overrule the demurrer to the complaint, with leave to the defendant to answer.

Standing on this decision, the office has recommended that the Attorney-General be requested to give instructions to the proper United States attorney for Washington to institute actions in the United States court against all other purchasers of these allotments and against trespassers thereon. It is believed that all illegal agreements of sale and conveyances of these lands will thus be set aside and the trespassers removed.

The act of March 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 55), authorizes the issue of ten-year trust patents to the Moses agreement allottees and gives them the privilege of selling all their lands so patented except 80 acres. Many of them are reported to be unwilling to dispose of any part of their lands.

DOUBLE ALLOTMENTS.

From a report of Inspector Tinker, dated May 18, 1908, it appears that 16 Indians have been allotted on both the Puyallup and Yakima reservations, and that 4 others have received allotments and patents on the Yakima Reservation who are not entitled to them. The super-

intendent in charge has been requested to call upon the adult Yakima allottees, and upon the natural or legal guardians of minors who are the heirs of deceased Yakima allottees, to return the patents held by them with relinquishments to the United States indorsed thereon. He has also been instructed to inform them that if possession of the originals can not be obtained, the patents will be canceled on the records of the General Land Office, which under the law (act of April 23, 1904, 33 Stat. L., 297) will be as effective as if the original patents had been returned and canceled.

NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

The work of making allotments to nonreservation Indians under the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), has been prosecuted as expeditiously as possible during the last year. The rapidity with which public land available for Indian allotments is being appropriated renders it important that Indians on the public domain be provided with homes at once before all the land worth taking up passes into the possession of other settlers.

Special Allotting Agent George A. Keepers reported on July 21, 1908, that he had made 469 allotments on the public domain in New Mexico.

On July 21, 1908, the President appointed William Williams, of Rome, N. Y., a special allotting agent, in place of Howard G. Bartlett. Agent Williams will make allotments to Indians on the public domain in California and Arizona in the neighborhood of Needles.

Carson Sink.—In previous reports I have outlined the plan to bring the allotted lands of the Pah Ute Indians in Carson Sink, Nev., within a reclamation project, which was: To extend the Truckee-Carson irrigation project over all these allotments; to cancel existing allotments and dispose of the lands covered by them, except 7 quarter sections, under the homestead laws; to reallocate these 7 quarter sections to the Indians in 10-acre tracts with perpetual water rights; and, out of the proceeds of the sale of their surrendered lands, to reimburse the reclamation fund.

It was necessary to obtain authority to cancel unrelinquished patents and an appropriation to defray the cost of reclaiming the lands reserved for reallocation. These were given by the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 85), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior "to make such arrangement and agreement in reference thereto" as he deems for the best interests of the Indians, and allows \$13,000 of irrigation money to be used "to meet the necessary cost of carrying out this legislation."

PATENTS IN FEE.

The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee simple to allottees whom he considers competent to manage their own affairs.

Under this act 753 applications for patents were approved by the department up to September 1, 1907. From that date to September 1, 1908, 2,281 applications were received, of which 2,050 were approved, the patents issued covering a total area of 183,418.12 acres, which was divided among the agencies and tribes as follows:

Patents in fee issued from September 1, 1907, to August 31, 1908.

Reservation or tribe.	Ap- proved.	Denied.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Carson.....	1		120.00
Crow Creek.....	13		2,288.44
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	66	18	9,923.67
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Seger Colony.....	4	1	480.00
Devils Lake.....	3	1	399.23
Grande Ronde.....	23	1	2,055.02
Kickapoo, Kansas.....	10	8	670.21
Kiowa.....	42	4	5,124.32
Leech Lake.....	10		799.01
Lower Brulé.....	17	5	5,718.02
La Pointe.....	4	3	288.25
Nez Percé.....	25	1	2,049.74
Omaha.....	112	26	6,168.34
Oto.....	7		800.00
Oneida.....	497	21	17,027.34
Prairie Band Potawatomi.....	9		574.20
Ponca.....	8		838.05
Pawnee.....	8		1,071.02
Pine Ridge.....	4		2,565.70
Rosebud.....	66		21,176.35
Shawnee.....	111	26	11,792.86
Southern Ute.....	1		160.00
Sac and Fox, Kansas.....	2		160.00
Santee.....	47	11	4,821.76
Siletz.....	108		9,260.00
Sisseton.....	73	30	8,720.71
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	35	24	3,002.60
Standing Rock.....	16	4	8,073.81
Umatilla.....	86	1	6,571.23
White Earth.....	416	1	33,882.00
Winnebago.....	95	16	5,125.56
Yankton.....	104	29	9,558.53
Yakima.....	27		2,152.15
Total.....	2,050	281	183,418.12

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

Recent legislation has modified, as I have already noted, the process of selling Indian lands under any existing law, except in Minnesota, Oklahoma or South Dakota.

The first section of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), provides for the issue of a patent in fee simple, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, in the name of the purchaser, for the lands purchased. The interest of any minor may be sold on petition of his natural guardian if he have one, and the interest of an orphan minor,

or of a person deemed incompetent to petition for himself, on petition of a person designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The immediate benefits to be derived from these new provisions are (1) that they enable a minor to sell his interest without going through the tedious process of having a guardian appointed by a court—thus saving costs and preventing a possible cloud on the title, such as would occur if there were irregularities in the appointment of the guardian or a failure to secure a decree from the proper court authorizing the guardian to convey the minor's interest; and (2) that since a direct patent in fee simple will be more satisfactory to any purchaser than an approved deed, the lands offered for sale will command higher prices.

The heirs of a deceased allottee are determined according to the laws of the several States and Territories where the lands are situated. Many intricate questions of heirship have arisen and will continue to arise; and in the solution of these and other problems of law involved in the disposal of Indian lands, the burden of the initiative, from the peculiar circumstances liable to attend each case, falls chiefly upon the Office of Indian Affairs.

The table below goes back to March 4, 1903, because that was the date on which inherited land sales began, and brings the figures down to June 30, 1908.

Sales of inherited lands since March 4, 1903.

	Acres.	Proceeds.	Average price per acre.
1903.....	44,493.99	\$757,173.25	\$17.01
1904.....	122,222.52	2,057,464.50	16.83
1905.....	90,214.97	1,393,131.52	15.44
1906.....	64,447.67	981,430.87	15.23
1907.....	106,359.25	1,248,793.34	11.74
1908.....	91,302.57	1,302,508.94	14.27
Total.....	519,040.97	7,740,502.42	14.91

A detailed statement follows of sales of inherited Indian lands which have been made during the last fiscal year. In Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington the average price per acre is higher than that obtained during the year preceding; but it is less in Minnesota, Montana, Oregon and Wisconsin. The average price per acre at all reservations for the last fiscal year is \$14.27, which is \$2.53 greater than that obtained for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Sales of inherited lands for year ended June 30, 1908.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado: Southern Ute	5	1,040.00	\$30,230.00	\$29.07
Idaho: Nez Percé	18	1,098.65	21,762.45	19.81
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	3	267.14	7,514.00	28.13
Potawatomi	8	650.68	16,520.40	25.39
Total	11	917.82	24,034.40	26.18
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake	23	1,590.97	20,125.27	12.65
White Earth	4	320.00	3,331.00	10.41
Total	27	1,910.97	23,456.27	12.27
Montana: Crow	50	3,544.77	52,986.17	14.95
Nebraska:				
Omaha	27	1,814.60	61,076.20	36.91
Santee	14	1,060.50	11,918.00	11.24
Winnebago	32	1,785.02	61,251.59	34.31
Total	73	4,660.12	134,245.79	28.81
North Dakota: Devils Lake	17	1,278.25	14,343.44	12.22
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	11	1,632.42	18,983.00	11.06
Cheyenne and Arapaho	12	1,824.18	35,856.58	19.11
Kaw	5	1,519.09	20,531.16	13.51
Kiowa	50	7,661.30	138,855.78	18.12
Oto	4	600.00	7,637.00	11.06
Pawnee	9	1,138.05	19,560.50	17.19
Ponca	9	898.07	22,398.50	24.94
Quapaw	19	1,671.17	32,128.25	19.22
Sac and Fox	4	555.45	6,518.00	11.74
Seger	12	1,919.10	22,670.00	11.76
Shawnee	24	1,907.15	34,018.85	17.84
Total	159	21,325.98	359,157.62	16.87
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	7	759.60	1,816.40	2.39
Siletz	11	798.21	9,319.98	11.68
Umatilla	1	40.00	400.00	10.00
Total	19	1,597.81	11,536.38	6.97
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek	28	4,648.52	31,317.08	6.95
Lower Brulé	34	7,540.29	35,354.75	4.69
Pine Ridge	1	79.83	1,841.00	2.31
Rosebud	105	24,066.55	151,680.60	6.32
Sisseton	22	2,304.21	36,976.40	16.05
Yankton	124	11,452.57	255,559.90	22.14
Total	314	50,091.97	512,729.73	10.53
Washington:				
Colville	5	398.35	9,209.00	23.12
Yakima	33	2,906.29	100,436.69	34.56
Total	38	3,304.64	109,645.69	33.18
Wisconsin:				
La Pointe	3	162.38	2,840.00	17.49
Oneida	14	369.21	5,569.00	15.08
Total	17	531.59	8,409.00	14.52
Grand total	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94	14.27

The following table shows the sales of lands of noncompetent Indians made up to June 30, 1908, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018).

Sales of land of noncompetent Indians.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	120.00	\$1,470.00	\$12.25
Minnesota: Leech Lake.....	5	272.99	7,019.00	25.71
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	1	80.00	3,440.00	43.00
Santee.....	7	640.00	17,733.00	27.71
Winnebago.....	13	922.02	29,066.91	31.52
Total.....	21	1,642.02	50,239.91	30.69
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	2	162.24	1,025.00	6.32
Kiowa.....	4	172.97	3,701.00	21.39
Quapaw.....	8	517.72	8,500.00	16.42
Seger.....	2	100.00	13,016.00	130.16
Total.....	16	952.93	26,242.00	27.56
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde.....	1	160.00	280.00	1.75
Siletz.....	6	469.96	9,048.28	19.25
Total.....	7	629.96	9,328.28	14.81
South Dakota:				
Rosebud.....	5	1,603.49	3,664.00	2.28
Sisseton.....	11	1,352.04	27,326.40	20.21
Yankton.....	18	1,046.65	28,909.22	27.52
Total.....	34	4,002.18	59,899.62	14.81
Wisconsin:				
Oneida.....	6	288.89	4,620.00	15.99
Wittenberg.....	2	81.91	500.00	6.10
Total.....	8	370.80	5,120.00	13.89
Grand total.....	92	7,990.88	159,718.81	19.99

In all these sales the bids equaled or exceeded the appraised value, and it is believed that the Indian allottees received fair prices.

Sales of Indian lands other than inherited and lands of noncompetents since July 1, 1907.

	Acres.	Consideration.
Citizen Potawatomi.....	540.00	\$8,293.66
Absentee Shawnee.....	581.54	6,651.60
Peoria.....	94.18	2,291.00
Miami.....	448.65	7,990.00
L'Anse, etc., Chippewa.....	7,257.04	62,998.50
Miscellaneous.....	1,794.86	50,986.50
Total.....	10,716.27	139,211.26

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO CHURCHES AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The table which follows shows the tracts of reservation lands set apart between July 1, 1907, and August 15, 1908, for the use of societies and churches carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians.

Reservation lands set apart for churches and societies.

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Reservation.
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.	Dec. 5, 1907	} a 160.00	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southern California.	July 9, 1908		Yuma, Cal.
	Dec. 19, 1907		
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.	Jan. 18, 1908	160.00	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions	Jan. 31, 1908	(b)	Fort Peck, Mont.
Methodist Episcopal	Feb. 21, 1908	2.00	Lac Courte Oreille, Wis.
Roman Catholic	.....do	80.00	Spokane, Wash.
Do	.....do	80.00	Do.
Protestant Episcopal	Feb. 29, 1908	40.00	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Do	Mar. 23, 1908	5.00	White Earth, Minn.
Do	.....do	c 210.87	Red Lake, Minn.
Do	.....do	32.00	Cass Lake, Minn.
Do	.....do	c 13.00	Leech Lake, Minn.
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions	Apr. 1, 1908	.70	Camp McDowell, Ariz.
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.	Apr. 4, 1908	23.96	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Do	.....do	45.40	Do.
Roman Catholic	May 20, 1908	50.00	Fort Belknap, Mont.
Connecticut Indian Association	May 25, 1908	10.00	Omaha Agency tract, Nebr.
Indian Association of Redlands, Cal.	Aug. 1, 1908	(d)	Pala, Cal.
Mission to Navaho Indians	Aug. 3, 1908	2.00	Navaho Extension, Ariz.
Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church.	Aug. 7, 1908	85.00	Winnebago, Nebr.

^a Modified by department July 9, 1908, so as to reserve all of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 21, T. 28, R. 32, instead of only the N. $\frac{1}{4}$.

^b Lot 50 by 150 feet.

^c Four separate tracts.

^d Lot 50 by 50 feet.

LEASES.

Since my last annual report 2,970 Indians who are described as being "progressive" have been permitted to make the experiment of managing or leasing their allotments and collecting the rentals without departmental supervision. With few exceptions the privilege has been extended so as to include the lands of minors, provided the children were in school and the parents could safely be permitted to manage their affairs. The following list shows where and to what extent this permission has been granted:

Indians who may lease free from departmental supervision.

Location.	Number of Indians.	Location.	Number of Indians.
Cantonment, Oklahoma	186	Round Valley, California	38
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma	278	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	115
Cheyenne River, South Dakota	4	Santee, Nebraska	156
Colville, Washington	1	Seeger, Oklahoma	57
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	279	Shawnee, Oklahoma	51
Fort Totten, North Dakota	1	Shoshoni, Wyoming	391
Kaw, Oklahoma	23	Siletz, Oregon	81
Kickapoo, Kansas	89	Sisseton, South Dakota	83
Kiowa, Oklahoma	32	Sisseton, South Dakota (for children's allotments only)	15
Klamath, Oregon	59	Tulalip, Washington	34
La Pointe, Wisconsin	49	Uintah and Ouray, Utah	2
Leech Lake, Minnesota	48	Umatilla, Oregon	2
Omaha, Nebraska	163	White Earth, Minnesota	5
Oto, Oklahoma	34	Yankton, South Dakota	255
Pawnee, Oklahoma	36		
Pine Ridge, South Dakota	116		
Ponca, Oklahoma	56		
Potawatomi, Kansas	231		
		Total	2,970

On December 13, 1907, the department approved the recommendation of the office that the Indians of the Osage Agency, Okla., be given possession and control of their selections from the date of their confirmation by the allotting commission, and that pending the approval of their selections they be permitted to lease them for a period of one year from April 1, 1908.

Under the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), as amended by the acts of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 85), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 229), the terms for which allotted lands may be leased are limited to three years for grazing and five years for farming purposes, except unimproved allotments on the Yakima Reservation in Washington, which may be leased for agricultural purposes for any term not exceeding ten years, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), authorizes the leasing of allotted lands susceptible of irrigation in the former Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations in Utah, by the Secretary of the Interior with the consent of the allottee, for terms not exceeding ten years; and the same act extends the term for leasing lands susceptible of irrigation on the Shoshoni or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming for cultivation under irrigation for terms not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The following list shows the number of leases for farming, grazing, mining, and business purposes, approved between August 15, 1907, and August 15, 1908:

Leases of allotted lands.

Location.	Number of leases.	Location.	Number of leases.
Cantonment, Oklahoma	179	Puyallup, Washington	1
Carson, Nevada	10	Rosebud, South Dakota	24
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma	430	Round Valley, California	4
Colville, Washington	14	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	200
Crow, Montana	37	Santee, Nebraska	161
Crow Creek, South Dakota	38	Seger, Oklahoma	241
Fort Berthold, North Dakota	1	Shawnee, Oklahoma	129
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	370	Shoshoni, Wyoming	24
Fort Totten, North Dakota	8	Siletz, Oregon	1
Kaw, Oklahoma	163	Sisseton, South Dakota	356
Kickapoo, Kansas	178	Southern Ute, Colorado	5
Kiowa, Oklahoma	1,044	Standing Rock, North Dakota	16
Klamath, Oregon	354	Tulalip, Washington	1
Leech Lake, Minnesota	2	Uintah and Ouray, Utah	19
Omaha, Nebraska	333	Umatilla, Oregon	416
Osage, Oklahoma	61	Winnebago, Nebraska	577
Oto, Oklahoma	780	Yakima, Washington	114
Pawnee, Oklahoma	299	Yankton, South Dakota	137
Ponca, Oklahoma	361		
Potawatomi, Kansas	241	Total	7,329

Since September 30, 1907, permits for grazing stock on tribal lands have been approved as follows:

Permits for grazing stock.

Reservation.	Number of permits.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate per head.	Annual tax.
Blackfeet.....	6	1 year	5,672	\$1.50	\$8,508.00
Colville.....	15	do	6,407	1.50	9,610.50
Colorado River.....	4	do	302	1.00	802.00
Crow.....	3	do	11,500	1.00	11,500.00
Fort Berthold.....	5	do	1,290	1.50	1,935.00
	3	do	a 700	2.00	1,400.00
Flathead.....	3	do	1,322	1.00	1,322.00
Fort Apache.....	19	do	6,410	1.00	6,410.00
	1	do	b 8,000	.20	1,600.00
Fort Belknap.....	2	do	500	1.00	500.00
Fort Peck.....	5	do	970	1.00	970.00
	3	do	a 150	1.50	225.00
Klamath.....	5	do	522	1.50	783.00
Lower Brulé.....	7	do	5,127	1.75	8,972.25
Mescalero.....	2	3 years.....	4,500	1.00	4,500.00
	1	do	6,600	.25	1,650.00
	4	1 year	260	1.00	260.00
Northern Cheyenne.....	2	do	1,507	1.50	2,260.50
Nevada.....	3	4 months.....	b 24,000	.10	2,400.00
	1	1½ months.....	b 7,000	.05	350.00
	9	1 year	695	1.00	695.00
Navaho Extension.....	1	do	11	1.00	11.00
Rosebud.....	6	do	7,153	1.50	10,729.50
San Carlos.....	11	do	17,545	1.00	17,545.00
Southern Ute.....	10	6 months.....	2,690	.50	1,345.00
Shoshoni.....	1	do	b 3,000	.20	600.00
Truxton Canyon.....	9	1 year	1,745	1.00	1,745.00
Tule River.....	4	4 months.....	b 13,810	.15	2,071.50
Western Shoshoni.....	9	1 year	1,400	1.00	1,400.00
Yakima.....	8	6 months.....	757	1.50	1,135.50
	15	5 months.....	{ b 34,587 c 13,545	.20 .08	8,001.00
Total.....	177		189,677		110,736.75

^a Horses.

^b Sheep.

^c Lambs.

The following table shows the leases of tribal lands which have been approved since September 30, 1907:

Leases of tribal lands.

Reservation.	Number of leases.	Kind of lease.	Term.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Annual rental.
Cheyenne River...	2	Grazing	5 years.....	766,225.00	\$0.04½	\$34,480.13
Chillico.....	4	Agriculture	3 years.....	588.00		(a)
Fort Belknap.....	1	Sugar beet culture..	10 years.....	10,000.00		(b)
Fort Berthold.....	1	Grazing	5 years.....	3,160.00	0.07½	237.00
Kickapoo.....	1	Farming	2 years.....	155.00	1.80	280.00
	4	Grazing	1 year	280.00	.50 to 1.25	280.00
Omaha.....	5	Business.....	do	70.60		125.00
Osage.....	52	Grazing	do	163,999.00	.10 to .50	25,045.00
Sac and Fox.....	1	do	2 years.....	34.00	.58	20.00
Shoshoni.....	7	Mining	10 years.....	23,605.00		(c)
Winnebago.....	8	Farming	1 year	590.82	1.11	656.29
Standing Rock.....	1	Grazing	4 years.....	142,560.00	.04	5,702.40
Total.....	87			1,111,266.82		

^a One-third of crop raised.

^b \$4.50 per ton for beets at factory.

^c On royalty basis

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

Railroad construction across Indian lands is particularly active in the Northwest, and several important lines have been completed or are in course of construction. All grants of rights of way to railroad companies through Indian lands, except in Oklahoma, are made in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), as amended by the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).

RAILROADS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

The following is a summary of railroad construction affecting Indian lands outside of Oklahoma, for the year ended June 30, 1908:

Arizona and California.—The map of definite location of this company over the Colorado River Reservation, and a map showing the amended location of its line were approved on May 12 and November 24, 1906, respectively. Station grounds consisting of 40 acres were acquired at Parker, Ariz., under the act of March 16, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 43), and the map showing them was approved on June 10, 1908. Action has been taken by the office to obtain adequate compensation for the land acquired.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.—On August 28, 1907, the department approved a schedule showing damages caused by this company's location of 6 station grounds, covering 82.16 acres, in the Standing Rock Reservation in North and South Dakota, amounting to \$1,232.40, which has been paid.

This company was granted on October 15, 1907, 11.4 acres for station-ground purposes in the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho. Damages in the sum of \$114 have been assessed and paid.

Permission, in the nature of a license, was granted the company by the department on October 23, 1907, subject to the provisions of the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), to cross a part of the Cœur d'Alene Reservation with a pipe line for water supply purposes. A map showing amended right of way for a distance of 13.84 miles was approved on December 10, 1907.

Denver, Northwestern and Pacific.—Maps of definite location were approved on August 17, 1907, showing right of way over the Uintah Reservation in Utah for a distance of 95.134 miles. These maps were approved subject to the right of the United States to cross the right of way and the works constructed thereon with any canals or water conduits of any kind, or telephone or electric transmission lines, which may be built by the United States, or to flood all lands in the Strawberry Valley below the elevation of 7,538 feet above the United States Geological Survey datum, the United States to be released from all damages resulting from such construction.

Idaho Northwestern.—The department on July 30, 1907, approved two maps showing the definite location of a right of way over the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho for a distance of 37.22 miles. Damages in the sum of \$2,119.19 have been assessed and paid.

On August 8, 1907, the department approved a map showing the definite location of a right of way for a branch line for a distance of 4.847 miles over the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, from a point in sec. 35, T. 45 N., R. 6 W., and extending along Hangmans Creek.

Maps showing 4 station grounds of 4.59 acres each, were approved on August 28, 1907.

Marysville and Arlington.—A map showing the definite location of a right of way across Indian lands in the Tulalip Reservation in Washington for a distance of 1.92 miles, and a map showing station grounds of 2.29 acres, were approved by the department on June 27, 1908. A schedule of damages in the sum of \$2,918 was approved on July 4, 1908.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.—On June 17, 1908, the department approved to this company, as successor in interest to the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company, 6 maps showing the definite location of the right of way of the railroad as constructed through Osage lands in Oklahoma. The original maps were approved on August 6, and September 10, 1902. After the road was constructed it was discovered that the company had changed certain curves so as to get better grades, which necessitated the approval of maps showing the amended location.

Missouri River.—On August 2, 1907, a map was approved showing the definite location of the right of way of this company for a distance of 22 miles through the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. A draft for \$4,803.68 was accepted by the department in payment of damages arising by reason of the construction of the road.

Oregon Eastern.—On February 24, 1908, a map was approved showing the definite location of a right of way for a distance of 4.744 miles across the Klamath Reservation in Oregon.

Southern Pacific.—A map showing the definite location of a right of way across the Yuma Reservation in Arizona for a distance of 6.999 miles was approved on June 18, 1907.

Western Pacific.—On December 4, 1907, and January 17, 1908, applications of this company were approved for rights of way over Indian allotments in Lassen County, Cal. The superintendent of the Carson School at Stewart, Nev., was designated to represent the allottees in effecting an amicable adjustment of the damages.

Wyoming and Northwestern.—Maps were approved on June 11, 1907, showing additional lands embracing 8.15 acres, required by this company in the Shoshoni Reservation in Wyoming.

On September 27, 1907, the department approved an application to survey a spur line across the Shoshoni Reservation from a point on its main line to the mine of the Hudson Coal and Grain Company. The map showing the definite location of this right of way, a distance of 1.77 miles, was approved on October 14, 1907. Damages in the sum of \$215 have been assessed and paid.

RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA.

All grants of rights of way and grounds for railway purposes involving Indian lands in Oklahoma are made in accordance with the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43). The maps submitted under the provisions of this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, but are filed in this office as a part of the permanent records of the Government.

The following is a list of maps filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Maps filed of railroads in Oklahoma.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional grounds.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad:	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Additional grounds at Ardmore, Okla.....		4.7
Additional grounds.....		1.94
Additional grounds at Bomar, Okla.....		13.65
Additional grounds at Wynnewood, Okla.....		9.86
Additional grounds at Ardmore, Okla.....		5.3
Additional grounds in secs. 27 and 34, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.....		9.64
Additional grounds.....		2.51
Do.....		1.86
Do.....		3.19
Additional grounds in secs. 16, 21, 28, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.....		60.38
Additional grounds in secs. 2 and 35, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.....		38.75
Additional grounds in secs. 16 and 21, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.....		31.6
Additional grounds in secs. 1 and 12, T. 4 N., R. 1 W.....		7.5
Additional grounds in secs. 2, 3, and 34, T. 12 S., R. 2 E.....		7.5
Additional grounds in secs. 18 and 19, T. 2 S., R. 3 E.....		2.3
Additional grounds in sec. 13, T. 6 N., R. 2 W.....		5.1
Bartlesville Interurban Railway Co.:		
Right of way.....	6	
Power-plant site.....		1.5
Additional grounds.....		.6
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad:		
Additional grounds near El Reno, Okla.....		36.02
Do.....		36.3
Do.....		36.3
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad:		
Amended location.....	14	
Coal spur track, McDonald mine.....	24	
Do.....	4	
Amended location.....	19	
Do.....	24	
Midland Valley Railroad:		
Additional grounds at Frankford.....		9.18
Additional grounds at Foster.....		9.13
Spur to Gunther's mine.....		6.60
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad:		
National Zinc Company's spur.....	.23	.5
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 22 N., R. 20 E.....		61.72
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 11, 12, 13 N., R. 17 E.....		164.12
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 10, 11 N., R. 16, 17 E.....		102.6
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 8, 9, 10 N., R. 15 and 16 E.....		155.42
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 27 N., R. 13 E.....		1.61
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 16 E.....		40.78
Additional grounds near Colbert, Okla.....		84.94
Additional grounds near Savanna, Okla.....		18.36
Additional grounds near Frink, Okla.....		24.19

Maps filed of railroads in Oklahoma—Continued.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional grounds.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—Continued.	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Additional grounds near Kiowa, Okla.		18.86
Additional grounds near Armstrong, Okla.		23.88
Additional grounds near Chilli, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Stringtown, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Durant, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Lee, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Limestone Gap, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Reams, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near South Canadian, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near McAlister, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Sterrett, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Atoka, Okla.		23.85
Additional grounds near Coney, Okla.		22.95
Missouri River and Gulf Railroad:		
Additional grounds, sec. 28, T. 24 N., R. 20 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 18, T. 23 N., R. 20 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 12, T. 22 N., R. 19 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 3, T. 21 N., R. 19 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 22, T. 19 N., R. 18 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 29, T. 18 N., R. 18 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 12, T. 12 N., R. 18 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 25, T. 16 N., R. 17 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 17 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 38-39, T. 14 N., R. 17 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 1, T. 13 N., R. 16 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 27 and 28, T. 13 N., R. 16 E.		9.2
Additional grounds, sec. 11, T. 11 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 21, T. 10 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 22, T. 7 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 15 and 16, T. 3 N., R. 14 E.		6.9
Additional grounds, sec. 21, T. 2 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 18, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 29, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 21 and 28, T. 2 S., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 29, T. 5 S., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 15 E. and sec. 6, T. 7 S., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 21, T. 29 N., R. 22 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 7, T. 27 N., R. 22 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 10 and 11, T. 26 N., R. 21 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 19, T. 25 N., R. 21 E.		4.6
Shawnee Central Railroad:		
Additional right of way	25.98	
Do	22.65	
Amended location	22.65	
Do	19.65	
Do	18.58	
Do	25.98	
Total	263.71	1,417.6

DEPREDACTION CLAIMS.

On June 8, 1869, the agent in charge of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians filed in this office 123 claims, amounting to nearly \$700,000, for horses, cattle and other property belonging to them alleged to have been stolen or destroyed by the Comanche Indians during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. The Choctaws and Chickasaws based their claims for indemnity on the 14th article of the treaty made with them in 1855 (11 Stat. L., 611), which was reaffirmed by the 10th article of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. L., 769).

On July 1, 1871, these claims were sent to the superintendent of Indian affairs at Lawrence, Kans., with instructions that they be submitted to the tribe charged with the depredations. On May 16, 1872, he returned them with letters from Agents Tatum and Rich-

ards, reporting the result of the investigations which they had made, and saying:

From the testimony adduced and accompanying the report it appears the claims to a very large degree are unjust; that the overestimate of stock and its value is shown in some more than in others. In order that the treaty provisions applicable to these claims may be vindicated, I recommend the appointment of a commission to examine each claim and report as to its justice.

No further action was taken on the matter until September 18, 1883, when 31 of the claims were sent to the agent in charge of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita agencies, with instructions to make a thorough investigation and report his findings. On July 7, 1884, the agent returned them, reporting that they had been submitted separately to a general council of the Comanche Indians convened at the agency for that purpose, and that the Indians had disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged depredations. On September 10, 1884, 87 more of these claims were sent to the same agent, who returned them on February 7, 1885. He reported that a general council of the Comanche Indians had been convened at the agency, to consider the claims, which—

Were each in turn presented in detail, and as far as claimants had stated the circumstances and extent of the depredations, they were fully explained in each case. After examining the claims of each, the chiefs and headmen were called upon to say what they knew about it, if anything, and the reply was uniformly the same in each case, that they had no knowledge whatever of the matter in question and positively denied that the Comanches had committed the alleged depredations.

The act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 362, 376), directed the Secretary of the Interior to present to the next session of the Congress a complete list of all claims filed in the Interior Department on behalf of citizens of the United States on account of depredations chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of any treaty between such tribe and the United States. The list, including the 123 Choctaw and Chickasaw claims, was submitted by the department on March 11, 1886, and printed as H. Ex. Doc. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, 1st session, but no appropriation was made for their payment.

This act was construed to apply only to claims on behalf of citizens of the United States, and therefore for several years no more claims in favor of Indians were examined and reported to the department.

Before March 3, 1885, however, 18 of the 123 claims had been examined and sent to the department, with a recommendation that from 50 to 75 per cent of the amounts claimed be allowed and they have since been paid, the last one by an item in the deficiency act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 514).

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 851), conferred upon the Court of Claims authority to inquire into and finally adjust all claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States; provided that such claims had been allowed or were pending before the Secretary of the Interior or the Congress at the time of the passage of the act, and that they were submitted to the court by petition within three years thereafter. The act provided also that investigation and examination by the Secretary of the Interior, as directed by former acts, should cease.

In the case of *Valk v. United States and Rogue River Indians* (28 C. Cl., 241), it was held that the act of March 3, 1891, was applicable only to claims of persons who were citizens of the United States at the time the depredations were committed. The court made the same ruling in the case of *Johnson v. The United States and the Ute Indians* (29 C. Cl., 1). When appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the ruling of the lower court was sustained (160 U. S., 546).

In 1901, in considering the claim of Overton Love, a noncitizen Chickasaw Indian, the Comptroller of the Treasury (7 Comp. Dec., 308) raised the question whether, inasmuch as the act of March 3, 1891, provided a special forum for citizens, section 13 of that act must be construed as taking from the administrative officers their duty to make an examination of claims of noncitizens. In his opinion, it was not reasonable to suppose that the Congress intended to provide a special forum and easy means for the adjudication of claims of citizens against Indians, and at the same time to take away the only forum which noncitizen Indians had for the examination and settlement of their claims. He held that sections 466, 464, and 236 of the Revised Statutes were left in full operation as to claims of noncitizens, and that under section 466 it was the duty of the Secretary to prescribe regulations for the investigation of such claims, while under section 464 it was the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make an administrative examination and forward the claims to the accounting officers, who were required by section 236 to make settlements.

An attorney holding a power of attorney to prosecute several of the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims, contended that they should be sent to the Court of Claims to be considered under what is known as the Bowman Act (22 Stat. L., 485), where the interests of the Government could be defended by able counsel employed for that purpose. Seven of these claims were so referred, among them those of James T. Gaines, a Chickasaw.

On February 16, 1905, the office forwarded to the Court of Claims, to be used as evidence, all the papers in his case. They covered two

claims—one for 68 head of horses valued at \$7,710, the other for 5,000 head of cattle valued at \$75,000. While the case was pending, the depositions of several persons were taken in support of the claims, and the Government was put to the expense of employing special counsel and of printing the affidavits made and the depositions taken. On motion of the attorney for the United States, the case was dismissed on May 23, 1906, for want of jurisdiction, the claimant not being a citizen of the United States.

The claims were then referred to the Auditor for the Interior Department, but at the request of this office were returned for administrative examination. After a thorough investigation, the claims and all the evidence were submitted to the department with office letter of February 20, 1907, recommending that they be disallowed. A synopsis of the history of the Indian Territory was given, as gleaned from the annual reports of this office from 1862 to 1866, which showed that during the civil war the country occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians had been so devastated and stripped of all stock, and the Indians left in so destitute a condition, that it was not possible for them to have possessed anywhere near the number of stock they claimed to have lost. The findings of the office that the claims had not been satisfactorily established were approved by the department, and under department instructions were submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury. The Auditor for the Interior Department, considering both claims as one, disallowed them "for the reason that the evidence submitted did not establish the loss of any horses or cattle in the manner alleged." The attorney for the claimant took an appeal to the Comptroller, who on July 25, 1907, concluded his findings in the case as follows:

Where evidence is *ex parte* it should be clear and beyond dispute. It should establish the number and value of the stock lost and the circumstances of the loss. In the case under consideration we have the depositions of some of these affiants and other persons, taken in the Court of Claims. The evidence as to many of the material facts is so contradictory and so much of it hearsay as to make it of little or no value in establishing the claim. * * * After careful consideration of all the evidence submitted, together with the findings of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the brief of claimant's attorney, I am of the opinion that claimant has failed to prove the facts as alleged. The decision of the auditor is affirmed.

The same course was followed in considering two claims of Robert H. Love, a Chickasaw Indian, for \$89,050 and the comptroller reached the same conclusion. Bills were introduced in the last session of Congress to pay both the Gaines and R. H. Love claims in full.

An examination of the depositions taken in support of the claim of James T. Gaines led the office to the conclusion that if these old

claims should be referred to the Court of Claims and an order entered to take the depositions of the witnesses for the claimants, the officers of the Government would be at a great disadvantage in establishing a defense, because the depredations are alleged to have been committed thirty-five years ago in an unsettled part of the country, with a scanty, shifting population, where the witnesses were known to the claimants and unknown to the defendants. Hence the office recommended that the department pass on the evidence submitted, and either approve or disapprove the claims wholly, or in part, and then refer them to the accounting officers, as required by sections 464 and 466 of the Revised Statutes. Since the decision of the comptroller in the Gaines case this course has been followed in the investigation of 16 claims, amounting to \$153,365, in all of which the department has approved the office recommendation that they be disallowed. They have also been disallowed by the Auditor for the Interior Department, but an appeal was taken to the comptroller on the claim of Wyatt Gilchrist for \$490.

The Gilchrist claim had been investigated by the office and reported to the department on June 24, 1881, with the recommendation that it be allowed in the sum of \$300. No investigation or allowance of the claim was made by the Secretary, but it was sent, with others, to the Congress on January 12, 1882.

A claim in favor of Overton Love had also been investigated by the office, and allowed on May 12, 1881, in the sum of \$7,350.

In 1882 a bill introduced to settle on these terms the claims of O. Love and Gilchrist was favorably reported in both the House and Senate, but did not become law. In 1884 the bill was again presented, and was reported favorably in the House but unfavorably in the Senate, and the claim was returned to this office.

On April 22, 1907, the attorney representing the claim of the estate of Gilchrist asked that it be transmitted to the Auditor for the Interior Department. On June 12, 1907, the office reported it to the department adversely, reviewing the history of the Indian country at the time the depredation was alleged to have been committed, the affidavits supporting the claim and the circumstances connected with its filing and prosecution. The office argued that the act of March 3, 1885 (citing *Buchanan v. The United States and the Apache Indians*, 28 C. Cl., 127), required the Secretary to cause an investigation to be made and to report his determination on each claim, and that department letter of January 12, 1882, transmitting the claim to the Congress, was not such an investigation and allowance as was required by section 466 Revised Statutes, and that the comptroller, in the O. Love case, had so held.

The department returned the claim to this office, with these instructions:

The proof submitted in support of this claim is considered unsatisfactory, being unable to determine what loss, if any, was sustained by the claimant. Your findings are approved, and you are directed to submit the matter to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for such action as they may deem proper.

The auditor also disallowed the claim on the ground that the evidence was not satisfactory. On appeal, the comptroller overruled the disallowance of the auditor and held that the recommendation of this office allowing the Gilchrist claim in the sum of \$300, was adopted by the Secretary as his findings when he transmitted the claim to the Congress on January 12, 1882, and that "neither the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs nor the Secretary of the Interior had a right, in the absence of the production of new and material evidence or some error in calculation, to review the decision of their predecessors in allowing the claim against the Kiowas and Comanches, and in favor of Wyatt Gilchrist." He was also of opinion that the action taken on this claim by this office in 1881 and by the department in 1882 was not subject to review by the accounting officers.

There are about 85 of the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims and several thousand other depredation claims, in favor of both citizens and non-citizens, now on file in this office, and they have been pending so long that many of the claimants are dead and can be represented only by heirs or administrators; but attorneys make frequent inquiry concerning such claims, and many bills are introduced in each Congress to pay those which are barred by law. Reports on the bills, and the large, miscellaneous correspondence involved, require a great deal of searching of old records in order to obtain all the facts.

For several years a bill has been introduced in each Congress to amend the act of March 3, 1891, so as to make it apply to claims of both citizens and persons who had declared their intention to become citizens; also to strike out the amity clause, which would make the Government liable even though the Indians were on the warpath when the depredations were committed. During the last session of Congress four such bills were introduced in the House and two of them also in the Senate, the most radical being H. R. 11316, which is identical with H. R. 17797 and S. 4440. The purpose of these bills is to amend the first section of paragraph 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, so as to make it read:

All claims for property of citizens of the United States, or inhabitants thereof who have since become, or shall hereafter become, or whose heirs are or shall hereafter become, citizens of the United States, taken or destroyed within the limits of the United States by Indians belonging to any tribe or nation subject

to the jurisdiction of the United States, without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and not returned or paid for; and the alienage of the claimant, provided he is or may hereafter become a citizen, or the alienage of his heirs, provided they are or may hereafter become citizens of the United States, or the want of amity of the defendant Indians, shall not be a defense to said claim.

Section 5 of these bills is:

That all cases heretofore filed under said Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, which are embraced within the terms of this Act, heretofore dismissed by said court, may be reinstated and readjudicated under the said Act as hereby amended.

The bills have other objectionable features, and if enacted into law would permit the presentation of many claims that were not filed in the Court of Claims within the time required by the act of March 3, 1891, and also claims for depredations committed prior to July 1, 1865, which were barred by that act. To strike out the "amity clause" which has been in every depredation claim act since 1796, and is the settled law of the country, would result in the reinstatement and readjudication of all those claims which the court has disallowed because the Indians alleged to have committed the injuries were not in amity with the United States. It would take from five to ten years, and probably cost \$10,000,000, to readjudicate the claims which would be reinstated should the provisions of these bills become law. The office has always been strongly opposed to any such legislation.

LEMHI RESERVATION.

Under the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-335), the office has completed its work preliminary to the opening to settlement and entry of the lands on the Lemhi Reservation in Idaho.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been furnished with a schedule of the improved lands to be abandoned and a description of the improvements thereon, and with the names of the Indian occupants and the purchasers of the respective improvements.

I am informally advised by the General Land Office that the surveys of this reservation have been made in the field; and although the plats of survey have not yet been transmitted by the surveyor general of Idaho, yet by the spring of 1909 the surveys will have been accepted and the plats made ready, so that the lands may be opened to entry.

LANDS OF SAC AND FOX IN IOWA.

In my last annual report I alluded to the uncertainties existing as to the legal status of the Sac and Fox in Iowa and what had been done under the legislation of 1896 about a formal transfer of the legal title and trusteeship of their lands held by the governor of Iowa and the United States Indian agent.

On March 25, 1908, the superintendent in charge of the Sac and Fox School in Iowa, who performs the duties of agent, forwarded a deed executed by him on that date, transferring to the Secretary of the Interior the trusteeship and legal title to certain of their lands held by the United States Indian agent in trust for the Sac and Fox Indians; and on July 3, 1908, a deed was executed by the governor of Iowa, conveying to the Secretary of the Interior all the right, title and interest held in the lands originally deeded to the governor of Iowa in trust for the Sac and Fox Indians and all the right, title and interest of the State of Iowa in those lands.

These deeds having been accepted as a sufficient conveyance, the United States now has exclusive jurisdiction over the Indians and over all the lands now owned by or held in trust for them as a tribe.

THE KICKAPOO INDIANS.

On their application and under authority contained in the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048-1064), patents have been issued for the lands allotted to five Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma named O-ke-mah, Thi-the-qua, Wah-nah-ke-the-hah, Noten and Kish-ke-ni-quote or "Jim Deer", father and sole heir of Shuck-e-quah, a deceased allottee.

Two other Kickapoos, Tah-pah-the-a and Ne-con-o-pit (Ne-kah-nah-pit?), also mentioned in the act, have not applied for patents, and the superintendent in charge has been instructed to ascertain whether they want them, and, if they do, to see that they file applications accompanied by proof of identity.

Fifty-nine suits are now pending in the United States circuit court for the western district of Oklahoma by which it is sought to set aside deeds made by certain Kickapoo Indians immediately after the passage of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-363), which removed all restrictions on the alienation of their lands. The original allotments to the Kickapoos provided that the United States should hold the title in trust for the Indians for twenty-five years. The United States district attorney is prosecuting these cases on the theory that the act of June 21, 1906, did not confer upon the Kickapoo allottees any greater title to these lands than they had before its passage; that they did not by virtue of the act acquire the fee to the lands, and therefore had no power to convey such title to the grantee in these deeds. The actions were originally brought in the territorial district court of Oklahoma Territory. The petitions have been amended: first, to recast them in order to make them conform to the federal practice; second, to incorporate therein important facts brought out by the investigation of the Senate subcommittee into the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians; and third, to eliminate individual Indians as parties

plaintiff so that the cases may stand as suits brought by the United States as sole plaintiff.

A majority of the members of the Mexican Kickapoo tribe of Indians met in council on May 18, 1908, at San Bernardino ranch in Arizona, and authorized the payment of the \$215,000 appropriated by the act of April 30, 1908, in fixed ratios to the band in Mexico and the band in Oklahoma. The payment has been made accordingly, and the matter has been settled to the satisfaction of both branches of the tribe, \$115,000 going to the Oklahoma stay-at-homes and \$100,000 to the Mexican absentees.

HURON PLACE CEMETERY.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-348), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sell the land covered by the Wyandotte (Huron Place) Cemetery in Kansas City, Kans., and use the proceeds of the sale for the removal of the bodies and their reinterment and the marking of their graves in the Wyandotte Cemetery at Quindaro, Kans. After the settlement of these and certain other specified expenditures, the remainder of the fund was to be paid per capita to the members of the Wyandotte tribe who were parties to the treaty of 1855, their heirs or legal representatives (16 Stat. L., 1159).

A commission of three persons was appointed to carry out the provisions of this act and instructed in regard to the removal and reinterment of the bodies, the appraisal of the tract for sale, etc. It was adjourned on December 31, 1907, subject to further instructions.

On April 6, 1908, the secretary to the commission recommended that steps be taken at once to remove the three Conley sisters from the cemetery ground, where they had erected and occupied a building for the purpose of holding possession. One of them, Lyda B. Conley, filed a bill of complaint in the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas to enjoin proceedings under the act of June 21, 1906. The court dismissed the bill of complaint, whereupon she took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, (Docket No. 620, October Term, 1907). On May 11, 1908, the Attorney-General advised the department that a motion would probably be made to advance this case to an early date next term, and suggested the advisability of awaiting the outcome of this appeal before instituting proceedings to eject the Conley sisters from the burying ground, or taking other action under the act.

When the United States Supreme Court shall have passed upon the question involved in the appeal by Miss Conley, the matter of the sale of these lands and the reinterment of the bodies will be taken up without delay.

SWAMP LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.

Department decision of September 17, 1898 (27 L. D. p. 418), held that the lands in the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota were subject to the provisions of the swamp land act of March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3), which reads:

That the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the States of Minnesota and Oregon: *Provided*, That the grant hereby made shall not include any lands which the Government of the United States may have reserved, sold, or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore enacted) prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authority of the said act.

On July 7, 1907, the surveyor-general of Minnesota reported to the General Land Office a list of swamp lands in the White Earth Reservation aggregating 38,072.41 acres. The list probably contains some tracts which were in a "state of reservation" on March 12, 1860, as it is well known that parts of four or five townships in the northwest part of that reservation had been reserved prior to that date. On September 13, 1907, the department approved two schedules of allotments to the White Earth Indians, one of about 500 under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), and the other of about 2,700 under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539). The General Land Office withheld patents on approximately 100 of the allotments on the ground that they conflicted with swamp land selections filed by the State of Minnesota.

Department decision of December 3, 1903 (32 L. D. p. 328), held that the swamp and overflowed lands in the Chippewa, Leech Lake, White Oak Point and Winnibigoshish reservations, most of which were not "in a state of reservation" on March 12, 1860, also passed to the State, and an opinion of the Attorney-General rendered June 15, 1906 (Opinions Atty. Gen'l. Vol. XXV p. 626), is to the same effect. The department has approved lists (153 and 154, Special), embracing 17,474.67 acres of swamp lands on the Chippewa Reservation, but no patent has been issued. The State has filed other lists, aggregating more than 143,000 acres, on which no action has been taken by the General Land Office. These lists probably cover some land that was "in a state of reservation" on March 12, 1860.

The position taken by the Indian Office is that the field notes of these surveys—especially those of the Chippewa Reservation—are wholly unreliable, and that an examination should be made in the field for the purpose of determining what lands are actually "swamp and overflowed" lands within the meaning of the act of

September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519). Accordingly, on July 22, 1908, the General Land Office directed S. J. Colter, chief of field division, Duluth, Minn., to make an investigation to determine whether the lands included in the lists mentioned were swamp or nonswamp in 1860, and on July 28, 1908, the office directed the agents of the Leech Lake and White Earth agencies to assign competent representatives from their offices to accompany the field agents of the General Land Office in making this examination.

The situation respecting swamp lands in Wisconsin is controlled by department letter of December 19, 1894, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which said:

By the swamp-land grant the State of Wisconsin acquired the title, the naked fee, to the swamp lands embraced within the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, subject to the right of Indian occupancy; and while said right exists, no action should be taken under said grant looking toward a disturbance of the Indian right (XIX L. D. 518).

This decision has controlled on all the other Wisconsin reservations, the basis of Indian title on the Lac Courte Oreille, Lac du Flambeau, La Pointe and Red Cliff reservations being the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109); Menominee Reservation, treaty of October 18, 1848 (9 Stat. L., 952); Oneida Reservation, treaty of February 3, 1838 (7 Stat. L., 566); and Stockbridge Reservation, treaty of November 24, 1848 (9 Stat. L., 955).

In the Menominee Reservation 16,249.14 acres were patented to the State as swamp land by patent No. 8, issued November 13, 1865. In 1866 the governor was requested to return the patent for cancellation, but he declined, holding that the lands had been rightfully patented. A commission of two persons designated by the General Land Office and the governor of Wisconsin, respectively, filed a report on August 13, 1881, which characterized as swamp lands 4,800 more acres in the Menominee Reservation.

In the Lac du Flambeau Reservation about 18,000 acres were reported as swamp lands on October 22, 1866, and an additional 21,000 acres was included in the commission's report.

In the La Pointe Reservation 9,135.61 acres of swamp lands were reported July 30, 1870, which were approved April 24, 1871, but have not been patented, and 1,303.16 acres which have not been approved. About 2,640 acres additional were included in the commission's report.

In the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation about 1,500 acres were reported on June 15, 1859, as swamp land, the greater part of which has been approved and patented to the State. An additional 600 acres was included in the commission's report, but the claim thereto has not been adjusted.

WHITE EARTH TOWN SITE.

The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1032), authorized the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians, to set apart the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 23, T. 142, R. 41, as a town site, to cause the land to be surveyed into suitable lots, blocks, streets and alleys, and to dispose of the lots. The town-site board consisted of Charles G. Sturtevant, John Leecy and the superintendent in charge of the White Earth Agency. The original plat of survey, schedule of appraisement of lots and schedule of lots containing permanent improvements were approved on December 12, 1907. The lots containing permanent improvements were appraised at \$1,742, and were sold to the owners thereof at the appraised value. At an auction sale of lots containing no improvements, held on March 10, 1908, 14 lots were sold at an aggregate price of \$445. The schedules of both sales were approved on May 8.

During May, the attention of the department was invited to the fact that the town-site board had reserved only lots 10 and 11 in block 3 for schoolhouse purposes, instead of "one square" as required by the act, and on May 27, the department directed that the board be instructed to reserve one entire block for schoolhouse purposes. On July 6, the board submitted an amended plat of survey of original block 2, showing its subdivision into two blocks, one of which was designated block 17, and marked "reserved for schoolhouse purposes." This amended plat was approved on August 3.

BOUNDARY OF TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION.

On recommendation of this office the Commissioner of the General Land Office was instructed to determine by proper survey the main stream of Cook Creek in Montana, which forms a part of the boundary of the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne Reservation in that State. A contract for the survey was executed, and I am informally advised by the General Land Office that the surveys have been completed in the field, but that the plats have not yet been transmitted by the surveyor-general of Montana for acceptance.

The location of Cook Creek by this survey will fix the boundary of that part of the reservation and end the disputes over it.

BY-A-LIL-LE AND HIS NAVAHO CONFEDERATES.

On March 29, 1907, the superintendent of the San Juan school at Shiprock, N. Mex., reported that on several occasions a settlement of renegade outlaw Indians on the south side of the San Juan River in Utah, some 40 miles north of Shiprock, had defied the authority of

the Government, threatened to kill certain of its officers, terrorized the friendly Indians and the white settlers living along the borders of the reservation, and depredated on their stock and other property. Conspicuous among the offenders were two Indians named By-a-lil-le and Polly.

By-a-lil-le's example among the Indians had been bad all along, but earnest effort had been made to gain his confidence and to persuade him to exert a good influence on his clan. He was encouraged to cultivate some crops, to increase his flocks and herds and to send his children to school. But he persisted in his own course, and at the head of his brigand force, which was well armed, went into the outlying districts of the reservation and threatened to kill the Indians who sent their children to school or took up civilized ways. As a "big medicine man" he foretold disaster to those who failed to follow him, and vaunted his ability to strike with lightning any soldiers who might pursue him.

The progressive and friendly Indians insisted from the first that mild efforts to get these renegades to behave themselves would be fruitless, and asked that soldiers be sent there to prove that the United States Government was able and willing to protect the people who were trying to make an honest living and be law-abiding. But the office was very reluctant, naturally, to resort to any measures which could be interpreted as threats, if tact and persuasion could be made to answer the purpose.

In company with the San Juan superintendent, a special United States Indian agent investigated the matter and reported on April 6, 1907, that By-a-lil-le was a dangerous Indian if he could hold his following. His territory bordered on the "worst district of bronco Indians in the Southwest," the wilds of the Black Mountains, where friendly Navahos feared to go, and where roamed some 800 or more hostiles who had never recognized government control but had threatened to ambush a former Indian agent who wished to visit them on a friendly mission. He also affiliated with some 200 renegade Utes and Piutes, who were back in the breaks of the Colorado and San Juan rivers, where criminals and others opposed to the restraints of civilization could find convenient refuge, the whole region being an ideal country for the operation of outlaws, full of canyons, precipices and ledges which afford excellent places for ambush.

The special agent recommended that By-a-lil-le and his followers be disarmed, their children sent to school, the white settlers and the well-disposed Indians given protection, and the chief medicine men and lawless leaders placed where they would have to work.

On September 18, 1907, the superintendent reported that soon after his return from his visit to By-a-lil-le's camp with the special

agent, several of the better class of Indians from different parts of the reservation brought ugly news about By-a-lil-le's escapades and the discontent he was causing among their people. The superintendent induced some of the most influential of them to visit By-a-lil-le, have a friendly talk and try and persuade him to give up the business of an outlaw and the leadership of bad men; but the conference bore no fruit. The visiting Indians said that By-a-lil-le and his followers, who were heavily armed, bivouacked in the brush and sought a fight, and that during the talk firearms were discharged to intimidate the visitors.

Do-hi-e, a prominent Navaho who died about September 1, 1907, after a short illness, had told his friends that By-a-lil-le was a witch who had caused his illness by shooting invisible darts into his body. Indeed, belief in By-a-lil-le's malevolent power was so widespread that the superintendent said that the police could not be induced to arrest him, that if arrested there was not a sufficient force to hold him, and that no Indians west of the "Four Corners" would enlist on the police force, so great was their fear of By-a-lil-le's influence. He accordingly recommended that two troops of cavalry be sent to arrest By-a-lil-le or to be stationed near the outlaw's camp to overawe his followers and give the Indian police confidence that the Government would protect them in doing their duty.

On October 12 this matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who three days later directed the commanding general of the department of the Colorado to cause two troops of cavalry from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., under an officer of experience and good judgment, to move northward to Aneth, Utah, ostensibly on a practice march, the object being to show the Indians that there were troops within call should they resort to violence. The force was to be well supplied with ammunition and with baggage enough to enable them to prolong their stay near Aneth should it become necessary. Troops I and K, Fifth Cavalry, four officers and 74 men, accompanied by 1 officer and 2 men of the Medical Department and 3 Indian scouts, left Fort Wingate on October 23, 1907, at 8 a. m., under command of Capt. H. O. Williard. At Shiprock they were joined by the superintendent and his Indian police.

Captain Williard reported to the commanding officer that on October 27 his force reached Four Corners, about 32 miles from Shiprock, where one of By-a-lil-le's men named Sisco was found. He was placed under arrest, and all other Indians entering Four Corners that day were detained under guard. It was ascertained from friendly Indians that By-a-lil-le and his worst men were then near McElmo Canyon on the south side of the San Juan, about 17 miles from Four Corners and 4 miles east of Aneth, and it was decided that they must be surprised and captured forthwith if a serious conflict

was to be averted. Captain Williard then determined upon a night march and gave his soldiers their first information of the object of the expedition. Saddles were stripped and each man was supplied with 100 rounds of rifle ball and 20 rounds of revolver ball cartridges, and at 1.30 a. m. on October 28 the men were quietly awakened and ordered to saddle and mount without noise. The moon was about half full. The police and the other Indians with the command expected to be ambushed on the march if the proximity of the soldiers had been discovered by the hostiles, but Captain Williard assured them that the secret had been well kept. He was right. The San Juan was forded at daybreak some 3 miles from By-a-lil-le's camp, and about 5.45 the hogan in which By-a-lil-le, Polly, and other Indians were asleep was surrounded and nine Indians were captured. As there proved to be several other hogans in the neighborhood, the Indian police, supported by a detachment of troops, were sent to arrest all the inmates. The police warned these Indians to surrender without firing, but, apparently not seeing the soldiers, they opened fire upon the police, and this at once drew a response from both the police and the soldiers by which two outlaws were killed and one wounded. None of the soldiers was injured, but the horse of a sergeant was killed under him and he was shot at several times. The skirmish lasted fifteen to twenty minutes, and by that time all the hostiles in the neighborhood had been killed or captured or had escaped through the heavy underbrush.

The command proceeded with the police and the prisoners to Aneth, and the Indians held at Four Corners were ordered released. Soon after reaching camp, Captain Williard learned from an Indian who had come to the trading post that the outlaw who had been wounded had been carried off by his friends after the command had marched away. In the afternoon a detachment went back to the place of the morning's skirmish to find and care for the sufferer; but no one could be seen there except some sick Indians and several old squaws.

The friendly Indians expressed satisfaction over the capture of the vicious ringleaders and even urged that By-a-lil-le and Polly be killed because they had kept the Indian settlements in a state of constant terror, which would continue as long as the two were alive.

In view of their bad character the superintendent and Captain Williard recommended that these two Indians be confined in a military prison at hard labor for ten years, and then be sent to some other reservation and never permitted to return to the Navaho country. As to the other eight—Sisco, Hosteen-et-so, By-a-lil-le-be-tah, sr., At-city, Bis-cla-e, Tha-el-chee-nah-ki-be-ga, Cliz-e-slou-be-ga and Meleyon—Captain Williard recommended that they be similarly confined for two years. The superintendent concurred except as to

Hosteen-et-so, who, being an old man, he thought should be released and returned home from Fort Wingate; this was done.

I recommended that the other 9 prisoners be transported to Fort Huachuca in Arizona, and confined there at hard labor for an indefinite period, the time of release to be settled in each case on its own merits, considering the conduct of the prisoner during confinement and his promise of good behavior after his return home. This recommendation was carried out. Mele-yon has since been released and returned to the southern part of the reservation, but 8 of the prisoners are still confined in the military prison at Huachuca. They have admitted that By-a-lil-le had told them to be ready always to shoot the soldiers or the police if they were interfered with.

Outside of By-a-lil-le's immediate band no regrets have been expressed that the two Indians De-cla-yaze and Nah-pah-yaz were killed. The father of De-cla-yaze visited the San Juan superintendent on November 4, and said that he blamed no one but his son, who had been advised repeatedly by good people but had persisted in obeying By-a-lil-le. It seems that De-cla-yaze was more than a mile up the river from the place where the Indians were arrested, and that when he heard the troops and police pass he followed them, and it was he who fired at the sergeant and continued shooting until killed. Nah-pa-yaz, or Smarty, the other Indian killed, is reported by the superintendent to have been "an all-around bad man," and the wounded Indian, By-a-lil-le-be-tah, jr., is a nephew of By-a-lil-le and was one of his regular body guards. He has since recovered.

On November 21, the department referred to this office a letter from Howard R. Antes, a missionary residing at Aneth, complaining of the arrest of By-a-lil-le and his confederates, and the alleged "shooting in the back" of two Indian boys while running from the soldiers. On April 2, 1908, the War Department, under instructions from the President, directed Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point—an officer of long experience in dealing with Indians, who fully understands their character and sympathizes with them, and who is a master of their sign language—to proceed to such points in Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico as might be necessary to investigate thoroughly the charges made by Mr. Antes.

Colonel Scott reported on April 25 that Mr. Antes was given ample notice to appear at Aneth to present his testimony and bring forward witnesses to sustain his charges; but that while under oath Mr. Antes submitted a statement retracting of his own free will and accord each and every one of the charges made. Colonel Scott reviewed the circumstances which led to the capture of the By-a-lil-le gang, and concluded that if the Government desired to maintain its supremacy and give protection to the white settlers in Utah, Colorado and New

Mexico, as well as to the law-abiding and progressive Indians, the arrest was imperative, and in his opinion the military were to be highly commended for the humane and skillful manner in which it had been made.

The superintendent of the San Juan school has reported that leading Indians from different parts of the reservation have assured him that they were pleased with the outcome of the affair, and many have asked him to thank the office for sending troops. He has received friendly visits from even the former members of By-a-lil-le's band, including his wives, sons and sons-in-law. The guns of By-a-lil-le and his oldest son were voluntarily delivered to the superintendent, and the younger son entered school without any solicitation. The superintendent believes that there are no prospects of further trouble and that everybody has settled down to work.

THE NAVAHO EXTENSION.

Many Navaho Indians have, for generations, been occupying lands on the public domain in New Mexico and Arizona; but since the advent of the railroad, cattle and sheep men, both white and Mexican, have been appropriating all the available springs and watering places which the Indians had been using. The resources of the country depend on this not abundant water supply; so it was recommended to the department on November 8, 1907, that certain designated lands be withdrawn temporarily from entry and settlement, and set apart as an addition to the Navaho Reservation till the resident Indians could have the lands they were individually occupying allotted to them under the general law. Accordingly, about 53,000 acres in New Mexico and 30,000 acres in Arizona were withdrawn by the executive order of November 9, 1907, as amended by the executive order of January 28, 1908. The order of withdrawal expressly provided that it should not affect any existing valid rights of any person.

Special Allotting Agents William M. Peterson and Joseph G. Kent are now making allotments to these Indians, and on August 29, 1908, reported that 493 selections had been made.

TRESPASS UPON LANDS OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

In 1818 the Indians of the pueblo of Taos purchased from the heirs of Antonio Martinez a large tract of land which was part of a grant made in 1716, and received what purported to be a valid deed. Since then they have occupied this land for grazing purposes, and, as it was not fenced, stock belonging to Mexicans have also ranged over it.

Another grant known as the Antonio Leroux grant, made in 1742, covered a large part of the Antonio Martinez grant, including part of the tract which was sold to the Indians.

The Indians held their lands substantially without dispute until about 1861, when the owners of the Leroux grant laid claim to the overlapping tract. In order to get their grant confirmed by the Congress, which was done by the act of March 3, 1869 (15 Stat. L., 342), the Leroux people in 1861 acknowledged the Indians' holdings under the Martinez deed of 1818 and quit-claimed to the Indians their interest and title to this land purchased from the Martinez heirs, and also to that part lying east of the Rio Lucero to the foot of the mountains, which the Martinez purchase did not cover. The only consideration received from the Indians was the withdrawal of their opposition to the confirmation of the grant. The quit-claim was duly recorded in 1871.

Several years ago A. R. Mamby purchased from persons claiming to be descendants of Antonio Martinez their interests in the Martinez grant, and brought suit to quiet title. British capitalists are said to be interested in the Antonio Leroux grant. The government survey of the Leroux grant has been filed in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico and protests have been filed against its approval, and it is very probable that the land will be involved in litigation for many years. The Indians having evidence of title to parts of the territory covered by both grants are proper defendants in any case involving title to the land included in them.

The parties interested in the Martinez grant have organized a company known as The Taos Valley Land Company, which filed an application to appropriate water from Rio Lucero, Arroyo Hondo and Arroyo Seco and proposed to build a reservoir on Rio Lucero at a place which is claimed both by the Indians and by the other claimants to the Leroux and Martinez grants. The application specifies a reservoir less than 1,000 acre feet (in order not to conflict with the provisions of the Reclamation Service) and provides for impounding the water only during the flood season. But danger lies in the company's being allowed to appropriate water at any time, as the Indians are not aggressive and are ignorant of the law, and would in time lose their water right. The application was so cleverly drawn that it seemed difficult to show just cause why the company should not be permitted to impound water during the flood season, and the office secured the detail of R. J. W. Brewster, special agent of the Department of Justice, to visit the pueblo and use every legitimate means to protect the rights of the Indians. Before he could reach Taos Mr. Pollock, a special agent of this office, and Mr. Abbott, special attorney for the Pueblos, were also put to work on the case and a protest was filed against the approval of the application.

Some very interesting facts brought out in the investigation of this matter are outlined in the following extracts from the report of Special Agent Brewster, dated April 27, 1908:

Before my arrival at Taos, Mr. A. G. Pollock, of the Indian office, discovered a feature of great value, which is as follows: The river Rio Lucero, at a point some 3 miles or more distant from the proposed reservoir site (see Exhibit D), and on the Pueblo League, seeps into the earth and totally disappears, and does not come to the surface again for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which point is also on the Pueblo League. It rises in numerous springs, which finally form the stream which flows on. This subsurface flow constitutes a natural system of irrigation, the value of which can not be overestimated. * * *

Mr. Robinson, irrigation engineer, made a careful investigation as to the measurement of the water at the point where the proposed dam was to be built; also at the several irrigation ditches, and of the underflow and its value, and substantiated our contention in a sworn statement. He also made a survey of the pasture land (marked "Exhibit C") affected by this natural irrigation and there is a total of 713 acres of pasture, 367 acres of which are under fence.

This underflow, or natural irrigation, affords the Indians a perpetual pasture, and removes the necessity of putting up winter feed for their stock, and consequently is a matter of the greatest importance to them.

The matter of the underflow, or natural irrigation, together with the value of this pasture land, was sworn to in a statement made by Special Agent Levi P. Chubbuck.

The water has not been known, in the last ten years, to run down the dry bed of the stream below the point where it seeps into the earth, but many years ago, due to unusual rains and melting snow, it did extend a little farther than it does now. This fact was substantiated by the affidavits of a number of the oldest Indians. * * *

It is for this reason that the waters of the Arroyo Hondo and Arroyo Seco were made a part of the amended protest. These streams do not irrigate any of the land of the Indians, but the ditches to convey water therefrom would run through the Indians' land. This contention was made to offset Mamby's application, which covered the feature "for mining and power purposes," which, under the territorial law, is proper.

It is understood that the hearing in this water rights case was held before the engineer commissioner, whose decision is not in any way final.

The prima facie showing made in the amended protest was such that the engineer commissioner reserved his decision until such time as he can make a personal inspection of the conditions.

Upon Mr. Mamby's agreement not to build said reservoir in the Lucero Canyon, all protests but that of the Indians were withdrawn.

Under the territorial laws, there is an appeal from the engineer commissioner to the board, from the board to the district court, and from there to the supreme court of the Territory.

While I feel confident that the Indians' case will not be lost, should it reach the courts, the matter is of such vital importance to them that should it become necessary it should be followed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The fact that these waters leave the surface of the earth and appear again on the Pueblo League gives the Indians, in my opinion, a vested right, and we found a number of authorities which bear out this conclusion.

The application of the Taos Valley Land Company is couched in fraud in order to cover every feature going to serve its ends.

The ground that the reservoir is to be used for mining and power purposes is not honest. There are no mining interests requiring these improvements, and absolutely no warrant or reason for the generation of power in that locality. * * *

Mr. Mamby, it will be understood, claims under the Antonio Martinez grant, which was made in 1716, and which can be followed by the green lines on the map marked "Exhibit E." * * *

The department will understand that since the filing of this suit, the purchasers of the Vegil heirs have had what is known as the "Leroux grant" approved by a special act of Congress, the land court of New Mexico, which grant or survey is now before the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It will be seen (Exhibit E) that the Leroux grant, which is shown by the yellow lines, overlaps both the Indians' and the Mamby interests. This grant was made in 1742.

The special attorney for the Pueblos has been instructed to carry out several recommendations made by Mr. Brewster for the protection of the rights of the Indians.

THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES.

Last year's report referred to the sale in 1906, by the council of the Esatern band of Cherokee Indians, of 35,000 acres of land in Swain County, N. C., known as the "Love speculation tract," for \$245,000.

When this land was sold the Indians understood that the money was to be distributed to them per capita as fast as it was paid in. As the office had no authentic roll on hand, it became necessary to take a new census of the band in order to determine who were entitled to share in the fund. Superintendent Harris of the Eastern Cherokee School reported on June 24, 1907, that he was having great difficulty in preparing the new roll, and he was thereupon directed to submit two rolls, one showing the names of all Eastern Cherokees whom the council was willing to enroll, and the other showing those who claimed the right to enrollment but who had moved into the State since October 23, 1874, the date of the award of the Qualla boundary lands to the Indians.

On September 27, 1907, he requested that the enrollment be assigned to some one else, since he could not attend to that work and to his duties as school superintendent at the same time. United States Indian Inspector Frank C. Churchill was accordingly instructed by the department on October 11, 1907, to make a complete census of the band.

His report of May 20, 1908, with the new census roll and a large number of applications, was returned to the department with office recommendations on August 15, and was approved as recommended on August 17.

It became evident, soon after the inspector began work, that considerable time must elapse before the money then in the hands of the

superintendent, and that soon to be received by him from the sale of the "Love tract," could be paid out to the Indians. The proceeds of the first of the notes of Ward and Hutton, the purchasers, had been deposited with the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C., a government depository, and were secured by bonds on deposit with the United States Treasurer. On November 26, 1907, the office received a proposal from the bank to accept as a special deposit to the credit of the Indians, the \$19,662.50 already held by it as a United States deposit, and the \$36,000 which would be due from Ward and Hutton on December 4, and to pay interest at 5 per cent for ten years. The Indians were not willing to have their money tied up for so long a time; but as they realized that there must necessarily be not a little delay in the completion of their census roll, they agreed to place the \$55,662.50 on deposit with the bank at the best obtainable rate of interest until the money could be disbursed per capita to the members of the band, the bank to furnish an approved surety bond. On December 9, 1907, the bank, through Messrs. A. S. Pratt & Sons, its agents in this city, agreed to accept that amount for deposit and to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for such time as the money remained there. This plan was approved by the department on December 10, and on January 4, 1908, A. S. Pratt & Sons submitted a bond for \$60,000 executed by the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C., as principal, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as surety, which runs to the United States for the use and benefit of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians; it was approved by the department on January 8. On January 15 Superintendent Harris was instructed to withdraw the funds and to redeposit them in accordance with the approved plan, and they are now so held awaiting authority for their per capita distribution.

On February 6, 1908, Superintendent Harris submitted a deed acknowledged February 5, 1908, from the council of the band, conveying to Minnie C. Bedford for the Bedford & Stevens Lumber Company, the so-called "Thomas 3,200-acre tract," for \$20,959. This was one of the tracts embraced in the award made by the arbitrators on October 23, 1874, and included in the deed executed August 14, 1880, by William Johnston and Lucinda Johnston, his wife, and W. L. Hilliard, et al., to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as trustee for the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians. The description of the "Thomas 3200-acre tract" in this deed did not agree exactly with that in the Johnston deed, as recorded in this office, and pending an inquiry for more definite information as to the location of the land and the necessity for its sale, the office recommended that an expert examination and appraisal of the land by the Forest Service be requested. On May 9, the Secretary of Agriculture forwarded

the report of D. M. Lang of the Forest Service, who estimated the value of the tract at \$46,800, more than twice the amount named in the Bedford deed. Therefore, on office recommendation, the deed was disapproved by the department on May 20, 1908.

On March 30, 1908, Hon. W. T. Crawford, a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, brought to the attention of the office the claim of George H. Smathers for \$1,000 for legal services and expenses in connection with the case of *W. W. Frazier v. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians*; and on April 16 the claim of W. H. Hargrove for \$652.75 for surveying the "Thomas 3200-acre tract". As all the funds of the band had been deposited in the American National Bank of Asheville, Mr. Crawford was informed that nothing could then be done toward settlement of these claims, but that if the sale of the "Thomas 3200-acre tract", then pending before the department, were approved, there would probably be sufficient funds to the credit of the band for the payment of both claims, if sanctioned by the office. After the disapproval of the Bedford deed, the superintendent suggested that the six months' interest which would be due from the American National Bank on July 25 would furnish enough money to pay the claims; but before any such action could be taken the office was notified by the superintendent that both Smathers and Hargrove had filed suits against the band to recover the amounts of their claims; so the department, on the recommendation of this office, requested the Attorney-General, by letter of July 31, 1908, to instruct the proper United States attorney to appear and defend the interests of the Indians and the United States. Later, however, the Office directed the settlement of the claims on condition that the suits be withdrawn.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Since my report for 1907 was made many changes have occurred in what was formerly known as the Indian Territory.

The creation of the State of Oklahoma on November 16, 1907, did not in any material respect affect the civic status of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, because the Indians were made citizens of the United States on March 3, 1901, and the freedmen already were citizens. Under the enabling act, all the rights which had been reserved to the allottees in the way of exemption from taxation and other civil burdens were continued, and the United States specifically reserved the right to legislate with reference to the allottees and their affairs. However, the exemption of Indian allotments from taxation presented serious problems to the authorities of the new State, because, without land to tax, the counties created out of the former Indian Territory would have no source of revenue except the taxation of town lots and personal property, and such

income as might be derived from the taxation of whatever lands had been relieved from restrictions by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), or by the Secretary of the Interior under that act.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

The office and the department were satisfied that many allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes from whom the restrictions had not been removed were fully qualified to deal with their business affairs without governmental oversight, and that it was not in the interest of the Indians and freedmen themselves to allow conditions to exist which would render impossible the maintenance among them of the usual agencies of orderly government. Schools must be maintained for their children as well as for those of their white neighbors; courts of justice must be established; roads must be built and streams bridged if allotments were to be farmed advantageously and the people to have access to markets. Hence the executive joined with the legislative officers of the Government in framing measures of relief for existing ills and shortcomings.

It was believed that, in view of their white parentage and of their opportunities for education, all Indians of less than one-half blood could be intrusted with the untrammelled management of their lands. It was also believed that Indians of less than 75 per cent Indian blood should be authorized to sell their surplus lands, because as they too had had opportunities for education, very few would have any excuse for making a foolish use of the privilege, and if they did sell their land for less than it was worth or make improvident use of the proceeds, they would still have their homesteads to fall back upon and would have learned a needed lesson. There were also individual cases of Indians having more than three-quarters Indian blood who had been successful in business, and who were so enlightened and educated that they too could be trusted with the supervision of their own affairs. The freedmen have as a rule been the most industrious and successful allottees among the Five Civilized Tribes. They have always been the chief cultivators of the soil, and, having had no tribal funds, have built their own homes and supported themselves without outside aid. It was therefore the judgment of the officers of the department that the freedmen did not need the protection of the government as to their lands and that the taxation of these lands would make it possible to maintain schools for their children.

The act of May 27, 1908, entitled, "An act for the removal of restrictions from part of the land of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes" (35 Stat. L., 312), generally known as the "restrictions act," removed restrictions on the sale of the lands of about two-thirds of the allottees of the Five Civilized

Tribes. They were removed from all lands, including homesteads, of allottees enrolled as intermarried whites, as freedmen, and as mixed-blood Indians having less than one-half Indian blood, including minors, and from all lands, except homesteads, of mixed-blood Indians having at least one-half but less than three-quarters Indian blood. It is estimated that 36,000 allottees out of 101,228 still have restricted lands; and the law provides that the Secretary of the Interior may remove their restrictions also, wholly or in part, under such regulations as he may prescribe concerning the terms of sale of their lands, and the disposal of the proceeds for their benefit.

On August 8, 1908, the agent dismissed 338 Creek applications for removal of restrictions then pending in his office. The whole business of removing restrictions and selling allotted lands in the Creek Nation was discontinued on that day, because it ended the five-year period from the final ratification of the Creek agreement which said:

Lands allotted to citizens hereunder shall not * * * be alienable by the allottee or his heirs at any time before the expiration of five years from the ratification of this agreement * * *

The agreement was ratified by the Creek national council on August 7, 1902.

During last year, 2,021 applications for removal of restrictions in all the Five Civilized Tribes were approved by the department, and 24 were disapproved. In 162 cases, involving an area of 22,959.60 acres, restrictions were removed by the department for the purpose of authorizing sales for town-site uses. For some weeks before the passage of the "restrictions act" no applications for the removal of restrictions were received at the Union Agency.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

The "restrictions act" provides that the persons and property of minor allottees, "except as otherwise specifically provided by law," shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the probate courts of Oklahoma, but the Secretary of the Interior is empowered, under regulations prescribed by him, to appoint local representatives within the State to investigate the conduct of guardians and curators having charge of the estates of minors, report to the proper probate court all cases of negligence or carelessness or incompetency, and prescribe the necessary remedy, either civil or criminal, or both, to preserve the property and protect the interests of the minors. The local representatives are authorized to accept appointments as guardians or curators for minors without fee or charge, and it is their duty, also without charge, to advise allottees, adult or minor, having restricted lands, regarding their legal rights and as to the preparation of

leases authorized by law. At the request of any such allottee the local representative shall, without other charge than the necessary court and recording fees and expenses, take measures in the name of the allottee to cancel and annul any instruments constituting a conveyance or incumbrance of the restricted lands, including the bringing of any suit and its prosecution and appeal.

The act provided also—

That leases of restricted lands for oil, gas, or other mining purposes, leases of restricted homesteads for more than one year, and leases of restricted lands for periods of more than five years, may be made, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise.

On June 20, 1908, the department promulgated regulations governing the duties of the local representatives who are designated as "district agents," the leasing of restricted lands and the removal of restrictions on their sale. The regulations divided the former territory of the Five Civilized Tribes into fifteen districts, each in charge of a district agent, as follows:

Locations of district agents.

No. of district.	Counties in district.	Office at—
1	Delaware, Craig, Mayes and that part of Ottawa County within the Cherokee Nation.	Vinita.
2	Washington, Nowata and Rogers.....	Nowata.
3	Creek and Tulsa.....	Sapulpa.
4	Okmulgee and Okfuskee.....	Okmulgee.
5	Wagoner, Muskogee and McIntosh.....	Checotah.
6	Cherokee, Adair and Sequoyah.....	Westville.
7	Le Flore and Pushmataha.....	Antlers.
8	Haskell, Latimer and Pittsburg.....	McAlester.
9	Hughes and Seminole.....	Holdenville.
10	Pontotoc, Coal and Atoka.....	Atoka.
11	McLain, Garvin and Murray.....	Pauls Valley.
12	That part of Grady, Jefferson and Stephens Counties within the Chickasaw Nation.	Chickasha.
13	Carter and Love.....	Ardmore.
14	Marshall, Bryan and Johnston.....	Tishomingo.
15	Choctaw and McCurtain.....	Hugo.

The district agents, largely selected from the experienced employees who had been discharging duties of a similar character in the offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indian agent at Union Agency, entered upon their duties on July 1, 1908.

ILLEGAL CONVEYANCES.

The department has had knowledge of the fact that a large number of warranty deeds, quitclaim deeds, mortgages, and powers of attorney had been procured from ignorant full-blood and mixed-blood Indians and from freedmen covering lands still under restrictions, and the "restrictions act" appropriated \$50,000 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in suing to set aside these illegal instruments. For several weeks during the summer a force of em-

ployees of the Attorney-General and a large part of the force of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes have been sent to the offices of the recorders of deeds in the various counties created out of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, to procure the needed data; and as a result, suits have been brought or directed involving more than 12,500 tracts covered by illegal instruments of conveyance.

LEASES.

Up to June 30, 1908, there had been filed with the agency for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, called the Union Agency, 17,727 leases covering allotted land, of which 17,428 were for oil and gas production, 228 for coal and asphalt, and 71 were miscellaneous. The number filed during the fiscal year 1908 was 3,143. At its close 9,732 leases were in effect and 6,930 had been disapproved or canceled, leaving 516 pending in this office and the department and 549 pending at the agency.

On October 14, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated the following amendment to the regulations governing oil and gas leases:

The minimum rate of royalty on oil shall be 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of all oil produced from the leased premises, payment to be made at the time of the sale or disposition of the oil, but the Secretary of the Interior may, from time to time, increase the existing minimum rate of royalty to a minimum rate not exceeding $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, provided that any lease hereafter delivered to the lessee, in which the royalty specified is at any time less than the minimum rate of royalty in force at that time, as fixed in accordance herewith, shall be subject to such minimum rate of royalty instead of the rate originally specified in the lease.

On April 20, 1908, revised regulations covering the leasing of lands of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes were promulgated, the most important modifications being that—the minimum rate of royalty is increased from 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; instead of mineral leases being made for a term of fifteen years, they are to be made for a period of five years from the date of approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and will continue in force as much longer thereafter as the oil or gas or other minerals named in the lease are found in paying quantities; in leases approved, delivered or signed before the date of the revised regulations, wherein the royalty on oil is less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the lessees may take advantage of the indefinite extension of the lease provided they stipulate in writing to increase the royalty to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and leases approved at earlier dates which provide for a rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more may also be extended, on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, at any time before the removal of the restrictions.

The agreement with the Seminole Nation, ratified by Congress on July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 567), provided that of all royalties

produced from allotted lands in that tribe, one-half shall be paid to the allottee and the remaining half into the tribal treasury until the extinguishment of the tribal government. This differed from the rule in force in the other four nations, where allottees received all the royalties. So on the department's recommendation the following clause was inserted in the "restrictions act:"

Sec. 11. That all royalties arising on and after July 1, 1908, from mineral leases of allotted Seminole lands heretofore or hereafter made, which are subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid to the United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, for the benefit of the Indian lessor or his proper representative to whom such royalties shall thereafter belong; * * *

The development of the oil fields in the Five Civilized Tribes has not gone forward so rapidly during the last year as the year preceding, partly because of the business depression and partly because of the over-production of oil in the country generally. The prices which had remained stationary at 35 cents per barrel for many months, were increased by the largest purchaser in the field to 41 cents per barrel. Two new pipe lines extending to tide water on the Gulf of Mexico began business during the year and somewhat added to the market for oil, but without material advantage to the field in general, because their purchases were almost entirely limited to operators who were closely affiliated with their organizations. It has been necessary for operators to continue to construct tankage for storing surplus oil, and it is believed that the amount now on hand in the Creek and Cherokee nations greatly exceeds the 18,000,000 barrels estimated as being in storage there on June 30, 1907. A number of new oil producing districts were discovered during the year, but as far as developed, appear to be of so small area that the known oil and gas producing regions were not materially extended.

EDUCATION.

Educational affairs among the Five Civilized Tribes have been conducted on the same general lines as in the past, with the central idea predominant of an early transition from the United States Government to state control.

For ten years the Interior Department has supervised the education of the Indian children of these tribes, and at the close of that period Superintendent Benedict says:

The school work of the year just closed has progressed quietly and, upon the whole, quite satisfactorily. The Indians are manifesting a livelier interest in the education of their children than in former years, as evidenced by the crowded condition of our tribal boarding schools. At the opening of these schools in September last, nearly every one enrolled its full quota of pupils on the first day. This condition presents quite a striking contrast with that of a few years ago, when parents had to be persuaded to send their children

to school, and when the first month was usually consumed in organizing and filling each school with pupils.

The amounts which can be spent for education in the several nations are limited by law as follows:

Cherokee Nation-----	\$120, 476. 45
Creek Nation-----	83, 143. 62
Choctaw Nation-----	124, 967. 35
Chickasaw Nation-----	145, 471. 89
Seminole Nation-----	23, 788. 00
Total -----	497, 847. 31

In addition to these amounts from tribal funds the Congress appropriated (34 Stat. L., 1015) \$300,000 for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools, "making provision for the attendance of children of parents of other than Indian blood therein." This fund also is supplemented by "Surplus court fees."

A general summary of the work accomplished is shown by a comparison with that of the previous year:

For the fiscal year 1907, 312 day schools were maintained from tribal funds, 486 from congressional appropriation, and 197 from surplus court fees, making a total of 995 day schools.

For the fiscal year 1908, 357 day schools were maintained from tribal funds, 865 from congressional appropriation, and 199 from surplus court fees, a total of 1,421 day schools—an increase of 426.

The total enrollment of day and boarding schools for the fiscal year 1908, was 12,765 Indians, 54,853 whites, and 11,556 negroes—a total of 79,174 pupils. The enrollment in the same classes of schools for last year was 67,100, showing an increase of 12,074.

In the new State of Oklahoma, counties and school districts have been formed, with power to raise money for school purposes. For some time many of these districts will be hampered for lack of funds, and therefore may require some federal aid if adequate facilities are to be provided for the Indians.

Statehood having injected new conditions into the Government's educational work, Superintendent Benedict, in order to work in harmony with the state officers and bring the school system into accord with the new laws, entered into the following agreement with the governor and the state superintendent of schools:

Whereas, common school education is one of the most important subjects of our state policy and government, and

Whereas, the constitution of the State of Oklahoma declares for absolute equality and affiliation between the Indian and white races, an essential feature of which begins with affiliation in childhood and in youth in the public schools, and it is therefore important that the Indian and white children should at all times and in all localities in the former five civilized nations, be associated equally in the public schools and in the higher educational institutions of the State, and

Whereas, equality in taxation for the support of the common schools is essential in justice to all classes, and

Whereas, for reasons and considerations heretofore deemed adequate and satisfactory to the Federal Government in the allotting of land in the portion of the State of Oklahoma heretofore known as Indian Territory and the surrender of the tribal forms of government in the five civilized nations, the Federal Government deemed it wise to withhold certain of the allottees' lands from local or state taxation for varying periods of years, to the extent that the local revenue for permanent school purposes are materially diminished, and

Whereas, the policy of the Federal Government has been and is to draw upon the Indian funds of the five civilized nations to aid in the education of the allottees of school age, and

Whereas, in practically every neighborhood of the former Indian Territory, the school children are of both classes (Indian and white) and

Whereas, the school system heretofore prevailing in the portion of the State known as Oklahoma Territory, was by the provisions of the statehood bill, made operative throughout the entire State, and

Whereas, it would be impractical as well as contrary to the school laws of Oklahoma Territory (now the law of the State of Oklahoma) not to apply said laws in the plan of districting, taxation, etc., to the entire State, to the end that uniformity of public school system may be attained,

And whereas, the former Indian Territory area has been districted by the authorities of the State of Oklahoma into public school districts;

Therefore be it resolved, That so long as Indian funds and public money of the Federal Government is appropriated to the maintenance of public schools in the former five civilized nations (outside of incorporated towns) that:

1. The State, in order to secure uniformity in granting certificates, shall provide for the addition to its state board of education of one member, to be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. That three members of the state board of examiners, examining applicants and granting certificates to teach common schools, may be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative in charge of the common school interests of the Five Civilized Tribes.

3. That upon each board of county examiners in each of said counties in the former five civilized nations, one member of the board of county examiners, examining applicants and granting teachers' certificates, shall be appointed by said common school representative of the Interior Department.

4. Under the authority of the proper school officers of the State of Oklahoma, schools for the joint and equal attendance of the Indian allottees and white children in the same school shall be opened and maintained each year until the district tax levy and the per capita apportionment of state funds is exhausted; whereupon the superintendent representing the Interior Department shall take supervision and conduct said school by the expenditure of the allotment from the Indian fund, and from the government fund, appropriated from year to year, so as to provide if possible, at least eight months school in each year in every district, retaining the same teacher if satisfactory.

Under this agreement, out of the \$300,000 gratuity available for the next fiscal year many schools can be maintained which otherwise would have only very short and irregular terms.

The annual summer normals were held during the month of June, and one of the encouraging features noted was the increase in the interest of the teachers in agricultural instruction.

The following tables give the location, attendance, etc., of the schools among the Five Civilized Tribes:

Schools among Five Civilized Tribes.

Name of school.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
<i>Cherokee schools.</i>					
Male Seminary	143	119	9	\$17,377.88	\$146.03
Female Seminary	194	159	9	21,879.28	137.61
Orphan asylum	67	50	12	10,753.80	215.08
Colored boarding school	54	46	9	5,672.81	123.32
International School for the Blind and Deaf	3	2	12	279.17	139.58
140 day schools:					
White	4,183	}			
Indian	2,792			47,322.62	
Negro	1,027				
Total	8,463	376		103,285.56	
<i>Choctaw schools.</i>					
Jones Male Academy	123	112	9	19,685.37	175.76
Armstrong Male Academy	113	97	9	17,432.11	179.71
Tuskahoma Academy	120	106	9	19,544.45	184.38
Wheelock Academy	108	100	9	16,929.32	169.29
Murrow Indian Orphan Home	68	61	9	6,600.00	108.19
Old Goodland	70	56	9	3,535.47	63.13
Chishoktak	41	27	9	1,679.19	62.19
International School for the Blind and Deaf	4	3	12	755.34	251.78
Durant School	70	58	9	4,675.55	80.61
St. Agnes Mission	34	30	9	1,884.77	62.83
74 day schools:					
White	2,273	}			
Indian	436			12,685.46	
Total	3,460	650		105,407.03	
<i>Chickasaw schools.</i>					
Bloomfield Seminary	69	54	9	11,474.94	212.50
Rock Academy	64	41	9	9,246.33	225.52
Harley Academy	78	56	9	10,377.61	185.31
Chickasaw Orphan Home	89	46	12	12,774.81	277.71
Collins Institute	60	42	9	9,012.66	214.59
Selvidge Business College	8	5	9	479.87	95.97
Hargrove School	55	39	2	941.47	24.14
Tonkawa Preparatory	2	1	9	127.80	127.80
St. Elizabeth's Convent	17	14	9	1,505.28	107.52
St. Agnes Academy	35	24	9	2,589.14	107.88
El Meta Bond College	15	14	8	1,151.45	82.25
Sulphur Boarding School	41	26	5	2,080.28	80.01
110 day schools:					
White	3,905	}			
Indian	454			22,650.33	
Total	4,892	362		84,411.97	
<i>Seminole schools.</i>					
Emahaka Academy	104	83	8	9,963.27	120.04
Mekusukey Academy	96	73	8	9,447.78	130.24
6 day schools:					
White	95	}			
Negro	186			1,287.99	
Total	481	156		20,699.04	
<i>Creek schools.</i>					
Eufaula High School	100	72	9	9,551.85	132.66
Wetumka Boarding School	97	63	9	8,406.12	133.43
Euclhee Boarding School	117	91	9	10,838.08	119.10
Wealaka Boarding School	76	56	9	6,754.29	120.61
Creek Orphan Home	77	46	12	9,059.90	196.95
Pecan Creek Boarding School	67	58	9	5,619.74	96.89
Tulahassee Boarding School	55	44	9	6,059.92	137.73
Tulahassee Boarding School (orphans)	35	24	9	1,907.04	79.46
Nuyaka	94	82	8	5,934.78	72.38
27 day schools:					
White	471	}			
Indian	85			6,420	
Negro	859				
Total	2,133	536		70,551.72	

Support of schools from special funds.

Name of fund.	Number of day schools.	Enrollment.			Cost.
		Indian.	White.	Negro.	
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes	865	5,736	34,800	9,259	\$272,576.83
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus court fees.....	199	538	9,126	225	47,023.91

FINANCIAL.

The financial transactions of the Indian agent for the Union Agency have increased from year to year ever since the agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes became law, and the moneys handled during last year greatly exceeded the high-water mark of preceding years. The number of vouchers paid by the agent in the year ended on June 30, 1908, was 16,083 as against 7,879 for the previous year. The receipts and disbursements were:

Receipts.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:

Coal royalty.....	\$270,351.62	
Asphalt royalty.....	2,845.20	
Condemnation of lands for railway purposes.....	10,573.50	
Sale of seized timber.....	275.44	
Proceeds of timber illegally cut.....	199.44	
Final quarterly payment right of way St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.....	750.00	
Rent of jail at Tishomingo.....	125.00	
Rent of court-house at Atoka.....	20.00	
Rent of court-house at Tishomingo.....	600.00	
Grazing fee.....	16,804.35	
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	54,119.25	
Pipe-line damages.....	2,640.50	
Pipe-line taxes.....	32.70	
Refund of court costs.....	4.45	
Tribal treasurer's (Chickasaw Nation) unexpended balance.....	33.90	
Town lots.....	249,134.19	
		\$608,509.54

Cherokee Nation:

School revenue (board of teachers and pupils) ..	8,704.17	
Taxes on pipe lines.....	136.55	
Damages by pipe lines.....	644.50	
Sale of stray stock.....	449.15	
Sale of seized timber.....	56.32	
Royalty, stone and ballast.....	1,019.36	
Ferry charters.....	60.00	
Grazing fees.....	22.50	
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	1,383.65	
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance.....	18,673.11	
Town lots.....	93,687.94	
		124,837.25

Creek Nation:

Timber royalty	\$298. 41
Proceeds from sale of timber illegally cut.....	40. 00
Taxes on pipe lines.....	91. 01
Damages account construction pipe lines.....	7, 002. 90
Grazing fees.....	3, 176. 40
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	2, 883. 27
Sale live stock Wetumka and Wealaka boarding schools.....	282. 50
Refund account marshal's fees in town-lot suits.....	179. 32
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance.....	138. 26
Town lots.....	21, 636. 57

\$35, 728. 64

Seminole Nation:

Sale live stock Emahaka and Mekusukey board- ing schools.....	1, 407. 50
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance.....	1, 128. 88

2, 536. 38

Individual Indian moneys received to reimburse con-
gressional appropriation:

Leasing of mineral and other lands.....	30, 000. 00
Sale of inherited and other lands.....	1, 891. 89
Exchange.....	24. 00

31, 915. 89

Individual Indian moneys—royalties:

Oil and gas leases.....	1, 665, 837. 35
Coal and asphalt leases.....	10, 464. 42
Limestone and shale leases.....	554. 15
Miscellaneous leases.....	184. 54
Oil lease bonus (individual).....	12, 919. 55
Damages to crops account waste oil.....	25. 00
Refund by Treasurer United States tribal money deposit	2, 642. 54

1, 692, 627. 55

Individual Indian moneys—Land sales:

Balances taken up under Circular 187, as of April 1, 1908.....	40, 684. 06
Various bids, sales and interest.....	68, 433. 54

109, 117. 60

Miscellaneous:

Sale of town site maps.....	157. 90
Sale of lease blanks.....	6, 260. 00
Overpayments advance royalty, Creek and Chero- kee	8, 628. 92

15, 046. 82

Total moneys actually collected by Indian agent.....	2, 620, 319. 67
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances.....	. 69
Received by treasury warrants on requisition.....	707, 258. 30

3, 327, 578. 66

Balance "Individual Indian moneys—Royalties" carried over from previous fiscal year.....	144, 044. 06
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Balance "Overpayments advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee," carried over from previous fiscal year.....	2, 257. 90
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Total receipts.....	3, 473, 880. 62
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Per capita and other Indian payments:

Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1904.....	\$4,600.00	
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1906.....	9,660.00	
Payment to loyal Creeks.....	5.95	
Payment to the Delawares.....	2,358.65	
		\$16,624.60

Tribal warrant payments:

Choctaw	80,734.28	
Chickasaw	19,891.03	
Cherokee	16,282.82	
Creek	45,624.59	
Seminole	53,210.90	
		215,743.62

Payment for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands,

Choctaw-Chickasaw nations.....	198,458.70
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Miscellaneous:

Incidentals, office of Indian inspector for Indian Territory	17,443.13	
Removal of intruders.....	16,992.98	
Sale and leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands..	59,681.40	
Salary and expenses revenue inspection and collection service.....	19,364.15	
Roads	6,162.58	
Investigation alleged fraudulent leases.....	10,210.51	
Removal of restrictions.....	20,889.40	
Clerical and other expenses town lots.....	5,863.05	
Salary of agent, employees, office incidentals and miscellaneous.....	64,622.74	
Telephone inspection service.....	773.49	
Overpayments advance royalty.....	7,960.79	
Paid royalties due individual Indians.....	1,685,675.26	
Proceeds from land sales paid to individual Indians	16,206.52	
Return of rejected bids on land sales.....	12,808.35	
Town lot refund, Five Civilized Tribes.....	769.86	
Exchange	273.85	
		1,945,698.06

Total actual disbursements.....	2,376,524.98
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Deposited in Subtreasury:

Indian moneys to credit of various tribes.....	773,244.04
Sale of town site maps.....	157.90
Sale of lease blanks.....	6,113.00
Reimbursement appropriation "Leasing of mineral and other lands"	30,000.00
Reimbursement appropriation "Sale of inherited and other lands"	1,891.89
Unexpended balances.....	53,797.09
Account of disallowances.....	.69

Balances in banks:

Overpayment advance royalty.....	2,926.03
"Individual Indian moneys—Royalties".....	149,123.27
"Individual Indian moneys—Land sales".....	80,102.73

Grand total.....	3,473,880.62
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TOWN LOTS.

No new town sites were created during last year.

Payments.—The following payments for lots have been received by the Indian agent:

Creek Nation	\$21, 636. 57
Cherokee Nation	93, 687. 94
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	249, 134. 19
	<hr/> 364, 458. 70

Final payment on 56 of the 300 government town sites in the Five Civilized Tribes have been made and the patents covering the land prepared and delivered. Many lot holders who were delinquent on installments due, were notified of the intention of the department to declare forfeitures of such lots, and those on which the payments were not made have been declared forfeited.

Creek lots.—The Creek agreement, ratified by the act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), provides for the scheduling of lots to persons owning improvements or having the right of possession at 50 per cent of the appraised value, as follows:

(a) Any person in rightful possession of lots having improvements thereon other than temporary buildings, fencing and tillage;

(b) Any person having the right of occupancy of a residence or business lot or both, whether improved or not and owning no other lot or lots in the town; and

(c) Any person holding lands occupied by him as a home within a town, also any person who, at the time of signing the agreement, had purchased any lot, tract, or parcel of land from any person in legal possession at the time.

No person was entitled to purchase at less than the appraisal lots exceeding 4 acres in area, and all the other lots were to be sold at public auction.

Reports came to the department that frauds had been perpetrated in the scheduling of lots in some of the towns in the Creek Nation. The services of Hon. William Dudley Foulke were enlisted to make an investigation, and on the strength of his report it was decided, where tribal patents had been issued and delivered, to bring suits to restore the title to the nation, and, where the lots had not been patented, to cancel the schedules.

The execution, approval and recording of deeds in the towns covered by his report were suspended. M. L. Mott, national attorney of the Creek Nation, was directed to bring suit where fraud was apparent in the original scheduling and W. L. Sturdevant, of St. Louis, was appointed a special counsel to assist him. The chief method pursued had been for some one to take in his own name all the lots that the law permitted one person to buy and then to have additional lots scheduled in the names of relatives and friends, the expectation being to procure large areas at 50 per cent of the value of the

lots. Many suits had been brought in the United States courts for the Indian Territory, but before they could be brought to issue, the United States courts for the Indian Territory went out of existence and the cases were transferred to the Oklahoma state courts, whence they passed later to the United States court for the eastern district of Oklahoma. The delays incident to these transfers have prevented the final hearing and determination of any of the cases.

Lots on coal lands.—Section 13 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provides:

That all coal and asphalt lands whether leased or unleased shall be reserved from sale under this act until the existing leases for coal and asphalt lands have expired, or until such time as may be otherwise provided by law.

A good many towns had been established on the segregated coal lands and the department held that under that act no further payments could be accepted from the town-lot holders and nothing could be done in the way of conveying title to the lots until further legislation could be had from the Congress. Section 14 of the "restrictions act" reads:

That the provisions of section thirteen of the act of Congress approved April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and six, * * * shall not apply to town lots in town sites heretofore established, surveyed, platted, and appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the conveyance of any interest in the coal or asphalt underlying said lots.

This law renders it possible for the department to accept final payments on town lots in the segregated coal lands and to issue tribal patents covering the ownership of the surface, which will afford a great relief. Since the creation of the original towns, others have sprung into existence in the neighborhood of the mines, and the towns already established have spread beyond their original boundaries. Valuable improvements have been erected and it was felt that some consideration should be shown to occupants of the new lots. In the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), generally known as the "omnibus Indian act," section 7 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to segregate, survey, and schedule such other towns, parts of towns or town lots as are now in existence, or which he may deem it desirable to establish within the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes has been directed to carry out this provision of law.

Hartshorne.—The people of the town of Hartshorne, Choctaw Nation, complained that the lots within their town site had been appraised at much more than their real value. The "restrictions act" authorized a reappraisal, which has been made and approved by the department.

Dewey.—The town of Dewey in the Cherokee Nation was laid out and lots sold by an intermarried white citizen before allotments were made, and a part of the land included in the town site was selected in allotment by Julia Lewis, a claimant to enrollment as an intermarried white citizen. Before a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court in the citizenship case, her selection was laid out in lots, the lots sold and valuable improvements erected. Under the Red Bird decision involving the claims of intermarried whites, she was declared not to be entitled to enrollment, and the purchasers of the lots, being thus deprived of any title to their holdings, asked for congressional relief. In the "omnibus Indian act" there was inserted a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside for town-site purposes the land selected by Julia Lewis, and to survey, appraise and sell the lots for cash. The Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes has been directed to carry out the law.

Tuttle.—A suit is pending in the courts of Oklahoma and the supreme court of the District of Columbia, involving a part of the town site of Tuttle, in the Chickasaw Nation. which has been a source of great embarrassment to the lot-holders within the area involved. The suit arises out of a claim by Ethelbert Dowden to ownership of the land in question through an alleged purchase by him from the heirs of Aaron Colbert, a deceased Choctaw Indian. After the land had been selected in behalf of the estate of Colbert, the department segregated it for town-site purposes and surveyed and sold the lots. The Government is making a defense in behalf of the townspeople, but pending the final determination of the controversy it is impossible for sales to be made or loans to be negotiated to pay for improvements.

Lots for school sites.—In some sections among the Five Civilized Tribes it has been difficult for the directors of school districts to procure sites for schoolhouses, because the suitable land was unsalable, being included in full-blood allotments or in homesteads or in the unallotted lands of the tribes. To meet the difficulty, a provision in the "omnibus Indian act" authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell for school purposes from the unallotted lands tracts not exceeding two acres in any one district, and to sell from allotted lands any tracts not exceeding two acres which the allottees, including full-bloods and minors, wish to dispose of for such purposes.

ROADS.

The work of establishing roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations was substantially finished before the beginning of the last fiscal year, but in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations it was continued. From July 1, to November 16, 1907, 1,211 miles of section-

line roads had been established in the Cherokee and Creek nations at a cost of \$6,162.58 paid out of their tribal funds. This with the 1,582 miles in the other three nations makes a total of 2,783 miles.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION.

During the year, the agent has carried forward the work of placing allottees in possession of their allotments. He received 2,650 verbal complaints which were all adjusted in the field without the necessity of hearings. Of the 570 written complaints filed and those brought forward from the previous year, 598 were investigated and disposed of, making a total of 3,248 cases adjusted.

KIOWA TOWN SITES.

In my last report I referred to the establishment of six town sites in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache pasture lands in Oklahoma, under the act of March 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

The deeds for the lots in the town site of Randlett were approved on January 24, 1908, and were returned to the Kiowa town site commission on January 28. Deeds for Quanah, approved on March 27, 1908, were returned to the commission on March 31. Those for Eschiti, approved on December 20, 1907, were returned on March 12. Those for Isadore, Ahpeatone and Koonkazachey, approved on March 27, 1908, were returned on March 31. The commission was instructed to deliver all these deeds in escrow to the various banks designated by the purchasers.

The following table shows the status of these six town sites:

Kiowa town sites.

	Randlett.	Quanah.	Eschiti.	Isadore.	Ahpeatone.	Koonkazachey.
Number of lots.....	1,556	1,190	1,236	1,204	1,302	562
Number of lots sold.....	1,556	677	1,236	660	451	60
Lots unsold.....		513		544	851	502
Lots redeemed.....	1,343	24	74	123	63	39
Lots unredeemed.....	213	653	1,162	537	388	21
Deeds executed.....	408	161	380	137	67	17
Deeds redeemed.....	360	6	25	28	11	10
Deeds unredeemed.....	48	155	355	109	56	7
Total sale valuation.....	\$68,681.00	\$10,252.00	\$50,954.00	\$7,937.00	\$5,751.00	\$459.00
Collected at sale.....	19,931.75	2,801.50	12,829.25	2,028.50	1,470.75	114.75
Second payment collected.....	37,186.50	153.75	1,380.75	723.00	930.75	225.75
Total amount collected.....	57,118.25	2,955.25	14,210.00	2,751.50	2,401.50	340.50
To be collected on delivery of deed.....	48,749.25	7,450.50	38,124.75	5,908.50	4,280.25	344.25
Total amount uncollected.....	11,562.75	7,296.75	36,744.00	5,185.50	3,349.50	118.50

OSAGE RESERVATION.

The Osage allotting commission is still actively engaged in the work, alluded to in my last two reports, of making an equal division among them of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, under the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

Tribal roll.—On April 11, 1908, the Secretary of the Interior approved the tribal roll which contains the names of 2,230 persons, of whom all but one are entitled to allotments. A white woman who has resided with the tribe during most of her life was enrolled for annuities only. A resolution introduced at the last session of the Congress providing for the enrollment of some 37 other persons failed of passage, and unless other names are added by the Congress the roll will remain as now constituted.

First, second, and third selections.—The schedule of first, second, and third 160-acre selections made by each member of the tribe was submitted by the allotting commission on June 16, 1908, and is now being entered in the tract books of the office. The first selections aggregate 354,654.90 acres, the second 355,078.65, and the third 355,400.76, a total of 1,065,134.31 acres.

This schedule also shows which selection each member of the tribe has designated as his homestead. The allotting commission has submitted also a separate schedule showing the homestead selections, which aggregate 355,291.78 acres.

Lands reserved.—With reference to railroad rights of way the act of June 28, 1906, provides:

SEC. 11. That all lands taken or condemned by any railroad company in the Osage Reservation, in pursuance of any act of Congress or regulation of the Department of the Interior, for rights of way, station grounds, side tracks, stock pens and cattle yards, water stations, terminal facilities, and any other railroad purpose, shall be, and are hereby, reserved from selection and allotment and confirmed in such railroad companies for their use and benefit in the construction, operation, and maintenance of their railroads: *Provided*, That such railroad companies shall not take or acquire hereby any right or title to any oil, gas, or other mineral in any of said lands.

On October 29, 1907, the allotting commission was instructed to reserve from selection and allotment all rights of way of railroad companies legally acquired, including station grounds, side tracks, stock pens, water stations, etc. Lands have been reserved as follows:

To the Midland Valley Railroad Company 1,367.50 acres. This line of road traverses 111 first selections, from which is reserved 691.81 acres; 52 second selections, from which is reserved 307.03 acres; 42 third selections, from which is reserved 237.34 acres, and 35 unallotted subdivisions, from which is reserved 131.32 acres.

To the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company 1,114.09 acres. This line of road traverses 72 first selections, from which is reserved 435.11 acres; 53 second selections, from which is reserved 279.31 acres; 30 third selections, from which is reserved 145.59 acres, and 75 unallotted subdivisions, from which is reserved 254.08 acres.

To the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company 612.49 acres. This line of road traverses 40 first selections, from which is

reserved 308.89 acres; 24 second selections, from which is reserved 224.35 acres; and 9 third selections, from which is reserved 79.25 acres.

The following lands have also been reserved from selection and allotment:

John N. Florer reservation: W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 15; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 24, R. 6.

For dwelling purposes of Osage Indians:

At Grayhorse SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 15; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22, T. 24, R. 6.

At Hominy E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; lots 6 and 7, sec. 6, T. 22, R. 9.

At Pawhuska lots 1 and 2; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, T. 25, R. 9.

To the Sisters of St. Francis, for St. John School: Lot 3 of sec. 3, T. 24, R. 7; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 25, R. 7.

To the Sisters of St. Francis, for St. Louis School: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 25, R. 9.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), reserved five town sites and a cemetery, as follows:

Fairfax Cemetery: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, T. 24, R. 5.

Fairfax town site: Lot 2, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; lot 3, sec. 7, T. 24, R. 6.

Foraker town site: SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, T. 28, R. 7.

Hominy town site: Lots 1 and 2; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 22, R. 8.

Pawhuska town site: S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 4; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 9, T. 25, R. 9.

Bigheart town site: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 24, R. 11.

The area of these reservations (including the railroad reservations) aggregates 5,208.58 acres.

Final division.—On June 29 the allotting commission entered on the work of dividing among the members of the tribe the lands not embraced in the three selections or the reservations for towns, cemeteries, and railroads, estimated at 399,717.09 acres. Naturally, the best had been taken, leaving only the poorer land for final division. Some of it can not be classed as even good pasture land, but some is known to contain valuable mineral deposits. The commission will try to equalize the value of the allotments as far as practicable.

Resurveys.—On October 10, 1907, the department directed a retracement of the exterior township lines and the relocation of section corners along these lines, and on March 14, 1908, a retracement of the original subdivisional lines of survey, at an approximate cost of \$61,289.50. The survey is now progressing in the field under the direction of A. F. Dunnington, topographer in charge.

Town sites.—My last report gave the receipts up to July 23, 1907, from sales of town lots under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061). During the fiscal year 1908, the remaining lots have been sold

and the work of the town-site commission closed. The following amounts were received:

Pawhuska town site.....	\$3, 902. 75
Foraker town site.....	622. 00
Bigheart town site.....	870. 25
Hominy town site.....	4, 345. 50
Fairfax town site.....	6, 605. 50
	<hr/>
	16, 346. 00

Oil and gas.—Only a few subleases or assignments of interest, covering oil and gas lands within the 680,000 acres embraced in the Foster oil and gas lease, have been submitted to the office during the last fiscal year. Practically the whole of this field is now in the hands of actual operators, and the development of petroleum and natural gas has been going on steadily throughout the year.

During the year ended December 31, 1907, the total quantity of crude petroleum run from the Osage Reservation to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company was 5,085,232.49 barrels; to the Uncle Sam Oil Company 56,757.92 barrels; to the Superior Refining Company 2,002.56 barrels; 5,143,870.97 barrels in all. Under the act extending the Foster lease, the royalty to be paid the Indians is one-eighth of all the oil produced, amounting to 642,983.87 barrels.

A conservative estimate places the production of natural gas, under present development, at about 350,000,000 cubic feet per day. This does not include the gas known as "casing head gas," produced from certain wells classed as combination wells, which is used by many of the operators for fuel, lighting and other purposes.

WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION BOUNDARY.

In an opinion rendered May 24, 1906, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department held that the true northern line of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, defined by the treaty of June 25, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 963), was correctly run by Handley in 1871, from the initial point established by him "up to and including the 26th mile thereof," and that Congress had so declared by the act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 86); that the true line for the remainder of the northern boundary was declared by that act to be "thence in a due west course to the summit of the Cascade Mountains," as found by the commissioners who were appointed under the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 336-355), and who reported to the department June 8, 1891; and that from this point the true westerly boundary must begin and run, as the treaty provides, "southerly to Mount Jefferson."

As section 2115 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides for the survey of the boundaries of Indian reservations under

the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, this office made recommendation on July 30, 1908, which was approved by the department on August 3, that the Land Office be instructed to enter into a contract for the survey of the western line of the reservation and of the unsurveyed part of its northern boundary as above set out. These boundaries have been in dispute for some time, and the Forest Service, as well as this office, is anxious to have them definitely fixed by an authorized survey.

THE ABSENTEE UTES.

In my reports for 1906 and 1907 accounts were given of the departure of some Utes from their reservation in Utah, their wandering in Wyoming, their surrender to the military and their settlement on four townships of land in the northwestern part of pasture No. 2 on the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, where they again passed under the jurisdiction of this office.

Work was at once offered them on generous terms on the Santa Fe Railway System, all able-bodied men to be employed and their families to be comfortably provided for at no cost for house rent, fuel or water, and with commissary supplies furnished at wholesale prices. They refused, because the work was so far away that they could not take their ponies with them. They were advised to do as other citizens would, and sell the ponies if these were an obstacle in the way of their self-support; but all such suggestions were treated with scorn. Later they were offered work on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway System, little more than 100 miles distant, with the promise that their ponies should be cared for in a large pasture attached to the Rapid City Indian School and that their children should be placed in that school, where they would be within a few miles of their parents, who could easily visit them. This offer they rejected with the contemptuous remark that "work was all right for the Sioux Indians, but the Utes were 'government people' and the Government would support them."

Special United States Indian Agent Thomas Downs, then in charge of the Cheyenne River Reservation, did his best to induce the Utes to change their attitude. He had just succeeded in bringing about a good state of feeling among the Sioux, and it was particularly trying that the Utes should set the Sioux so bad an example of resistance to the Government's benevolent effort to improve their condition. Meanwhile, under instructions from this office, he had cut down the Ute rations one-half, and had carefully explained to the absentees that such a reduction was because the fund from which they had been supplied was practically exhausted, and that I was unwilling to trench on the money which belonged to the other Utes who had respected the wishes of the Government and remained at home.

To insure protection to the agency employees and other white persons in the neighborhood of the Ute settlement, in case the Utes should openly revolt, Special Agent Downs recommended that a force of United States soldiers be stationed there; and, accordingly, in the latter part of October, the War Department dispatched two troops of cavalry to remain for a while near the Ute camp at Thunder Butte. Meanwhile, Capt. Carter P. Johnson, U. S. Army, who had been instrumental in removing the Indians from Fort Meade to the Cheyenne River Reservation, was sent there to counsel with them and report to the War Department. In his report of October 30, 1907, he strongly urged a plan which included further rationing of the Utes.

No doubt, the easiest way out of the difficulty would have been to continue to feed, clothe and shelter these Indians, as they themselves had proposed. But it seemed to me that we had reached a crisis in their affairs where the only thing to do was to keep them faced squarely with the one alternative which had been held out to them from the beginning—the same alternative faced by other citizens of every race and color in this country: since work and wages had been offered them, they must either earn their bread or go without it. To parley further was only to postpone the evil day. It was hoped that even at that late hour they would accept the situation and take the wiser course when confronted with the plain choice of accepting employment or taking the natural consequences of rejecting it.

I neither attempted nor advised any measure of coercion. My one effort throughout the episode was to impress upon these people the fact that as citizens they were amenable to the law, and that the law contemplates that every man who can do so shall support himself and his family and permit his children to receive the rudiments of an education. I accordingly recommended that the President be advised of the facts and be requested to assure the Absentee Utes that he had reached the last limit of lenity in dealing with them. This attitude of the Government was conveyed to the Indians, at my instance, through Captain Johnson as coming direct from the President.

On November 2, 1907, I dispatched to the reservation Charles E. Dagenett, supervisor of Indian employment, who had procured offers of remunerative work for some of the Indians, so that he might immediately arrange for their employment if they would accept it. At the same time I recommended that the military force in their neighborhood be strengthened; that it be confined exclusively to preserving order, and that the same general lines of policy be followed which were pursued when these people were first rounded up and removed to Fort Meade, namely, that they be convinced through their

sense of sight that violence would be of no avail, and that the shedding of blood on either side would be entirely useless. The presence of a military force in the neighborhood had the desired effect of entirely preventing any show of violence or even resistance on the part of the Indians, who generally concluded to go to work.

Matters were quiet through the winter with scarcely any change; the troops remained in camp and the Indians continued peaceable. Captain Johnson visited them once a month and submitted reports as to their condition. Many of the Indians were employed during the fall and a part of the winter on construction work for the Missouri River and Northwestern Railway Company; their earnings amounted to \$1,805.40, and matters were progressing favorably until about January 1, when the company suspended. Some \$218 are still due, which the company will probably pay after its reorganization. Some of the Utes removed to the Rapid City School in South Dakota, where they were employed in the construction of fences and other farm labor; for this they were paid \$1,036.73. A considerable number of the children attended school, and were subsisted and clothed, like the other pupils, at the expense of the Government.

Toward spring a widespread desire was manifest among the Indians to return to their home on the Uintah Reservation, which was not discouraged. The matter was discussed at several meetings, until finally there was a general agreement among them to return, and active preparations for the trip began about the middle of May. Captain Johnson was detailed by the War Department to go with the Indians, and Henry Harris of Fort Duchesne was induced to act as interpreter for the removal party. On June 10, 11, and 12, authority was granted Captain Johnson to expend for—

Subsistence.....	\$4, 420
Wagons and harness.....	3, 000
Rent of camping grounds en route.....	1, 500
Incidental expenses.....	500
Emergency fund.....	500

The War Department had already placed at his disposal a number of mule teams sufficient to equip the expedition.

On June 29 Captain Johnson telegraphed the office that he and 225 Indians had left Thunder Butte for Rapid City. On July 14 he telegraphed that the wagons he had ordered from the factory had just arrived at Rapid City, and that a delay of three or four days would be necessary to set them up and reorganize the expedition for the final start to Utah. On July 24 he left Rapid City with 360 Indians, comprising the entire number there and on the Cheyenne River Reservation. On August 3 he reported that he had arrived at Fort Robinson in good condition. A family of four persons deserted shortly after leaving Rapid City and were later found on the Pine

Ridge Reservation. They were sent under escort of two Pine Ridge policemen to rejoin Captain Johnson's party.^a

COLORADO UTES IN SAN JUAN, UTAH.

Several years ago some Ute Indians left the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado and went into San Juan County, Utah, where they are accused of having caused great damage and annoyance to the citizens by stealing property, killing stock, and putting women and children in fear.

The superintendent in charge of the reservation investigated the stories as best he could, but the testimony submitted was so contradictory that the office could reach no conclusion whether the whites or the Indians were to blame for the alleged troubles. On January 11, 1908, he was instructed to try to persuade the absentee Indians to return to their reservation, or to settle down somewhere and take lands under the fourth section of the general allotment act as amended. He was told to explain to them that white men who had no fixed abode but wandered at will without any definite way of making a living, were arrested and kept in confinement, and that, though the Washington Government would regret very much to see them treated in this way, yet if they committed depredations on white citizens the President might send soldiers to remove and punish them. Complaints continued, and on the suggestion of the superintendent, Special Inspector Chubbuck was instructed on May 1 to visit the several bands, investigate thoroughly the complaints made by the white men, and inform the Indians that they must live in peace with their neighbors, observe the rules laid down for the good order of the community, and heed the advice of the local officers; and that the Government, however able and willing to protect persons who were trying to make an honest living and be law-abiding, whether whites or Indians, would take no part in the protection of lawbreakers and disorderly characters.

Mr. Chubbuck's report of August 24 shows that many of the alleged depredations were committed years ago, and that the whites were in the wrong in some instances and the Indians in others. It also shows that the Indians went into that country first, and have rights there which some of the whites, particularly the cattlemen, have not been disposed to respect.

Mr. Chubbuck suggested several ways by which troubles between the Indians and the whites might probably be avoided, all of which will be considered with a view to working the problem out.

^a Since this was in print, Captain Johnson has telegraphed that the entire band of Utes reached the Uintah Agency on October 21, and were turned over by him to the acting agent there.

PUYALLUP LANDS.

During the last year \$17,214.46 has been reported as having been collected on deferred payments for lands previously sold in the Puyallup Reservation in Washington—\$8,766.62 being payments on allotted lands and \$8,447.84 on Indian addition lots.

On February 12, 1908, the supervisor who was then in charge of the Puyallup Agency reported that a former superintendent who had absconded, had deposited to his own credit in the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., \$885.41 of the allotted funds and \$960.32 of the Indian addition funds which he had collected, instead of placing them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. It also appeared that he had misused \$246.99 of the allotted land and \$1,775.72 of the Indian addition funds. When his accounts shall have been finally settled and these sums collected on his bond they will be paid to the Indians entitled. The remainder of the \$17,214.46 was properly placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed under department authority to the parties entitled.

An investigation of the sale by the superintendent of school tract No. 2, as provided in the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 377), cast a suspicion of fraud on that transaction, and the office recommended that a tender of the consideration be made to the purchasers and a reconveyance demanded of them, and that, in case of their refusal to do so, suit be instituted to cancel the deed and restore the lands to the Indians. To avoid a suit they have reconveyed the lands to the United States in trust for the Indians.

PUYALLUP TIDE LANDS.

On April 29, 1907, the Puyallup Indians entered into a contract with Charles Bedford, an attorney of Tacoma, Wash., to prosecute their claim to the lands adjacent to the reservation and between high and low tides for a contingent fee of 50 per cent of the land or proceeds thereof that might be recovered. This contract was on February 3, 1908, approved by the department for a contingent fee of 25 per cent of the proceeds from all compromises or sales of land recovered by virtue of the contract, such compensation not to exceed, however, \$30,000, and no compromise to be final and effective until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The history of the claim of these Indians relates back to 1854, when Isaac Stevens, governor of the Territory of Washington, entered into a treaty with the Nisqually and other Indians whereby there was set aside as a reservation for the Puyallup Indians a square tract containing 2 sections, or 1,280 acres, lying on the south

side of Commencement Bay. Governor Stevens, finding the Indians dissatisfied with the size and location of the reservation agreed upon, held another council with the Indians on Fox Island in August, 1856, and agreed to a readjustment of the reservation, the exterior boundaries of which were surveyed and established by his order. A map of the survey was transmitted by the governor to this office under date of December 5, 1856, giving a description of the courses and distances of the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

The reservation was set apart for the use of these Indians by executive order dated January 20, 1857. The Indians claim that it was intended to have this reservation bounded on its western side by the waters of Commencement Bay from the southeasterly extremity of said bay around northwardly to the northwestern corner of the reservation on the southerly shore of Admiralty Inlet. The survey was thought to be made so as to give the Indians this frontage upon the bay, with free access to the waters thereof, but when the map was made it showed that there was land along the shore and outside of the reservation, arising from an error of the surveyor in leaving the line of low-water mark along the shore of the bay and running a direct line to the place of beginning.

In 1873 Superintendent Milroy called attention to this inadvertence and asked that the western boundary of the reservation be so adjusted as to conform to the intentions of the parties when the reservation was established, and recommended that, instead of the direct line along the water front, the boundary follow the shore line at low-water mark.

On the recommendation of the department the President on September 6, 1873, issued an order that the reservation be extended so as to include within its limits all that part of sec. 34, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., not already included within the reservation. The intention of this order was to give the Indians access to a mile of the water front.

In 1874 the surveyor-general for the Territory of Washington extended the government survey over the reservation and forwarded to the General Land Office a map showing the result of his survey. This map was identical with Governor Stevens's map, except the western boundary of the reservation along the waters of Commencement Bay. Governor Stevens's map showed a straight line across the head of the bay, running from the last monument mentioned in his field notes to the place of beginning, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while the surveyor-general's map showed an irregular line between these same points, following approximately the line of high water, or what in a general survey would have been a meander line of the bay. Between these two lines there is an area of between 200 and 300 acres of land bars at low tide, which are covered at high tide.

In 1889 the State of Washington was admitted into the Union, and one section of its constitution asserts title in the State to all tide and shore lands, while another section of the constitution disclaims any title to lands embraced within an Indian reservation and lands patented by the United States.

In 1893 the State of Washington enacted legislation looking to the sale of its tide lands, and in 1906 the tide lands were sold by the State, including the land lying between the western boundary of the reservation as shown on Governor Stevens's map and the western meander line of the reservation as shown by the public survey. This land, and that added to the reservation by executive order of September 6, 1873, is now the subject of conflicting claims by the Puyallup Indians and the grantees of the State, and forms the basis of the claim for which they entered into the contract with Mr. Bedford; and suit to recover these lands is now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of the State of Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. LEUPP,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the twenty-sixth annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

The progress made during the year in all lines of educational work has been steady and cumulative. Thanks to the practical policy you outlined three years ago, large numbers of Indian students are voluntarily working by the day, receiving the same compensation paid to white men for similar work, and are taking more kindly to this mode of gaining their livelihood. The attendance this year has been larger and more regular than heretofore, and many of the schools have better equipment and improved methods of instruction. The advancement in Indian education is seen also in the improved condition of the Indians generally, and in the increasing number who speak English and are self-supporting.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHOOLS VISITED.

A brief résumé of reports of inspection, made by your direction, that have been submitted to you during the year are appended, arranged in alphabetical order by States.

CALIFORNIA.

Few Indians in southern California, as you are aware, receive rations, none receive annuities, and but few live in idleness. There are 12 day schools in this section, and nearly all the children are in attendance. Of the returned students I have met here, nearly all are fairly industrious. Farming their own land and working for their white neighbors are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Sherman Institute (nonreservation school).—The large boarding school established at Riverside five years ago has an enrollment of 500 pupils, and is a successful and well-managed school. The buildings are in excellent condition and the grounds are attractive and well cared for. Good work is carried on in the class rooms, and pupils are given practical instruction in all branches of industrial work. Class-room lessons are based on practical daily work of the industrial departments, and this idea has also extended to the literary societies and entertainments held during the year.

A commendable feature is the training pupils receive in connection with the farm, where they are detailed in squads of fifty each for

periods of three months. The girls perform work usually falling upon a farmer's wife and daughters, such as general housework, cooking, butter making, etc.; they also have the care of a small poultry yard, a few pigs, and a kitchen garden. The boys are required to do actual farm work, including care of dairy herd, cattle, hogs, and horses. The products of the farm supply a substantial part of the school subsistence.

Many pupils attending this school are placed in positions financially and educationally profitable. They earn considerable money, two-thirds of which is placed in a savings bank to their credit, and the remainder given to them for incidental expenses. The boys work in orange and lemon groves, fruit-packing houses, and on ranches, earning from \$1 to \$2 per day, according to their ability and ambition. The girls find ready employment in white families at from \$25 to \$30 per month, where they learn home making; and in view of this a larger number should receive training at the school in cooking, butter making, and poultry raising, and a more extensive equipment is required in the cooking department. The girls also receive instruction in lace making and drawn work, and find profitable employment after leaving school, as such work usually commands ready sale.

Practical demonstrative work was a feature of the commencement exercises.

COLORADO.

There are 807 Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, the only tribe in the State. A few of these Indians have small patches of land under cultivation, and a more extensive system of irrigation and additional farming implements would be of assistance. The Catholics and Presbyterians maintain churches for these Indians.

Grand Junction (nonreservation) school.—About 240 pupils attend the Grand Junction School, coming from the Southern Ute Reservation in the southwestern part of Colorado and from reserves in adjacent States and Territories. Six new buildings have been erected within the last year or two, and the plant is in good condition.

Facilities for industrial training are limited. The school farm contains 178 acres, but the soil is not well adapted to agricultural purposes, owing to the excessive amount of alkali. The dairy herd, composed of Holstein and Durham stock, furnished a fair supply of milk; but in order to have adequate pasturage and to make the land under cultivation yield better results, a drainage system should be supplied and an extra effort made to get rid of the alkali.

The class-room teachers, none of whom were there on my previous visit, were urged to follow the outlines in your 1905 report and adapt the instruction to meet local needs. The advisability of giving instruction in horticulture was pointed out to the teaching corps, in order to equip pupils for employment on the fruit farms in the surrounding country. This is an advantageous point to carry on the outing system, and I was informed that 50 boys and 20 girls belonging to this school have saved between \$3,000 and \$4,000 in the last year or two. There is a steady demand at good wages for the services of both boys and girls, and the training they receive in household duties, on ranches, and in beet fields proves of greater benefit than years spent in school.

IDAHO.

There are 1,782 Indians under the Fort Hall School, and the majority of them have a sufficient knowledge of English to conduct ordinary business transactions. They are making good progress, and rations are issued only to the old and infirm. The valleys, where a few years ago only sagebrush grew, have been put under cultivation, and yield good crops of grain, alfalfa, and vegetables. The Indians are also improving their cattle, and are supplying all the beef required on the reservation. They are locating their lands in anticipation of future allotments, and the improvements on the reservation during the past few years have been marked. The irrigation system is working a wonderful transformation, and both men and women are employed on the works. Their horses were in better condition than on my former visit, and there were stacks of feed back of almost every tepee.

Fort Hall (reservation) School.—The school buildings are new, electric lighted and steam heated, and are in excellent condition. The class-room work showed progress, but industrial training facilities are limited. The new school farm contains 32 acres of well-watered, fertile valley land and 300 acres of meadow land on Rossfork Creek, 2½ miles distant. Good crops of hay, grain, and vegetables are raised, and the school has a large herd of cattle.

MICHIGAN.

The Indians residing on reservations in Michigan are composed of bands of Chippewa. They receive no rations from the Government. The allotments comprise mostly valuable timber land, and the timber is sold by the Indians subject to the supervision of the Government. They nearly all speak fair English and dress in citizen garb.

The school is situated near the center of the old Isabella Reservation, where the Indians were well advanced in civilization, religiously inclined, and now voluntarily place their children in school. The camp meetings held by the old Indians at this place are attended by Indians from all over the State of Michigan.

Mount Pleasant (nonreservation) School.—About 350 pupils attend this school. The work in the class rooms and industrial departments is steadily improving, although the facilities for the latter need enlarging if the school is to be continued. Girls in the domestic science class are taught to take charge of a kitchen and dining room and to do the family cooking, and those who complete the course find ready employment in white families. The farm of 320 acres is adapted to various crops, but climatic conditions have been unfavorable this year. The commencement exercises consisted of practical demonstrations in domestic and industrial work.

A class of pupils was taken to the institute held at Cleveland, Ohio, where, in a creditable manner, they assisted in the presentation of practical schoolroom work.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma Indians in some instances reside on their allotments, some lease their lands to white farmers, a few camp where they work. In some sections improvement is apparent in the amount of land

farmed by Indians. Both Catholic and Protestant missionaries are at work among the Oklahoma Indians.

Chilocco (nonreservation) School.—The pupils attending this school are drawn from reservations in the locality and from many western and northern tribes. The school farm contains 8,640 acres of land and agricultural instruction holds front rank in the industrial course. In addition to practical instruction received in cultivating the farm crops pupils are required to make original investigations and experiments. For example, Indian corn was procured from arid regions of New Mexico and Arizona and pupils from those sections conducted experiments with a view to increasing the yield without destroying the drought-resisting qualities. Similar experiments and investigations were made with grains indigenous to other localities from which pupils are drawn. Training is also given in dairying and poultry raising.

A large orchard supplies the school table with quantities of peaches, apples, cherries, etc., the growing and care of which furnish practical instruction in horticulture. Truck gardening is extensively carried on, the younger pupils being assigned individual plats. This gives them a sense of personal responsibility and an ambition to perform their work well, and shows them what can be grown on a small piece of land when properly cultivated.

The domestic course aims to give the girls practical drilling in cooking, sewing, and general housework, and the industrial to equip the boys to earn a living by working their allotments.

The class-room work was more or less retarded by the burning of the main school building.

This school has a large and well-equipped printing office and 2,000 copies of my report for 1907 were printed, illustrated, and bound by the printing staff, composed of Indian boys. The work was of such a creditable nature as to meet your commendation.

OREGON.

The Indians on the five reservations in Oregon are fairly prosperous. On the Klamath Reservation, which is adapted to stock raising, the census last year gave 1,061 Indians, and they raised 2,700 head of horses, 3,600 cattle, 2,000 domestic fowls, 600 hogs and 70 mules. The Indians take kindly to day schools for their children, and last year two boarding schools were abolished (the Grande Ronde and the Yainax schools) and day schools established in their stead. Both Protestant and Catholic missions are conducted on the different reservations in the State.

There are 448 Indians on the Siletz Reservation, and very few—the physically disabled—receive any gratuitous support from the Government. These Indians have been allotted land in severalty and in civilization are, perhaps, above the average. Many of them live in good houses and a number of the homes are neat and sanitary. Nearly all of them speak English and wear citizens' clothes. They support themselves by cultivating their allotments and by working for the neighboring white farmers who have purchased inherited Indian land.

Salem (nonreservation) School.—The Salem School, at Chemawa, is the largest in the Northwest. Much care and work have been

expended on both buildings and grounds, showing that the 668 students enrolled, part of whose instruction consists in keeping up the plant, receive practical industrial instruction. The school is situated in a section where many kinds of fruits and vegetables can be grown and general farming carried on to advantage, and since pupils will depend mainly upon these occupations for support after leaving school, too great stress can not be laid upon the importance of horticultural and agricultural instruction. The girls are taught sewing, hand-laundrying, and rag-carpet making, but there is need of more training in family cooking. Efforts are being made to correlate more closely the industrial and literary branches than heretofore, and with good results.

This school remains in session during July, to afford pupils an opportunity to work in the hop fields during September without interfering with their school work. The pupils earn considerable money while so employed, which they are encouraged to save.

Attached to this school is one of the finest and best equipped hospitals in the service; and the open air treatment of tubercular patients has achieved some cures that had been considered hopeless.

Siletz School.—The land allotted to the Siletz Indians is quite productive, and it is essential that the older children receive thorough training in the agricultural, industrial, and domestic branches. There are, however, much better facilities at the Chemawa school for training in these branches than there were at the Siletz boarding school, and the latter has been closed and a day school for the younger children substituted; this will be for the best interest of these Indians as well as a saving to the Government.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carlisle (nonreservation) School.—Indian students from all parts of the United States, including Alaska, attend this school. During the past year over 1,000 students were enrolled.

The school is well equipped for industrial training, and the buildings are kept in excellent repair by boys in the carpentry, masonry, plumbing, and other departments; and they seem eager to prepare themselves for self-support by acquiring skill in some mechanical trade. The work in the class rooms and industrial branches is more closely correlated than heretofore, with excellent results.

The beneficial influences of the outing system are apparent and many pupils were placed in white families during the year. Pupils who devote their entire time to household or farm duties are paid for their work; those who merely perform minor tasks, morning and evening, while attending public school are housed and fed in return for their services. A considerable sum is earned by outing pupils each year, the greater portion of which is deposited in bank to their credit and turned over to them when they finally leave the jurisdiction of the school.

Classes in native arts and crafts, under the direction of native teachers, form an interesting feature of the work.

The commencement exercises this year were especially commendable and a part of the programme was repeated at the Cleveland Institute to show other schools how the office desires commencements conducted.

VIRGINIA.

Hampton Institute.—Each year Congress makes appropriation for the tuition and maintenance of 120 Indian children. Only those are enrolled who are capable of passing satisfactory mental and physical tests and who are ambitious to become leaders among their own people. A record is kept of students after leaving school, which furnishes authentic information regarding the uses to which they put their training and education.

This is one of the best equipped industrial schools in the United States, and the Indian boy has an excellent opportunity to become skilled in one or more of the eighteen or twenty trades taught, with equal advantages for acquiring a practical knowledge of farming, dairying, poultry raising, etc. Attention in detail is given to training girls to become homemakers, the work of domestic economy being especially good.

The academic departments offer every advantage for obtaining an excellent English education, the class room and industrial branches being closely connected. Pupils, if they so elect, may devote the entire day to industrial work and attend the evening sessions in the academic departments.

Whatever of value the Indian child has by race inheritance is preserved; and classes are conducted in native tribal music, basketry, pottery, rug weaving, etc.

The educational and physical requirements governing admission of Indian pupils to this model training school have resulted in the enrollment of desirable students. The practical foundation upon which the curriculum is based and the high efficiency of teachers in both literary and industrial branches, afford pupils ideal opportunities to fit themselves for special work among their people, the primary object sought by this institution.

WASHINGTON.

COLVILLE AGENCY.

The Indians under the Colville Agency compare favorably with those of other reservations in civilization, thrift, industry, and honesty, although the excessive use of intoxicants is a drawback to the advancement of many promising young Indians. Spurred by the recent surveys and process of allotment they are selecting their lands with care, and fences are being moved to conform to survey lines. These Indians furnish all the hay and grain needed for agency use, as well as the wood for fuel.

The sanitarium.—Your instructions for the transformation of the agency boarding school into a sanitarium boarding school for Indian children afflicted with disease, provides educational advantages for many children whose physical condition heretofore prevented their attending school; and under competent medical supervision and an efficient teaching staff your dual object of improving their health and giving them the rudiments of an education will be accomplished. The attendance at first has been small, owing to the tendency of Indians to view with suspicion any innovation and their reluctance to entrust the care of sick children to strangers. It is

believed, however, that eventually all diseased children in the Northwest can be enrolled.

Day schools.—Four day schools had been established just prior to my visit, as follows: No. 1, in Three Mountain district; No. 2, in Lott's district; No. 3, at Nespelem subagency; No. 4, in Barnaby district. Many children were not in school, for want of accommodations, but completion of the additional day schools authorized will materially remedy this condition.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

The Indians on this reservation own fertile tracts of land, keep good horses and vehicles, and are in a position to earn a comfortable living. Some of them are doing well, but whisky is a decided drawback to their success.

Puyallup (reservation) School, at Tacoma.—Some of the buildings at the boarding school are in good condition; others are old and should be replaced. Good work was being done in the classrooms, and upon completion of the course several pupils entered the local high school and made creditable records. Although the boys receive practical training in gardening, little other industrial instruction is given, there being practically no shop facilities. The surrounding economic conditions make it an ideal location for a manual training school, and your new policy in regard to this school will undoubtedly create a fine institution.

Day schools.—There are five day schools under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Puyallup boarding school, viz, Chehalis, Quinaielt, Skokomish, Port Gamble, and Dungeness. The Quinaielt school is situated near the homes of the pupils, and the housekeeper was interested in the welfare of the pupils and visited their homes, teaching the parents bread making and general housekeeping. The Skokomish school has been moved to a point more accessible to the Indian homes.

TULALIP (RESERVATION) SCHOOL.

There are about 1,425 Indians under this school, and a fair proportion speak sufficient English to be understood. Each year more homes are made and allotments cleared, and they are beginning to realize that industry is repaid by good crops. All marriages are solemnized under state law. Government rations are issued only to the aged, sick, and incapacitated. Since the monopoly of the fishing industry by white immigrants the Indians have turned to lumbering and agriculture as a means of livelihood. The whisky traffic has proven a menace to the advancement of many.

The general condition of the boarding-school plant is good, and the sanitary arrangements the best I have seen at any school in the service. The superintendent, who at the time of my visit was also a physician, watched closely the health of pupils. The class-room work was good and, as far as local conditions would permit, was correlated with the industrial training. The pupils were making progress, and the interest parents took in the school was gratifying.

About 10 acres of land had been cleared, fenced, and added to the school farm, and an orchard set out. The school garden promised

to contribute generous quantities of vegetables to the children's tables. It is hoped that instruction in agriculture can be given more generally when additional land has been cleared, as vegetables and fruit can be raised in abundance. It is impossible for anyone not familiar with local conditions to realize the time and labor it takes to clear this heavily timbered land, and the introduction of modern implements and methods of clearing was materially aiding the progress of these Indians.

Day schools.—Good work was done at the two day schools, but the heavy rainfall during a great part of the year prevented regular attendance.

YAKIMA RESERVATION.

There are approximately 2,200 Indians under this agency. They own many Indian ponies, for which there is some demand. A number have small herds of cattle and grow sufficient hay and fodder to maintain them during the winter. Fifteen thousand dollars was spent during the year on extending the irrigating canal, and practically all the work was done by Indian labor. About all the irrigable land has been allotted, and fair crops of hay, grain, and hops—the latter an important industry in this section—are grown. Many of these Indians are industrious, but owing to conflicting decisions of the court, the liquor traffic flourishes and is having a demoralizing effect.

Yakima (reservation) School.—The boarding school has a capacity of 150. Facilities for industrial training are limited to caring for the school gardens and stock. The school building and commissary are old, but with some minor repairs they will doubtless answer present requirements. A number of Indian children are attending, without cost to the Government, public schools established for the education of white children. These schools are supported by state and local taxation, and the indications are that more will be established with an increased Indian enrollment.

WISCONSIN.

Indians on the reservations in Wisconsin are principally Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago. Most of them are recognized as citizens and amenable to state laws. A large portion of their land contains valuable timber, which is sold by the Indians under Government supervision. Aside from one special per capita distribution of funds, no gratuities are paid, and no rations are issued. The children attending school are drawn from the nearby reservations.

Tomah (nonreservation) School.—The buildings are heated by steam and the school plant is in excellent condition. The boys receive valuable experience in painting, plastering, carpentry, roofing, bricklaying, etc., in repairing the school buildings. Class-room work and industrial branches are correlated, with good results.

The school farm of 340 acres has 200 under cultivation, the remainder supplying pasturage for the school stock. The land is well cultivated and the boys receive practical training in farm work, including the raising of cattle, horses, and hogs. Both boys and girls receive instruction in gardening, and large quantities of vegetables

are grown. The dairy herd, consisting largely of Holstein stock, furnishes a good supply of milk and butter, the handling of which gives pupils, especially the girls, excellent training. The girls are thoroughly drilled in cooking and sewing, being taught to prepare appetizing and economical meals for a small family, as well as to cut, fit, and make all clothing worn by pupils. This department was especially well managed.

LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Teachers are becoming more familiar with the policies you have outlined, and instead of requiring an Indian boy to solve hypothetical problems in arithmetic, or study the geography of countries he may never visit, we are endeavoring to carry out the thought expressed in your 1905 report—that he “is better equipped for his life struggle on a frontier ranch when he can read the simple English of the local newspaper, write a letter which is intelligible, though maybe ill-spelled, and knows enough of figures to discover whether the store-keeper is cheating him”—by grounding him in those fundamentals necessary for self-support. Both superintendents and teachers have been instructed to ascertain the principal industries in which pupils, by reason of home surroundings, will most likely embark after leaving school, and give them a practical drill in such occupations, correlating the class-room work with the chosen industry. For example, as you are aware, Indian pupils at the Mount Pleasant (Michigan) school have a splendid opportunity to become self-supporting by assisting in the cultivation of sugar beets, because of the preeminence of the industry in that State, while those attending the school at Riverside, Cal., are taught fruit growing, and find employment on the fruit ranches in that section.

Many students from the different schools, through the employment bureaus you have established, have obtained work during vacation months in beet fields, on railroads, and ranches, and they are almost invariably reported as rendering satisfactory service; and this is the greatest step in advance made in Indian education for many years.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The study and practice of domestic science and allied household subjects are steadily increasing in favor with Indian girls, and the effect is visible in many homes on the reservations. The mere fact that class-room teachers have followed to some extent the practice in vogue in some of our best schools of teaching the theory of cooking in the class room—for instance, of teaching pupils a practical recipe in place of ancient history—has a tendency to make the girls realize that culture can be obtained as well through the knowledge of how to make a pumpkin pie as it can by studying Greek mythology.

The schools are beginning to see the wisdom of your advice regarding the training that an Indian girl should have to prepare her to be the “mistress of a log cabin,” and we have urged teachers to read and study your 1905 report, and not to foster erroneous ideals, but to encourage wholesome rivalry among Indian girls in feeling justi-

fiable pride in knowing how to make and mend their clothing, cook palatable and economical meals, keep their surroundings in sanitary condition, and not to spend all their income.

In some sections the demand of white families for Indian girls who have had domestic training in the schools is far in excess of the supply, and in almost every instance they are reported as rendering excellent service. The facilities and equipment for domestic instruction in many of the schools, especially the reservation schools, are inadequate, and the importance of this branch of the girls' training demands the employment of more instructors who can devote their entire time to the work.

AGRICULTURE.

In 1907 the Indians of the United States cultivated 227,265 acres of land, and as soon or later the cultivation of their allotments, care of cattle and farm animals, and a knowledge of kindred pastoral pursuits will determine the prosperity or poverty of many Indian people, modern methods of agriculture are taught wherever practicable in government schools. The pupils learn the adaptability of certain classes of soil to different crops, the necessity for and when to irrigate, properties and uses of fertilizers, methods of soil treatment in preparation for the seed, the necessary steps to be taken in growing and harvesting the crops, and what system of crop rotation to follow to avoid soil exhaustion. We have urged class-room teachers to keep abreast of the times, and as the women will perform a large share of the work of raising vegetables for home consumption, to include gardening as a part of the school curriculum for both boys and girls. The subject is taught in many of the public schools throughout the country, being compulsory in many of the States, and training of this character would seem even more important for Indians, as their support in many localities will depend largely on their ability to cultivate their allotments or work on farms.

School employees have been requested to impress upon the Indians the necessity of keeping cows, and for more extensive use of milk and butter. J. J. Duncan, day school inspector, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., says that the reports of visits to Indian homes show that only one cow is milked for every ten persons, and "for lack of milk sometimes babies are fed black, boiled coffee, and if every home on the reservation milked one or two cows there would be less tuberculosis."

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Each tribe excels in some branch of the numerous Indian arts and crafts, the Navahos in blanket weaving, the Pueblos in pottery, the Cheyenne and Sioux in their bead and leather work, etc., and, as you have directed, we have made special efforts during the past year to have the teachers revive and perpetuate them through instruction given to school children. The exhibit made at the Cleveland Institute, of blankets, pottery, beadwork, drawn work, lace, drawings and paintings of original and characteristic native color schemes and designs, exemplified the effort made to develop the natural artistic genius of Indian children. This exhibit unmistakably evidenced the great good you are accomplishing in encouraging the native industries, and each year shows greater progress, as superintendents become more interested and more native teachers are employed.

NATIVE MUSIC AND FOLKLORE.

By your instruction, a circular was issued discontinuing evening classes, and directing that the evening hour be devoted to exercises of an educative and recreative character, varied as much as practicable and adapted to meet local needs, the age, and physical condition of pupils. In some of the schools the older children are called together at regular intervals and employees give talks on subjects bearing directly on school work. At other times pupils listen to tales of adventure, exploration, travel, etc., and are encouraged to tell in their own way stories they have heard their parents relate around the camp fire—stories of the hunt, of prowess, and of the ideals and fancies of the tribe. We have endeavored to have the singing of native tribal songs given a prominent place in the musical exercises, so that pupils may not drop and forget the music of their ancestors. Many of the large boarding schools have band instructors and the rendition of Indian music is encouraged.

ECONOMY AND THRIFT.

As you are aware, years of dependence upon government support has not had a tendency to make the Indian frugal, and we are endeavoring to teach habits of thrift and economy to Indian children while attending school. With your approval a circular was sent to the field calling attention to the importance of having pupils practice economy in the use of supplies in class room, kitchen, sewing room, shops, and all other departments of the school. Pupils deriving money from the outing system, or other sources, are encouraged to spend it judiciously, and in no case to expend more than one-third for incidentals, and to deposit the remainder in bank. The necessity of providing against sickness and enforced idleness is also impressed upon pupils, and this custom of saving a portion of their earnings implants habits of thrift and economy.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises of the scholastic year just closed have been more along the practical lines you originated. At a number of the schools the principal features dealt with problems which pupils will face in the workaday world, and the talks and demonstrations by graduating students, on such topics as "What I intend doing with my allotment," "Carpentering," "Nursing," etc., brought out distinctly the practical training the Government is giving Indian pupils.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS AT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Your order creating health officers and dividing reservations into sanitary districts has produced beneficial results, and we have pointed out to school employees the necessity of cooperating with them. We have observed the sanitary conditions at schools inspected, and wherever any laxness was apparent have endeavored to correct it. Class-room teachers have been instructed to emphasize each day the importance of observing the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and to

give frequent talks on personal cleanliness, ventilation, preparation of food, etc. We have further directed them to explain to pupils once a week, not only in English, but also (through the aid of older pupils) in Indian, how tuberculosis is contracted, how it affects the system, and how it is spread. Moreover, the schools have been instructed, as far as practicable, to have rules (taken from the publications of the medical departments of the Government) printed, both in English and in tribal tongues, on the covers of text-books and on large cards to be hung in prominent places in schoolrooms and elsewhere in the building.

Physicians and nurses have been urged to give talks to the boys and girls separately regarding the care of the body.

Matrons have been cautioned to look after the diet of the pupils; to see that they have fruit, vegetables, and as much milk as possible, and that those who are not strong be given especially nutritious food; to see that all food is prepared in a cleanly manner and thoroughly cooked, and that drinking water used by pupils be boiled should there be any question regarding its purity. Matrons have been directed to segregate the well children, assign those less robust to sleeping quarters in rooms by themselves, and to put infected children in rooms apart from others. They must insist that all children spend as much time as possible in the open air, and have a microscopical examination made of the sputum of those who are suspected of having tuberculosis. The general health of the pupils at many schools shows improvement.

FORMER STUDENTS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

In previous reports reference has been made to the use Indian pupils make of their education and training after leaving school. While it can not be said that all make creditable use of the advantages they have enjoyed, it is reassuring to know that not only do a majority profit themselves, but many become missionaries for tribal advancement. Their example, counsel, and teaching are powerful agencies in uplifting their backward tribesmen.

Records of former students have not been kept by all schools, but the record maintained by Hampton Institute, from which we quote, shows what that great institution has done for the 1,107 students it has sent out into the world.

The following is taken from the annual report of the principal for 1907:

We have records, more or less complete, of each of these 1,107 students, with photographs and such correspondence as seems worth preserving. Of the entire number, 362 are known to have died, and 97 have passed almost entirely out of our knowledge, leaving 648 on our correspondence list.

According to the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, these 648 Indian students have been employed during the past year as follows:

Employed in schools:

Pupils at other schools.....	33
Teachers	11
Industrial teachers.....	19
Miscellaneous school employees.....	6
Disciplinarians	2
Catechist and mission workers.....	15
Field matrons.....	2

Employed at agencies:	
Agency interpreters.....	6
Agency clerks.....	10
Agency police.....	8
Agency shops.....	35
Agency farmers.....	4
Professions:	
Physicians.....	4
Anthropologists.....	2
Lawyer.....	1
Editor.....	1
Army and navy.....	8
Traders.....	9
Clerks in stores.....	7
Railroad employees.....	8
Working at trades.....	22
Miscellaneous employments.....	11
Postmaster.....	1
Laborers.....	30
Loggers.....	10
Servants.....	6
Owning farms, ranches, and stock.....	187
Girls married, and in good homes.....	164
Girls at home.....	26
Total.....	648

The following extracts are taken at random from some of the reports concerning the lives of Indian boys and girls who were formerly students at various schools:

Thomas Wildcat Alford, an Absentee Shawnee Indian, now residing at Shawnee, Okla., was graduated from Hampton Institute in 1882; taught in the Indian school service; became axman in a government survey party and rose to compassman. He acted as allotment surveyor for the Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Sauk and Fox; was county surveyor for one year; in 1894 was appointed chairman of the Absentee Shawnee Committee. He is now secretary of the Shawnee general council, which decides questions of importance to the Shawnee Nation. He has sent his three sons to government schools, one of whom has already graduated. Besides his other duties he maintains a model farm.

David Brewer, a full-blood Puyallup Indian, was educated at Forest Grove Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg. He secured an appointment in the Indian school service and was later assigned as disciplinarian at Chemawa Indian School, Oregon. He faithfully performed his duties there until his death in the early part of 1908. He married an educated full-blood Indian, educated his children, and besides bequeathing them the heritage of a good name, and a well-spent life in the service of his Indian brothers, he left them a large, well-improved farm.

Barney Howard, a Sacaton Indian, graduate of Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, is now proprietor of a model bakery at Sacaton, Ariz.

Antonito Azul, son of the present chief of the Pima Indians, at the age of 30 years came East to school, bringing with him his own son, his nephew, and several of the leading young people of his tribe. He entered Hampton Institute with his young tribesmen, graduated, and returned to his tribe, and has since been devoting his life to the betterment of his people. The improvement in house construction of the Pimas may be attributed in a goodly measure to the training this little band received at Hampton.

George W. Elliott, a former Haskell Institute pupil, is now employed by the Santa Fe Railroad as agent at Jansen, Cal., and is giving satisfaction in his work. He is married, and leading an honest, useful life.

Ella Alderete, a graduate of Haskell Institute, is head nurse at Leavenworth (Kans.) Hospital, with several trained nurses under her charge. She received her elementary training in nursing at Haskell.

Many of the returned students are doing fairly well. There are, of course, exceptions reported, but the influences for good predomi-

nate. A large number have appreciated the opportunities you have opened up for finding work for the Indians, and are putting to practical use the industrial training received in the government schools.

INSTITUTES.

The latter part of June the general Indian school service institute was held at Cleveland, Ohio, coincident with the annual convention of the National Educational Association.

In addition to the reading of papers by persons prominently connected with educational work, a special feature of the institute was a partial reproduction of the commencement exercises at the Carlisle School, with a view to showing the Indian workers how the office desires these exercises conducted. Elizabeth Penny, of the class of 1908, delivered an oration entitled "My People," in which she recited the history and explained the customs of her tribe (Nez Percé). Her talk was illustrated by six Indians in costume, who sang native songs and performed various ceremonies of the tribe. The exercise formed a striking contrast between the old camp life and that of a government school graduate, and proved so interesting and instructive that it was repeated at a subsequent session, by request of the audience.

Demonstration lessons were presented with classes of Indian children from the Mount Pleasant Indian School in Michigan. Superintendent Thomas J. Jackson of the Nett Lake School in Minnesota, with the aid of a small store on the platform, conducted by the pupils, demonstrated how he teaches arithmetic and business methods in the class room by having pupils make purchases and sales of articles in daily use. The pupils alternate in managing the store and making the proper entries in the books. Alice M. Kingcade, principal teacher at the Mount Pleasant Indian School, gave a demonstration lesson on the "Sugar beet," an important industry in that State, giving practical information concerning its culture. She illustrated how lessons on such subjects may be made the basis of work in language, spelling, writing, arithmetic, etc., thus correlating the literary and industrial branches and adapting the instruction to local conditions.

Mrs. Angel De Cora Deitz, instructor in native art at the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania, with the aid of pupils, gave practical demonstrations in rug weaving. Native looms were set up, and while the children were engaged in weaving, she explained how original Indian designs may be applied to the manufacture of rugs of Persian weave, and how this aboriginal art may be revived and perpetuated through instruction in the school.

A large part of the Indian exhibit from the Jamestown Exposition, supplemented with specimens of class room and industrial work of various Indian schools, was exhibited at Cleveland. There were also exhibited many specimens of the native industries of the Indian, consisting of blankets, rugs, baskets, pottery, beaded belts, purses, and moccasins, with drawn work, lace work, etc. The exhibit attracted marked attention.

A local institute was conducted on the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., and a number of district meetings on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, S. Dak.

RÉSUMÉ.

A large part of the year was spent in the field assisting teachers to carry out your instructions to specialize the work to fit local conditions and to adapt it to meet the immediate and practical needs of pupils. From personal observation made during visits to the reservations it is safe to say that the general condition of the Indian has improved far more in the last three years than in any previous three years, and the outlook for continued advancement is decidedly encouraging.

While steady progress in methods and results is noticeable in all branches of educational work, there is still room for improvement. As you are aware, each year a large number of teachers inexperienced in Indian educational work enter the service, many of whom do not readily grasp the difference in heredity between the white and the Indian child and fail to realize that methods employed in instructing the former must necessarily be modified in educating the latter. This inaptitude is particularly noticeable in those assigned to nonreservation schools, where they do not have an opportunity to observe and study at first hand the home life and environment of the Indian child. To overcome this as far as possible, teachers have been urged to study the individual characteristics of their pupils, and while developing the mind and training the hand, not to lose sight of the importance of making the development of character the foundation of all their efforts. It is difficult to obtain the desired standard of efficiency, because of the constant change in the personnel of the schools, and it is obvious that greater progress would be made if a more permanent force could be retained.

During our visits to the reservations we have endeavored to promote your policy of maintaining close relations between the home and the school, especially the little day school situated in or near the camps and pueblos. Employees have been urged to make frequent visits to homes of pupils, gain the confidence of their parents, impress upon them the importance of observing the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and assist them in every way possible, so that the training the children receive may be lasting. It is hoped that your policy to establish day schools in every section where there are sufficient children to justify them will be consummated as rapidly as possible, for, as I believe you have stated, the day schools not only lay the foundation of the Indian child's education, but are powerful factors in civilizing the adult Indian who has never attended school.

The application of your ideas and suggestions has resulted in the much-desired impetus to the school work and has been the means of giving the Indian child an education better adapted to his present needs. You have no doubt observed that the returned students as well as the adult Indians are taking advantage of the opportunities you have opened up for them to work and support themselves.

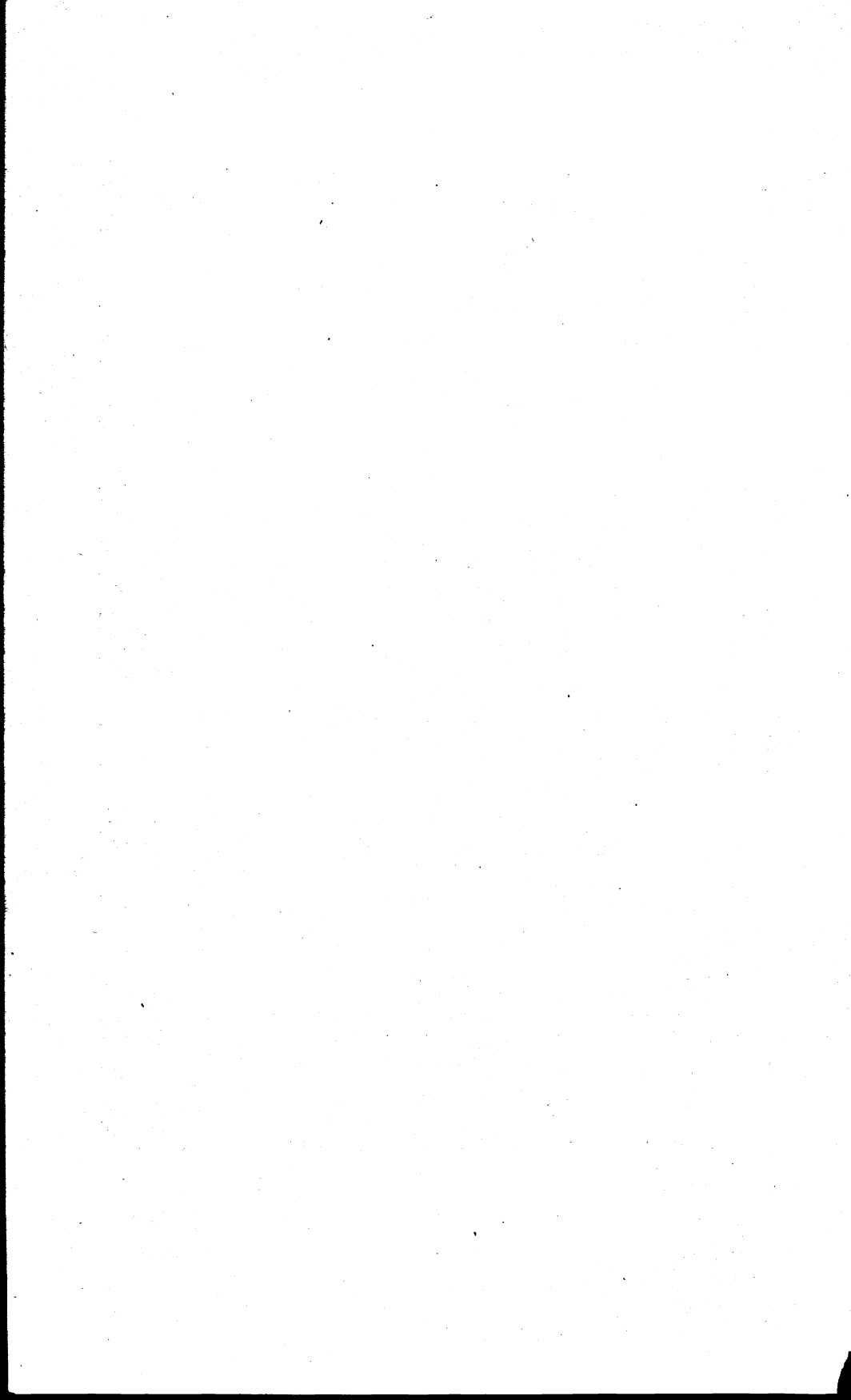
In presenting this report, permit me to express my appreciation of the practical direction and encouragement which I have always received from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ESTELLE REEL,

Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ended October 31, 1908.

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 United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	\$1,500,600.00	\$75,030.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062		
Blackfeet Reservation, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 20, 1906	34	80	806,519.00	32,260.76
Cherokee asylum fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	354	273,909.50	10,956.38
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	51,334.47	2,566.72
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do.....	21	70	652,937.74	32,646.88
Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	21	70	362,821.38	18,141.07
Cherokee and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.....	do.....	21	70	504,299.40	25,214.97
Chickasaw national fund.....	Mar. 31, 1891	26	1024	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	242,716.00	12,135.80
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	5,803,231.38	290,161.57
Choctaw school fund.....	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17		
Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	June 27, 1902	32	400	6,614.05	330.70
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Crow fund.....	May 27, 1902	32	249	39,710.69	1,985.53
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	do.....	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1027	390,257.92	11,707.73
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	2,472,946.15	123,647.31
Kickapoo general fund.....	Aug. 27, 1892	28	888	6,614.05	330.70
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	74,649.23	2,985.97
Klamath fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	672	52,717.15	2,108.69
Menominee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	45,705.49	2,285.27
Menominee log fund.....	do.....	21	70	90,044.03	4,502.20
Nez Percé of Idaho fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	328	5,719.35	285.97
Omaha fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	367	315,000.00	15,750.00
Osage fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	153,039.38	7,651.97
Osage school fund.....	June 12, 1890	26	146	1,991,791.74	99,589.59
Oto and Missouri fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	2,951.13	147.56
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	341,583.99	17,079.20
Ponca fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	36	8,388,102.39	419,405.12
Potawatomi education fund.....	May 9, 1872	17	91		
Potawatomi general fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	292	119,911.53	5,995.58
Potawatomi mills fund.....	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344		
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	348,955.97	17,447.79
Round Valley general fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	399,939.47	19,996.97
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	70,000.00	3,500.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	76,967.44	3,848.37
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	89,501.91	4,475.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	do.....	21	70	17,346.29	867.31
Seminole.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	214,533.45	8,581.34
Seminole general fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	13,088.68	654.43
Seminole school fund.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	200,000.00	10,000.00
Seneca of New York.....	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	800,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshoni and Bannock fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	12,164.96	608.25
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	331	38,603.93	1,930.20
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 13, 1891	26	749	105,961.81	5,288.09
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	500,000.00	25,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Mar. 21, 1866	14	757	70,000.00	3,500.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	July 1, 1898	30	568	500,000.00	25,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	118,050.00	5,902.50
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	8,950.00	4,347.50
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	36,771.83	1,838.59
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	19,302.99	965.15
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	2,789,797.88	139,489.89
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	989	605,959.17	30,297.95
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1881	16	405	71,571.66	3,578.58

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 United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol- ume.	Page.		
Uinta and White River Ute fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	\$19,173.93	\$958.69
Umatilla general fund.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	177	276,042.79	13,802.14
Umatilla school fund.....	do	22	177	36,740.27	1,837.01
Ute 4 per cent fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	500,000.00	25,000.00
Winnabago.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	804,909.17	40,245.46
Yankton Sioux fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	335	78,340.41	3,917.02
	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	450,709.26	22,535.46
Total.....				37,306,969.06	1,830,829.96

Changes in funds held by the Government in lieu of investment.

DECREASE.

Apache, Kiowa and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	\$40,367.78
Cherokee national fund.....	4,000.00
Chickasaw national fund.....	186,255.61
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	14,260.30
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	36,946.35
Iowa fund.....	47,837.90
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	4,512.41
Klamath fund.....	35,000.00
Menominee log fund.....	323,899.74
Potawatomi education fund.....	26.49
Potawatomi general fund.....	116.66
Potawatomi mills fund.....	135.78
Sac and Fox of Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	101,627.18
Siletz general fund.....	1,206.36
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	5,186.30
Yankton Sioux fund.....	29,298.74
Total.....	830,677.60

INCREASE.

Cherokee orphan fund.....	18,673.11
Cherokee school fund.....	8,895.51
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	755,819.94
Creek general fund.....	15.20
Omaha fund.....	809.26
Osage fund.....	5,069.05
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	6,050.70
Round Valley general fund.....	3,598.95
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	55.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	453.58
Umatilla general fund.....	3,438.02
Total.....	802,878.32
Net decrease.....	27,799.28

Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1908.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand Nov. 1, 1907.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand Nov. 1, 1908.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 20, 1906	34	80	\$846,886.78	\$249,026.40	\$289,394.18	\$806,519.00
	June 5, 1906	34	213				
	June 23, 1906	34	550				
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,035	65,000.00		65,000.00	65,000.00
Chippewa and Turtle Mountain band.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	194	640,800.00		267,550.00	373,250.00
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	July 1, 1892	27	63	181,608.26	45,134.87	100.00	226,643.13
	July 1, 1898	30	503				
	Apr. 5, 1904	33	352				
Crow ceded lands, Mont.....	do.....	33	319	84,167.68	40,252.96	14,374.73	110,045.91
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	do.....	33	319	87,585.80	37,932.17	31,745.00	93,772.97
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	303	100,000.00			100,000.00
Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg.....	Apr. 28, 1904	33	569	6,165.72	3.29	1,245.79	4,923.22
Klamath River Reservation, Oreg.....	June 17, 1892	27	52	24,882.52	112.58	114.14	24,860.96
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	May 30, 1908	35	564		100,000.00		100,000.00
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	4,205.00	20,810.23	1,364.34	23,650.89
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 10, 1872	17	391	340,774.73	1,469.48	660.22	341,583.99
	Aug. 7, 1882	22	341				
	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208				
Oto and Missouriia.....	(Sept. 20, 1865	14	687	348,955.97			348,955.97
Osage, Okla.....	July 15, 1870	16	362	8,383,033.34	5,069.05		8,388,102.39
Pawnee, Okla.....	Apr. 10, 1876	19	28	399,939.47			399,939.47
Payment to Indians of Colville Reservation.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,050	300,000.00	300,000.00	60,000.00	540,000.00
	Apr. 8, 1908	35	96				
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	513,155.69	108,963.97	189,127.59	432,992.07
Rosebud Reservation.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1,230	165,000.00			165,000.00
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	403,656.43	87,716.01	42,020.50	449,351.94
Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	819	14,078.71			14,078.71
Sioux allotted lands.....	Mar. 19, 1906	34	78	670.00			670.00
Southern Ute Reservation.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	103,274.83	8,809.55	5,022.46	107,061.92
Spokane Reservation.....	May 29, 1908	35	460		5,000.00		5,000.00
Sulphur Springs Reservation:							
Choctaw Nation.....	July 1, 1902	32	655	19,190.55			19,190.55
Chickasaw Nation.....	do.....			6,396.85			6,396.85
Shawnee school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	362		1,700.00		1,700.00
Timber, cemetery site, La Pointe Chippewa, Wis.....	do.....	34	382	3,447.37	718.49	1,072.99	3,092.87
Umatilla.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	177	309,345.04	5,146.77	1,078.75	313,413.06
Uintah and White River Ute Reservation.....	May 24, 1888	25	157	19,173.93			19,173.93
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	(May 27, 1902	82	263	64,654.33	12,670.08		77,324.41
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,069				
	Mar. 2, 1895	28	294				
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	294	110,358.84	63,665.82	69,221.74	104,802.92
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	-1,016	61,125.09	30,956.47		92,081.56
Winnebago.....	Feb. 21, 1863	12	658	18,699.61			18,699.61

Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1908—Continued.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand Nov. 1, 1907.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand Nov. 1, 1908.
		Vol.	Page.				
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Co.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	-----	\$108,750.00	-----	\$108,750.00
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. and S. Dak.....	May 29, 1908	35	463	-----	225,000.00	-----	225,000.00
Quapaw school lands	Mar. 3, 1903	32	99	-----	20,000.00	\$11,056.79	8,943.21
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	\$13,626,232.54	1,478,908.19	985,149.22	14,119,991.51

Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated bands.....			\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	\$96,929.63			\$489.12	97,418.75
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	50,000.00		35,000.00		85,000.00
Cheyenne River Sioux.....				58,570.41	58,570.41
Cherokee.....	77,146.24			110,249.11	187,395.35
Chickasaw.....	22,751.10			64,428.77	87,179.87
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth).....		\$4,000.00		155.77	4,155.77
Chippewa of Minnesota.....	237,457.27	240,000.00			477,457.27
Chippewa of Red Lake.....				235.91	235.91
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			7,000.00	915.01	7,915.01
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band.....			13,000.00		13,000.00
Choctaw.....	10,313.05	10,520.00		481,026.15	501,859.20
Coeur d'Alène.....		3,500.00		6,850.92	10,350.92
Colville.....				10,934.90	10,934.90
Creek.....	123,646.54			45,000.17	168,646.71
Crow.....	397.82	6,000.00	8,000.00	47,033.49	61,431.31
Crow Creek Sioux.....	2,765.51			1,282.50	4,048.01
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....			7,000.00		7,000.00
Eastern Cherokee Indians.....				400.00	400.00
Fort Hall Indians.....	4,000.00	6,000.00	30,000.00	191.00	40,191.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.....			225,000.00		225,000.00
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.....	10,956.38			22,785.51	33,741.89
Indians of Flathead Agency.....			9,000.00	25,620.14	34,620.14
Indians of Fort Apache Agency.....				16,720.94	16,720.94
Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation.....			20,000.00	4,524.50	24,524.50
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....			20,000.00	15,791.73	35,791.73
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....			50,000.00	3,907.83	53,907.83
Indians of Klamath Agency.....	17,500.00		8,000.00	90.00	25,590.00
Indians of San Carlos Agency.....				34,050.56	34,050.56
Iowa.....	6,552.43				6,552.43
Kansas.....			1,500.00		1,500.00
Kickapoo (Kansas).....	4,502.20				4,502.20
Kickapoo (Oklahoma).....	587.12		2,000.00		2,587.12
Lower Brulé Sioux.....				7,607.50	7,607.50
Makah.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Mescalero Apache.....				8,108.76	8,108.76
Menominee.....	118,344.02				118,344.02
Mission Indians in California.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Molels.....		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Percé Indians in Idaho.....				3.65	3.65
Nez Percé, Joseph's Band.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....		99,000.00			99,000.00
Northern Indians in California.....			10,000.00		10,000.00
Omaha.....	18,759.90			3,254.83	22,014.73
Osage.....	424,982.41			398,178.56	823,160.97
Oto and Missouria.....	25,109.31			2,825.71	27,935.02
Pawnee.....	19,993.64	47,100.00		85.50	67,179.14
Pima.....			40,000.00		40,000.00
Pine Ridge Sioux.....				650.50	650.50
Ponca.....	3,500.00		9,000.00	952.85	13,452.85
Potawatomi.....	9,204.72	9,037.90			18,242.62
Palute in southern Utah.....			15,500.00		15,500.00
Quapaw.....		1,500.00		171.11	1,671.11
Quinalt and Quileute.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Rosebud Sioux.....				25,680.83	25,680.83
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	11,013.20	35,280.20			46,293.40
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa.....	1,930.20	15,719.80		201.56	17,851.56
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	333.22				333.22
Seminole (Oklahoma).....	75,000.00	28,500.00		1,413.44	104,913.44
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	4,347.50				4,347.50
Seneca, New York.....		11,902.50		2,410.52	14,313.02
Shoshoni and Arapaho in Wyoming.....				10,141.79	10,141.79
Shoshoni and Bannock.....		11,000.00			11,000.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....			12,000.00		12,000.00
Sioux of Standing Rock.....				48,332.03	48,332.03
Sioux, Yankton.....		35,000.00		2,280.58	37,280.58
Sioux of Devils Lake.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Sioux of different tribes.....	143,846.71	797,000.00			940,846.71
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	35,146.66			52.50	35,199.16
Six Nations of New York.....		4,500.00			4,500.00
Spokan.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Stockbridge.....	3,635.62				3,635.62
Tongue River Indians.....				1,800.48	1,800.48
Tule River.....				2,071.50	2,071.50

Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Cont'd.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian mon- eys, proceeds of labor, and miscellane- ous.	Total.
Ute, confederated bands of.....	\$75,000.00	\$53,740.00	.....	.....	\$128,740.00
Uinta.....	959.32	.....	.....	\$11,659.99	12,619.31
Wallaalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla...	15,370.34	.....	\$3,000.00	1,275.80	19,646.14
Warm Spring Indians, Oregon.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	120.00	4,120.00
Western Shoshoni Indians, Nevada.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	2,745.00	10,745.00
Winnebago.....	.....	44,162.47	.....	1,188.25	45,350.72
Yakima and other tribes.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	7,637.88	12,637.88
Total.....	1,651,982.06	1,468,462.87	581,000.00	1,492,105.56	5,193,550.49

Present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations indefinite as to time. ^a	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States at 5 per cent. ^b
Chectaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Article 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; article 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; article 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, p. 213; 7, p. 235.		\$9,600.00	
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Article 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; article 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, p. 212; 7, p. 236; 7, p. 614.		920.00	
Cœur d'Alène.....	Employees as per eleventh article of the agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.			\$3,500.00		
Molel.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855....	12, p. 982....	3,000.00		
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877....	Estimated.....	19, p. 256....	90,000.00		
Do.....	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	do.....	15, p. 658....	9,000.00		
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857....	11, p. 729....		30,000.00	
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do.....	11, p. 729....	10,000.00		
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of 2 blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of 2 strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.	11, p. 729....	500.00		
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	Estimated.....	11, p. 730....	1,200.00		
Potawatomi.	Permanent annuity in money.....	Aug. 3, 1795.....	7, p. 51.....		357.80	\$7,156.00
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1809.....	7, p. 114.....		178.90	3,578.00
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 2, 1818.....	7, p. 185.....		894.50	17,890.00
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1828.....	7, p. 317.....		715.60	14,312.00
Do.....	Permanent annuities.....	July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 330.....		5,724.77	114,495.40
Do.....	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	7, p. 318; 7, p. 321.		1,008.99	20,179.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 320.....		50.00	1,000.00
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	7, p. 318; 9, p. 855.		107.34	2,146.00
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.	7, p. 425....	1,500.00		
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804....	7, p. 85.....		1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837....	7, p. 541....		10,000.00	200,000.00

^a These amounts are now allowed, but are liable to be discontinued.

^b This covers both amounts held in trust at 5 per cent and amounts which, if invested at 5 per cent, would produce permanent annuities.

Present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations indefinite as to time.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States at 5 per cent.
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842.....	7, p. 596.....		\$40,000.00	\$800,000.00
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	12, p. 1172.....	\$200.00		
Seminole.....	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.....	\$25,000 annual annuity.....	11, p. 702.....		25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.....	Support of schools, etc.....	14, p. 747.....		3,500.00	70,000.00
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Feb. 19, 1831.....	4, p. 442.....		6,000.00	120,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.....	Act of June 27, 1846.....	9, p. 35.....		3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.....	do.....	9, p. 35.....		2,152.50	43,050.00
Shoshoni and Bannock:						
Shoshoni.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 676.....	5,000.00		
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	15, p. 676.....	1,000.00		
Bannock.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	15, p. 676.....	5,000.00		
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.....	7, p. 46.....		4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 638.....	1,600.00		
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	15, p. 638.....	10,400.00		
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.....	do.....	19, p. 256.....	500,000.00		
Do.....	Interest on \$2,789,797.88, at 5 per cent, section 17, act of Mar. 2, 1889.....	do.....	25, p. 895.....		139,489.89	2,789,797.88
Tabeguache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 627.....	220.00		
Do.....	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.....	do.....	15, p. 622.....	8,520.00		
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.....	do.....	15, p. 622.....	30,000.00		
Winnebago.....	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum.....	Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.....	7, p. 546; 12, p. 628.....		40,245.45	804,909.17
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	July 15, 1870.....	16, p. 335.....		3,917.02	78,340.41
				680,640.00	329,112.76	5,771,855.46

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell (Under Phoenix School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	<i>Acres.</i> 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33 p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River ^a (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawia, Cocopa, ^d Mohave.	<i>b</i> 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbrenño, and Mogollon Apache.	<i>b</i> 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876 Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	<i>c</i> 22,391	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	357,120	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai) (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	<i>b</i> 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui) (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui).	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Navaho ^e (Under Leupp, Moqui, Navaho, Western Navaho, and San Juan schools.) Tribe: Navaho.	9,586,323	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, 1905, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 82,560 acres were added. Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Papago (Under farmer.) Tribe: Papago.	<i>c</i> 27,566	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	<i>f</i> 46,720	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbrenño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	<i>b</i> 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 27, 1902.
Walapai (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,880	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, and May 14, 1900.
Total	17,025,609	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	330	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted.
Hupa Valley (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sernalton, and Tishtanatan.	<i>b</i> 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

^a Partly in California.
^b Outboundaries surveyed.
^c Surveyed.

^d Not on reservation.
^e Partly in New Mexico.
^f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Cahuilla, Martinez, Mesa Grande, Pala, Potrero, and Soboba schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	<i>Acres.</i> 187,958	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193.) 3,742.45 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 325-333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1015-1022). And the deeds have been recorded in misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallaki, and Yuki.	<i>a</i> 32,282	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (Letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.) (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.)
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, ^c Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ^c	<i>b</i> 46,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	<i>a</i> 45,889	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Total.....	414,061	
COLORADO.		
Ute <i>d</i> (Under Fort Lewis and Southern Ute schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminanche Ute.	483,750	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 28, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 357, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminanche Utes.
Total.....	483,750	
IDAHO.		
Cœur d'Alène..... (Under superintendent.) Tribes: Cœur d'Alène, Kutenai, ^c Pend d'Oreille, ^c and Spokane.	<i>b</i> <i>c</i> 404,480	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	<i>b</i> <i>c</i> 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,060 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153.

^a Surveyed.

^b Outboundaries surveyed.

^c Not on reservation.

^d Partly in New Mexico.

^e Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.		
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.	Acres.	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.)
Lemhi..... (Under custodian.)	64,000	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and executive order Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.)
Total.....	916,420	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	2,965	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.)
Total.....	2,965	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92.)
Iowa ^a (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	398	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 18,619 acres allotted to 233 Indians; 120 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909 and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi.	500	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 76,536.95 acres allotted to 811 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202, and 825, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Sauk and Fox ^a (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	922	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ^c Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,934 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Désert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	1,029	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 51,453 acres allotted to 645 Indians; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 36 Indians.
Total.....	3,402	

^a In Kansas and Nebraska.

^b Surveyed.

^c Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, 382); residue, 31,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). ^a (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake ^a (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)
Mdewakanton..... Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and Sched. approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.	^b c 61,014	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 27, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Rwy. Co.
Vermilion Lake..... (Under Vermilion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	^c 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi; Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	78,178	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 402,516.06 acres have been allotted to 4,868 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 223,928.91 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 78,178.19 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts.

^a Surveyed.

^b These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxx-iii and xliii of Annual Report, 1890.

^c Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.	.....	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish Reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total.....	683,800	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet. (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	959,644	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Crow. (Under Crow Agency.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	^a 1,844,182	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1894, vol. 26, pp. 1639-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 447,914.90 acres have been allotted to 2,272 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,844,182.49 acres, and 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.)
Fort Belknap. (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck. (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Jocko. (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	1,128,182	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,378 Indians have been allotted 220,950.12 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 4,977 acres for water power, etc., and 431.62 for town-site purposes, and 69,760 acres (approximately) were granted by the act of Apr. 23, 1904, to the State of Montana for school purposes, aggregating 305,418.36 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,128,181.44 acres. These lands, and the lands reserved for town-site purposes, are, with the exception of timber lands, to be disposed of as provided for by section 8 of the act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302).
Northern Cheyenne. (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	^b 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	6,695,108	

^a Outboundaries surveyed.

^b Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara. (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i>	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.)
Omaha. (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha.	a 12,421	Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Ponca. (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 129,470 acres allotted to 1,577 Indians; the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Sioux (additional). (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1853, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Winnebago. (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago.	a 1,711	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Total.	14,772	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted to 1,200 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley. (Under Western Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	c 312,320	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River. (Under Moapa farmer.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	c 1,000	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; executive order of July 31, 1903.
Pyramid Lake. (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	c 322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.)
Walker River. (Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute.		Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,005.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,809.16 acres. Allotted to 492 Indians, 9,783.25 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,390.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.) Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 268,005.84 acres.
Total.	635,320	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache. (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	a 286,400	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment.
Mescalero Apache. (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	c 474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.

a Surveyed.

b Partly in Idaho.

c Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.)		
Tribe: Pueblo—	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jemez.....	a 17,510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo.
Acoma.....	a 95,792	
San Juan.....	a 17,545	
Picuris.....	a 17,461	
San Felipe.....	a 34,767	
Pecos.....	a 18,763	
Cochiti.....	a 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	a 74,743	
Taos.....	a 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	a 49,369	
Tesuque.....	a 17,471	
St. Ildefonso.....	a 17,293	
Pojoaque.....	a 13,520	
Sia.....	a 17,515	
Sandia.....	a 24,187	
Isleta.....	a 110,080	
Nambe.....	a 13,586	
Laguna.....	a 125,225	
Santa Ana.....	a 17,361	
Zuni: (Under Zuni School.)	a 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Tribe: Zuni Pueblo:		
Total.....	1,699,485	
NEW YORK.		
Allegany: (Under New York Agency.)	b 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Tribe: Onondaga and Seneca.		
Cattaraugus: (Under New York Agency.)	b 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Tribe: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.		
Oil Spring: (Under New York Agency.)	b 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Tribe: Seneca.		
Oneida: (Under New York Agency.)	b 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Tribe: Oneida.		
Onondaga: (Under New York Agency.)	6,100	Do.
Tribe: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.		
St. Regis: (Under New York Agency.)	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tribe: St. Regis.		
Tonawanda: (Under New York Agency.)	c 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.		
Tuscarora: (Under New York Agency.)	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.		
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands: (Under Eastern Cherokee School.)	{ c 48,000 c 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 123, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)
Tribe: Eastern band of Cherokee.		
Total.....	63,211	

a Outboundaries surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

c Surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i> 92,144	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 135,824.33 acres allotted to 1,193 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	884,780	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in progress of allotment.
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	1,847,812	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under act of Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stats., 884), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1905, 2,489 Indians have been allotted 824,828.44 acres, leaving unallotted 1,847,811.56 acres. Lands now in process of allotment.
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29, and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 45,894 acres allotted to 326 Indians, and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act.
Total.....	2,824,736	
OKLAHOMA.		
Cherokee..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	^a 877,229	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Lands now in process of allotment.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply military reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of executive order of Nov. 5, 1894, see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno military reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317.
Chickasaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	^a 1,690,964	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Lands now in process of allotment.
Choctaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	^b 3,505,766	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.

^a Surveyed.

^b Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Creek (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	<i>Acres.</i> 626,044	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 285. (See Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. —, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Iowa (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 227, p. 364.)
Kansa (Under Kaw School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,877 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated.
Kickapoo (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001.
Kiowa and Comanche (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 443,338 acres have been allotted to 2,759 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,553 acres, opened to settlement (letter books, 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamations of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act June 5, 1906, (34 Stat. L., 213) and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act June 5, as amended by act Mar. 7, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The remaining 395,618.56 acres were turned over to the General Land Office for disposition under acts of June 5 and June 28, 1906, and proclamation of Sept. 19, 1906. The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of 344,094.17 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,830.24 acres under act of June 28, 1906.
Modoc (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Oakland (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonakawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXXI). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percé, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage (Under Osage Agency.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.	31,470,058	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Oto (Under Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 338), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189), 127,711.22 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see L. B. 929, p. 326) 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.

^a Surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	Acres. a 1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5). Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Mi- ami, Peoria, Pianka- shaw, and Wea.	a 320	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 784 Indians 101,050.75 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unal- lotted and unreserved 320 acres (letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401). Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shaw- nee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,459 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Govern- ment purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settle- ment by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Seminole..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	a 21,374	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agree- ment, Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV, and de- ficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 23, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and East- ern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency pur- poses (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).

a Surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Minicoujou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,547,208	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 320,631.05 acres have been allotted to 934 Indians, leaving unallotted 2,547,208.95 acres. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.)
Lower Brulé..... (Under Lower Brulé School.) Tribes: Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	≈ 199,730	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 151,856 acres allotted to 555 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 199,729.94 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124, and President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907.)
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brulé Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	≈ 1,943,121	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, 25 Stats., 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and authority of President of July 29, 1904, 854,989.51 acres have been allotted to 2,604 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,943,120.74 acres. Lands are still in process of allotment.

≈ Surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe Sioux.	^a 1,524,210 <i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1897, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,258,558.35 acres allotted to 4,914 Sioux Indians (L. B. 392, 450 and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396, and 926, p. 397). 416,000 acres opened to settlement 29,392.01, reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries etc. The residue, 1,524,209.64 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Lands now in process of allotment. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1893, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	6,325,980	
UTAH.		
Uinta Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	^a 179,194	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stats., 165; acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; 103,265.35 acres allotted to 1,283 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 392), and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabeguache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	179,194	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See L. B. 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 25,172.30 acres allotted to 40 Indians (see executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	^b 1,300,000	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 423, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). The residue, 1,300,000 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803.

^a Surveyed.

^b Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Hoh River (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	<i>Acres.</i> 640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	<i>a</i> 598	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted, 11,634 acres to 85 Indians; reserved for government school, 80 acres; unallotted and unreserved, 598 acres.
Makah (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	<i>b</i> 23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. Lands now in process of allotment, except timber lands.
Muckleshoot (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	169	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 39 Indians have been allotted 3,191.97 acres.
Nisqualli (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Osette (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Osette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	<i>a</i> 1,375	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,909.48 acres allotted to 39 Indians; the residue, 1,375 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres, laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	<i>b</i> 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	<i>a</i> 214,262	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 121 Indians have been allotted 9,737.94 acres, leaving unallotted 214,262.06 acres now in process of allotment.
Shoalwater (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	<i>a</i> 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skoko- mish and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in executive order, addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	<i>a</i> 8,930	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted. •
Spokan (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	153,600	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Lands now in process of allotment.
Squaxon Island (Klahche- min). (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyal- lup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

a Surveyed.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Swinomish (Perrys Island.) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: D'wamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snohom- ish, Sukwamish, and Swi'wamish.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; execu- tive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,172 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acre.
Yakima (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kikikitat, Palooos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	a 837,753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agree- ment made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 255,066.03 acres allotted to 2,823 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) The residue, 543,916.13 acres, held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats. 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904.
Total.....	2,542,179	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	b 20,096	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See re- port by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted to 1,003 Indians; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26,153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,558 acres allotted to 520 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), 120 Indians were allotted 7,512.40 acres, leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band of Chippewa of Lake Su- perior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 76,256.92 acres allotted to 959 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Under acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), 880 acres were allotted to 11 Indians, leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613.58 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres al- lotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Green Bay School.) Tribe: Menominee.	a 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Green Bay School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.	b 11,803	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....	336,345	

a Partly surveyed.

b Surveyed.

c Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency.

d Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	<i>Acres.</i> ^a 95,307	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. See vol. 33, p. 1016. President's proclamation, June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 1,472,844.15 acres, leaving in diminished reservation 282,115.85 acres; allotted therein to 358 Indians, 34,010.49 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 92.44 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part. Of the diminished reserve, 185,016.65 acres were allotted to 1,781 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 95,307.15 acres.
Total.....	95,307	
Grand total.....	52,013,010	

^a Partly surveyed.

Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898.

Reservation.	Date of act.	Date of instructions to allot.	Date allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservation (approximate).	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					No.	Acreage.					
Round Valley, Cal..	Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 706).	Mar. 10, 1894	Nov. 3, 1894	10	619	5,408.72	103,219.56	^a 65,000.00	13,253.44	\$4,693.49	Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws. Entrymen to pay for same at appraised prices in 5 equal annual payments, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 248.
Southern Ute, Colo..	Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stats. 677).	Aug. 15, 1895	April 15, 1896	^b 160 ^c 80	371	72,810.65	1,079,999.65	523,079.00	159,299.05	153,402.07	Subject to entry under the desert, homestead, and town-site laws and the laws governing the disposal of mineral, stone, and timber lands. See proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat. L., 1947), and L. D. 28, p. 271.
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	332,889.77	^d 104,000.00	89,276.90	261,900.06	Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre \$4.50, payable as follows: \$1.50 when entry was made, and the remainder in annual payments of 50 cents per acre. See proclamation of June 2, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2368), and L. D. 33, pp. 8 and 9.
Red, Lake, Minn...	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46).	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	800,000.00	^e 256,152.00	211,338.68	670,797.34	Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than \$4 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments, due in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years from date of sale. See L. D. 32, pp. 600 and 603.
Crow, Mont.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352).	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,504,000.00	^f 1,116,000.00	93,148.79	114,452.17	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$4 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entrymen to pay same fees and

^a Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value (26 Stat. L., 658).

^b Heads of families.

^c Single persons over 18.

^d Ceded to the United States for \$345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

^e Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

^f Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352).

Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898—Continued.

Reservation.	Date of act.	Date of instructions to allot.	Date allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservation (approximate).	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					No.	Acreage.					
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213).	June 8, 1906	Oct. 8, 1906	160	513	82,059.52	2,968,893.00	395,618.56	391,212.69	\$1,033,156.86	commissions at time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3200), and L. D. 34, p. 63. Subject to settlement and disposal under the act of June 5, 1906, and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 550), proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3233), and L. D. 35, pp. 239 and 349).
Wichita, Okla.	June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 676).	-----	-----	160	965	152,991.00	743,160.00	4586,468.00	214,439.57	271,049.63	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 897), proclamation dated July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), and L. D. 31, p. 9.
Rosebud, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254).	Ceded.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,228,160.00	382,000.00	414,059.95	1,135,121.44	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See also proclamation dated May 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2354), and L. D. 32, p. 628.
Uintah Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 263).	June 6, 1904	June 13, 1905	b 80 c 40	1,283	103,265.35	2,361,145.00	1,004,285.00	21,565.68	82,678.74	Lands disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section; nonmineral lands at not less than \$1.25 per acre; mineral lands at \$20 per acre. See also act of May 24, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 157), proclamation dated July 14, 1905 (34 Stat. L., 3119), and L. D. 33, p. 610.
Wind River, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016).	Begun in 1894; work not continued steadily; no allotments since 1905; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.	-----	b 80 or 160. c 40 or 80.	1,781	185,016.65	1,754,960.00	1,438,633.66	113,743.68	98,413.15	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws. See also proclamation dated June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3208), and L. D. 34, p. 647.
Colville, Wash.	July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	Oct. 11, 1898	Jan. 12, 1900	80	648	50,900.00	2,800,000.00	1,500,000.00	122,278.15	282,489.42	Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions in, the statutes mentioned in the proclamation and the laws of the United States applicable thereto. See also act of Feb. 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation dated Apr. 10, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 1963), and L. D. 29, p. 661.
Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	Sept. 8, 1888	July 13, 1889	b 160 c 80 c 40	269	33,147.74	61,440.00	26,301.65	26,021.54	63,081.90	Sold under sealed bids. See act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 567), and L. D. 33, p. 586.
Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888).	Feb. 18, 1892	Apr. 20, 1900	b 320 c 160 d 80	555	151,856.05	472,560.00	56,560.00	47,565.67	20,810.23	Entryman to comply with all requirements of the homestead law, with right to commute. Price of land fixed by appraisement, one-fifth of purchase price to be paid in cash at time of entry and the balance in 5 equal annual installments in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, respectively, from and after date of entry. See act of Apr. 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 124), and the proclamation dated Aug. 12, 1907 (35 Stat. L., —).

a Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 897).
b Heads of families.
c Single persons over 18.

d Single persons under 18.
e Orphans under 18.

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River boarding.....	Government.....	100	
Fort Mohave nonreservation boarding.:..	do.....	200	
Moqui:			
Moqui (Hopi) boarding.....	do.....	160	
Oraibi day.....	do.....		156
Polacca day.....	do.....		60
Second Mesa day.....	do.....		100
Western Navaho:			
Western Navaho boarding.....	do.....	80	
Moencopi day.....	do.....		32
Walapai:			
Truxton Canyon boarding.....	do.....	125	
Havasupai boarding.....	do.....	46	
Navaho:			
Navaho boarding.....	do.....	220	
Tohatchi boarding.....	do.....	125	
St. Michael's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	150	
Navaho Extension: Tolechaco (Navaho Mission boarding).....	Independent mission.....	10	
Phoenix nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	700	
Camp McDowell day.....	do.....		40
Camp Verde day.....	do.....		30
Fort Apache:			
Fort Apache boarding.....	do.....	150	
Cibicu day.....	do.....		50
Canyon day.....	do.....		40
Pima:			
Pima boarding.....	do.....	250	
Blackwater day.....	do.....		36
Casa Blanca day.....	do.....		40
Gila Crossing day.....	do.....		46
Lehi day.....	do.....		40
Maricopa day.....	do.....		40
Salt River day.....	do.....		40
St. John's Mission boarding and day.....	do.....		30
San Xavier:	Catholic Church.....	175	
Field service.....			
Tucson day.....	Government.....		
San Xavier Mission day.....	do.....		35
Tucson Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....		125
San Carlos day.....	Presbyterian Church.....	150	
Rice Station boarding.....	Government.....		60
	do.....	200	
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma boarding.....	Government.....	180	
Hoopa Valley boarding.....	do.....	146	
Round Valley boarding.....	do.....	125	
Greenville nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	90	
Fort Bidwell nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	100	
Riverside (Sherman Institute) nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	500	
Pala:			
Pala day.....	do.....		30
La Jolla day.....	do.....		30
Pechanga day.....	do.....		26
Rincon day.....	do.....		26
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....		
Mesa Grande:			
Mesa Grande day.....	do.....		20
Capitan Grande day.....	do.....		27
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) day.....	do.....		30
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
San Jacinto:			
Cahuilla day.....	do.....		25
Martinez day.....	do.....		30
Potrero day.....	do.....		30
Soboba day.....	do.....		34
Tule River day.....	do.....		30
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....		
Big Pine day.....	do.....		30

a Taken from last year's report.

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
4	7	1	10	108		104		10	\$15,550.15		
11	10	3	18	201		192		10	31,949.23	\$974.10	
11	7	6	12	204		196		10	27,409.32		
3	5	4	4		100		95	10	5,438.83		
2	3	2	3		75		69	10	2,963.99		
2	4	3	3		108		104	10	4,526.78		
5	4		9	85		80		6	12,732.21	1,402.35	
	2	1	1		35		32	10	1,098.50		
3	6	1	8	93		85		10	14,673.97	742.10	
2	2		4	46		43		10	4,594.27	75.50	
9	15	7	17	268		255		10	30,777.90	761.55	
5	7	1	11	132		124		10	17,645.37		
5	13	3	15	125		110		9			\$13,213.88
	3		3	8		8		8			a 1,000.00
32	29	12	49	768		701		10	110,153.82	6,780.16	
	2	1	1		21		19	10	831.02		
2	1		3		22		19	10	1,689.27		
7	10	6	11	172		168		10	22,610.88	1,443.21	
1	1		2		55		52	10	2,560.76		
1	1		2		43		39	10	2,361.80		
12	14	10	16	219		196		10	41,020.02	4,406.70	
1	1		2		35		19	10	1,243.95		
1	1		2		33		26	10	1,273.95		
1	1		2		39		31	10	1,301.15		
1	1		2		18		16	10	1,301.15		
1	1		2		33		29	10	1,301.15		
	2		2		31		26	10	1,301.15		
3	6	1	8	179	46	138	43	9			4,551.10
	1		1						300.00		
1	1		2		38		27		1,403.19		
1	3	1	3		102		83				1,200.00
3	11	1	13	147		134		8			18,000.00
1	2		3		53		45	10	2,019.94		
8	11	5	14	228		216		10	27,581.06	939.60	
7	7	3	11	108		99		10	18,907.87	202.80	
4	10	5	9	147		124		10	17,334.06	2,756.06	
5	8	4	9	118		106		10	16,515.25	3,694.33	
2	7	2	7	99		84		10	12,401.21	100.00	
4	6	2	8	63		56		10	17,988.43	4,094.26	
24	26	13	37	699		545		12	82,612.85	7,674.22	
	2	1	1		31		23	10	1,370.10	20.00	
1	1		2		18		10	10	1,071.22		
1	1	2			24		18	10	1,248.56		
1	1		2		21		15	10	1,168.91		
1			1						1,000.00		
1	1		2		24		14	10	1,272.93		
1	1		2		14		13	10	1,208.06	15.00	
	2	1	1		26		21	10	1,173.30		
1	2		3						1,500.00		
2	1	1	2		21		14	10	1,199.32		
2	1	1	2		30		25	10	1,390.95		
1	2	1	2		21		20	10	1,303.85		
2	1		3		17		14	10	1,215.29		
2	1		3		28		16	10	1,460.84		
1			1						526.38		
	2		2		21		15	10	1,254.21		

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
CALIFORNIA—continued.			
Bishop day.....	Government.....		50
Independence day.....	do.....		30
Manchester day.....	do.....		20
Ukiah day.....	do.....		25
Likely day.....	do.....		26
San Diego: St. Anthony's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	120	
Banning: St. Boniface's Mission boarding.....	do.....	150	
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	200	
Fort Lewis nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	200	
Field service.....	do.....		
Southern Ute boarding.....	do.....	50	
Navajo Springs day.....	do.....		20
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall boarding.....	Government.....	200	
Nez Percé:			
Fort Lapwai boarding.....	do.....	150	
Slickpoo, St. Joseph's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	70	
Cœur d'Alène: De Smet Mission boarding.....	do.....	150	
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox boarding.....	Government.....	80	
KANSAS.			
Potawatomi:			
Potawatomi boarding.....	Government.....	60	
Mayetta Mission day.....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....		25
Kickapoo:			
Kickapoo boarding.....	Government.....	70	
Great Nemaha day.....	do.....		40
Sac and Fox day.....	do.....		38
Lawrence (Haskell Institute) nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	750	
MICHIGAN.			
Mount Pleasant nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	320	
Bay Mills day.....	do.....		36
Baraga: Chippewa Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	120	35
Harbor Springs: Holy Childhood Mission boarding.....	do.....	200	
MINNESOTA.			
Morris nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	160	
Pipestone nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	240	
Birch Cooley day.....	do.....		36
White Earth:			
White Earth boarding.....	do.....	134	
Wild Rice River boarding.....	do.....	65	
Pine Point boarding.....	do.....	75	
White Earth day.....	do.....		50
Pembina day.....	do.....		40
Porterville day.....	do.....		36
Buffalo River day.....	do.....		30
Beaulieu day.....	do.....		30
Poplar Grove day.....	do.....		25
St. Benedict's Orphan Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	150	
Leech Lake:			
Leech Lake boarding.....	Government.....	60	
Bena boarding.....	do.....	40	
Cass Lake boarding.....	do.....	50	
Red Lake:			
Red Lake boarding.....	do.....	100	
Cross Lake boarding.....	do.....	50	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	100	
Vermillion Lake boarding.....	Government.....	125	
Nett Lake day.....	do.....		25

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
1	2		3		47		31	10	\$1,415.42		
	1		1		21		15	10	861.88		
	1		1		22		10	10	600.00		
1			1		28		18	10	747.52		
	1		1		22		18	4	300.00		
2	6		8		18		17	3			\$4,972.00
4	8	2	10		122		106	10			10,000.00
10	11	2	19		230		187	12	30,311.82	\$1,748.48	
12	9	8	13		214		128	12	25,876.17	829.80	
	1	1							300.00		
3	6	1	8		71		67	10	11,108.18	867.41	
1	1		2				17	9	1,426.25		
6	9	1	14		217		194	10	27,132.72	1,323.73	
5	8	2	11		150		122	9	16,800.22	1,264.00	
3	15		18		27		18	10			2,024.00
13	7		20		96		75	10			8,000.00
4	7		11		65		58	10	12,585.76	1,621.57	
2	5	2	5		63		48	9	6,074.17	16.00	
1	1		2			22	15	7			630.00
6	6	1	11		83		78	10	12,645.76	723.47	
1			1			31	17	10	665.85		
1			1			23	12	10	665.20		
36	33	8	61		817		757	10	127,873.24	17,246.51	
17	17	13	21		328		318	10	48,716.28	6,560.52	
2	1		3			36	29	10	1,496.47		
2	10		12		22	31	19	10			2,412.50
6	12		18		148		141	10			5,000.00
6	12	4	14		176		167	10	27,475.57	1,542.14	
13	10	9	14		227		206	10	39,243.08	4,151.66	
1	1		2			20		10	1,027.32	10.00	
10	7	4	13		205		184	10	31,579.59	1,041.77	
4	7	7	4		94		75	10	13,088.10	114.33	
2	9	6	5		101		83	10	11,413.72	317.35	
1		1				36	22	10	625.00		
1	1		2			33	19	10	1,524.51	19.93	
1	1		2			41	32	10	1,814.10	29.50	
1	1	1	1			41	27	10	1,412.52	7.40	
1	1		2			32	23	10	1,497.89		
1	1	2				13	9	6	330.98		
4	8	2	10		102		98	10			6,774.38
6	6	4	8		101	20	86	10	17,902.75	637.40	
2	5	5	2		60		52	10	7,806.57	747.99	
2	5	7			51		48	10	6,517.53	407.93	
4	7	3	8		107		88	10	15,853.00	193.00	
2	5	3	4		72		63	10	8,614.24	450.43	
2	4		6		81		62	10			4,390.00
5	5	2	8		84		67	10	14,419.99	2,117.23	
	1		1			28	18	10	636.06		

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
MONTANA.			
Fort Shaw nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	300	.....
Blackfeet:			
Blackfeet boarding.....	do.....	75	.....
Cut Finger day.....	do.....		30
Willow Creek day.....	do.....		30
Holy Family Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	145	.....
Crow:			
Crow boarding.....	Government.....	150	.....
Pryor Creek boarding.....	do.....	50	.....
Lodge Grass Mission day.....	Baptist Home Missionary Society.....		50
St. Xavier's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	120	.....
Flathead:			
Flathead boarding.....	Government.....	36	.....
Ronan day.....	do.....		30
Polson day.....	do.....		30
St. Ignatius Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	350	.....
Fort Belknap:			
Fort Belknap boarding.....	Government.....	120	.....
St. Paul's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	90	.....
St. Peter's Mission boarding.....	do.....	100	.....
Fort Peck:			
Fort Peck boarding.....	Government.....	200	.....
No. 1 day.....	do.....		30
No. 2 day.....	do.....		30
No. 3 day.....	do.....		30
No. 4 day.....	do.....		30
Wolf Point Mission boarding and day.....	Presbyterian Church.....	40	15
Tongue River:			
Tongue River boarding.....	Government.....	75	.....
Tongue River day.....	do.....		32
St. Labre's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	60	.....
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha day.....	Government.....		60
Winnebago boarding.....	do.....	90	.....
Santee:			
Santee boarding.....	do.....	70	.....
Santee Normal Training Mission boarding and day.....	Congregational Church.....	125	25
Genoa nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	350	.....
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 14.....	Contract.....		.....
Public day, district No. 22.....	do.....		.....
Cuming County: Public day, district No. 20.....	do.....		.....
Knox County: Public day, district No. 36.....	do.....		.....
NEVADA.			
Nevada boarding.....	Government.....	60	.....
Carson nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	250	.....
Walker River day.....	do.....		32
Fort McDermitt day.....	do.....		65
Moapa River day.....	do.....		30
Western Shoshoni boarding.....	do.....	55	.....
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero boarding.....	Government.....	130	.....
San Juan boarding.....	do.....	100	.....
Liberty: Presbyterian Mission boarding.....	Presbyterian Church.....	30	.....
Gallup: Rehoboth Mission boarding.....	Christian Reformed Church.....	35	.....
Farmington: Navaho Mission boarding.....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20	.....
Albuquerque nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	300	.....
Pueblo schools under Albuquerque superintendent:			
Acoma day.....	do.....		32
Isleta day.....	do.....		60
Laguna day.....	do.....		36
McCarty's day.....	do.....		25
Mesita day.....	do.....		20
Paguete day.....	do.....		50
Paraje day.....	do.....		32
San Felipe day.....	do.....		50
Seama day.....	do.....		40

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
15	16	5	26	353	-----	321	-----	10	\$58,166.55	\$1,825.80	-----
5	6	4	7	90	-----	70	-----	10	14,115.92	275.70	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	19	-----	12	9	993.22	-----	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	10	-----	4	7	538.07	-----	-----
11	7	1	17	129	-----	101	-----	10	-----	-----	\$8,000.00
5	8	3	10	106	-----	96	-----	10	15,490.53	1,650.14	-----
2	5	1	6	56	-----	55	-----	10	8,831.37	942.80	-----
-----	2	-----	2	-----	41	-----	36	10	-----	-----	700.00
7	5	-----	12	57	-----	56	-----	10	-----	-----	8,000.00
1	4	3	2	58	-----	47	-----	10	7,043.20	-----	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	32	-----	17	10	1,288.55	-----	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	23	-----	11	10	1,240.79	-----	-----
23	27	-----	50	225	-----	187	-----	10	-----	-----	19,000.00
6	9	4	11	130	-----	112	-----	10	18,971.66	205.38	-----
13	7	3	17	110	-----	97	-----	10	-----	-----	11,500.00
5	8	-----	13	53	-----	50	-----	12	-----	-----	12,000.00
6	8	5	9	117	-----	109	-----	10	22,015.00	1,504.96	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	33	-----	26	10	2,097.42	93.20	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	30	-----	28	10	1,941.48	49.30	-----
1	1	1	1	-----	26	-----	23	10	2,056.31	4.00	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	29	-----	22	10	2,131.15	1.90	-----
1	3	-----	4	36	13	28	8	9	-----	-----	3,202.00
7	6	2	11	81	-----	53	-----	10	16,107.46	112.92	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	48	-----	35	9	2,199.30	-----	-----
3	6	1	8	54	-----	48	-----	10	5,138.40	-----	161.60
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	19	-----	8	10	1,947.37	-----	-----
4	6	1	9	60	-----	51	-----	9	11,161.00	630.44	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	7	2	9	77	-----	60	-----	10	10,058.30	314.24	-----
6	15	1	20	118	9	97	7	9	-----	-----	11,164.00
14	16	4	26	334	-----	318	-----	10	54,937.40	5,812.05	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	3	4	24.70	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1	6	12.00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	4	4	44.47	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	6	9	183.74	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	6	3	5	73	-----	64	-----	10	11,369.79	1,735.36	-----
11	14	5	20	288	-----	263	-----	10	40,627.96	356.85	-----
1	1	2	2	-----	42	-----	28	10	1,636.54	-----	-----
1	3	1	3	-----	59	-----	52	10	2,930.97	39.20	-----
1	2	3	3	-----	20	-----	10	9	1,850.70	-----	-----
2	7	2	7	71	-----	63	-----	10	11,572.50	1,501.08	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	7	2	9	125	-----	115	-----	10	17,330.27	728.08	-----
5	7	3	9	125	-----	108	-----	10	16,888.38	244.35	-----
1	8	4	13	-----	-----	11	-----	7	-----	-----	3,250.00
1	5	1	5	28	-----	26	-----	12	-----	-----	5,086.00
1	2	3	14	-----	-----	11	-----	10	-----	-----	1,890.25
13	18	14	17	334	-----	293	-----	10	45,956.04	1,441.21	-----
-----	2	2	2	-----	57	-----	25	10	1,797.05	-----	-----
-----	3	2	1	-----	78	-----	41	10	2,108.60	-----	-----
-----	2	1	1	-----	49	-----	37	10	1,585.52	-----	-----
-----	1	1	1	-----	25	-----	14	10	1,066.80	-----	-----
-----	2	1	1	-----	21	-----	18	10	1,448.75	-----	-----
-----	2	1	1	-----	53	-----	44	10	1,712.15	-----	-----
-----	2	1	1	-----	22	-----	17	10	1,631.61	-----	-----
1	2	1	2	-----	59	-----	42	10	2,152.45	-----	-----
-----	2	1	1	-----	23	-----	18	10	1,502.16	-----	-----

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEW MEXICO—continued.			
Santa Fe nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	300	.....
Pueblo schools under Santa Fe superintendent:			
Cochiti day.....	do.....		30
Jemez day.....	do.....		36
Nambe day.....	do.....		20
Picuris day.....	do.....		18
Santa Clara day.....	do.....		30
San Ildefonso day.....	do.....		30
San Juan day.....	do.....		40
Sla day.....	do.....		36
Taos day.....	do.....		30
Clerk for these schools.....	do.....		
Jicarilla boarding.....	do.....	125	.....
Bernalillo Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	125	.....
Santa Fe, St. Catherine's Mission boarding.....	do.....	160	.....
Zuni boarding.....	Government.....	75	.....
Zuni day.....	do.....		30
Jemez Mission day.....	Catholic Church.....		125
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee boarding.....	Government.....	160	.....
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake:			
Fort Totten boarding.....	Government.....	380	.....
Fort Totten day, No. 1.....	do.....		40
Fort Totten day, No. 2.....	do.....		30
Fort Totten day, No. 3.....	do.....		30
Fort Totten day, No. 4.....	do.....		40
Turtle Mountain, St. Mary's Mission boarding ^a	Catholic Church.....	140	.....
Standing Rock:			
Standing Rock boarding.....	Government.....	136	.....
Agricultural boarding (Martin Kenel).....	do.....	100	.....
Grand River boarding.....	do.....	140	.....
Cannon Ball day.....	do.....		40
Bullhead day.....	do.....		30
Porcupine day.....	do.....		29
No. 1 day.....	do.....		30
No. 2 day.....	do.....		26
Little Oak Creek day.....	do.....		25
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	.....
Day school inspector.....	Government.....		.....
Fort Berthold:			
Fort Berthold boarding.....	do.....	107	.....
No. 1 day.....	do.....		40
No. 2 day.....	do.....		50
No. 3 day.....	do.....		42
Wahpeton nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	100	.....
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho:			
Arapaho boarding.....	Government.....	125	.....
Cheyenne boarding.....	do.....	130	.....
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....		.....
Cantonment boarding.....	do.....	80	.....
Seger boarding.....	do.....	150	.....
Red Moon boarding.....	do.....	70	.....
Quapaw:			
Seneca boarding.....	do.....	130	.....
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and gov- ernment contract.	120	.....
Chilocco nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	600	.....
Kiowa:			
Fort Sill boarding.....	do.....	180	.....
Rainy Mountain boarding.....	do.....	124	.....
Riverside boarding.....	do.....	150	.....
Carpenter for these schools.....	do.....		.....

^a Destroyed by fire December 31, 1907.

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average at- tendance.		Months in ses- sion.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-In- dian.								
17	18	12	23	337		309		10	\$56,603.89	\$4,687.13	
	2	1	1		20		13	10	1,332.03		
	2	2	1		45		36	10	1,929.85		
	2	1	1		21		15	10	1,357.67		
1	1	1	1		22		20	10	1,091.85		
	2	1	1		45		29	10	1,525.82		
1	1	2	2		38		34	10	1,397.18		
	2		2		66		50	8	2,182.65		
	2		2		24		20	10	1,315.25		
	2		2		79		49	10	2,082.66		
									800.00		
1	9	7	4	12	142	135		10	17,537.36	370.92	
1	7	7	8	84		78		10			
6	14	4	16	168		150		12			\$4,800.00
6	8	2	12	107		95		10			17,000.00
	3	2	2		50		37	10	24,297.25	143.00	
	3		3		40		28	10	2,990.86		\$900.00
9	8	5	12	189		134		10	17,579.06	459.07	
13	25	7	31	386		340		10	53,996.08	6,807.99	
1	1		2		52		28	10	1,577.24		
1	1		1		43		25	10	1,606.72		
1	1	1	1		50		22	10	1,595.28		
1	1	1	2		50		22	10	1,542.88		
1	12	4	9	159		132		4			5,130.00
6	12	4	14	241		159		10	25,734.47	1,082.57	
5	8	1	12	101		91		10	17,574.57	1,209.48	
6	8	2	12	131		121		10	21,351.73	1,212.92	
1	2	3			30		24	10	2,021.66		
1	1		2		22		20	10	1,573.59	43.75	
	2		2		22		18	10	1,537.49	1.35	
1	1		2		16		13	10	1,366.61	1.90	
1	1		2		21		19	10	1,564.74	34.55	
1	1		2		24		20	10	1,457.18	2.25	
3	6	4	2						3,782.21		
1	8	2	9	60		56		10			7,400.00
			1						900.00		
5	6	1	10	114	52	109	38	b 5 3 }	10,564.06	443.50	
1	1		2		42		17	10	1,375.85		
1	1		2		43		29	10	1,535.95		
1	1	1	1		40		34	10	1,577.94		
5	7	4	8	82		69		5	10,827.83	161.00	
6	7	4	9	106		98		10	15,075.40	1,694.05	
6	9	4	11	123		109		10	17,750.76	1,216.26	
1			1						1,600.00		
4	8	4	8	90		60		10	12,650.54	739.85	
6	7	2	11	110		104		10	18,909.70	1,682.27	
3	4	4	3	37		35		10	6,299.15	1,365.53	
7	9	4	12	164		122		10	18,593.31	1,340.28	
1	5		6	43		35		10	972.00		1,629.50
40	30	26	44	796		646		12	102,656.68	7,882.82	
6	12	5	13	174		167		10	23,995.82	1,310.72	
5	11	5	11	166		149		10	21,981.29	2,555.62	
7	8	3	12	151		137		10	23,301.28	1,745.76	
1			1						600.00		

^b Main building destroyed by fire January 16, 1908; conducted as a day school from April 1, 1908.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
6	7		13	50		45		9			\$8,798.89
2	6		8	32		29		9			6,750.00
2	6	1	7	69		52		9			5,000.00
4	8		12	79		75		10			4,000.00
9	14	7	16	167		159		10	\$26,528.06	\$166.42	
9	9		9	45		30		10	3,419.13		839.29
3	9	3	9	73		66		10	8,397.92		602.08
2	5	6	4	44		43		10	7,356.37	783.69	
4	8	2	10	118		110		10	14,657.86	1,255.95	
6	7	3	10	110		107		10	15,431.91	936.90	
5	6		11	80		75		10	11,705.20	841.83	
5	7	2	10	86		76		10	12,783.37	844.22	
7	9	5	11	130		105		10	18,788.20		
1	8		9	62		56		10			4,500.00
2	6		8	51		31		10			2,673.00
8	6	4	10	154		124		10	18,399.27	2,387.17	
1	1		2		33		18	10	1,104.30		
1									1,600.00		
2	5	5	2	56		45		10	7,575.89	808.06	
6	6	3	9	106		88		10	17,903.85	809.00	
5	7		12	95		71		10			7,000.00
7	6	4	9	93		86		10	16,450.24	2,051.44	
1	1		2		16		14	10	1,310.14	25.98	
20	24	9	35	553		490		12	94,115.82	10,660.43	
38	39	10	67	1,021		957		12	167,407.44	10,601.19	
				12		12		3			
4	8	1	11	104		90		10	16,874.71	493.86	
1		1							573.96		
5	7		12	60		53		10	4,438.07		1,023.26
8	10	6	12	181		165		10	26,720.41	1,313.93	
1	1	2			10		8	9	809.18		
1	1		2		42		30	10	1,317.34		
1	1	1	1		16		9	10	1,065.70		
1	1		2		22		19	10	1,271.66		
1	1		2		30		26	10	1,363.52		
2	3		5						2,684.32		
	3		3	21		17		9			1,500.00
3	6	1	8	78		71		10	13,804.61	392.38	
	1		1						600.00		
11	11	9	13	230		213		10	36,363.37	4,030.50	
12	17	1	28	218		201		10	20,966.58		
	1		1		31		24	10	1,021.48		
1	1		2		17		13	10	1,226.63	23.90	
1	1		2		29		22	9	1,293.70		
1	1		2		35		20	10	1,627.25	43.25	
1	1		2		35		24	10	1,587.70		
1	1	1	1		36		25	10	1,444.08	83.00	
1	1		2		17		12	10	1,328.83	328.80	
1	1		2		26		17	10	1,406.57	63.46	

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Pine Ridge—Continued.			
No. 10 day	Government		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. 18 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 these schools	do.		
Rosebud:			
Rosebud boarding	do.	168	
St. Francis Mission boarding	Catholic Church and govern- ment contract.	270	
St. Mary's Mission boarding	Episcopal Church	70	
Black Pipe day	Government		25
Bull Creek day	do.		30
Butte Creek day	do.		30
Corn Creek day	do.		30
Cut Meat Creek day	do.		30
He Dog's Camp day	do.		30
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.		23
Rosebud day	do.		30
Spring Creek day	do.		29
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	do.		30
White Thunder Creek day	do.		27
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day	do.		30
Field service for these schools	do.		
Siiseton boarding	do.	100	
Goodwill Mission boarding	Presbyterian Church	100	
Yankton boarding	Government	120	
Flandreau (Riggs Institute) nonreservation boarding	do.	375	
Pierre nonreservation boarding	do.	180	
Chamberlain nonreservation boarding	do.	200	
Rapid City nonreservation boarding	do.	250	
Springfield boarding	do.	60	
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray: Uintah boarding	Government	70	
Orton: Panguitch boarding	do.	36	
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	Special appropriation—con- tract and philanthropy.	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville:			
Colville boarding (Fort Spokane)	Government	200	
No. 1 day	do.		30
No. 2 day	do.		36

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average at- tendance.		Months in ses- sion.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-In- dian.								
1	1		2		24		20	10	\$1,400.51	\$60.65	
1	1				13		11	10	1,321.76	70.60	
1	1				19		13	10	1,341.68	90.17	
1	1				17		13	10	1,293.18	34.80	
1	1				30		21	10	1,634.75	27.15	
1	1				25		18	10	1,507.06	64.77	
1	1				40		26	10	1,438.61	17.60	
1	1				18		14	10	1,324.45	86.75	
1	1				20		14	10	1,353.20	112.07	
1	1				16		10	9	1,168.41		
1	1				24		18	10	1,292.81	45.70	
1	1				28		21	10	1,539.21	35.38	
1	1	2			26		21	10	1,517.21	28.50	
1	1				24		17	10	1,442.88	54.75	
1	1				35		26	10	1,762.11	27.65	
1	1				32		27	9	1,640.65	137.69	
1	1				21		14	10	1,323.92	19.90	
1	1	2			27		23	10	1,408.22	84.27	
1	1				21		17	10	1,411.27	24.00	
1	1				18		14	10	1,242.10	140.88	
1	1				12		10	10	1,289.47	28.50	
3	1		4						3,260.12		
11	9	4	16	146		135		10	36,724.33	320.40	
10	16	26	259			244		10	24,780.74		\$4,219.26
2	4		6	68		64		10			6,500.00
1	1		2		25		20	11	1,548.58	35.00	
1	1		2		16		13	11	1,397.12	40.00	
1	1		2		15		11	11	1,334.71	20.00	
1	1		2		36		29	11	1,894.28	25.00	
1	1		2		41		34	11	1,970.20	75.00	
1	1		2		33		28	11	1,673.02	25.00	
1	1		2		45		22	11	1,621.97	25.00	
1	1		2		20		7	11	1,260.48	45.00	
1	1		2		14		12	11	1,389.88	6.00	
1	1		2		14		12	11	1,379.88	40.00	
1	2	3		28		16	11	11	2,314.64	50.00	
1	1		2		32		17	11	1,539.50	75.00	
1	1		2		37		30	11	1,925.84	20.00	
1	1		2		24		14	11	1,505.39	20.00	
1	1		2		12		9	11	1,287.72	20.00	
1	1		1		19		14	10	863.58		
1	1		2		42		30	11	1,838.74	5.00	
1	1		2		47		39	11	2,041.00	75.00	
1	1		2		17		10	11	1,287.40	50.00	
1	1		2		29		17	11	1,530.42	5.00	
3	4		7						3,937.10		
7	6	3	10	123		88		10	16,510.00	2,097.58	
4	6		10	59		40		9			11,779.00
5	7	3	9	118		98		10	14,734.06	1,131.64	
16	23	13	26	400		377		10	63,504.80	5,376.41	
10	7		17	156		145		10	27,989.48	3,070.40	
10	13	7	16	200		169		10	29,371.66	1,351.44	
13	15	8	20	256		223		10	33,643.56	1,833.90	
2	6	2	6	65		56		10	7,488.01	318.15	
4	7	1	10	89		71		10	12,363.46	729.31	
4	3	1	6	30		28		10	5,532.64	1,651.88	
8	8		16	93		77		12	12,822.70		
4	7		11	47		31			6,222.66	1,102.85	
	2		2		34		24	7	1,559.59		
1	1		2		50		28	10	1,440.42		

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WASHINGTON—continued.			
Colville—Continued.			
No. 3 day.....	Government.....		36
No. 4 day.....	do.....		31
St. Francis Regis Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	90	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	do.....	100	
Day school inspector.....	Government.....		
Neah Bay:			
Neah Bay day.....	do.....		70
Quileute day.....	do.....		62
Puyallup:			
Puyallup boarding.....	do.....	180	
Chehalis day.....	do.....		30
Jamestown day.....	do.....		24
Port Gamble day.....	do.....		24
Skokomish day.....	do.....		40
Toholah day (Quinalt).....	do.....		32
St. George's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	90	
Tulalip:			
Tulalip boarding.....	Government.....	134	
Port Madison day.....	do.....		30
Swinomish day.....	do.....		60
Yakima boarding.....	do.....	150	
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay:			
Green Bay boarding (Menominee).....	do.....	75	
Stockbridge No. 1 day.....	do.....		40
Stockbridge No. 2 day.....	do.....		40
St. Joseph's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and govern- ment contract.....	200	
Zoar Mission boarding.....	Lutheran Church.....	30	
Gresham: Red Springs Mission boarding.....	do.....	34	
Oneida:			
Oneida boarding.....	Government.....	200	
Oneida day.....	do.....		40
Adventist Mission day.....	Seventh Day Adventist Church.....		20
Hobart Mission day.....	Episcopal Church.....		25
La Pointe:			
Lac du Flambeau boarding.....	Government.....	250	
Lac Courte Oreille day.....	do.....		74
Fond du Lac day.....	do.....		30
Odanah day.....	do.....		125
Red Cliff day.....	do.....		52
Clerk for these schools.....	do.....		
Bayfield Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	75	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	do.....	150	
Hayward boarding.....	Government.....	215	
Eland: Bethany Mission boarding.....	Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	50	
Wittenberg nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	120	
Tomah nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	275	
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni:			
Shoshoni boarding.....	do.....	180	
St. Stephen's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	130	
Shoshoni Mission boarding.....	Episcopal Church.....	20	

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
1	1	---	2	---	53	---	33	10	\$1,918.95	\$2.50	---
1	1	---	2	---	42	---	22	9	1,387.61	---	---
5	4	---	9	---	57	---	45	10	---	---	\$7,500.00
7	1	---	8	---	50	---	41	9	---	---	3,000.00
1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1,200.00	---	---
3	1	1	3	---	66	---	57	10	2,845.57	---	---
2	1	1	2	---	68	---	55	10	1,598.77	---	---
8	10	4	14	165	---	132	---	10	23,926.96	694.05	---
1	1	---	2	---	21	---	12	9	984.00	---	---
1	1	2	---	---	20	---	9	10	991.50	---	---
1	1	---	2	---	23	---	15	10	981.70	---	---
2	2	---	2	---	25	---	13	10	962.25	---	---
1	1	---	2	---	27	---	17	10	987.83	---	---
5	8	1	12	60	---	49	---	10	---	---	6,000.00
8	7	3	12	171	---	159	---	9	22,272.33	3,198.46	---
1	1	---	2	---	34	---	25	10	1,303.93	24.00	---
---	2	1	1	---	35	---	27	10	1,268.02	62.89	---
6	7	3	10	134	---	96	---	9	16,124.63	1,434.22	---
8	7	7	8	101	---	79	---	10	14,772.04	2,841.34	---
1	1	---	2	---	30	---	15	10	1,082.28	---	---
---	2	2	---	---	34	---	16	10	1,058.53	---	---
9	9	---	18	224	---	197	---	10	13,219.31	---	780.69
---	3	---	3	14	---	5	---	7	---	---	1,500.00
1	2	---	3	11	---	3	---	4	---	---	1,800.00
9	14	13	10	192	---	181	---	10	26,406.78	696.31	---
1	1	1	---	---	32	---	13	10	430.67	---	---
1	---	---	1	---	12	---	6	6	---	---	200.00
---	1	---	1	---	21	---	10	7	---	---	400.00
7	10	6	11	209	---	187	---	10	26,377.43	2,915.39	---
1	2	---	2	---	73	---	49	10	1,324.68	---	---
---	---	---	2	---	31	---	10	10	951.78	---	---
2	2	---	2	---	118	---	84	10	1,528.21	---	---
---	2	---	2	---	45	---	37	10	1,198.05	---	---
---	7	---	7	---	53	---	52	10	840.00	---	---
1	15	---	16	---	117	---	115	10	---	---	4,000.00
9	13	9	13	235	---	215	---	10	---	---	11,570.48
3	3	---	6	36	---	33	---	9	34,637.43	2,035.70	5,000.00
5	10	6	9	159	---	141	---	10	18,250.09	438.67	---
11	18	9	20	246	---	198	---	10	44,532.48	4,222.23	---
8	11	3	16	190	---	183	---	10	28,892.46	4,461.64	---
8	8	2	14	91	---	86	---	12	---	---	12,500.00
3	2	1	4	16	---	14	---	8	---	---	2,448.00

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government:						
Nonreservation boarding.....	26	8,860	9,337	8,260	943	\$1,403,193.38
Reservation boarding.....	88	10,804	10,905	9,573	1,180	1,563,370.38
Day.....	167	5,982	5,535	3,974	356	247,536.73
Field service.....					38	26,004.09
Total.....	281	25,646	25,777	21,807	2,417	3,240,104.58
Mission:						
Boarding.....	47	4,739	3,432	2,941	528	
Day.....	6	445	337	251	13	
Total.....	53	5,184	3,769	3,192	541	
Contract:						
Boarding.....	8	1,085	976	874	121	81,332.15
Hampton.....	1	150	93	77	16	12,822.70
Public.....	4		24	14		264.91
Aggregate.....	13	32,065	30,639	25,964	3,095	3,334,524.34
Boarding schools.....	170	25,638	24,743	21,725	2,688	3,060,718.61
Day schools.....	173	6,427	5,896	4,230	349	247,801.64

^a Not including 7 supervisors, but including employees receiving \$100 and more per annum.

^b Not including 4 public schools.

OTHER SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of employees in government schools	^a 2,417
Male.....	1,064
Female.....	1,353
Indian.....	584
Non-Indian.....	1,333
Number of employees in mission and contract schools.....	678
Male.....	251
Female.....	427
Indian.....	36
Non-Indian.....	642
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government.....	\$3,334,524.34
To other parties.....	\$324,865.16
Value of subsistence raised by schools.....	\$220,539.49

POPULATION OF INDIANS.

Arizona:		Arizona—Continued.	
Camp Verde School—		Moqui School—	
Mohave-Apache.....	240	Hopi (Moqui).....	2,112
Tonto-Apache.....	160	Navaho.....	2,000
Colorado River School—		Navaho School—	
Mohave.....	465	Navaho.....	12,000
Chemehuevi in Cheme- huevi Valley.....	^b 55	Under farmer, Navaho Ex- tension—	
Fort Apache School—		Navaho.....	500
White Mountain Apache	2,099	Phoenix School—	
Fort Mohave School—		Indians at Camp Mc- Dowell—	
Mohave.....	755	Mohave-Apache.....	169
Chemehuevi.....	100	Tonto-Apache.....	11
Havasupai School—		Yuma-Apache.....	33
Havasupai.....	174		

^a Not including 7 supervisors

^b From Report of 1906.

*Population of Indians—Continued.***Arizona—Continued.**

Pima School—	
Maricopa.....	383
Papago.....	1,758
Pima.....	4,037
Under farmer, San Xavier—	
Papago on reserve (allottees).....	^a 523
Papago in villages in Pima County.....	^a 2,225
San Carlos Agency—	
San Carlos-Apache.....	1,057
Mohave-Apache.....	86
Tonto-Apache.....	551
Coyotero-Apache.....	527
Yuma-Apache.....	2
Truxton Canyon School—	
Walapai.....	515
Western Navaho School—	
Hopi (Moqui).....	182
Navaho.....	6,150
Paiute.....	200

California:

Cahuilla School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Cahuilla.....	159
Santa Rosa.....	46
Under farmer—	
Digger.....	39
Greenville—	
Digger.....	600
Fort Bidwell School—	
Paiute.....	200
Pit River (Achomawi).....	500
Fort Yuma School—	
Yuma.....	649
Hoopa Valley School—	
Hupa.....	426
Lower Klamath.....	^b 745
Martinez School—	
Mission.....	364
Mesa Grande School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Capitan Grande.....	113
Inaja.....	31
Los Coyotes.....	125
Mesa Grande.....	187
San Pascual.....	36
Syquan.....	35
Volcan.....	159
Pala School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Pechanga.....	160
Pala.....	252
Pauma.....	61
Rincon.....	119
La Jolla, La Piche, and Potrero.....	191
Cuyapipe.....	45
Campo.....	20
Laguna.....	7
La Posta.....	11
Manzanita.....	52

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Potrero School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Mission Creek.....	7
Morongo.....	325
Palm Springs.....	50
29 Palms.....	29
San Manuel.....	125
Round Valley School—	
Concow.....	176
Little Lake and Redwood.....	112
Nomelaki and Pit River (Achomawi).....	84
Yuki and Wailaki.....	246
Soboba School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Soboba.....	137
Santa Ynez.....	51
Tule River School—	
Tule River.....	151
Ukiah Day School—	
Digger.....	124
Not under an agent—	
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River (Achomawi) and others.....	^c 13,061

Colorado:

Fort Lewis School—	
Wiminuche Ute.....	448
Southern Ute School—	
Capote and Moache Ute.....	360

Florida:

Not under an agent—	
Seminole.....	^d 358

Idaho:

Coeur d'Alène Reserve—	
Coeur d'Alène.....	492
Spokan.....	93
Fort Hall School—	
Bannock, Shoshoni.....	1,760
Not under an agent.....	^e 200
Fort Lapwai School—	
Nez Percé.....	1,500

Iowa:

Sac and Fox School—	
Potawatomi.....	2
Sac and Fox, Iowa.....	347
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	12
Sioux.....	1
Winnebago.....	4

Kansas:

Kickapoo School—	
Iowa.....	260
Kickapoo.....	195
Sac and Fox.....	85
Potawatomi School—	
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa.....	192
Prairie Band Potawatomi.....	676

^a From Report of 1905.^b From Report of 1905.^c From report of special agent, March 21, 1906; 1,306 are on forest reserves^d From U. S. Census, 1900.^e From report of 1902.^f From report of 1900.

*Population of Indians—Continued.***Michigan:**

Bay Mills School—	
Chippewa (L'Anse, Vieux Désert, and Ontonagon).....	a 160
Under physician..	
L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagan Chippewa.....	a 883
Not under an agent—	
Scattered Chippewa and Ottawa.....	b 5,587
Potawatomi of Huron...	c 78

Minnesota:

Leech Lake Agency—	
Mississippi Chippewa—	
Mille Lac (removal)	13
White Oak Point...	458
Pillager Chippewa—	
Cass and Winnibigoshish.....	443
Leech Lake.....	799
Nett Lake School—	
Chippewa (Bois Fort)...	674
Red Lake School—	
Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,351
White Earth Agency—	
Fond du Lac Chippewa (removal).....	110
Mississippi Chippewa—	
Gull Lake.....	365
Mille Lac (removal)	907
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	366
White Oak Point (removal).....	235
White Earth.....	1,875
Pembina Chippewa....	348
Pillager Chippewa—	
Cass and Winnibigoshish (removal).....	59
Otter Tail.....	737
Leech Lake (removal).....	288
Not under an agent—	
Mdewakanton Sioux—	
At Birch Cooley....	d 150
Elsewhere.....	e 779

Montana:

Blackfeet Agency—	
Cherokee.....	1
Mandan.....	2
Piegán.....	2,064
Crow Agency—	
Crow.....	1,758
Flathead Agency—	
Kalispel.....	192
Kutenai.....	606
Flathead.....	590
Spokan.....	144
Pend d'Oreille.....	670

a From pay roll of 1906.

b From United States census, 1900.

c From pay roll of 1888.

Montana—Continued.

Flathead Agency—Cont'd.	
Other tribes who have rights.....	64
Fort Belknap School—	
Assiniboiné.....	645
Gros Ventre.....	611
Fort Peck School—	
Assiniboiné.....	605
Yankton Sioux.....	1,084
Tongue River School—	
Northern Cheyenne....	1,392

Nebraska:

Omaha School—	
Omaha.....	1,270
Santee School—	
Ponca.....	274
Santee Sioux.....	1,116
Winnebago School—	
Winnebago.....	1,060

Nevada:

Carson School—	
Paiute of Walker River Reserve.....	466
Under industrial teacher—	
Paiute of Moapa Reserve	117
Nevada School—	
Paiute of Pyramid Lake	486
Western Shoshoni School—	
Hopi.....	1
Paiute.....	252
Shoshoni.....	238
Not under an agency.....	b 3,701

New Mexico:

Albuquerque School—	
Navaho.....	183
Pueblo.....	4,048
Jicarilla School—	
Jicarilla Apache.....	766
Mescalero School—	
Mescalero Apache.....	461
San Juan School—	
Navaho.....	8,000
Santa Fe School—	
Pueblo.....	3,115
Zufi School—	
Pueblo of Zufi.....	1,682

New York:

New York Agency—	
Cayuga.....	178
Oneida.....	276
Onondaga.....	537
Seneca.....	2,747
St. Regis.....	1,349
Tuscarora.....	368

North Carolina:

Cherokee School—	
Eastern Cherokee.....	1,912

North Dakota:

Fort Berthold School—	
Arikara.....	403

d From report of 1901.

e From report of 1899.

*Population of Indians—Continued.***North Dakota—Continued.**

Fort Berthold School—Con.	
Gros Ventre.....	456
Mandan.....	259
Fort Totten School—	
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and	
Cut Head Sioux	
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Turtle Mountain Chip-	
pewa.....	2, 495
Standing Rock Agency—	
Sioux.....	3, 386

Oklahoma:

Cantonment School—	
Arapaho.....	245
Cheyenne.....	516
Cheyenne and Arapaho	
School—	
Arapaho.....	503
Cheyenne.....	776
Seger Colony School—	
Arapaho.....	134
Cheyenne.....	590
Kaw School—	
Kansa (Kaw).....	193
Kiowa, etc., Agency—	
Apache.....	161
Comanche.....	1, 441
Kiowa.....	1, 278
Wichita and affiliated	
bands.....	1, 006
Osage Agency—	
Osage.....	2, 230
Oto School—	
Oto and Missouri.....	390
Pawnee School—	
Pawnee.....	653
Ponca School—	
Ponca.....	581
Tonkawa.....	48
Sac and Fox School—	
Iowa.....	86
Sac and Fox of the Mis-	
sissippi.....	518
Seneca School—	
Eastern Shawnee.....	112
Miami (Western).....	128
Modoc.....	51
Ottawa.....	210
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Quapaw.....	308
Seneca.....	389
Wyandot.....	373
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Union Agency—	
Chickasaw full blood...	1, 538
Chickasaw mixed blood	4, 146

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Chickasaw intermarried	635
Chickasaw freedmen...	4, 670
Choctaw full blood....	8, 319
Choctaw mixed blood..	10, 717
Choctaw intermarried..	1, 585
Choctaw freedmen.....	5, 994
Creek full blood.....	6, 812
Creek mixed blood....	5, 083
Creek freedmen.....	6, 807
Cherokee full blood....	6, 601
Cherokee mixed blood..	29, 986
Cherokee intermarried..	286
Cherokee freedmen.....	4, 925
Seminole full blood....	1, 399
Seminole mixed blood..	739
Seminole freedmen.....	986

Oregon:

Grand Ronde School—	
Clackamas.....	6
Rogue River.....	11
Santiam.....	5
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Klamath School—	
Klamath.....	660
Modoc.....	217
Paiute.....	104
Pit River (Achomawi).	57
Siletz School—	
Siletz (confederated)...	440
Umatilla School—	
Cayuse.....	465
Umatilla.....	250
Walla Walla.....	490
Warm Springs School—	
Warm Springs (confed-	
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a From report of 1906. b From report of 1907.

c From report of 1906.

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Sisseton Agency—	
Sisseton and Wahpeton	
Sioux.....	1, 937
Yankton Agency—	
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Utah:

Panguitch School—	
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Uintah Ute.....	427
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Not under an agency—	
Paiute.....	a 370

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Columbia (Moses's	
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Colville.....	317
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Lake.....	283
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Okinagan.....	557
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Neah Bay School—

Hoh.....	56
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Chehalis.....	147
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Yakima, Klikitat and	
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ed as confederated	
Yakima.....	2, 000
Not under an agent—	
Nooksak.....	b 200

Wisconsin:

Green Bay School—	
Menominee.....	1, 464
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Bad River.....	1, 162
Fond du Lac.....	933
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Oneida.....	2, 204
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SUMMARY.

Population of Five Civilized	
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Population, exclusive of Five	
Civilized Tribes.....	199, 184

Total Indian population,	
exclusive of Alaska....	300, 412

a From report of 1905.

b From report of 1903.

c From Report U. S. Census 1900.

d From Report 1898.

e Live near Columbia and are intermarried with

Cherokees.

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