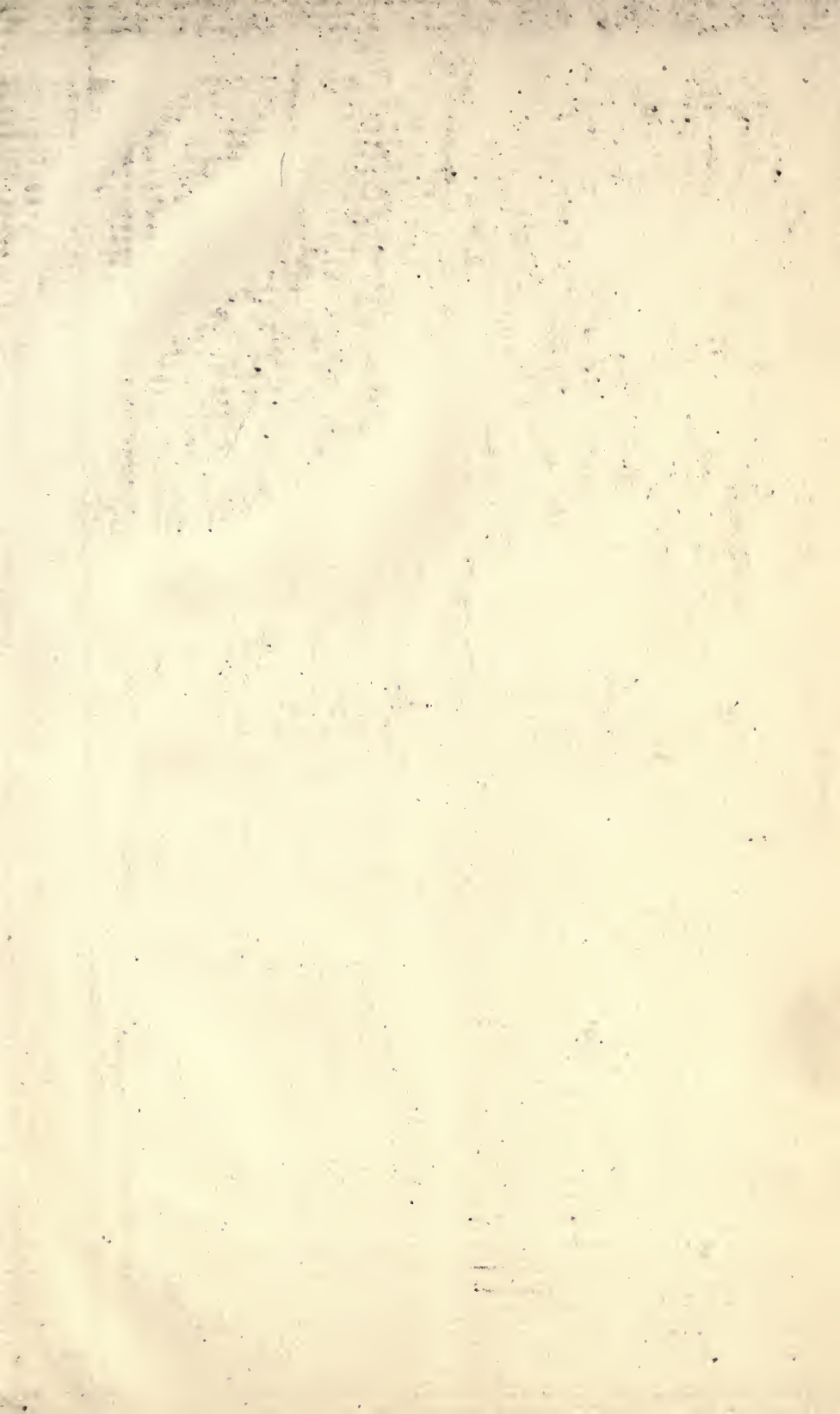


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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

FOR

THE YEAR 1878.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.

INDEX

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND

AND LAST

REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1879.*

SIR: The Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, under the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, to co-operate with the Administration in the management of Indian affairs, respectfully submit their Tenth Annual Report.

MEETINGS.

Four meetings of the Board have been held during the year: one in New York, to advise and assist the Commissioner in the annual opening of bids and letting of contracts for Indian supplies; and three in this city, for consultation with the executive officers of the government and with representatives of religious societies upon the condition of the several Indian tribes, and the best methods of supplying their wants and promoting their welfare.

Entire harmony has continued between the Board and the Interior Department, and their efforts have been encouraged by the cordial support of the President.

CHANGES.

Hon. E. N. Stebbins, of New Jersey, sent to the President his resignation as a member of the Board on the 25 of March, and Hon. Charles Tuttle, of New York, was appointed May 16, to fill the vacancy. No other changes have been made during the year.

VISITS TO AGENCIES.

At the meeting of the Board held in New York June 19 last, it was—

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Board that as many of its members as possible should visit the different agencies during the present year, and that they confer with our chairman as to the times and places of such visitation.

In accordance with this resolution, the chairman and the assistant secretary visited the two agencies in the State of Wisconsin; Commissioners Fisk and Stickney visited the Utes in Colorado, returning by the Indian Territory; Commissioner Lyon went to the Pacific coast, and supervised the letting of contracts at San Francisco; and Commissioner Kingsley, in company with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, visited several agencies in the Indian Territory. Thus more time than in the previous year has been given by the Board to personal inspection of the condition and progress of the Indian tribes.

The reports of these delegations will be found in the Appendix.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The examination of accounts and expenditures for the Indian service, as required by act of Congress approved March, 1871, has been continued by the executive committee, whose report is appended. The total number of accounts examined and acted upon during the year is 3,085, covering disbursements and transfers of funds amounting to \$446,109.30. The committee have also copied and approved 341 contracts for supplies.

THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Much time has been given by this committee to the purchase and inspection of goods and supplies, and their report, which will be found in the Appendix, exhibits the method pursued in awarding contracts, and the care taken "to secure the best values offered, a faithful delivery of identical value by the contracting party, a careful distribution to the several agencies, and safe transport thither." We are confident that the precaution and vigilance thus exercised have secured for the benefit of the Indians the appropriations made by Congress for their support.

INDIAN AGENTS.

It has long been the custom to condemn Indian agents. Allegations of fraud and peculation and villainy of every kind have been so often made and reiterated that in the public estimation the term Indian agent and rascal seem to be almost synonymous. If trouble arises anywhere, or an outbreak occurs, the agent must have been the cause. No matter what a man's character and position may be, no sooner is he appointed an Indian agent than he becomes the target at which are aimed all the weapons of the press and the rostrum. An officer of high rank in the Army, in a recent official report, says :

The average Indian agent, intent upon the spiritual welfare of the red man, desirous of elevating his *soul*, and achieving what has never yet been reached in a single generation—making a civilized man of him—but too frequently neglects his *bodily* wants, and while the agent is preparing him for heaven, as he thinks, is actually making a hell for him upon earth, by leaving him unclothed and unfed, whilst but too frequently the price of his clothing and food is put into the agent's pocket.

In a volume entitled "The Plains of the Great West," by Lieut. Col. Richard Irving Dodge, published in 1877, we read on page 46, introduction, as follows :

Congress honestly grants the appropriations due to the Indians, but as a rule not more than from 5 to 20 per cent. of the actual amount due ever reaches these unfortunate wards of the government. Usually the actual amount received by the Indians approximates more closely to the smaller than the larger percentage I have named.

And again, on page 433 :

The amount of money appropriated by Congress is ample for the support and comfort of the Indians, provided they get it or its equivalent. But they do not get it; cheated in quantity and quality of rations and goods, cheated in transportation, the appropriations burdened by expenses of numerous commissions, of deputations of a favored few Indians to Washington and the Eastern cities, it is doubtful if the Indians receive any benefit from more than 20 per cent. of the vast sum appropriated.

Such sweeping charges are spread over the land by the press, and public speakers quote them as authority, and say they are sustained by the public opinion of the people living in the vicinity of Indian agencies.

Now, we protest against all such wholesale condemnation as flagrant injustice. These agents are recommended by men who represent the

great religious missionary societies of the land. They are nominated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, in most cases after personal examination; and they are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. No more care and caution are used in the selection of any officers of the government. And yet it may be that here and there one is inefficient or dishonest. But we are confident that, as a class, the Indian agents now in the service will compare favorably with an equal number of business men in any part of the country, for intelligence, honesty, and efficiency.

INDIAN PROGRESS.

But little has occurred during the year to disturb the industrial pursuits and the educational work going on among the various tribes. Rumors of war have been plenty, but the only serious outbreaks have been the Bannock war in Idaho, and the Northern Cheyenne raid through Kansas and Nebraska. The cause and the history of these outbreaks are given in full by the General of the Army and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in their annual reports. The facts presented in those reports make it perfectly evident that the Bannock war might have been prevented had adequate and timely provision been made by Congress for the support of those Indians when they were cut off from their usual resources of the chase.

We heartily indorse the conclusion of General Sherman that for such emergencies "Congress alone can provide a remedy; and, if prevention be wiser than cure, money and discretion must be lodged somewhere in time to prevent starvation."

The great body of the Indians have continued peaceful, and the reports of agents, confirmed by our personal observation, show an increasing interest in various pursuits of industry, and commendable progress toward a condition of self-support.

Some of the bands of Chippewas in Wisconsin appear to have very nearly reached the point where they can be left to themselves without governmental aid or supervision. They are respected, and often employed as laborers and lumbermen by their white neighbors. On the Menominee Reservation, in the same State, at the close of the farming season a fair was held, to which more than two hundred Indians contributed, exhibiting their stock and samples of grain and vegetables, which would do credit to other county fairs. It was pronounced, in the Shawano Journal, to be "so superior to the county fair lately held at Shawano that it would almost convince any one who attended both that the Indian was further advanced in agricultural matters than the white man. It has shown that those whom the white people were wont to call the 'lazy red men' are able to cope with them in cultivating the soil."

In Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska, like signs of improvement are manifest at several agencies. The crops have not been destroyed by grasshoppers, as in former years, and the Indians who have worked industriously are reaping rich rewards for their labor.

On White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, "all land that was in condition, or could be placed in shape, was seeded, and the results are gratifying to the Indians. The disposition to work to increase the size of their farms is stimulated by the good yield of this year's crop. More new land has been broken than in any former year since they have been here. With a few such seasons * * * these Indians will soon be on the way to prosperity, happiness, and contentment." Some of the

fruits of their labor are 18,000 bushels of wheat, 4,860 bushels of oats, 3,281 bushels of corn, and about 36,000 bushels of vegetables.

The agent at Sisseton Agency, Dakota, reports that—

Indian farming has been attended with universal success, and the Indians feel very much encouraged with the result of their farm labor. A much larger acreage was plowed last fall than ever before at the same season of the year, and was well prepared for seeding in the spring. Several Indian farmers who have large wheat-fields have bought harvesters for themselves, at a cost of \$165 to \$200 each, and are to pay for them from the proceeds of their sales of wheat. They manifest much interest in their farm-work, and are evidently determined soon to become self-supporting.

The report from Yankton Agency, Dakota, says:

Indian farming, each man for himself and on his own plot of ground, is increasing. Every year their wheat-fields will average from 5 to 15 acres each. The Yanktons are very ambitious now to raise wheat, and have been breaking much land this summer for next year's crop. Besides, they are cutting a very large amount of grass to supply their stock with hay the coming winter, exhibiting in this way, more than ever, providence and thrift.

From the agent at Flandreau special agency, Dakota, we learn that—

In agriculture these Indians have made fair progress. Wheat is the best crop raised here.

Agent Vore, at Omaha Agency, Nebraska, reports that—

There is a perceptible advancement in many of the Indians in judgment and skill in the management of their farm-work.

The Santee Sioux of Nebraska [says the agent] are industrious, and have turned their attention to cultivating the land. During the last year they had under cultivation about 1,000 acres. They have broken 460 acres of new land, and are taking an increased interest in their farm-work. This has been brought about by the hope that Congress will pass an act allowing them to take homesteads on their lands that they are improving.

The Navajo agent, New Mexico, says:

Within the ten years during which the present treaty with the Navajoes has been in force, they have grown from a band of paupers to a nation of prosperous, industrious, shrewd and (for barbarians) intelligent people. They are a nation of workers. The drones are very, very few. They are, as a rule, provident. The few thousand sheep given them a few years ago have increased to hundreds of thousands.

The Indians of the Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon, are now living, reports the agent—

Upon their farms and cultivating their lands, and following the avocation of farmers much the same as white farmers, on a small scale, the average number of acres cultivated by a single Indian or family being from 25 to 50, while quite a number cultivate as high as 50 to 100 acres. They will raise by their own industry from ten to twelve thousand bushels of grain the present season.

Agent Wilbur, of Yakama Agency, Oregon, says:

Our farming and stock-growing have taken the lead in business enterprise. We have now under good fence at least 15,000 acres of land, and 5,000 in cultivation. In four years we have made, with Indian labor, 30 miles of post and board fence as good as any farmer in all the country has about his farm. The Indians have, at least, 3,500 head of cattle of their own, and about 16,000 head of horses. Many of them live in good houses, painted outside and in, with furniture, clocks, watches, the newspaper, and the Bible. They have barns, and improved machinery for farming. The women have sewing-machines.

For several years we have not been giving rations to any except the sick. When the able-bodied Indians want food, if they work they are fed; if they won't work they go hungry.

Give the Indians good land, practical business and Christian men for their agents, and moral men, without an exception, for their employés, who will educate them to work; then let the government appropriate money to help them to seed, tools, and teams, until they can be educated to cultivate the soil, and the expense of taking care of the Indians in five years will diminish half, the Indian will be elevated, and wars with the whites will cease to the end of time.

Similar reports have been received from other reservations, but the foregoing extracts are enough to indicate that the improvement which has been recorded in our former reports has continued during the last

year. It is true that many tribes are yet far from the condition of self-support, and others have made only a beginning in the arts and pursuits of civilized life. But it must be remembered that it is only ten years since this policy of peace, justice, and humanity was adopted, and the work of civilizing, educating, and training for citizenship was undertaken in good earnest. And looking over that short period of ten years we can see that great progress has been made.

The following table of statistics, made up from official reports, presents a summary of results since the present humane policy was inaugurated in 1869.

RESULTS OF THE PEACE POLICY DURING TEN YEARS.

Number of Indians in the United States, Alaska not included.

	1868. *	1878.
Number of Indians.....		250,864
Wear citizens' dress.....		127,450
Houses occupied.....	8,646	23,060
Built last year.....		745
Schools.....	143.	306
Teachers.....	162	417
Scholars.....	5,810	12,222
Money expended for education.....		\$353,125
Indians who can read.....		41,309
Learned to read last year (five tribes, Indian Territory, not included).....		1,532
Church buildings on reservations.....		219
Indian church members (about).....		30,000
Land cultivated by Indians, acres.....	79,071	373,018
Bushels of wheat raised.....	169,365	770,615
Bushels of corn raised.....	520,079	3,633,943
Bushels of oats and barley.....	81,151	386,132
Bushels of vegetables.....	350,690	694,001
Tons of hay.....	18,016	158,011
Horses and mules owned by Indians.....	78,016	226,754
Cattle owned by Indians.....	47,704	291,378
Swine owned by Indians.....	31,284	200,952
Sheep owned by Indians.....	7,953	594,574

* In cases where no reports were received in 1868 the reports for the previous year are added to make up the aggregate.

This exhibit of results is certainly encouraging, and it presents a strong argument against any radical change of policy. Whatever department of government is intrusted with the management of Indian affairs, the humane and Christian sentiment of the country will demand a firm adherence to measures that have already secured so much, and that promise still greater good in the future.

HOMESTEADS.

It becomes more and more evident every year that reservations, though set apart by the government and guaranteed by solemn treaties as the possession of the Indians forever, do not and cannot secure to them a permanent home. Treaties do not execute themselves. Too often they are regarded by the dominant race as mere expedients for quieting disturbances, to be set aside and forgotten whenever the wants or the greed of the white man may demand it. Lands assigned to Indians and promised in perpetuity have been occupied by white settlers, and overrun by miners in search of gold. In many other cases where Indians, trusting the promises of the government, have selected allotments and made improvements, they are still without any permanent title to their homes. Thus the sixth article of the treaty with the

Omahas, ratified April 17, 1854, after providing for the survey and allotment of their reservation, continues as follows:

And the President may at any time in his discretion, after such person or family has made a location on the land assigned for a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years; shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, &c.

In 1855 treaties were entered into with many other tribes of Indians, embracing nearly all those in Oregon and Washington Territory, referring to this sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, and making similar provision for the survey, allotment, and issue of patents.

For convenience of reference extracts from these treaties will be found in the appendix. Had all the stipulations contained therein been faithfully executed on our part, much serious trouble, great waste of property, and sacrifice of life might have been avoided. But the simple, shameful truth is, that we have neglected and forgotten our part of these compacts. Many Indians, believing that we would keep faith with them, have selected their tracts of land and made improvements, but have waited nearly a quarter of a century in vain for the promised security of title. We cannot recover the millions of treasure lost, nor restore the lives sacrificed by our broken faith, but we may deal honestly and justly in the future.

Believing that permanent homes and a perfect title to their lands are matters of most urgent importance to the Indians, we made a draft of a bill last winter to secure these ends by legislation, and that bill is now before the Indian committees of the two houses of Congress.

We respectfully and earnestly request that it receive prompt attention. We have witnessed the good results of individual ownership of lands in the few instances where patents have been issued in the State of Wisconsin, whereby a new impulse has been given to industry and a new sense of manhood inspired.

The Flandreau Sioux of Dakota furnish another example very suggestive and encouraging. Under the wise guidance of their missionary and agent, John P. Williamson, this little band have struck out for themselves, and with very little material aid have become substantially self-supporting. In his last report Agent Williamson says:

The Flandreau Indians are citizens, and are, without a doubt, the most advanced in civilization of any portion of the Sioux Nation. They pay taxes, and very cheerfully, considering how high, we might say how exorbitant, some of them are. Their total taxation last year amounted to about \$800. They go to the ballot-box with their white neighbors, and appreciate the privilege very highly. It has an elevating influence upon the Indians themselves, and on the other hand gives them the respect which they need in the eyes of their white neighbors. They nearly all read their own language, and vote as understandingly as a large class of foreign voters. A large proportion have received their patents for land and so are property-owners. They all live in houses very similar to white neighbors, and dress like them. No painted Indian, with long hair, feathers, or breech-cloth, can be found in the settlement.

THEY ARE A CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

There are two churches among them, one a Presbyterian and the other an Episcopal organization. In the two are 184 communicants, who comprise the most of the adult population. On the Sabbath nearly the whole community may be found at church. No reasonable man can doubt that Christianity is the foundation of that civilization to which these Indians have attained.

THE FUTURE.

The question is often asked, "Will they succeed?" "Won't they sell out as soon as they can and go back to Indian life?" We acknowledge there are serious dangers before them. One is whisky, another is going in debt, another is their inability to

pay taxes; and these or other complications may lead them to sell out and become scattered. But there is never a victory without an enemy. In answer to the question, we say they already have succeeded—the victory is theirs. They are now living as white men, a civilized, not a barbarous life. They only run the same risk as every young family that they may fail and become paupers.

A THEORY.

The above statements may shed some light on a common theory of some friends of Indian civilization, that all the Indians of the Union should be congregated on one or two reservations, where missionaries and other philanthropists could have full sway to try the merits of their respective systems of civilization.

Here is a little community of less than one hundred families, who, without any care for theory, have struck out, each man for himself, and, taking the pioneer settlers for their pattern, have scattered themselves out over a county, and with their patterns near at hand on every side, have attained unto a fair degree of civilization. It might be well for theorists to study this case a little.

There may be something peculiar in the nature of the Indian that requires more example than can well be had where large numbers of heathen are congregated and separated from the civilized world. Or it may be that that independence without which civilization is naught can never be attained by the Indian until he is cast out of his old reservation nest and told to spread his wings and fly, like the rest of the "Eagle nation," or fall and die.

RECOMMENDATION.

Let the government be careful not to infringe upon the natural right of every man to provide for himself and family. This is what the young American starting out in life calls "taking care of himself." Every man needs this incentive to industry, but especially the Indian. Many wonder why the Flandreau Indians ever left the old agency—free rations and gray suits. If they could go into their hearts they would find it was that same longing "to be one's own," or "for freedom" as we are accustomed to say, which led the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock. And now let them have it, to the verge of starvation, and may it make of them as sterling a race as the descendants of the Pilgrims. What belongs to these Indians as their due, give them as endowments for educational institutions or as outfits for farming, but not in food or clothing.

CONSOLIDATION.

We have in former reports recommended the consolidation of some of the Indian tribes upon fewer reservations for the purpose of reducing the number of agencies and the expense of administration, and we still think that this may be wisely done. But past experience teaches that the removal of Indians far from their native homes is often the cause of much discontent and suffering. The greatest care should, therefore, be used to gain first the consent of the Indians themselves to such removals, and then to secure the rights of those who have home attachments by giving them the choice of removing or remaining upon the homesteads which they have improved.

Commissioner Jerome has given much study to this subject, and we invite special attention to his report in the Appendix.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The missionary boards of the various religious denominations have their work among the Indian tribes, and we present herewith large extracts from their last annual reports. The amount expended during the year by these societies for the support of Indian schools and churches is, so far as reported, \$82,492.12.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, but was amended in the Senate by the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to whom the subject was referred. Messrs.

Saunders, Oglesby, and McCreery were appointed by the Senate, and Messrs. Scales, Van Vorhes, Boone, Stewart, and Hooker on the part of the House. This joint committee have traveled several thousand miles and have taken a large amount of testimony. Their report may be daily expected.

The continual agitation of this question in Congress has produced an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, who, with scarcely an exception, express the most unqualified opposition to the measure.

In many tribes, councils have convened to enter their protest against a disregard of their wishes and hostility to their interests by the government, quite irreconcilable with its professions of friendship as indicated by the existing peace policy. It will be readily seen that the effect of this agitation among a people incapable of reading for themselves, suspicious of evil, because so often betrayed, kept for many months in suspense, must be seriously to discourage them in their slow and difficult progress toward civilization, and to retard the efforts of the government in its measures for their improvement.

From the year 1832 to 1849 the Indian Bureau was under the control of the War Department. The management of the bureau by that department was so unsatisfactory, the results so discouraging, that Congress transferred the bureau to the Interior Department immediately upon its organization in 1849.

The period from 1849 to 1856 was most prolific of evil to the large body of Indians who were scattered over the vast territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast. The discovery of gold in California was the signal for the precipitate emigration of adventurers from the East, who had no more respect for the rights of the Indian than the swarms of locusts had for the crops of our Northwestern farmers at a more recent period. Gross outrages brought on frequent collisions, and of course the weaker party became an easy prey to the cruelty, avarice, and lust of the stronger. Their cry for justice might have reached heaven, but could not travel 2,000 miles to the dull ear of the government. During these times of commotion, strife, and bloodshed, the Interior Department, but recently organized, labored under peculiar embarrassments. The Indians finding themselves overrun by a swarm of men, native and foreign, some of them the offscouring of the earth, who knew no law but force, seeing with dismay the game upon which they depended for subsistence rapidly disappearing, their homes invaded, and their property destroyed, were often driven to desperation and vain efforts at retaliation. Indian agents received appointments as a reward for political favors, with no regard to fitness for their delicate and responsible duties, no experience in Indian affairs, and no knowledge of Indian character. As a necessary consequence, the service became more or less corrupt, charges of fraud on the part of contractors and agents were made without fear of contradiction, until the whole service became a scandal and a disgrace to the government. There was little improvement until after the close of the civil war, during which the government was compelled to intermit almost entirely its care for this unfortunate race.

The reputation of the Indian service remaining somewhat unsavory, in March, 1865, just after the bloody Cheyenne war, a movement was made in Congress to have it retransferred to the War Department.

Under a joint resolution of March 3, 1865, a joint special committee of the two houses of Congress was appointed, directing an inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes and their treatment by the civil and military authorities of the United States. On the 26th of January, 1867, the

joint committee submitted their report, in which they say, "The work was immense, covering a continent." The report makes a volume of 527 pages.

Upon the subject of transfer, the committee hold the following language:

The question whether the Indian Bureau should be placed under the War Department or retained in the Department of the Interior is one of considerable importance, and both sides have very warm advocates. Military men generally unite in recommending that change to be made, while civilians, teachers, missionaries, agents, and superintendents, and those not in the Regular Army, generally oppose it. The arguments and objections urged by each are not without force. The argument in favor of it is, that in case of hostilities the military forces must assume control of our relations to the hostile tribes, and therefore it is better for the War Department to have the entire control both in peace and in war; secondly, that the annuity goods and clothing paid to the Indians under treaty stipulations will be more faithfully and honestly made by officers of the Regular Army, who hold their places for life and are subject to military trials for misconduct, than when made by the agents and superintendents appointed under the Interior Department; and, thirdly, that it would prevent conflict between different departments in the administration of their affairs.

Upon the other side, it is urged with great force that for the proper administration of Indian affairs there must be some officer of the government whose duty it is to remain upon the reservations with the tribes and to look after their affairs; that as their hunting-grounds are taken away, the reservation system, which is the only alternative to their extermination, must be adopted. When the Indians are once located upon them, farmers, teachers, and missionaries become essential to any attempt at civilization—are absolutely necessary to take the first step toward changing the wild hunter into a cultivator of the soil; to change the savage into a civilized man. The movement of troops from post to post is of necessity sudden and frequent, and therefore the officers of the Army, however competent, cannot take charge of the affairs and interests of Indians upon reservations any longer than military force is required to compel the Indians to remain upon them, as in the case of the Navajoes in New Mexico, and during that time even proper and competent persons acting as agents, farmers, teachers, and missionaries, devoting their whole time to these occupations, can serve that purpose much better than officers of the Army.

While it is true that many agents, teachers, and employes of the government are inefficient, faithless, and even guilty of peculations and fraudulent practices upon the government and upon the Indians, it is equally true that military posts among the Indians have frequently become centers of demoralization and destruction to the Indian tribes, while the blunders and want of discretion of inexperienced officers in command have brought on long and expensive wars, the cost of which, being included in the expenditures of the Army, is never seen and realized by the people of the country.

Since we acquired New Mexico the military expenditures connected with Indian affairs have probably exceeded \$4,000,000 annually in that Territory alone. When General Sumner was in command of that department he recommended the purchase of all the private property of citizens and the surrender of that whole Territory to the Indians, and, upon the score of economy, it would doubtless have been a great saving to the government. But that policy was not pursued, and there, as well as elsewhere, the reservation system has been adopted. That it has and will cost the government large sums of money is undoubtedly true, but, in the end, far less than the maintenance of forces sufficient to keep the peace, and suffer the Indians to range at will over the Territory. When once adopted, however, the same necessity for agents, teachers, farmers, and missionaries arises, both upon the score of humanity and economy, both to civilize the Indian and to teach him to raise his subsistence from the soil. The Army and the officers of the Army are not by their habits and profession well adapted to this work.

Another strong reason for retaining the Indian Bureau in the Department of the Interior is that the making of treaties and the disposition of the lands and funds of the Indians are of necessity intimately connected with our public-land system, and, with all its important land questions, would seem to fall naturally under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. The inconveniences arising from the occasional conflicts and jealousies between officers appointed under the Interior and War Departments are not without some benefits also. To some extent they serve as a check upon each other; neither are slow to point to the mistakes and abuses of the other. It is, therefore, proper that they should be independent of each other, receive their appointments from and report to different heads of departments.

Weighing this matter, and all the arguments for and against the proposed change, your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the Indian Bureau should remain where it is.

Congress having thus uttered its emphatic protest against the transfer, the Indians and their friends regarded the question as finally settled, and looked now for a vigorous, decisive policy on the part of the government which should promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians. To insure this object, in 1869 a new departure was inaugurated by President Grant, by the adoption of what is known as the "peace policy." The leading peculiarities of this change were—

First. The bringing into active sympathy and co-operation with the government the great religious bodies of the country by giving them the nomination of agents and holding them morally responsible for their efficiency and good conduct, their appointment to be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Second. The appointment of a board of commissioners, to serve without pecuniary compensation, who—

shall supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians within the limits of the United States, and shall inspect all goods purchased for Indians in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose duty it shall be to consult the commission in making purchase of such goods.

Any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners is empowered to investigate all contracts, expenditures, and accounts, in connection with the Indian service, and shall have access to all books and papers relating thereto in any government office.

No payments shall be made by any officer of the United States to contractors for goods or supplies of any sort furnished to the Indians, or for the transportation thereof, or for any buildings or machinery erected or placed on their reservations, under or by virtue of any contract entered into with the Interior Department, or any branch thereof, on the receipts or certificates of the Indian agents or superintendents for such supplies, goods, transportation, buildings, or machinery, beyond 50 per cent. of the amount due, until the accounts and vouchers shall have been submitted to the executive committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and organized under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, and the third section of the act approved July 15, 1870, for examination, revision, and approval; and it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners without unnecessary delay to forward said accounts and vouchers so submitted to them to the Secretary of the Interior, with the reasons for their approval or disapproval of the same, in whole or in part, attached thereto, and said Secretary shall have power to sustain, set aside, or modify the action of said board, and cause payment to be made or withheld as he may determine.

During the past ten years this policy has been closely adhered to by Presidents Grant and Hayes. The beneficial results of this change in the Indian service of the government are fully set forth in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also in the reports from year to year by this Board.

Although the service has been attended with difficulties known only to those most familiar with it, the progress of Indian civilization, as indicated by the constantly and rapidly increasing numbers in schools, the acquisition of our language, the quantity of ground cultivated, crops and herds raised, personal property accumulated, adoption of civilized dress and manners, regard of marital rights, to say nothing of the ambition excited toward a higher development of their moral and intellectual powers, justifies the assurance that a steady perseverance in the present system will eventually secure a satisfactory solution of this most perplexing of problems.

In the midst of these pleasing anticipations Congress again agitates the question of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. With the rapidity of lightning the unwelcome news flies to and fro through the land; the press, platform, and pulpit take up the subject; religious bodies protest, while the Indians, demoralized by anxious fears of impending evil, send up their memorials earnestly begging to be left as they are.

Why these persistent attempts are made upon the Indian Bureau,

which is making the most vigorous efforts to improve its service, we will not attempt to decide, for we are slow to believe that our representatives in Congress will jeopardize the interests of two hundred and fifty thousand Indians, whose treatment by the government hitherto has been marked with so much injustice and wrong, disregard the most cherished desires of these people to remain as they are, and incur the risk of new and expensive wars, to secure the privilege once enjoyed of doling out a few insignificant offices to political friends and patrons. Neither do we discover that any marked aggrandizement will thereby accrue to the Army, though we may understand why contractors, speculators, and post-traders should clamor for the change. It is not the design of this report to discuss at length a subject which has occupied so large a share of public attention the past three or four months, and upon which the intelligent religious and moral sentiment of the country has been so clearly and emphatically expressed. We content ourselves with the statement of a few simple reasons why the transfer should not be made.

First. *The Indians themselves, and especially the more civilized tribes, are opposed to it.*

There may be and doubtless are measures affecting the welfare of the Indians, upon the expediency of which their wishes might and should be disregarded. Some may object to have their children attend school, assume the white man's dress, learn the English language, abandon polygamy, or in other respects conform to civilized modes of life; but the transfer question is altogether of a different sort. As the Indians are the parties to be most affected, it is but simple justice that their wishes in a matter to them of such vital importance should be duly considered.

Second. *This action would be a constant source of irritation among the Indians, which would probably lead to serious disturbances, collisions, and wars.*

No people nor nation have a more vivid comprehension of the fact that the Army means *force, constraint, subjection*, than the Indians. For the government to place them under military control is and can be regarded by them only as a menace. It says, "We have no faith in your professions of peace and friendship; you cannot be trusted; you are a poor, miserable, treacherous race of creatures whose presence and existence have to be tolerated; but remember, we are your masters, and we have the means to compel strict obedience to orders, for our persuasive arguments are bayonets and bullets."

It may be said this antipathy to military rule is the result of prejudice and ignorance on the part of the Indians. Prejudice or not, it would be difficult to persuade them that their apprehensions are not well founded.

Third. *This action would retard and, if persisted in, utterly defeat the cherished desire of the great body of the people of the country to see the red man civilized, made self-sustaining, self-respected, and educated sufficiently to exercise intelligently the privileges and duties of citizenship.*

The ultimate aim of all the humane and benevolent efforts in behalf of the Indian is to raise him to a higher scale of being by such a moral and intellectual training as shall render him capable of assuming and exercising all the rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizenship. The government will signally fail in its duty and be recreant to the trust it has assumed if it relaxes its energies before this object is accomplished.

The soldier is bred to arms. His tastes, habits, associations, and traditions lead away from civil and domestic pursuits to military discipline, studies, and habits. The longer his service in the Army the more completely is he isolated from civil affairs, which eventually become irksome and repugnant to his taste and inclination. This past training,

while it might not disqualify him for some of the duties of an Indian agent, are not calculated nor designed to fit him for the practical duties of an instructor in the elements of education, or in the no less important duties of husbandry and kindred industrial pursuits. It is not enough that there should be a farmer, teacher, &c., employed to instruct the Indians; the agent must be not only the brains of the establishment, but be at all times ready, willing, and able to give practical aid and advice. His ability to do this secures their good-will, wins their respect and confidence, and to that extent increases his usefulness. In their estimation practical demonstration is more convincing than any amount of theory.

The frequently avowed sentiments of men, high in military rank, toward the Indians, the expression of which would naturally influence the opinions of those of inferior rank, are wholly incompatible with that humane and benevolent spirit which must animate the successful teacher of the arts of industry and peace; the spirit that declares they must be "punished"; they must be struck a "hard blow"; they must be "wiped out"; "we must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux to their extermination, men, women, and children"; which declares that "a vigorous and unrelenting war upon the savage and treacherous foe is the true policy to be pursued toward them; no good and lasting benefits to this country will result in a different course." It is submitted that the expression of such sentiments is scarcely consistent with that spirit whose highest ambition should be to promote habits of industry, encourage the cultivation of fields and flocks, train and educate an ignorant people that they may enjoy the blessings and comforts of civilized life.

Somewhat in contrast with this is the spirit which actuated him who was "*first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,*"

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received authentic information that certain lawless and wicked persons of the western frontier, in the State of Georgia, did lately invade, burn, and destroy a town belonging to the Cherokee Nation, although in amity with the United States, and put to death several Indians of that nation; and whereas such outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but also endangers the public peace, and it highly becomes the honor and good faith of the United States to pursue all legal means for the punishment of these atrocious offenders: I have, therefore, thought fit to issue this, my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and bring these offenders to justice. And I do moreover offer a reward of \$500 for each and any of the above-named persons who shall be so apprehended and brought to justice, and shall be proved to have assumed or exercised any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforesaid at the time of committing the same.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1792, and of the Independence of the United States the 17th.

By the President:

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is not doubted that treachery and cruelty have not unfrequently characterized the intercourse of some of the wild tribes with the whites, and it is equally certain that the whites were the first to cheat and impose upon these ignorant people, until their minds were so poisoned that in every white man, woman, or child they saw an enemy.

The report of the Sioux committee declares:

The War Department, as its name indicates, is unsuited for the work of civilization; officers of the Army are not fitted, either by education or training, to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap.

Experience has shown that these people possess a human nature; that they are not utterly devoid of good impulses, but in many instances have manifested a spirit of fidelity, friendship, and heroism which is not surpassed by the most notable achievements of ancient or modern times.

We condense the following as illustrations:

When the agent demanded of the Chief Keokuk the murderers of a white man, he was informed they were out of his reach, but he would consult with his tribe what course to pursue. He called them together, and having stated that an armed force would be sent into their nation to take the murderers, which would cause bloodshed, four young men of the tribe offered themselves as voluntary offerings to appease the vengeance of the Great Father. They were taken by the chief to the agent who had them confined in jail to await their trial. The chief was made a witness at the trial, and stated the circumstances under which the four young men of his tribe had offered themselves as substitutes for the murderers, not doubting but they would expiate with their lives the murder of the white man. They had no other expectation than to be immediately executed. Of course they were discharged. In what civilized and enlightened community shall we find a parallel of patriotism and true devotion?

One other incident strikingly illustrates the firmness with which, at least, some Indians hold to a plighted faith. General Scott, in one of his campaigns in the Northwest, found three Indian prisoners charged with murder. The evidence against them was slight, and an application was sent to Washington for their discharge. The President being absent, no answer was received. In the mean time the cholera broke out in the vicinity, from which one of the prisoners died. The general told the two survivors he would permit them to go to their tribe upon condition they would return to the camp as soon as he gave notice the cholera had disappeared. They agreed and went home, notwithstanding they were under a charge of murder. When General Scott informed the prisoners they must come in, they immediately did so. Such exalted traits of character compel respect.

To these instances might be added the more recent exhibition of loyalty by the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux, in voluntarily surrendering to the government the Cheyennes—their old neighbors—who fled to them for protection.

Fourth. *The present humane policy is more economical to the government.*

This is the conclusion arrived at in the report of the joint commission of 1865, and it is believed the weight of testimony from official and other authoritative sources abundantly justify this conclusion. Certainly the watchfulness exercised by the Indian Bureau, supplemented by the supervision by this board over the purchase, reception, inspection, transportation, and delivery of supplies, as well as the *personal* inspection of the agencies, character, and amount of work done, cannot fail to insure rigid economy and efficiency of administration.

Fifth. *To transfer the Indians to the War Department would involve frequent changes of agents.*

As quoted from the report of the joint committee, the Indians are averse to change of superintendents or agents. The policy when once adopted, the plans pursued, and the men employed, should be changed only when absolutely necessary. The duties of military officers are liable to require their services in various parts of the country which would necessarily involve their removal and the substitution of others in their place. This would cause discontent, impede progress, and retard the work of improvement.

Sixth. *The care and management of the lands occupied by the Indians should remain in the Interior Department.*

To transfer this branch of service to the War Department would cause inextricable confusion. No one at all familiar with the magnitude and complication of this service and the immense pecuniary interests involved both to the government and the Indians, would for a moment recommend its removal from the department where it properly belongs.

Already Congress is considering the enactment of laws giving Indians the right of taking homesteads on their reservations. This legislation will involve additional and important duties in connection with the immense land interests of the Indians which cannot appropriately be performed by the War Department.

Seventh. *The proximity of the Army to Indian settlements is debasing and corrupting to both.*

On this subject the following extract from the annual report of Superintendent Norton is conclusive:

Of the state of the health and morals of the Navajoes you can form some idea from the inclosed report of the surgeon of the hospital and from the best information I could gather when I visited the Basque. The tale is not half told, because they have such an aversion to the hospital that but few of those taken sick will ever go there. What a commentary is this on the humanity, Christianity, and civilization of the white man! What a disgrace to the nation that 7,000 Indians, while held as prisoners of war, are thus treated; that the family circle is invaded, and their women, their wives and daughters, are thus prostituted and diseased by the embrace of licentious soldiery! The only remedy for this unbridled sensuality and licentiousness must come through the Secretary of War in an order, through the proper channels, to the commander of the post.

Other and no less potent reasons might be given why the proposed transfer should not be made.

The dictates of justice and humanity forbid it.

The genius and traditions of our government in keeping the military subordinate to the civil authority are opposed to it.

The progress of the Indians in morals and education would be paralyzed.

The religious and moral sentiment of the country are averse to it.

The Army has enough to do already.

The present condition of the Indians does not justify it.

Let us show them our sympathies as men, afford them protection as legislators, cease to violate treaty obligations, deal justly, cultivate their friendship, and the Army will have to seek other foes to fight, and remove to other fields for the display of its chivalry and valor.

A. C. BARSTOW.
 JOHN D. LANG.
 CLINTON B. FISK.
 B. RUSH ROBERTS.
 E. M. KINGSLEY.
 WM. H. LYON.
 D. H. JEROME.
 CHARLES TUTTLE.
 WM. STICKNEY.

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, *January 4, 1879.*

SIR: The executive committee respectfully report that during the year 1878 they have examined 2,777 claims for annuity goods, supplies purchased by contract and in open market and transportation, amounting to \$3,204,500.92, as well as 308 cash accounts of agents and superintendents, with vouchers for purchases, pay of employés, annuity payments, and other disbursements at the agencies, amounting to \$1,259,608.38.

Funds transferred by one disbursing officer to another are accounted for more than once, making the aggregate larger than the appropriations for the Indian service.

Of the 3,085 accounts examined, 3,056 were approved, 27 were suspended, and after correction or explanation approved, and 2 were disapproved.

The cash accounts of agents have been in most cases approved, with some exceptions on account of technical errors or other irregularities.

The purchases in open market, rendered necessary by unforeseen exigencies, have amounted to an average of \$20,866.45 per month. In 1877 the amount expended in this manner was \$22,843.58 per month.

The following is a tabulated statement of accounts examined:

Unsettled claims amounting to.....	\$3, 204, 500 92
Cash accounts amounting to.....	1, 259, 608 38
Total.....	4, 464, 109 30

The committee have also examined, copied, and approved 341 contracts for supplies and services of all kinds, and, as in former years, have had free access to the records of the Indian Office, and their inquiries and suggestions have received courteous attention.

WM. STICKNEY.
B. RUSH ROBERTS.
E. M. KINGSLEY.

A. C. BARSTOW, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, *January, 15, 1879.*

SIR: The transactions of this department of the Indian service, during the past year, have been facilitated by the earlier passage of the Indian appropriation bill by Congress, and by the action of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in consolidating the principal purchases under two advertisements for proposals, of such magnitude as to attract the attention of the largest dealers, and thereby secure by sharp competition the most favorable conditions of the markets.

The first, and by far the more important, of these lettings of contracts was held in New York, on Tuesday, June 1st, 1878, at 11 a. m., when in the presence of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. E. M. Marble representing the Department of the Interior; Messrs. Barstow, Fisk, Stickney, Lang, Roberts, Lyon, Tuttle, and Kingsley, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a large number of bidders, more than 350 sealed proposals were opened and publicly read, the work occupying more than six consecutive hours.

An unusually large number and variety of localities and branches of industry were represented in the offerings, and for nearly every description of manufactured goods the prices were unprecedentedly low.

Guided by the experiences of former years, it had been determined that articles purchased should, so far as practicable, be delivered for inspection at the government warehouse, and the advertisements accordingly provided for such delivery. This made it necessary that a warehouse of the largest size should be obtained for the serv-

ice, and, at the request of the department, your committee secured the first floor and basement of Nos. 61 and 63, Wooster street, the dimensions of which are 55 by 200 feet, with large skylights in the center, and a frontage on two streets.

BEEF.

Proposals for beef were first considered, and the conditions specified in the advertisement, which were designed to secure a better grade of beef than formerly, were rigidly enforced in executing contracts with satisfactory results so far as at present advised, although the prices were in some instances apparently higher than in former years.

TRANSPORTATION.

Bids for transportation were numerous, but the rates by railway were not as low as in some previous years, the trunk lines holding to established rates. Wagon transportation is always subject to combinations or monopolies, and not free from them on this occasion. The removal of the great Sioux agencies afforded an opportunity for a scheme of large profit to freighters, which was thwarted by a prompt movement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in procuring wagons and harnesses in sufficient quantities to enable the Indians with their ponies, under the organization and direction of their agents, to haul their own supplies, at a great saving to themselves and the government.

BLANKETS.

Awards for blankets were made to Messrs. John Dobson & Co., Philadelphia; C. H. Amidown, New York; Pioneer Woolen Mills, California. The latter were at a higher cost than the other competing goods, but your committee have no hesitation in the opinion that they were the better value and more regular in size and weight than those of the first above-named manufacturers. The foregoing articles were considered and the awards made by the united judgment of the honorable Commissioner and the Board of Indian Commissioners.

For the remaining articles, inspectors were appointed to aid in determining the awards. These were men eminent for their experience and sound judgment in their respective departments of trade, whose names are as follows:

- Mr. J. Hugh Peters, of Messrs. Booth & Edgar, for sugars.
- Mr. H. Farrington, for coffee, teas, and general groceries.
- Mr. James Wilde, jr., for clothing.
- Mr. L. G. Woodhouse (of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.), and Mr. Noah Loder, of late Loder & Lockwood, New York, for dry goods.
- Mr. W. A. Hall, of Benedict & Hall, for boots and shoes.
- Mr. William H. Hurlbut, for hats and caps.
- Mr. William Best, for tobacco.
- Mr. LaCoste, of Messrs. William Bryce & Co., and E. L. Cooper, for hardware.
- Mr. John D. Dix, of Messrs. Dix and Morris, for medical supplies.
- Mr. A. Hageman, for harness and saddlery.
- Mr. Thomas King, for oils, paints, &c.
- Dr. Henry A. Mott, jr., analytical chemist.

CLOTHING.

The contracts for clothing were mainly to Messrs. Wanamaker & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. Newburger & Hochstadter, Philadelphia; Messrs. Naumberg, Kraus & Lauer, New York. The prices were low and the deliveries satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

Messrs. H. B. Claffin & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., and Van Volkenburgh, Beach & Co. were the larger successful bidders for dry goods. Standard manufactures were generally selected, and at very low prices.

SUGARS.

The offerings of sugar were found to be above the market quotations, therefore only two proposals, for 28,000 pounds and 150,000 pounds, respectively, were accepted; the remainder of the quantity required (800,000 pounds), under a new advertisement, was secured at more satisfactory prices from a better line of samples.

COFFEE.

The award for coffee was made to Messrs. Rowland & Humphreys for 377,000 pounds, at 15.35 cents per pound, and about 90,000 pounds to Reeves, Osborn & Co., at .15.36 cents per pound; all of which was promptly delivered and of excellent value.

HARDWARE.

The very great variety of articles embraced under this head attracted numerous bids from widely-scattered points—from the Atlantic coast to far beyond the Mississippi.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Hitherto this class of supplies has been purchased in small lots, in markets near the agencies where they were needed; but it was deemed worthy of experiment to include them in the general advertisement, and the result has been satisfactory, inasmuch as sharp competition has been elicited, and the awards fell generally among the manufacturers in the West most convenient to the lines of transportation, and consequently most economical in delivery.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

This award was made to Mr. O. H. Jadwin, of New York City, in early July, but the pressure of business at the warehouse made it impossible, with the clerical force employed, to prepare the proper requisitions for the several agencies until several weeks had elapsed, and the first delivery was made September 21, too late to reach their destination for use when most needed, during the heats of summer and chills of early autumn. It is feared that many lives have been sacrificed by this delay, and your committee are confident that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs fully appreciates the imperative necessities of the service in this regard.

The deliveries of goods under contracts were generally satisfactory, the important exceptions being as follows:

Red flannel shirts delivered under one of the two contracts were rejected, then re-delivered to be again rejected. An open-market purchase was then made for the quantity rejected, under which it is believed the same goods were again delivered, but accepted at a discount of about 12 per cent., only because the proper season of shipment demanded haste.

A delivery of white lead was regarded unfavorably by the inspector, and being analyzed, was found to contain 35 per cent. of barytes. Being rejected, the contracting party replaced it with a standard quality.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTING.

Proposals for supplies required at agencies on the Pacific coast were opened, pursuant to advertisement, at San Francisco, on the 26th of September, in the presence of Commissioner Lyon, of this committee, and representatives from the department at Washington.

It was ascertained that, from some cause, a feeling of distrust as to the fairness with which these lettings are conducted had obtained in the mercantile community, which Commissioner Lyon by personal intercourse with prominent merchants succeeded in removing or allaying, and offerings were received from first-class houses. Inspectors of high repute were secured to assist in determining the awards, and it is believed that very much was accomplished in dissipating the prejudices which heretofore have existed. Prices appeared high to those familiar with the markets of Atlantic cities, but perhaps not too high when the cost of transportation is added. In the alternate years of short Congressional sessions, when ample time is thus afforded, it is believed that many articles required by those distant agencies might profitably be included in the larger purchases in the East.

INSPECTORS AND INSPECTION.

Recent public discussions in Congress and elsewhere suggest the propriety of defining more minutely the particular duties of inspectors employed in the work specially supervised by this committee, and often mentioned in the reports of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

In the first place, we may say they are *not* the three general inspectors authorized by statute, and appointed by the President for the special purpose of visiting and inspecting the several agencies for report to the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. With these officers, the relations of the Board of Indian Commissioners is only incidental—no direct control over them being assumed or sought.

In the second place, they are *not* employed or appointed "*en permanence*," nor are they ever selected from Army officers by your committee; the duties required being purely mercantile, only merchants are selected for their performance. Occasionally the department has found it necessary to call upon the Army for an inspector of small purchases at or near the agencies, but for these comparatively trifling exceptional inspections this committee assumes no responsibility and offers no criticism.

The inspectors chosen by this committee are selected from manufacturers or dealers, who are practically experts in their particular departments of trade, primarily to aid the government in securing by its awards the best values at the lowest prices at which the articles required are offered, and secondarily to certify that the articles delivered, having been carefully compared with the original samples, which are retained for this purpose, are fully equal to the samples upon which the awards were made; their decisions in all cases being subject to the approval or disapproval of the purchasing committee and the Indian Department.

Under this rigid mercantile system of inspection, we maintain that the service, up to the point of delivery at the agencies, is guarded from error and corruption as thoroughly as any other department of the public service.

There remains another point of peril which is not so readily under the eye and hand of your committee, and which has been the subject of the severest, not to say wildest, criticisms from divers quarters. We refer to the issues by the agents to the Indians themselves. Driven from every other point of attack, the whole army of critics make their stand here, and to this no objection is offered, but rather desired, if absolute facts be adhered to.

Your committee have not been unmindful of this difficulty, nor have the members of the board, but in all the visits the members thereof have been able to make to the different agencies, careful inquiries and personal examinations on these points have had their first attention.

A larger number of agencies have been visited than in former years, both by the commissioner personally and by their special agents. Sisseton, Fort Berthold, Fort Peck, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Yankton, Standing Rock, Red Cloud, and Spotted Tail Agencies were visited, under direction of your committee, by Mr. E. N. Stebbins, a former member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in March, April, May, and June. Commissioners Fisk and Stickney visited Colorado and Indian Territory in July and August. Commissioner Barstow visited two Wisconsin agencies in September and October. Commissioner Lyon visited California in September and October. Commissioner Kingsley, in company with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, visited the captive Nez Percés, the Modocs, the Quapaws, the Osages, Pawnees, Poncas, and Kaws, in the Indian Territory, in October. Mr. Abraham L. Earle left New York in November, under appointment from the president of the board and direction of your committee, to visit the agencies in New Mexico and Arizona.

Reports of each of these visits, Mr. Earle's excepted (he being still engaged in that work), are submitted herewith, and will be found in the Appendix.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that your committee are enabled to state that, of the character of supplies issued at the agencies during the past year, but one unfavorable report has reached them, and when carefully investigated this was found erroneous.

We may more concisely describe the methods in use in this department of our work under several divisions as follows:

First. Proposals are opened and read in public.

Second. Awards for transportation and beef cattle are made upon the united judgment of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Board of Commissioners.

Third. Contracts, other than the above, are awarded by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the purchasing committee of the board, aided by well-known experts.

Fourth. These experts compare carefully the goods delivered, and certify to their accuracy in quality, or if found inferior, report accordingly.

Fifth. Books of record are kept, both by the department officials and the purchasing committee, by which every package received can be traced from the contractor who delivers to the contractor who transports, after having been weighed and properly marked.

Sixth. The large and bulky articles of sugar and coffee, after inspection are accompanied by trusty clerks to the shipping points, and their actual receipt on board witnessed and duly recorded.

Seventh. The faithful delivery at the agencies and the issuing of these supplies to the Indians is made the subject of constant inquiry and personal investigation.

As a result of such a system, your committee are confident that, notwithstanding admitted imperfections, the substantial integrity of this service cannot be gainsaid.

Your committee found it necessary to employ a clerk and a porter at the warehouse, to enable them to obtain and preserve a faithful and reliable record of the season's transactions. The services of Mr. Abraham L. Earle were secured for the responsible part of this work, and through his intelligent discharge of the duties assigned him we are able to exhibit the record of every package received from contractors, with that of their delivery into the custody of the lines of transportation with which the government had accepted contracts. Your committee are therefore prepared to affirm, in regard to the supplies purchased under the advertisement of May 24, that the awards were made under their personal supervision, and so far as said supplies were handled in New York, they were received, inspected, weighed, marked, and shipped under their direction and care, a permanent daily record of their own, independent of

the records of the department, having been kept for reference and information as occasion may hereafter require.

PAYMENTS.

Your committee took occasion in its last annual report to call attention to the fact that some of the best merchants hesitate to submit proposals for furnishing supplies because of the uncertainties of prompt settlement for their invoices; and the irregularities which have occurred during the year under review in this respect make it necessary that the special attention of the Departments of the Interior and the Treasury be again invoked for some adequate remedy.

Careful inquiry and examination enable us to certify that no unnecessary delay is chargeable to the office of the Board of Indian Commissioners; the average detention in hands of its executive committee being less than five days.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the opening of bids in New York, announced to the assembled bidders, that if care was taken by them to observe and comply with the prescribed formula in making up their claims, they might expect payment in about thirty days from date of invoice, and probably in some instances this result has been realized, yet in others three and four months have elapsed, to the very great inconvenience and loss of the contractor. The credit of the government ought not thus to be depreciated, and to prevent such a calamity it is hereby recommended that the Board of Indian Commissioners shall authorize its purchasing committee to employ a competent person during the three or four months immediately following the letting of contracts, whose duty shall be to expedite the passage of vouchers through the necessary offices at Washington, so that contractors may be assured of sixty days as a maximum date of settlement.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. KINGSLEY,
Chairman.

Hon. A. C. BARSTOW,
Chairman of Board of Indian Commissioners.

Abstract of awards made in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878.

BEEF.

Names.	Quantity.	Price.	Where delivered.
	<i>Lbs. gross.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Allen, E. B	6,000,000	\$2 33	Red Cloud Agency, Dak.
Do	6,500,000	2 39	Spotted Tail Agency, Dak.
Bosler, J. W	1,000,000	3 45	Yankton, Agency, Dak.
Do	400,000	3 45	Santee Agency, Nebr.
Bell, F. H	300,000	1 95	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.
Do	225,000	2 15	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.
Baker, I. G	700,000	2 40	Fort Peck Agency Mont.
Clark, N. P	900,000	2 87 ¹ / ₂	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.
Do	900,000	2 87 ¹ / ₂	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.
Do	1,050,000	2 87 ¹ / ₂	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.
Do	50,000	3 69	Sisseton Agency, Dak.
Do	2,220,000	2 87 ¹ / ₂	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
Goldberg, G	50,000	2 90	Uintah Agency, Utah.
Hood, Calvin	3,750,000	2 69 ¹ / ₂	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. Ter.
Do	2,250,000	2 69 ¹ / ₂	Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Ind. Ter.
Do	800,000	2 69 ¹ / ₂	Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.
Do	500,000	2 69 ¹ / ₂	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.
Do	500,000	2 69 ¹ / ₂	Ponca Agency, Ind. Ter.
Do	100,000	2 69 ¹ / ₂	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.
Do	800,000	2 69 ¹ / ₂	Wichita Agency, Dak.
Harvey, S. S	1,375,000	2 03 ¹ / ₂	Crow Agency, Mont.
McCranor, D	120,000	2 35	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.
Noble, W. P	800,000	3 00	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
Probst & Kirchner	(net) 6,000	3 00	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.
Power, T. C	400,000	2 90	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.
Stevens, F. S	400,000	2 70	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.
Staab, Z	250,000	2 75	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.
Do	450,000	2 75	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.
Do	100,000	2 45	Abiquit Agency, N. Mex.
Walz, E. A	3,000,000	2 87 ¹ / ₂	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.
Do	1,000,000	2 18 ¹ / ₂	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.
Do	350,000	2 56	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

BAKING POWDER.

Names.	Quantity.	Price.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	29,290	\$0 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	New York City.
Do.....		22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.

BEANS.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Rosenbaum, L.....	30,000	\$7 50	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.
Wing, D., & Bro.....	163,170	2 75	Chicago, Ill.

BACON.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Armour, Plankinton & Co..	27,500	\$6 24	Chicago, Ill.
Do.....	136,500	6 80	Kansas City, Mo.
Goldberg, G.....	26,000	14 50	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
Do.....	500	16 00	Uintah, Utah.
Merriam, J. L.....	352,000	6 00	Sioux City, Iowa.
McCranor, D.....	4,000	13 00	Lemhi, Idaho.
Power, T. C.....	8,000	9 15	Blakfeet, Mont.
Do.....	25,000	11 35	Crow, Mont.
Do.....	40,000	7 20	Fort Peck, Mont.
Do.....	10,000	7 00	Fort Berthold, Mont.
Thompson, John.....	60,000	7 24	Standing Rock, Dak.

BARLEY.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Parshall, W. A.....	25,000	\$3 25	San Carlos, Ariz.

CORN.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Austrian, J.....	9,000	\$1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	Red Cliff, Minn.
Do.....	600	1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	Duluth, Minn.
Clark, N. P.....	34,000	1 29	Detroit, Minn.
Comings, E. D.....	1,150,000	70	Wichita.
Haywood, R. C.....	150,000	1 38	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. Ter.
McVay, J. C.....	50,000	1 33	Cheyenne River, Dak.
Do.....	100,000	1 34	Standing Rock, Dak.
Staab, Z.....	40,000	3 40	Abiquiu, N. Mex.
Do.....	30,000	3 45	Mescalero Apache, N. Mex.
Do.....	80,000	4 73	Southern Ute, Colo.
Spiegelberg, L.....	150,000	3 85	Navajo, Ariz.
Do.....	22,000	3 00	Pueblo, Ariz.
Wells, A. W.....	25,000	4 15	Shoshone, Wyo.
Do.....	20,000	4 15	
Zeckendorf, L.....	300,000	3 75	San Carlos, Ariz.

COFFEE.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Barr, Lally & Co.....	90,000	\$15 35	New York.
Rowland & Humphreys....	377,000	15 36	Brooklyn.

FEED.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Austrian, J.....	5,000	\$1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Audubon.
Do.....	24,000	1 50	Brainerd.
Do.....	19,000	1 25	Red Cliff.
Maxfield, L. H.....	29,000	1 26	Audubon.

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

FLOUR.

Names.	Quantity.	Price.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Austrian, J	3,500	\$2 75	Brainerd.
Baker, I. G	50,000	5 35	Fort Belknap.
Goldberg, G	180,000	3 60	Fort Hall.
Do	20,000	6 00	Uintah.
Huning, L. and H.	12,500	6 00	Moquis Pueblo.
Harvey, S. S	300,000	5 12½	Crow.
Johnston, G. W	25,000	2 50	Detroit.
Kelly, P. H	2,000,000	2 15	Sioux City.
Maxfield, L. H	20,000	2 37	Duluth.
Do	200,000	1 83	Hermann.
Do	160,000	2 49	Jamestown.
Miner, W	1,000,000	2 25	Yankton.
Mason & Hottel	80,000	2 84	Bryan.
McCranor, D	50,000	6 12	Lemhi.
Newman, A. A	100,000	3 65	Wichita.
Do	300,000	3 95	Kiowa and Comanche.
Do	600,000	3 29	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.
Do	150,000	2 55	Ponca.
Do	21,600	3 55	Sac and Fox.
Do	45,000	3 75	Do.
Parshall, W. A	50,000	7 50	Colorado River.
Power, T. C	160,000	5 45	Blackfeet.
Staab, Z	50,000	4 80	Abiquiu.
Do	73,000	3 60	Cimarron.
Do	20,000	4 67½	Mescalero Apache.
Do	125,000	4 92	Navajo.
Do	120,000	5 74	Los Pinos.
Do	80,000	5 74	Southern Ute.
Wells, A. W	100,000	3 70	Rawlins.
Zeckendorf, W	600,000	6 15	San Carlos.

HAY.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Parshall, W. A	20,000	\$2 00	Colorado River.
Do	60,000	1 50	San Carlos.
Spiegelberg, L	40,000	2 00	Pueblo.

HOMINY.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Smith, W. H	103,100	\$1 80	Saint Louis.

LARD.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Power, T. C	6,940	\$8 00	Chicago.
Do	6,940	9 00	Do.

HARD BREAD.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Gameau, J., & Co	176,000	\$3 50	Saint Louis.

MESS PORK.

	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Austrian, J	30	\$11 10	Brainerd City.
Do	125	12 15	Jamestown.
Maxfield, L. H	30	9 99	Duluth.
Do	300	10 70	Hermann.
Do	100	9 74	Red Cliff.
Merriam, J. L	505	9 45	Sioux City.

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

OATS.

Names.	Quantity.	Price.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Austrian, J	6,400	\$1 62½	Brainerd City.
Comings, E. D	73,470	1 00	Sioux City.
McCranor, D.	20,000	3 75	Lemhi Agency.
McVay, J. C	25,000	1 68	Standing Rock Agency.
Power, T. C	10,000	3 48	Blackfeet Agency.
Do	10,000	2 00	Fort Peck Agency.

PEMMICAN.

Clark, N. P	<i>Pounds.</i> 15,000	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i> \$6 37	Fort Berthold Agency.
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SALT.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Austrian, J	3,360	\$1 00	Brainerd City.
Do	3,040	1 33½	Jamestown.
Do	2,840	50	Red Cliff.
Goldberg, G	1,000	6 00	Uintah Agency.
Maxfield, L. H.	4,200	3 50	Sisseton Agency.
McCranor, D.	3,000	3 50	Fort Hall Agency.
Do	1,000	5 50	Lemhi Agency.
Power, T. C	3,000	3 75	Blackfeet Agency.
Do	2,800	3 50	Belknap Agency.
Do	4,000	1 19	Crow Creek Agency.
Do	7,560	1 19	Cheyenne River Agency.
Do	5,000	1 50	Fort Berthold Agency.
Do	15,000	1 60	Fort Peck Agency.
Do	2,000	1 19	Lower Brulé Agency.
Do	21,000	1 19	Red Cloud Agency.
Do	2,920	1 19	Santee Agency.
Do	23,000	1 19	Spotted Tail Agency.
Do	15,000	1 19	Standing Rock Agency.
Do	8,000	1 19	Yankton Agency.
Rosenbaum, L	16,000	4 50	San Carlos Agency.
Spiegelberg, L	1,000	8 00	Abiquiu Agency.
Do	7,500	8 00	Mescalero Agency.

SOAP.

Bell, F. H	<i>Pounds.</i> 107,060	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i> \$4 40	New York City.
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SUGAR.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Goldberg, G	28,000	\$16 50	Shoshone Agency.
Howard, Enoch	300,000	7 79	New York City.
Masterton, R. M	100,000	7 75	Do.
Power, T. C	151,400	8 24	Chicago.
Thurber, H. K. & F. B., & Co	200,000	7 98	New York.
Do	200,000	7 85	Do.

SODA.

Durkee, E. R	<i>Pounds.</i> 6,263	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i> \$6 20 5 56	New York.
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Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

TEA.

Names.	Quantity.	Price.	Where delivered.
Reeve, Osborn & Co	<i>Pounds.</i> 7, 215	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0 26½	New York.

WHEAT.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	
Austrian, J.	1, 000	\$2 12½	Red Cliff Agency.
Cramer, A. J.	200, 000	1 29½	Santee Agency.
Do.	180, 000	1 46	Yankton Agency.
Goldberg, G.	9, 000	6 00	Utah Agency.
Haywood, R. C.	500, 000	1 64	Osage Agency.
Do.	320, 000	1 73	Pawnee Agency.
Parshall, W. A.	20, 000	3 25	San Carlos Agency.
Staab, Z.	500, 000	3 94	Navajo Agency.

TRANSPORTATION.

Name.	From—	To—	Price.
Booth, L. F.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	San Carlos Agency	\$2 40
Do.	do	Bismarck, Dak	1 60
Do.	do	Crow Creek, Dak	1 25
Do.	do	Cheyenne River, Dak.....	1 15
Do.	do	Jamestown, Dak.....	1 15
Do.	do	Lower Brulé, Dak.....	1 05
Do.	do	Standing Rock, Dak.....	90
Do.	do	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1 27½
Do.	do	Audubon, Minn.....	1 17
Do.	do	Brainerd, Minn	1 02½
Do.	do	Detroit, Minn.....	1 60
Do.	do	Herman, Minn.....	1 39
Do.	do	Saint Paul, Minn.....	1 10
Do.	do	Omaha, Nebr	1 00
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	85
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 33
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 23
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 03
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	80
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	70
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	55
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 40
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 25
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 08
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 20
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 10
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 00
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 39
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 29
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 10
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 40
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 32
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 10
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	80
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	70
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	55
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 40
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 19
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	1 09
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	2 55
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	2 45
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	2 30
Do.	Saint Louis	Bismarck, Dak.....	95
Do.	do	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....	82½
Do.	do	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	65
Do.	do	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	87½
Do.	do	Sioux City, Iowa.....	36
Do.	do	Omaha, Nebr	1 00
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.....	2 45

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION.

Name.	From—	To—	Price.
Booth, L. F.	Chicago	El Moro, Colo.	\$2 40
Do	do	Bismarck, Dak.	1 10
Do	do	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.	90
Do	do	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.	65
Do	do	Jamestown, Dak.	77½
Do	do	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	1 05
Do	do	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	60
Do	do	Sioux City, Iowa.	82½
Do	do	Audubon, Minn.	30
Do	do	Brainerd, Minn.	78
Do	do	Detroit, Minn.	70
Do	do	Herman, Minn.	77
Do	do	Saint Paul, Minn.	80
Do	do	Omaha, Nebr.	30
Do	do	Sidney, Nebr.	75
Baker, I. G.	Saint Louis	Crow Agency, Mont.	2 00
Do	Chicago	do	5 10
Do	Saint Paul	do	5 15
Bartr J. C.	Saint Louis	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	4 85
Do	do	Fort Belknap, Mont.	3 30
Do	Chicago	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	3 30
Do	do	Crow Agency, Mont.	3 30
Do	do	Fort Belknap, Mont.	5 15
Do	Saint Paul	Fort Berthold, Mont.	3 30
Do	do	Blackfeet, Mont.	85
Do	do	Crow, Mont.	3 00
Do	do	Fort Belknap, Mont.	4 85
Do	do	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	3 00
Do	Sioux City	Crow Agency, Mont.	5 00
Do	do	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	1 00
Do	Duluth	Fort Berthold, Dak.	85
Do	do	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	3 00
Do	do	Crow Agency, Mont.	4 85
Do	do	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	3 00
Do	do	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	1 14
Do	Bismarck	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.	20
Do	do	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	2 40
Do	do	Crow Agency, Mont.	4 25
Fenlon, E.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	Caddo, Ind. Ter.	1 79
Do	do	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T.	1 70
Do	do	Kiowa Agency, Ind. Ter.	3 89
Do	do	Kaw Agency, Ind. Ter.	3 41
Do	do	Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.	3 30
Do	do	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 99
Do	do	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 90
Do	do	Wichita Agency, Ind. Ter.	3 00
Do	do	Baxter Springs, Kans.	3 25
Do	do	Coffeyville, Kans.	3 15
Do	do	Wichita, Kans.	3 41
Do	do	Kansas City, Mo.	3 29
Do	do	Caddo, Ind. Ter.	1 85
Do	Saint Louis	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T.	1 75
Do	do	Kiowa Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 15
Do	do	Kaw Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 05
Do	do	Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.	1 25
Do	do	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.	1 15
Do	do	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.	80
Do	do	Wichita Agency, Ind. Ter.	3 35
Do	do	Baxter Springs, Kans.	2 75
Do	do	Coffeyville, Kans.	2 50
Do	do	Wichita, Kans.	2 50
Do	do	Kansas City, Mo.	2 75
Do	Chicago	Caddo, Ind. Ter.	3 00
Do	do	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T.	2 75
Do	do	Kaw Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 75
Do	do	Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 75
Do	do	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 75

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Names.	From—	To—	Price.
Fenlon, E.	Chicago	Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter.	\$3 15
Do.	do	Wichita, Ind. Ter.	3 25
Do.	do	Baxter Springs, Kans	1 55
Do.	do	Coffeyville, Kans	1 55
Do.	do	Wichita, Kans.	1 80
Do.	do	Kansas City, Mo.	95
Do.	Saint Paul	Caddo, Ind. Ter.	75
Do.	do	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T.	2 88
Do.	do	Kiowa Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 70
Do.	do	Kaw Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 05
Do.	do	Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 05
Do.	do	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 35
Do.	do	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 55
Do.	do	Wichita Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 70
Do.	do	Baxter Springs, Kans.	95
Do.	do	Coffeyville, Kans	95
Do.	do	Wichita, Kans.	1 05
Do.	Lawrence	Caddo, Ind. Ter.	1 00
Do.	do	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. Ter.	3 00
Do.	do	Kiowa Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 90
Do.	do	Kaw Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 25
Do.	do	Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 25
Do.	do	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 50
Do.	do	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 75
Do.	do	Wichita Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 85
Do.	do	Baxter Springs, Kans.	1 10
Do.	do	Coffeyville, Kans	1 10
Do.	do	Wichita, Kans.	1 20
Do.	do	Kansas City, Mo	20
Do.	Coffeyville	Kaw Agency, Ind. Ter.	1 10
Do.	do	Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.	1 10
Do.	do	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.	1 25
Do.	do	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.	1 75
Do.	Caddo	Kiowa Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 10
Do.	do	Wichita Agency, Ind. Ter.	2 10
Goldberg, G	Salt Lake	Utah Agency, Utah	4 00
Haywood, R. C.	Wichita	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T.	1 98
Do.	do	Kiowa, Ind. Ter.	2 42
Do.	do	Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter.	1 67
Do.	do	Absentee Shawnee Station, Ind. Ter.	2 07
Do.	do	Kickapoo Station, Ind. Ter.	2 19
Do.	do	Baxter Springs, Kans.	2 22
Do.	Arkansas	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.	48
Leopold & Austrian	Chicago	Duluth, Minn.	17
Do.	do	Bayfield, Wis.	16
McGarry, J.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	5 50
Do.	do	Lemhi, Idaho	6 10
Do.	do	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	4 10
Do.	do	Flathead Agency, Mont.	6 50
Do.	do	do	7 00
Do.	do	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	3 55
Do.	do	do	3 85
Do.	Saint Louis	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	5 20
Do.	do	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	5 80
Do.	do	Flathead Agency, Mont.	6 50
Do.	Chicago	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	5 20
Do.	do	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	5 80
Do.	do	Flathead Agency, Mont.	6 35
Do.	do	do	6 50
Do.	Saint Paul	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	5 00
Do.	do	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	5 50
Do.	do	Flathead Agency, Mont.	6 20
Do.	Sioux City	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	5 00
Do.	do	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	5 50
Do.	do	Flathead Agency, Mont.	6 20
Do.	do	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	3 05
Do.	do	do	2 25
McNutt, J. W.	Bismarck	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	2 90
Do.	Corin	do	2 40
Noble, W. P.	Franklin	do	1 85
Do.	Bryan	Shoshone Agency, Wyo	2 25
Do.	do	do	4 50
Newman, A. A.	Wichita	Ponca Agency, Ind. Ter.	83
Peck, C. K.	Missouri River	Any point on Missouri River	10
Do.	do	do	15
Spiegelberg, L.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	San Carlos, Ariz.	8 75
Do.	do	Fort Garland, Colo.	3 75

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION.

Names.	From—	To—	Price.
Spiegelberg, L.....	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	\$5 90
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	4 75
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	6 70
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	7 40
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	6 50
Do.....	Saint Louis.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	8 75
Do.....	do.....	El Moro, Colo.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	3 75
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	5 90
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	4 75
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	6 70
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	7 70
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	6 50
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	8 75
Do.....	Chicago.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	3 75
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	5 90
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	4 75
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	6 70
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	7 40
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	6 50
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	8 00
Do.....	Saint Paul.....	El Moro, Colo.....	2 50
Do.....	do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	7 00
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	4 90
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	4 00
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	5 70
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	6 75
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	5 50
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	8 75
Do.....	Pittsburgh.....	El Moro, Colo.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	3 75
Do.....	do.....	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	8 00
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	5 90
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	4 75
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	6 70
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	7 70
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	6 50
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	6 50
Do.....	Trinidad.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	1 25
Do.....	do.....	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	6 25
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	4 00
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	2 50
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	4 50
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	5 00
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	7 50
Do.....	Denver.....	El Moro, Colo.....	1 50
Do.....	do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	1 75
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	8 00
Do.....	Lawrence.....	El Moro, Colo.....	2 50
Do.....	do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	7 00
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	4 90
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	4 00
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	5 70
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	6 75
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	5 50
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	6 50
Do.....	El Moro.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	1 25
Do.....	do.....	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	6 25
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	4 00
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	2 50
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	4 50
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	5 00
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	7 00
Do.....	Pueblo.....	El Moro, Colo.....	1 00
Do.....	do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	1 25
Do.....	do.....	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	6 50
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	4 50
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	4 75
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	5 50
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	4 00
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	7 00
Do.....	do.....	El Moro, Colo.....	1 00
Do.....	do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	1 25
Do.....	do.....	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	6 50
Do.....	do.....	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.....	4 50
Do.....	do.....	Cimarron Agency, N. Mex.....	3 00
Do.....	do.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	4 75
Do.....	do.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	5 50
Do.....	do.....	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.....	4 00
Do.....	do.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	7 00
taab, Z.....	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.....	7 27
Do.....	do.....	S. Ute Agency, Colo.....	8 27
Do.....	Saint Louis.....	do.....	7 27

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION.

Names.	From—	To—	Price.
Staab, Z.	Saint Louis	Bismarck, Dak.	\$8 27
Do.	Chicago	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.	7 27
Do.	do	S. Ute Agency, Colo.	8 27
Do.	Fort Garland	Los Pinos Agency, Colo.	5 00
Do.	do	S. Ute Agency, Colo.	6 00
Do.	do	Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.	5 00
Wells, N. W.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	Corinne, Utah	5 60
Do.	do	Ogden City, Utah	5 50
Do.	do	Salt Lake City, Utah.	5 80
Do.	do	Bryan, Wyo	5 50
Do.	do	Laramie City, Wyo	4 58
Do.	do	Rawlins Station, Wyo.	4 98
Do.	Saint Louis	Franklin, Idaho.	5 50
Do.	do	Corinne, Utah	5 05
Do.	do	Ogden City, Utah	4 90
Do.	do	Salt Lake City, Utah.	5 20
Do.	do	Bryan, Wyo	4 90
Do.	do	Laramie City, Wyo	3 98
Do.	do	Rawlins, Wyo	4 38
Do.	Chicago	Franklin, Idaho.	5 50
Do.	do	Corinne, Utah	5 05
Do.	do	Ogden City, Utah	4 90
Do.	do	Salt Lake City, Utah.	5 20
Do.	do	Bryan, Wyo	4 90
Do.	do	Laramie City, Wyo	3 98
Do.	do	Rawlins, Wyo	4 38
Do.	Omaha	Franklin, Idaho.	4 60
Do.	do	Sidney, Nebr.	1 65
Do.	do	Corinne, Utah	4 10
Do.	do	Ogden City, Utah	4 00
Do.	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	4 30
Do.	do	Bryan, Wyo	4 00
Do.	do	Cheyenne, Wyo	2 00
Do.	do	Laramie City, Wyo	3 08
Do.	do	Rawlins Station, Wyo	3 53
Do.	Rawlins	White River Agency, Colo.	5 00

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
BLANKETS—CLASS 1.				
Ammidown, C. H.	3-point white Mackinac, 8 pounds..	50	New York	<i>Per pair.</i> \$4 80
Do.	2½-point white Mackinac, 6 pounds	125	do	3 60
Do.	3-point scarlet Mackinac, 8 pounds	195	do	5 36
Do.	2½-point scarlet Mackinac, 6 pounds	50	do	4 02
Do.	3-point indigo Mackinac, 8 pounds.	475	do	4 80
Do.	2½-point indigo Mackinac, 6 pounds	625	do	3 60
Do.	3-point green Mackinac, 8 pounds..	195	do	5 36
Do.	3-point gentian Mackinac, 8 pounds	50	do	5 20
Do.	2½-point gentian Mackinac, 6 pounds	160	do	3 90
Dobson, John	3-point white Mackinac, 8 pounds..	1, 925	Philadelphia	4 76
Do.	2½-point white Mackinac, 6 pounds.	1, 225	do	3 57
Do.	2-point white Mackinac, 5½ pounds.	575	do	3 12½
Do.	do	200	do	2 52½
Do.	3½-point scarlet Mackinac, 10 pounds	474	do	6 60
Do.	3-point scarlet Mackinac, 8 pounds.	900	do	5 28
Do.	2½-point scarlet Mackinac, 6 pounds	1, 025	do	3 96
Do.	2-point scarlet Mackinac, 6 pounds.	475	do	2 46½
Do.	3½-point indigo Mackinac, 10 pounds	1, 004	do	5 95
Do.	3-point indigo Mackinac, 8 pounds	3, 695	do	4 76
Do.	2½-point indigo Mackinac, 6 pounds	1, 575	do	3 57
Do.	2-point indigo Mackinac, 5½ pounds	625	do	3 12½
Do.	3½-point green Mackinac, 10 pounds	129	do	6 45
Do.	3-point green Mackinac, 8 pounds..	680	do	5 16
Do.	2½-point green Mackinac, 6 pounds.	550	do	3 87
Do.	2-point green Mackinac, 5½ pounds.	200	do	3 38½
Do.	3½-point gentian Mackinac, 10 pounds	375	do	6 45
Do.	3-point gentian Mackinac, 8 pounds	560	do	5 16
Do.	2½-point gentian Mackinac, 6 pounds	270	do	3 87
Pioneer Woolen Mills..	3-point white Mackinac, 8 pounds..	500	New York or Philadelphia.	6 00
Do.	2½-point white Mackinac, 6 pounds.	450	do	4 50
Do.	2-point white Mackinac, 5½ pounds.	200	do	3 94
Do.	1½-point white Mackinac, 4½ pounds	200	do	3 10
Do.	3½-point scarlet Mackinac, 10 pounds	300	do	7 50

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
BLANKETS—CLASS 1—Continued.				
Pioneer Woolen Mills..	3-point scarlet Mackinac, 8 pounds	250	New York or Philadelphia.	<i>Per pair.</i> \$6 00
Do.....	2½-point scarlet Mackinac, 6 pounds	150	do.....	4 50
Do.....	3½-point indigo Mackinac, 10 pounds	500	do.....	7 50
Do.....	3-point indigo Mackinac, 8 pounds.	450	do.....	6 00
Do.....	2½-point indigo Mackinac, 6 pounds	200	do.....	4 50
Do.....	2-point indigo Mackinac, 5½ pounds	100	do.....	3 94
Do.....	3½-point green Mackinac, 10 pounds	400	do.....	7 50
Do.....	3-point green Mackinac, 8 pounds..	200	do.....	6 00
Do.....	2½-point green Mackinac, 6 pounds	100	do.....	4 50
Do.....	3½-point gentian Mackinac, 10 pounds.....	700	do.....	7 50
Do.....	3-point gentian Mackinac, 8 pounds	500	do.....	6 00
Do.....	2½-point gentian Mackinac, 6 pounds	400	do.....	4 50
WOOLEN GOODS—CLASS 2.				
Allen, J. & B.....	Hose, children's.....dozen.	200	do.....	1 68
Do.....	do.....do.....	225	do.....	1 20
Do.....	do.....do.....	300	do.....	84
Do.....	do.....do.....	344	do.....	1 12
Do.....	Hose, women's.....do.....	967	do.....	2 40
Do.....	Scarfs.....do.....	45	do.....	3 80
Do.....	do.....do.....	631	do.....	3 75
Clafin, H. B., & Co.....	Hose, children's.....do.....	125	New York.....	1 75
Do.....	Flannel, blue twilled.....	34,930	do.....	27½
Do.....	Flannel, red twilled.....	36,330	do.....	27½
Do.....	Linsey.....	80,420	do.....	16
Do.....	Shawls.....	7,952	do.....	1 85
Collady, Trout & Co.....	Hose, women's.....dozen	408	Philadelphia.....	2 40
Do.....	Yarn, assorted colors.....	6,000	do.....	85
Collins, Downing & Co.....	Cloth, wool.....yards.	1,200	New York.....	1 25
Birdsall Bros.....	Yarn, assorted colors.....	300	do.....	80
Do.....	do.....do.....	500	do.....	73
Do.....	do.....do.....	585	do.....	70
Do.....	Yarn, gray and white.....	259	do.....	65
Do.....	do.....do.....	200	do.....	70
Dobson, John.....	List-cloth, blue.....yards	10,965	Philadelphia.....	99½
Do.....	List-cloth, scarlet.....do.....	8,505	do.....	99½
Dunham, Buckley & Co.....	Socks, men's, wool.....	1,600	New York.....	2 45
Victor, F., & Achelis.....	Hose, women's.....dozen	545	do.....	2 55
Do.....	Socks, boys', wool.....	100	do.....	1 50
Do.....	Socks, boys'.....	50	do.....	1 62½
Do.....	do.....do.....	100	do.....	1 75
Van Volkenburg, Beach & Co.....	Socks, men's.....	187	do.....	2 54
Whiteside Bros.....	Skirts, balmoral.....	2,093	do.....	64
Wilson & Bradbury.....	Socks, boys'.....	364	Philadelphia.....	1 45
COTTON GOODS—CLASS 3.				
Clafin, H. B.....	Bed-ticking.....yards.	34,950	New York.....	10½
Do.....	Drilling, indigo.....do.....	28,438	do.....	09½
Do.....	Satinet.....do.....	8,925	do.....	32
Do.....	Kentucky jeans.....do.....	48,795	do.....	16
Do.....	Shirting, hickory.....do.....	19,585	do.....	09½
Do.....	do.....do.....	9,790	do.....	08½
Dunham, Buckley & Co.....	Calico.....do.....	123,000	do.....	04½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Do.....	Duck, standard, 8 oz.....do.....	218,850	do.....	11½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Do.....	Denims, blue.....do.....	14,680	do.....	11½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Do.....	Sheeting, brown.....do.....	250,539	do.....	06½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Do.....	Sheeting, bleached.....do.....	26,150	do.....	05½
Deering, Milliken & Co.....	Bed-spreads.....number.	2,000	do.....	1 16
Do.....	Cotton-bats.....pounds.	1,125	do.....	09½
Evans, Peake & Co.....	Crash.....yards.	2,970	do.....	09
Oberteuffer, Abegg & Co.....	Handkerchiefs.....dozen.	820	do.....	75
Porter Bros. & Co.....	Cotton, knitting.....pounds.	77	do.....	29
Van Volkenburg, Beach & Co.....	Calico.....yards.	176,450	do.....	04½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Do.....	Drilling, slate.....do.....	1,075	do.....	06½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Do.....	Ginghams.....yards.	32,500	do.....	07½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Do.....	Handkerchiefs.....dozen	500	do.....	90
Do.....	do.....do.....	330	do.....	05½
Do.....	Shirting calico.....yards	7,350	do.....	04½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Whiteside Bros.....	Bedspreads.....number.	351	do.....	1 32
Do.....	Winsey.....yards.	750	do.....	12½

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
CLOTHING—CLASS 4.				
August, Bernheim & Bauer.	Pants, men's	3, 000	New York	\$1 63
August, D	Shirts, red flannel	6, 517	do	92
Blun & Co.	Vests	1, 847	do	1 10
Bernheim, H., & August	Shirts, gray flannel	8, 500	do	70
Do	Shirts, hickory	15, 390	do	33½
Do	Shirts, calico	7, 850	do	24½
Davidson, S. & M., & Co	Shirts, red	6, 000	do	90
Fechheimer, Rau & Co.	Shirts, gray	8, 525	do	60½
Do	Overalls	2, 873	do	38
Levy, A., & Bro.	Suits, boys'	2, 496	do	3 86
Newburger & Hochstadlers.	Overcoats	1, 000	Philadelphia	4 42
Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	Coats	2, 683	New York	2 84
Do	Overcoats	1, 448	do	3 92
Do	do	1, 500	do	4 19
Do	Pants, men's	4, 058	do	1 76
Do	Blouses	4, 715	do	2 18
Do	Overcoats, boys'	200	do	3 07
Wanamaker & Brown	Coats	3, 000	Philadelphia	2 54
Do	do	3, 000	do	2 83
Do	Overcoats	1, 000	do	3 90
Do	Pants, men's	3, 000	do	1 82
Do	Suits, boys'	1, 636	do	2 29
Do	Vests	2, 000	do	89
Do	do	2, 000	do	96
BOOTS AND SHOES—CLASS 5.				
Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	Men's shoes	7, 815	New York	1 15
Do	Women's shoes	5, 023	do	90
Do	Misses' shoes	3, 799	do	75
Do	Children's shoes	2, 220	do	60
Do	Boys' shoes	4, 109	do	1 10
Do	Shoelaces	87	do	82½
Dunham, Buckley & Co	do	88	do	20
Kelly, P. H.	Men's shoe-packs	786	Saint Paul	65½
Do	Boys' shoe-packs	412	do	42½
Magovern & Co.	Men's boots	110	New York	2 12½
Do	Men's rubber boots	12	do	2 44
HATS AND CAPS—CLASS 6.				
Corn, Samuel	Boys' caps	2, 699	do	21
Falconer & Carroll.	Men's hats	5, 500	do	59
Forcheimer, D	do	5, 284	do	44
Isadore & Hein	Men's caps	527	do	27
Squier, C. H.	Mens' hats	5, 284	do	47
Do	Boy's hats	2, 061	do	25
Do	do	2, 061	do	37½
Do	Men's caps	526	do	39½
Wood, William	do	527	do	30½
NATIONS—CLASS 7.				
American Linen Thread Company.	Gilling twine	2, 156	do	73
Do	do	do	do	83
Do	do	do	do	93
Claffin, H. B., & Co.	Buttons, shirt	260	do	09
Do	Buttons, agate	438	do	03
Do	Hooks and eyes	116	do	06
Do	Needles, knitting	9 ⁹ / ₁₀	do	3 50
Do	Needles, saddlers'	70	do	05
Do	Pins, brass	400	do	32
Do	do	400	do	36
Do	do	430	do	41
Do	Suspenders	1, 054	do	15
Do	Thread, shoe	62	do	67
Do	Thimbles, open	356	do	09
Do	Thimbles, closed	456	do	09
Colladay, Trout & Co.	Spool cotton	3, 182	Philadelphia	47½
Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Combs, coarse	1, 471	New York	33½
Do	Maitre, cotton	1, 155	do	25
Do	Needles, gloves'	134½	do	2 48
Do	Tape	1, 445½	do	15
Elsan & Lauferty	Suspenders	1, 000	do	17
Do	do	do	do	21

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
NOTIONS—CLASS 7—Continued.				
Porter Bros. & Co	Buttons, pants	gross. 148	New York	\$0 05½
Do.	Combs, fine	dozen. 1,108	do	30
Robinson, Lord & Co	Twine, wrapping	dozen. 112	do	15
Do.	Twine, sack	dozen. 173	do	18
Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	Tape-measures	dozen. 3½	do	11
Do.	Buttons, coat	gross. 75	do	35
Do.	Buttons, pant	dozen. 57	do	25
Do.	Beads, assorted	bunches. 7,615	do	07½
Do.	Mirrors, zinc	dozen. 407	do	25
Do.	Needles, assorted	dozen. 333½	do	1 20
GROCERIES—CLASS 8.				
Maxfield, L	Candles	pounds. 3,770	Sioux City	11½
Do.	Molasses	gallons. 300	do	38
Do.	Sirup	dozen. 1,000	do	42
Stitt, James & Co.	Cassia	pounds. 104	New York	21
Do.	Cloves	dozen. 62	do	24
Do.	Cloves, ground	dozen. 13	do	30½
Do.	Cream-tartar	dozen. 129	do	29
Do.	Ginger	dozen. 168	do	28
Do.	Indigo	dozen. 1,131	do	07
Do.	Pepper	dozen. 332	do	08
Smith, W. H.	Apples, dried	dozen. 20,850	do	13½
Thurber, H. K. and F. B., & Co.	Allspice	dozen. 81	do	04½
Do.	Bluing	dozen boxes. 56	do	15
Do.	Candles	pounds. 3,770	do	2 25
Do.	Corn-starch	dozen. 475	do	12½
Do.	Hops	dozen. 180	do	6½
Do.	Mustard	dozen. 78	do	14
Do.	Molasses	gallons. 335	do	18
Do.	Starch	pounds. 620	do	35
Do.	Sirup	gallons. 1,065	do	04½
Do.	Sirup	gallons. 1,065	do	36
CROCKERY—CLASS 9.				
Strauss, L., & Co.	Bowls, pint	dozen. 37	New York	56
Do.	Bowls, quart	dozen. 47	do	80
Do.	Cups and saucers	dozen. 44	do	94
Do.	Cups and saucers, coffee	dozen. 187½	do	1 25
Do.	Crocks, gallon	dozen. 5½	do	3 00
Do.	Crocks, 2-gallon	dozen. 8½	do	4 67
Do.	Crocks, 3-gallon	dozen. 5½	do	6 33
Do.	Castors, dinner	dozen. 19½	do	16 50
Do.	Plates, dinner	dozen. 181	do	1 13
Do.	Plates, tea	dozen. 36½	do	83
Do.	Plates, sauce	dozen. 40½	do	45
Do.	Plates, pie	dozen. 15	do	68
Do.	Pitchers, water	dozen. 18½	do	5 60
Do.	Pitchers, pint	dozen. 17½	do	1 50
Do.	Pitchers, quart	dozen. 14½	do	1 80
Do.	Salt-sprinklers	dozen. 32	do	1 75
Do.	Tumblers	dozen. 64	do	40
Do.	Washbowls and pitchers	dozen. 10½	do	12 38
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—CLASS 10.				
Bellah, Quigley & Co.	Chrome-yellow	pounds. 172	New York	18
Do.	Lead, white	dozen. 5,900	do	08½
Do.	Lead, red	dozen. 1,160	do	07
Do.	Oil, raw	gallons. 95	do	60
Do.	Oil, linseed	dozen. 680	do	65
Do.	Oil, lard	dozen. 408	do	59
Do.	Ocher	pounds. 325	do	02
Burrell, W. E.	Lamp-shades	dozen. 3½	do	1 00
Do.	Lamp-chimneys	gross. 33½	do	3 60
				4 80
				5 16
				5 40
				5 76
				6 60
Cohn, A. B.	Axle-grease	dozen boxes. 38½	do	75
Do.	Pumps, iron	number. 11	do	3 50

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—CLASS 10—Continued.				
Cohn, A. B.	Wheelbarrows.....dozen.	5½	New York	\$15 00
Crane, John.....	Spokes, wagon.....sets.	166	do	2 25
				2 40
				2 60
				2 75
				2 70
				4 50
				5 00
				6 25
				7 25
Do.....	Spokes, buggy.....do.	28	do	1 55
Do.....	Whiffletrees.....pairs	268	do	30
Condict & Patten	Harness, single.....sets	13	do	16 00
Do.....	Harness, plow.....do.	242	do	8 25
Do.....	Bridles, harness.....dozen.	8½	do	21 00
Do.....	Bridles, riding.....do.	4½	do	15 00
Do.....	Collars, horse.....do.	37½	do	16 75
Do.....	Collars, mule.....do.	14	do	12 50
Do.....	Harness, double.....sets.	162	do	20 75
				22 75
Hendrickson, J.....	Bags, grain.....dozen	91	do	18½
Howard, E. T.....	Machines, sewing.....number.	10	do	30 00
Kansas Manufacturing Company.	Wagons, 2½ inch.....do.	22	Kansas City	52 00
Do.....	Wagons, 3½ inch.....do.	3	do	56 00
Lobenstein, W. C.....	Wax, shoemakers'.....pounds.	29	do	12
Markley, Alling & Co.	Hubs, wagon.....sets.	14	Chicago	1 00
Do.....	Machines, mowing.....number.	14	do	1 10
				77 00
Do.....	Machines, thrashing.....do.	3	do	64 00
Do.....	Wringers, clothes.....dozen.	4½	do	409 00
Do.....	Cradles, grain.....do.	19½	do	60
Moline Plow Company.	Harrows.....number.	5	Omaha.....	24 00
Do.....	Plows.....do.	355	do	6 75
				8 10
Do.....	Plows, breaking.....do.	86	do	7 80
Do.....	Plows, shovel, single.....do.	35	do	7 35
Do.....	Plows, shovel, double.....do.	245	do	13 20
Robinson, Lord & Co.	Brooms.....dozen.	29½	New York	2 70
Do.....	Bags, paper.....number	89, 400	do	3 00
				2 12
				1 00
				to
				8 50
Do.....	Baskets, ¼-bushel.....dozen	4½	do	2 50
Do.....	Baskets, 1-bushel.....do.	10, 9/10	do	5 00
Do.....	Bowls, wood.....do.	3	do	3 00
Do.....	do.....do.	2½	do	2 00
Do.....	Chairs, wood.....dozen.	63	do	7 50
Do.....	Chairs, rush.....do.	7½	do	7 50
Do.....	Clothes-pins.....gross	16½	do	50
Do.....	Lamp-wicks.....do.	37	do	26
				42
Do.....	Matches.....do.	286	do	1 85
Do.....	Measures, wood, 1-peck.....dozen.	2½	do	2 00
Do.....	Measures, wood, ½-peck.....do.	3½	do	2 50
Do.....	Oxbows.....do.	38½	do	2 87
Do.....	Paper, building.....pounds.	2, 500	do	03
Do.....	Paper, tarred.....do.	7, 000	do	02½
Do.....	Rolling-pins.....dozen	2½	do	1 00
Do.....	Washtubs.....do.	29½	do	8 00
Do.....	Washboards.....do.	4½	do	99
Do.....	Wicking, candle.....pounds.	30	do	21
Do.....	Warp, cotton, white.....do.	100	do	18
Do.....	Warp, cotton, stripe.....do.	100	do	23
Do.....	Warp, cotton, blue.....do.	100	do	23
Richards, J. F.....	Machines, mowing.....number.	14	Kansas City	77 00
Do.....	Pumps, wood.....do.	5	do	2 75
Do.....	Pitch.....pounds.	525	do	01
Do.....	Yokes, ox.....number.	100	do	2 75
Strauss, L. & Co.....	Lamps, glass.....dozen.	17½	New York	1 25
Do.....	Lamps, tin.....do.	13½	do	2 80
Studebaker & Bro	Wagons, 3-inch.....number.	160	Chicago.....	52 50
Do.....	Wagons, 3½-inch.....do.	25	do	53 50
Do.....	Wagons, 3¾-inch.....do.	17	do	54 50
Wilson, Levi.....	Bedsteads.....do.	76	do	2 25
Do.....	Bureaus.....do.	16	do	9 00
				9 50

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
HARDWARE.				
Anthony, E. W	Basins, pint	dozen	New York	\$0 31
Do.....	Pans, tin	do	do	54
				1 05
				1 35
Do.....	Plates	do	do	30
Do.....	Stoves, cooking	number	do	11 75
Do.....	Stoves, heating	do	do	5 25
				6 25
Do.....	Stoves, heating, coal	do	do	11 50
Do.....	Stove-pipe joints	do	do	14
Aikman, James, & Co.....	Coffee-pots	dozen	do	1 25
Do.....	Pails, tin, 12 and 16 quarts	do	do	2 60
Do.....	do	do	do	3 75
Do.....	Pans, fry	do	do	1 10
				1 20
				1 30
Adams and Westlake Manufacturing Com- pany.....	Candle-moulds	do	Chicago	37½
Do.....	Wash-basins, tin	do	do	95
American Glass Com- pany.....	Lanterns	do	New York	4 75
Bellah, Quigley & Co.....	Chalk, carpenters'	pounds	do	00½
Biglin, Philip S.....	Cleavers	dozen	do	6 49
Do.....	Paper, sand	sheets	do	00½
Do.....	Paper, emery	do	do	01½
Do.....	Scissors, 4 and 6 inch	dozen	do	1 60
Do.....	Soldering-irons	pairs	do	1 19
Do.....	Tea-pots	dozen	do	2 97
Do.....	Tin, sheet	pounds	do	5 68
Do.....	Wire, brass	do	do	25½
Do.....	Wire, copper	do	do	34
Collins & Co.....	Axes, 3 to 4½	do	do	6 19
Crossman & Bro.....	Axes, broad, 12-inch	dozen	do	14 95
Do.....	Axes, hand, 6-inch	do	do	7 45
Do.....	Axes, hunters'	do	do	4 00
Do.....	Basins, quart	do	do	37
Do.....	Bolts, door	do	do	32
Do.....	Bells, hand	do	do	3 50
Do.....	Bridle-bits	do	do	4 00
Do.....	Brushes, horse	do	do	5 44
Do.....	Chains, halter	do	do	1 80
Do.....	Cups, pint, tin	do	do	44
Crossman & Co.....	Cups, quart, tin	do	do	54
Do.....	Cards, ox	do	do	2 40
Do.....	Coffee-mills	do	do	4 00
Do.....	Clothes-lines	feet	do	33
Do.....	Dippers	dozen	do	70
Do.....	Drills, breast	do	do	15 00
Do.....	Files, mill-saw	do	do	1 68
				2 74
				3 79
Do.....	Files, saw, taper	do	do	58
				65
				71
				86
				99
Do.....	Files, half round	do	do	1 57
				2 97
Do.....	Files, round	do	do	98
				1 93
				2 75
				3 85
Do.....	Gun-tubes	do	do	18½
Do.....	Harrow-teeth	pounds	do	02½
Do.....	Hoes, grub	dozen	do	5 25
Do.....	Hatchets	do	do	4 15
Do.....	Knives, butcher	do	do	1 40
Do.....	Knives, skinning	do	do	1 50
Do.....	Kettles, brass	pounds	do	28½
Do.....	Ladles, melting	dozen	do	2 00
Do.....	Mattocks	do	do	7 25
Do.....	Picks, mill	do	do	10 00
Do.....	Picks, earth	do	do	6 00
Do.....	Pliers, round	do	do	1 50
Do.....	Pliers, flat	do	do	1 50
Do.....	Pans, dish	do	do	4 18
				4 94
				6 08

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
HARDWARE—Continued.				
Crossman & Co	Planes, match..... dozen.	2½	New York	\$8 76
Do	Planes, smooth..... do.	5½	do	3 25
Do	Planes, fore..... do.	4½	do	5 40
Do	Planes, jointer..... do.	3½	do	6 00
Do	Planes, plow..... do.	1½	do	31 50
Do	Planes, rabbet..... do.	1½	do	4 21
Do	Planes, hollow..... do.	2½	do	5 27
Do	Planes, round..... do.	2½	do	5 27
Do	Rasps, wood..... do.	29½	do	3 25
Do	Rasps, horse..... do.	29½	do	4 50
Do	Saws, hand..... do.	16	do	3 35
Do	Sledge-hammers..... number.	19	do	4 50
Do	Shears, sheep..... dozen.	100	do	08
Do	Traps, beaver..... number.	452	do	7 20
Coulter, Flagler & Co.	Bolts, tire..... pounds.	600	do	83
Do	Brass, sheet..... do.	84	do	14
Do	Callipers..... dozen.	2½	do	24
Do	Currycombs..... do.	30½	do	1 50
Do	Gimlets..... do.	37½	do	1 38
Do	Handles, awl..... do.	227	do	18
Do	Hinges, strap..... pairs.	21½	do	14
Do	Hinges, strap and T..... do.	21	do	2 15
Do	Mallets..... dozen.	2½	do	51
Do	Oilers..... do.	13½	do	1 70
Do	Punches, ticket..... do.	4½	do	75
Do	Rivets, copper..... pounds	168	do	9 00
Do	Rivets and burrs, copper..... do.	428	do	39
Do	Saws, hand..... dozen.	17	do	39
Do	Saws, rip..... do.	2½	do	8 88
Do	Saws, meat..... do.	6½	do	7 75
Do	Saws, crosscut..... do.	3½	do	12 00
Do	Saws, keyhole..... do.	3½	do	16 20
Do	Saw-blades..... do.	4	do	3 00
Do	Scales, spring-balance..... do.	5	do	3 75
Do	Scales, butchers'..... do.	9	do	2 80
Do	Wrenches, crooked..... dozen.	5-6	do	35 00
Do	do..... do.	3-4	do	6 00
Do	do..... do.	3-4	do	10 00
Crane, John	Felloes, wagon..... set.	197	do	1 70
Do	Handles, hoe..... dozen.	274	do	to
Do	Handles, plow..... do.	54½	do	4 00
Cohn, A. B.	Forks, manure..... do.	2½	do	93½
Cordier, Charles X	Knives, hunting..... do.	515	do	1 85
Do	Locks, drawer..... do.	38½	do	12 50
Do	Spoons, tea..... do.	827	do	1 85
Do	Spoons, table..... do.	1,701	do	1 60
Durrie, H., & Co	Adzes..... do.	1½	do	19
Do	Augers, 1-inch..... do.	27	do	33
Do	Augers, 1½-inch..... do.	16½	do	11 61
Do	Augers, 1¾-inch..... do.	21½	do	3 23
Do	Augers, 2-inch..... do.	15½	do	3 99
Do	Forks, hay, 3 tines..... do.	53½	do	4 56
Do	Forks, manure, 4 tines..... do.	13½	do	6 46
Do	Hoes, planters'..... do.	544½	do	3 61
Do	Hoes, garden..... do.	74½	do	4 50
Do	Nails, horse-shoe, No. 6..... pounds.	1,120	do	3 19
Do	Nails, horse-shoe, No. 8..... do.	1,240	do	3 25
Do	Rakes, garden..... dozen.	13	do	16
Do	do..... do.	12½	do	15
Dunham, Buckley & Co	Shears, 7½ and 8-inch..... do.	459½	do	4 05
Do	Tacks, brass heads..... papers.	166	do	4 50
Goodyear Glove Manu- facturing Company.	Belting, rubber..... feet.	831	do	1 99
Higbie, S. A.	Knives..... dozen.	14½	do	2 15
Do	Padlocks..... do.	53½	do	95
Iron-clad Manuf'g Co.	Kettles, camp..... nests.	3,402	do	11
Jessup, F. W.	Belting, leather..... feet.	818	do	53
Do	Caldron, iron..... do.	2	do	80
Louderback, Gilbert & Co.	Knives, drawing..... dozen.	25½	do	3 00
Do	Steel, butchers'..... do.	7½	do	1 40
Markley, Alling & Co.	Augers, post..... do.	2½	Chicago	10½

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
HARDWARE—Continued.				
Markley, Alling & Co.	Augers, hollow	dozen	Chicago	\$9 00
Do	Bolts	dozens	do	06
Do	Bolts, carriage	do	do	07½
Do	Bolts, window	do	do	10
Do	Borax	pounds	do	10
Do	Buckles, harness, ¾-inch	gross	do	65
Do	Buckles, harness, ¾-inch	do	do	85
Do	Buckles, harness, 1-inch	do	do	1 15
Do	Buckles, harness, 1½-inch	do	do	1 55
Do	Buckles, tug	pairs	do	30
Do	Brushes, paint	dozen	do	3 50
Do	Brushes, varnish	do	do	3 60
Do	Brushes, marking	do	do	30
Do	Chain, log	pounds	do	05½
				06½
				07½
Do	Chain, surveyors'	8	do	4 50
Do	Clamps, iron	dozen	do	5 00
Do	Coffee-mills	do	do	5 00
Do	Drag-teeth	pounds	do	02½
Do	Drills, hand	dozen	do	12 00
Do	Drill-stocks	do	do	18 90
Do	Elbows, stove-pipe	number	do	1 70
Do	Gauges	dozen	do	2 12
Do	Glue	pounds	do	15
Do	Gun-triggers	dozen	do	18
Do	Gun-sights, front	do	do	2 00
Do	Gun-sights, back	do	do	4 00
Do	Hammers, claw	do	do	6 50
Do	Handles, ax	do	do	1 15
Do	Hinges, strap, 8-inch	pairs	do	74
Do	Hinges, strap, 10-inch	do	do	1 00
Do	Iron, round, ½-inch	pounds	do	02¾
Do	Iron, round, ¾-inch	do	do	02½
Do	Iron, round, 1-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, round, 1½-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, round, 1¾-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 1-inch	do	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 1½-inch	do	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 2-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 2½-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 3-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 4-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 5-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 6-inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, square, 8-inch	do	do	04
Do	Iron, half-round, ½-inch	do	do	03 7/10
Do	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch	do	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, half-round, 1-inch	do	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, half-round, 1½-inch	do	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, half-round, 1¾-inch	do	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, oval, ½ to 1 inch	pounds	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, flat, bar, ½ by ½ inch	do	do	02½
Do	Iron, flat, bar, ¾ by ½ inch	do	do	02½
Do	Iron, flat, bar, 1 by ½ inch	do	do	02 7/10
Do	Iron, flat, bar, 1½ by ½ inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, flat, bar, 1½ by ¾ inch	do	do	01 7/10
Do	Iron, sheet, stove-pipe	do	do	03
Do	Iron, Swede	do	do	04 1/10
Do	Iron, nail-rod	do	do	05½
Do	Knives, hay	dozen	do	11 40
Do	Lead, in bars	pounds	do	04¾
Do	Match-safes	dozen	do	60
Do	Mainsprings, gun-lock	do	do	75
Do	Nails, lath	pounds	do	3 60
Do	Nails, shingle	do	do	2 90
Do	Nails, wrought, 6-penny	do	do	3 94
Do	Nails, wrought, 8-penny	do	do	3 94
Do	Nails, horseshoe, No. 9	do	do	3 75
Do	Nails, finishing, 6-penny	do	do	3 67
Do	Nails, finishing, 8-penny	do	do	2 40
Do	Nails, 6-penny	do	do	2 65
Do	Nails, 8-penny	do	do	2 40
Do	Nails, 10-penny	do	do	2 15
Do	Nails, 12-penny	do	do	2 15
Do	Nails, 20-penny	do	do	2 15
Do	Nails, 30-penny	do	do	2 15
Do	Nails, 40-penny	do	do	2 15
Do	Nails, 60-penny	do	do	2 15
Do	Oakum	do	do	09½

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
HARDWARE—Continued.				
Markley, Alling & Co..	Oil-stones.....dozen.	4 ³ / ₂	Chicago.....	\$3 00
Do.....	Putty.....pounds	1,580	do.....	02 ¹ / ₂
Do.....	Pans, dust.....dozen.	7 ⁷ / ₂	do.....	1 00
Do.....	Planes, jack.....do.	6 ¹ / ₂	do.....	4 50
Do.....	Packing, rubber.....pounds.	315	do.....	55
Do.....	Packing, yarn.....do.	214	do.....	10
Do.....	Packing, hemp.....do.	136	do.....	15
Do.....	Pipe, lead.....do.	1,720	do.....	05 ³ / ₄
Do.....	Pipe, iron.....do.	575	do.....	03
				to
				15
Do.....	Rakes, hand.....dozen.	42 ¹ / ₂	do.....	1 50
Do.....	Rivets, iron.....do.	712	do.....	10
Do.....	Resin.....do.	259	do.....	04
Do.....	Swage-blocks.....number.	3	do.....	3 00
Do.....	Shears, tinners'.....do.	17	do.....	1 57
Do.....	Screws, iron, ¹ / ₄ -inch.....gross.	66 ³ / ₄	do.....	.06 ³ / ₁₆
Do.....	Screws, iron, ³ / ₈ -inch.....do.	44 ¹ / ₂	do.....	07 ² / ₁₆
Do.....	Shovels, scoop.....dozen.	6 ³ / ₄	do.....	8 66
Do.....	Steel, cast.....pounds.	2,775	do.....	11 ¹ / ₂
Do.....	Steel, tool.....do.	1,819	do.....	11 ¹ / ₂
Do.....	Steel, spring.....do.	1,690	do.....	04 ¹ / ₂
Do.....	Shoes, mule.....do.	3,650	do.....	04 ¹ / ₂
Do.....	Shoes, bob-sled.....sets.	8	do.....	2 00
Do.....	Scoops, hand.....dozen.	19 ⁵ / ₁₂	do.....	1 75
				to
				4 00
Do.....	Squares, bevel.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂	do.....	4 00
Do.....	Skeins, thimble.....sets	59	do.....	1 88
				2 00
Do.....	Tacks.....papers.	1,079	do.....	01 ¹ / ₂
				to
				02 ⁸ / ₁₆
Do.....	Traps, mink.....number.	40	do.....	27
Do.....	Tape-lines.....dozen.	4 ¹ / ₂	do.....	5 50
Do.....	Tongs.....pairs.	12	do.....	22
Do.....	Fire-shrinkers.....do.	2	do.....	16 00
Do.....	Taps, taper.....sets.	11	do.....	8 00
Do.....	Taps, plug.....do.	12	do.....	8 00
Do.....	Tweer-irons.....number.	11	do.....	50
Do.....	Vises, carpenters'.....do.	12	do.....	4 90
Do.....	Vises, blacksmiths'.....do.	3	do.....	8 00
Do.....	Vises, gunsmiths'.....do.	10	do.....	6 00
Do.....	Valves.....do.	8	do.....	1 15
				6 50
Do.....	Wagon-skeins.....sets.	8	do.....	1 50
				2 44
Do.....	Wire, iron.....pounds	649	do.....	04 ¹ / ₂
				to
				09
Do.....	Wire, annealed.....do.	592	do.....	05 ¹ / ₂
				12
Priest, Page & Co.....	Scales, counter.....number.	17	do.....	5 50
Do.....	do.....do.	3	do.....	7 50
Do.....	Scales, platform.....do.	1	do.....	20 00
Do.....	do.....do.	5	do.....	26 00
Do.....	do.....do.	4	do.....	32 50
Do.....	Scales, hay and cattle.....do.	4	do.....	75 00
Do.....	Scales, letter.....do.	5	do.....	2 75
Roosevelt, S., & Co	Awls, shoemakers'.....dozen.	157	New York	08
Do.....	Bits, gimlet.....do.	21 ¹ / ₂	do.....	1 46
Do.....	Butts, brass.....do.	26	do.....	36
Do.....	Flat-irons.....do.	12 ¹ / ₂	do.....	02 ³ / ₄
Do.....	Saws, buck.....do.	6 ⁵ / ₈	do.....	3 99
Do.....	Spades, long handle.....do.	14 ¹ / ₂	do.....	6 74
Do.....	Spades, short handle.....do.	36 ¹ / ₂	do.....	6 74
Do.....	Shovels, long handle.....do.	28 ¹ / ₂	do.....	5 99
Do.....	Shovels, short handle.....do.	32	do.....	5 99
Do.....	Wrenches, monkey.....do.	3 ¹ / ₂	do.....	7 92
Robinson, Lord & Co	Buckets, iron.....do.	42 ⁵ / ₈	do.....	3 75
				4 50
Do.....	Pails, wood.....do.	138 ¹ / ₂	do.....	1 85
Do.....	Sieves, wire.....do.	382	do.....	85
Rosenthal, H., & Bro..	Brushes, whitewash.....do.	20 ¹ / ₂	do.....	5 75
Simmons Hardware Co.	Anvils.....number.	7	Saint Louis	*10
Do.....	Awls, sewing.....dozen.	582	do.....	07 ¹ / ₂
Do.....	Awls, saddlers'.....do.	187	do.....	09 ¹ / ₂
Do.....	Babbitt metal.....pounds.	730	do.....	06 ¹ / ₂

* Per pound.

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
HARDWARE—Continued.				
Simmons Hardware Co.	Bits, gimlet.....dozen.	21½	Saint Louis	\$0 33
Do.....	Bits, extension.....do.	3½	do	20 00
Do.....	Bits, pod.....do.	9½	do	66
Do.....	Bits.....do.	¼	do	66
Do.....	Brace or bit stocks.....do.	7½	do	6 60
Do.....	Bells, cow and ox.....do.	9½	do	2 30
Do.....	Butts, door.....do.	248	do	3 90
Do.....	Brushes, scrub.....do.	27½	do	36
Do.....	Brushes, stove.....do.	19	do	1 48
Do.....	Boilers, wash.....do.	5½	do	15 25
Do.....	Compasses, pocket.....do.	1½	do	1 90
Do.....	Compasses, carpenters'.....do.	4	do	1 55
Do.....	Crowbars.....number.	36	do	03½
Do.....	Chalk-lines.....dozen.	19½	do	18
Do.....	Chisels, firmer.....do.	14½	do	3 08
Do.....	Chisels, framing.....do.	11½	do	6 16
Do.....	Chisels, cold.....do.	3½	do	2 06
Do.....	Catches, door.....do.	6½	do	4 10
Do.....	Candle-molds.....do.	6	do	90
Do.....	Coffee-pots.....do.	7½	do	50
Do.....	Dividers.....do.	1½	do	1 55
Do.....	Drills, blacksmiths'.....do.	4½	do	2 60
Do.....	Files, wood.....do.	36½	do	2 30
Do.....	Faucets, brass.....do.	3½	do	21 60
Do.....	Faucets, wood.....do.	3½	do	4 16
Do.....	Fish-hooks.....do.	22, 320	do	2 99
Do.....	Fish-lines.....do.	359	do	3 15
Do.....	Gates, molasses.....do.	7½	do	25
Do.....	Gauges, splitting.....do.	1½	do	78
Do.....	Gauges, thumb.....do.	3½	do	09
Do.....	Gauges, marking.....do.	1½	do	26
Do.....	Glass, window, 8 by 10.....boxes	150	do	2 35
Do.....	Glass, window, 10 by 12.....do.	153	do	3 35
Do.....	Glue-pots.....do.	13	do	44
Do.....	Grindstones.....pounds	7, 950	do	1 48
Do.....	Graters, nutmeg.....dozen.	1½	do	1 52
Do.....	Gun-locks.....do.	9½	do	1 80
Do.....	Hammers, riveting.....do.	2½	do	2 90
Do.....	Hammers, shoeing.....do.	3½	do	01
Do.....	Hammers, tack.....do.	2½	do	3 95
Do.....	Hammers, stone.....do.	4½	do	63
Do.....	Handles, awl.....do.	227½	do	*13½
Do.....	Handles, pick.....do.	38½	do	18
Do.....	Hinges, strap and T, 8-inch.....pairs.	11	do	1 05
Do.....	Hinges, strap and T, 10-inch.....do.	12	do	57
Do.....	Hinges, strap and T, 12-inch.....do.	8½	do	2 61
Do.....	Iron, round, ¼-inch.....pounds.	3, 815	do	3 33
Do.....	Iron, round, ½-inch.....do.	6, 305	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	6, 375	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, round, 1-inch.....do.	3, 295	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, round, 1½-inch.....do.	1, 250	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, round, 1¾-inch.....do.	800	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, square, ¼-inch.....do.	1, 640	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, square, ½-inch.....do.	3, 625	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, square, ¾-inch.....do.	4, 150	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, square, 1-inch.....do.	3, 500	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, square, 1¼-inch.....do.	1, 205	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, square, 1½-inch.....do.	990	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, half-round, ¼-inch.....do.	765	do	03½
Do.....	Iron, half-round, ½-inch.....do.	1, 200	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	800	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, half-round, 1-inch.....do.	300	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, half-round, 1¼-inch.....do.	250	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, oval, ½ to 1 inch.....do.	1, 975	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, ½ by ½ inch.....do.	945	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, ¾ by ½ inch.....do.	1, 075	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, 1 by ½ inch.....do.	2, 525	do	02
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, 1 by ¾ inch.....do.	650	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, 1 by 1 inch.....do.	625	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, 1 by 1¼ inch.....do.	1, 275	do	02½
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, 1 by 1½ inch.....do.	2, 050	do	01½
Do.....	Iron, flat bar, 1 by 1¾ inch.....do.	2, 225	do	01½

* Per pound.

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
HARDWARE—Continued.				
Simmons Hardware Co.	Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ½ inch.	dozen. 2, 200	Saint Louis	\$0 61 ⁸ / ₁₀₀
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ¾ inch.	do. 2, 775	do.	01 ¹ / ₁₀
Do.	Iron, sheet, stove-pipe.	do. 4, 260	do.	03
Do.	Iron, Juniata.	do. 1, 830	do.	06
Do.	Iron, tire.	do. 3, 550	do.	01 ⁷ / ₁₀
Do.	Knives, carving, and forks.	dozen. 2 ³ / ₄	do.	4 20
Do.	Locks, door.	do. 49 ³ / ₄	do.	2 30
Do.	Locks, drawer.	do. 16 ¹ / ₄	do.	1 30
Do.	Latches, thumb.	do. 84 ¹ / ₂	do.	28
Do.	Nails, lath.	pounds. 1, 100	do.	03 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀
Do.	Nails, shingle.	do. 6, 200	do.	02 ³ / ₄
Do.	Nails, wrought.	do. 1, 920	do.	03 ³ / ₄
Do.	Nails, wrought, 8-penny.	do. 2, 970	do.	03 ³ / ₄
Do.	Nails, finishing, 6-penny.	do. 1, 775	do.	03 ³ / ₄
Do.	Nails, finishing, 8-penny.	do. 1, 950	do.	03 ³ / ₄
Do.	Nails, fence, 8-penny.	do. 7, 900	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 6-penny.	do. 4, 100	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 8-penny.	do. 11, 800	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 10-penny.	do. 19, 000	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 12-penny.	do. 7, 800	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 20-penny.	do. 10, 200	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 30-penny.	do. 2, 600	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 40-penny.	do. 2, 900	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nails, fence, 60-penny.	do. 1, 000	do.	02 ³ / ₁₀
Do.	Nuts, iron.	do. 1, 715	do.	03
Do.	Punches, harness.	dozen. 5 ⁵ / ₁₂	do.	3 30
Do.	Punches, belt.	do. 3 ³ / ₈	do.	1 03
Do.	Pliers, cutting.	do. 2 ³ / ₄	do.	4 33
Do.	Pinking-irons.	do. 0 ⁷ / ₈	do.	70
Do.	Rivet-sets.	do. 4 ³ / ₈	do.	3 40
Do.	Spirit-levels.	do. 2 ³ / ₄	do.	5 80
Do.	Saws, circular.	number. 13	do.	1 08
				13 23
Do.	Saw-sets.	dozen. 3	do.	1 40
Do.	Springs, door.	do. 2 ¹ / ₄	do.	1 20
Do.	Scythe-stones.	number. 90 ¹ / ₂	do.	35
Do.	Screw-drivers.	dozen. 4 ¹ / ₂	do.	1 34
				1 57
Do.	Screws, iron.	gross. 80 ¹ / ₂	do.	09
				13
Do.	do.	do. 51	do.	10
				14
Do.	do.	do. 125	do.	12
				17
Do.	do.	do. 126	do.	14
				23
Do.	do.	do. 125 ¹ / ₂	do.	17
				27
Do.	do.	do. 75 ¹ / ₂	do.	21
				37
Do.	do.	do. 79 ¹ / ₂	do.	24
				40
Do.	do.	do. 25 ¹ / ₂	do.	27
				44
Do.	do.	do. 27 ¹ / ₂	do.	41
				64
Do.	do.	do. 16	do.	44
				76
Do.	Solder.	pounds. 413	do.	09 ¹ / ₂
Do.	Shot.	do. 140	do.	02 ⁷ / ₁₀
Do.	Steel, plow.	do. 2, 490	do.	05
Do.	Steel, German.	do. 225	do.	04 ¹ / ₂
Do.	Shoe, horse.	do. 8, 445	do.	03 ³ / ₄
Do.	Shoe, mule.	do. 3, 650	do.	04 ³ / ₄
Do.	Scythes.	dozen. 41 ⁷ / ₁₂	do.	5 50
Do.	Scythe-snaths.	do. 38 ³ / ₄	do.	4 27
Do.	Squares, try.	do. 3 ³ / ₄	do.	2 34
Do.	Squares, framing.	do. 5 ¹ / ₄	do.	4 30
Do.	Stove-polish.	gross. 15 ³ / ₄	do.	2 00
Do.	Tongs, blacksmiths'.	pairs. 27	do.	29
Do.	Trowels, brick.	dozen. 8 ⁷ / ₁₀	do.	6 00
				5 60
				6 25
Do.	Trowels, plastering.	do. 6 ¹ / ₄	do.	5 05
				5 75
				5 40
Do.	Wire cloth.	yards. 659	do.	09 ³ / ₄
Do.	Washers, iron.	pounds. 664	do.	04 ³ / ₄
				04 ³ / ₄
Do.	Wedges, iron.	dozen. 37 ¹ / ₂	do.	03 ¹ / ₂
Do.	Wrenches, monkey.	do. 7 ¹ / ₂	do.	3 24

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
HARDWARE—Continued.				
Simomns Hardware Co.	Wrenches, monkey.....dozen.	4½	Saint Louis	\$4 32
Sperry, D. R.....	Ovens, Dutch.....number.	2,664	Chicago.....	55
Yale, Buchanan B.....	Knives and forks.....dozen.	1,077	New York.....	60
MEDICAL SUPPLIES.				
Jadwin, O. H.....	Barley.....pounds.	202	New York.....	07½
Do.....	Corn-starch.....do.	325	do.....	08½
Do.....	Ginger, ground.....ounces.	600	do.....	01½
Do.....	Sugar, white, crushed.....pounds.	615	do.....	11½
Do.....	Tapioca.....do.	112	do.....	10
Do.....	Tea, black.....do.	443	do.....	30
Do.....	Whisky in 32-ounce bottles.....	480	do.....	25
Do.....	Whisky in 32-ounce bottles.....	480	do.....	65
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.				
Jadwin, O. H.....	Binders' boards, 2½ by 12 inches, pieces.....	134	do.....	05
Do.....	Binders' boards, 4 by 17 inches, pieces.....	118	do.....	06
Do.....	Cotton bats.....number	117	do.....	15
Do.....	Cupping-tins.....do.	53	do.....	02½
Do.....	Lancets, thumb.....do.	6	do.....	50
Do.....	Lint, picked.....pounds.	59	do.....	60
Do.....	Muslin, unsized.....yards.	597	do.....	07
Do.....	Needles, assorted.....papers.	46	do.....	04
Do.....	Needles, upholsterers.....number.	54	do.....	06
Do.....	Oakum, fine, picked.....pounds.	82	do.....	11
Do.....	Oiled silk.....yards.	67	do.....	1 00
Do.....	Pencils, hair.....number.	730	do.....	03
Do.....	Pins.....papers	84	do.....	04
Do.....	Plaster, adhesive.....yards.	112	do.....	17
Do.....	Plaster, isinglass.....do.	76	do.....	48
Do.....	Plaster of Paris.....pounds.	72	do.....	02
Do.....	Pocket-cases.....number.	12	do.....	9 00
Do.....	Scarificators.....do.	6	do.....	3 25
Do.....	Scissors (large and small).....do.	16	do.....	56
Do.....	Silk ligature.....ounces.	10	do.....	1 50
Do.....	Speculum for rectum.....number.	8	do.....	35
Do.....	Speculum for vagina.....do.	4	do.....	3 25
Do.....	Sponge, assorted.....ounces.	324	do.....	14
Do.....	Stethoscopes.....number.	7	do.....	28
Do.....	Syringes, hard rubber, 8-ounce.....	65	do.....	1 35
Do.....	Syringes, hypodermic.....number.	19	do.....	1 35
Do.....	Syringes, penis.....do.	220	do.....	30
Do.....	Syringes, vagina.....do.	144	do.....	45
Do.....	Thermometers, clinical.....do.	15	do.....	1 75
Do.....	Thread, linen.....ounces.	59	do.....	09
Do.....	Thread, cotton, spools.....number.	113	do.....	04
Do.....	Tooth-extracting cases.....do.	6	do.....	12 00
Do.....	Tourniquets, field.....do.	7	do.....	1 25
Do.....	Tourniquets, screw, with pad.....do.	7	do.....	1 50
Do.....	Towels.....dozen.	19	do.....	1 75
Do.....	Trusses, single.....number	50	do.....	75
Do.....	Twine, ½-coarse.....ounces	445	do.....	1 75
Do.....	Twine, ½-coarse.....ounces	445	do.....	04
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Jadwin, O. H.....	Basins, wash, hand.....number.	34	do.....	15
Do.....	Blank-books, cap (4 quires).....do.	23	do.....	80
Do.....	Corkscrews.....do.	25	do.....	18
Do.....	Corks, velvet, best.....dozen	1,046	do.....	03
Do.....	Dippers, tin.....do.	18	do.....	10
Do.....	Dispensatory.....copies.	3	do.....	7 50
Do.....	Funnels, tin, pint.....number	20	do.....	10
Do.....	Hones.....do.	8	do.....	20
Do.....	Measures, graduated glass, 4-ounce, number.....	14	do.....	31
Do.....	Measures, tin, pint and quart, number.....	15	do.....	22
Do.....	Measures, graduated glass, minim, number.....	9	do.....	22
Do.....	Mortars and pestles, 3½ to 8 inch, number.....	10	do.....	38
Do.....	Mosquito netting.....yards.	485	do.....	1 56
Do.....	Paper, filtering, 10-inch.....packs.	27	do.....	08
Do.....	Paper, filtering, 10-inch.....packs.	27	do.....	30

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.				
Jadwin, O. H.	Paper, litmus, blue and red, sheets.	34		\$0 04
Do.	Paper, wrapping quires.	312		18
Do.	Pill-boxes dozen.	903		04
Do.	Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inch number.	5		1 00
Do.	Scales and weights, prescription, number	6		4 50
Do.	Spatulas, 6-inch number.	28		24
Do.	Spirit-lamps do.	14		35
Do.	Test-tubes do.	65		30
Do.	Vials, 6-ounce	285		22
Do.	Vials, 4-ounce	463		18
Do.	Vials, 2-ounce	535		14
Do.	Vials, 1-ounce	422		12
MEDICINES.				
Do.	Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, pounds	128		30
Do.	Acid, carbolic, pure crystallized, ounces	177		05
Do.	Acid, citric ounces.	488		05
Do.	Acid, nitric do.	100		00 ³ / ₄
Do.	Acid, sulphuric do.	72		00 ³ / ₄
Do.	Acid, sulphuric aromatic do.			02 ³ / ₄
Do.	Acid, tannic do.	107		12
Do.	Aconite, tincture of rad. do.	120		02
Do.	Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles	648		55
Do.	Alumina and potassa ounces.	540		00 ¹ / ₂
Do.	Ammonia, carbonate of do.	263		01 ³ / ₄
Do.	Ammonia, muriate of do.	232		01 ¹ / ₂
Do.	Ammonia, solution of do.	2, 591		01
Do.	Arsenite of potassa, solution of, ounces	194		01
Do.	Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, ounces	50		18
Do.	Bismuth, subnitrate ounces.	324		15
Do.	Borax, powdered do.	530		01 ¹ / ₂
Do.	Camphor do.	1, 350		02 ³ / ₄
Do.	Castor oil in 32-ounce bottles	452		33
Do.	Cerate, blistering ounces.	227		06
Do.	Cerate, casmolino pounds.	158		65
Do.	Cerate, simple do.	150		02 ³ / ₄
Do.	Chalk, prepared ounces.	176		00 ³ / ₄
Do.	Chloral hydrate of do.	148		16
Do.	Chloroform, purified do.	1, 112		06
Do.	Cinchona, fluid extract do.	964		07
Do.	Cod-liver oil in 1-pint bottles	567		20
Do.	Colchicum-seed, fluid extract	158		08
Do.	Copper, sulphate	74		01 ¹ / ₂
Do.	Croton-oil in 1-ounce bottles	31		17
Do.	Digitalis, tincture, in 2-ounce bottles	120		03
Do.	Ergot, fluid extract, 2-ounce bottles	308		14
Do.	Ether, compound spirits ounces.	403		03 ¹ / ₄
Do.	Ether, stronger, in 1-pound tins	674		06
Do.	Ether, spirits of nitrous ounces.	1, 690		02 ³ / ₄
Do.	Flaxseed meal in tins pounds.	303		05 ¹ / ₄
Do.	Ginger, fluid extract ounces.	866		05
Do.	Glycerine, pure do.	1, 872		02
Do.	Gum Arabic, powdered do.	573		03
Do.	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract, ounces	78		18
Do.	Iodine ounces.	113		35
Do.	Ipecacuanha, powdered do.	264		12 ¹ / ₄
Do.	Iron, solution of the sulphate do.	56		03
Do.	Iron, sulphate, commercial, pounds	84		02
Do.	Iron, tincture of the chloride of, ounces	727		02 ¹ / ₄
Do.	Jalap, powdered ounces.	144		02 ¹ / ₄
Do.	Lead, acetate of do.	371		02
Do.	Liquorice root, powdered do.	708		01 ¹ / ₄
Do.	Magnesia, heavy calcined pounds.	284		11
Do.	Mercurial ointment do.	71		02
Do.	Mercury, corrosive chloride of, ounces	49		42
Do.	Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, ounces	233		04
Do.	Mercury, mild chloride of ounces.	108		02
Do.	Mercury, pill of do.	272		05

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
MEDICINES—Continued.				
Jadwin, O. H.	Mercury, red oxide of.....do.....	76	.....	\$0 06
Do.....	Morphia, sulphate of.....do.....	34½	.....	3 80
Do.....	Mustard-seed, black, ground, pounds.....	172	.....	15
Do.....	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, ounces.....	19	.....	18
Do.....	Olive-oil in pint bottles.....	403	.....	17
Do.....	Opium, tincture of.....ounces.....	1,768	.....	02½
Do.....	Opium, compound powder of, ounces.....	258	.....	09
Do.....	Opium, powdered.....ounces.....	180	.....	45
Do.....	Opium, tincture of.....do.....	1,560	.....	05
Do.....	Pepper, cayenne, ground.....do.....	288	.....	01½
Do.....	Peppermint, oil of.....do.....	89	.....	15½
Do.....	Pills, compound cathartic in bot- tles.....number.....	71,900	.....	14
Do.....	Podophyllum, resin of.....ounces.....	46	.....	39
Do.....	Potassa, caustic.....do.....	9	.....	04
Do.....	Potassa, acetate of.....do.....	280	.....	02½
Do.....	Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered, ounces.....	708	.....	02½
Do.....	Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, ounces.....	800	.....	02
Do.....	Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, ounces.....	409	.....	01½
Do.....	Potassium, bromide of.....ounces.....	576	.....	04
Do.....	Cinchonidia, sulphate of.....do.....	390	.....	70
Do.....	Quinia, sulphate of.....do.....	382	.....	3 56
Do.....	Rhubarb, powdered.....do.....	248	.....	06
Do.....	Rochelle salts.....do.....	1,092	.....	02¾
Do.....	Sarsaparilla, fluid.....bottles.....	864	.....	06
Do.....	Silver, nitrate of, fused.....ounces.....	97	.....	88
Do.....	Soap, castile.....pounds.....	531	.....	09
Do.....	Soap, common.....do.....	478	.....	06
Do.....	Soda, bicarbonate of.....ounces.....	732	.....	00¾
Do.....	Squills, sirup of.....pounds.....	652	.....	30
Do.....	Strychnia.....ounces.....	6½	.....	1 80
Do.....	Sulphur.....do.....	520	.....	01
Do.....	Turpentine, oil of.....bottles.....	224	.....	15
Do.....	Zinc, acetate of.....ounces.....	50	.....	04
Do.....	Zinc, sulphate of.....do.....	160	.....	01
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.				
Do.....	Ammonium, bromide of.....ounces.....	158	.....	05
Do.....	Arnica, tincture of.....do.....	1,051	.....	02½
Do.....	Assafetida, gum.....do.....	203	.....	02½
Do.....	Buchu, fluid extract of.....do.....	822	.....	07
Do.....	Cocculus indicus.....do.....	83	.....	01½
Do.....	Colchicum, rad. wine of.....do.....	190	.....	05
Do.....	Collodion.....do.....	97	.....	20
Do.....	Copaiba, balsam of.....do.....	1,107	.....	05½
Do.....	Creosote.....do.....	50	.....	06
Do.....	Ipecac, fluid extract.....do.....	369	.....	17
Do.....	Iron sirup, iodide of.....do.....	552	.....	04½
Do.....	Linseed-oil.....bottles.....	81	.....	12
Do.....	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted, dozen.....	574	.....	20
Do.....	Origanum, oil of.....ounces.....	44	.....	07
Do.....	Plasters, Alcock's porous.....dozen.....	140	.....	1 18
Do.....	Soap, carbolic.....pounds.....	280	.....	25
Do.....	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, ounces.....	324	.....	06
Do.....	Tolu, balsam of.....ounces.....	76	.....	10
Do.....	Wild cherry, sirup of.....do.....	1,408	.....	03

REPORT OF A. C. BARSTOW AND E. WHITTLESEY.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: Having recently returned from a visit to the Indian agencies in Wisconsin, we present to the board the following report of our observations.

Passing through the Oneida Reservation, near Green Bay, we arrived at Keshena, the headquarters of the Green Bay Agency, on Saturday, September 21. Sunday morning we attended church with the Stockbridge Indians, a remnant of the Massachusetts tribe of that name, now numbering about 120. The pastor, an Indian educated at Dartmouth College and Bangor Theological Seminary, preached in English a plain

instructive sermon, and we were invited to address the audience. The church has twelve members and is of the Presbyterian denomination. Sunday evening we attended a social meeting at the house of the teacher, at which all the employes of the agency were present.

The Menomonees, who live around the agency and occupy a large part of the reservation, are Roman Catholics and Pagans—about half each. The Catholics have a church at Keshena of fair size, and another on the reservation about 15 miles distant, with a priest, who officiates at both. The agent and all the employes are Protestants and Christians, as are also the trader and his clerk. The morale of this entire force is of a high order. The government is fortunate in being represented by so many men who seem, one and all, remarkably adapted to their several stations, and who at the same time, with their families, evince a high type of Christian character. It is unfortunate that the active piety in these families cannot have full play in the elevation of all the Indians without exciting opposition from the priest; but it is fortunate that the agent has so much wisdom and prudence as to secure the general co-operation of the priest in his efforts for the education and improvement of the Indians.

While less is being done in the education of the children than we could desire, we found a school near the agency and saw in it evidence of faithful work by the teachers and of fair progress by the scholars in elementary English studies. A small boarding-house is managed by the teacher's wife, who is a true missionary in spirit; but she sadly needs better accommodations.

After visiting the schools, we spent the day, Monday the 23d, inspecting the mills and farms, and saw evidence of industry and considerable skill in farming. The soil of this reservation is light, and the labor of clearing it of timber and rocks is very great; but when cleared it produces good crops of vegetables and a fair average of corn and wheat. We found a great want of teams and stock, one yoke of oxen being depended upon to do the work for six or eight families. Nearly all the Indians have allotments of land in severalty, but none except the Stockbridge band have received patents to their homesteads.

At a protracted and pleasant conference with the chiefs and headmen Monday evening, the principal matters discussed and urged were titles to land and better school houses. "We want to know," said one, "what is our land and where it is." "We want some day to be citizens and to come under the same law as white men." "We are willing to pay taxes like white men, to work and do all that white men do." "We all want to send our children to school; you can't find one in the tribe that don't want schools." Such expressions were repeated by several speakers and applauded by all. After this council with the Indians and conference with the agent, we wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and made several recommendations:

1st. That a controversy among the Stockbridge Indians respecting their annuities be decided promptly, and the money in the hands of the agent be distributed.

2d. That of the money recovered through the courts, for trespass upon the timberlands of the Stockbridges, \$1,000 or \$1,200 should be allowed them for the repair or rebuilding of their church.

3d. That the agent be instructed to purchase, in open market, a small supply of medicines, which were greatly needed, the requisition of May last not having been filed.

4th. That a new school-building be erected at once, in accordance with plans and estimates already submitted, to take the place of the present building, which is badly located and hardly fit for use.

5th. That fifteen or twenty yoke of oxen be purchased and given to the most deserving farmers, in order that more lands may be cleared and cultivated. The Indians earnestly desired this, and our opinion is that a portion of their annuities would be wisely expended in this manner.

We would gladly have remained to attend the first agricultural fair on this reservation, but our limited time forbade.

The following report, published in the Shawano County Journal, shows that it was a great success:

"THE KESHENA FAIR.

"If any one has the idea that the Indians are unable to till the soil successfully, they are sadly mistaken. The fair held at Keshena was so superior to the county fair lately held at Shawano, that it would almost convince any one who attended both that the Indian was farther advanced in agricultural matters than the white man. The difference is that the former was interested in his exhibition, while the latter was not.

"The space allotted for the display was across the river opposite Keshena. There was a large wooden building for the agricultural display, and a tent for the household productions. A short distance from these were pens and cattle-sheds. In the women's tent there were about twenty bed-quilts, some rather gaudy, but the most were very neatly and tastefully got up. There were bread, butter, gloves, moccasins, knitting, cloaks, bead-work, mats, &c., in great profusion. The white ladies of Keshena had

also a fine display of fancy work. But the best part of the women's display was the baby show. From the large number of babies entered, Josephine Satterlie was selected as the cleanest, best combed, and most neatly dressed. The said lady is about three months old, and is a fine specimen of a baby. Neopet, youngest son of the head chief, and bearing the same name, took the second premium.

"In the main building, vegetables were ranged along each side and on a long table in the center of the room. From the crossbars hung strings of onions and corn. On the benches were wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, beans, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, squash, pumpkins, melons, cabbage, and a host of other vegetables. There were 167 entries of potatoes alone, and over 100 of beans. The squashes numbered 250, and the pumpkins 200. There were 5 varieties of potatoes, 22 of corn, 14 of beans, 5 of onions, 4 of carrots, 4 of wheat, 3 of peas, and 5 of turnips. The total number of entries could not be ascertained, but there were many hundreds at least. The display was remarkable, and did great credit to the Indians. The credit of establishing and making a success of it, however, must be given to Mr. Wheeler, the farmer, and Mr. Bridgeman, the agent.

"The judges of cattle and produce were Messrs. James Magee, Whitehouse, Ainsworth, and Noble. Some excellent stock was shown, all of which was owned by private individuals.

"At 3.30 on Friday after the prizes had been awarded, the crowd, which during the previous day numbered, according to the estimate of Mr. Gauthier, about 800, was called together by the agent, who stated to them briefly, by means of an interpreter, what the aim of the fair had been, and how agreeably surprised they had all been at the manner in which they had taken hold of the work. He encouraged them to go on in the work of farming; said that he had never witnessed so fine an exhibition in his life, and admonished them to return thanks to the Great Father who had given them such blessings.

"Chickeny, one of the chiefs, spoke to them in Menomonee. He said:

"I am not worthy to speak to you. I do not know what to say, but I feel that I am grateful to the Great Spirit for giving us such good crops. He is our hope, and we should pray to Him. May He give you more strength to do the work you have to do. If you perform your duties well, the Great Spirit and the Father at Washington will help you. Don't sleep after the sun is up. Go forth to your labor, not to the chase, for so did our fathers that are gone, and they have left nothing behind them. Take your ax and clear your lands for cultivation. The earth is our grandmother. In it is our life. It yields the only means of sustenance to man and beast. I am old and gray-haired, and shall not live to see all that I could wish, but I want you who are young to copy after the white men. It is our own fault that we are in no better circumstances than we are, for we have had plenty of chances. We are too old now to change, but I adjure you to look out for the interests of your children. Send them to school. That is the only chance for them to become civilized. Shove them into the school. I wish that after I am dead, that the future generations shall walk hand in hand upon the earth with the white man. And may the Great Spirit who dwells above give you all strength to accomplish this."

"As he spoke, the wind tossed his long white locks in the breeze, and reminded one of the old classic orators. He spoke easily, and gestured freely and gracefully. Neopet, the head chief, then followed with a few words, seconding all that the old man had said, especially concerning the school.

"Mr. James Magee said, 'I have often heard it stated that the Indian could raise nothing, but when I come here and find a display exceeding anything I have ever seen, I frankly say that I am proud of you. At this rate in a short time you will be as well off as your white neighbors, and can enjoy all the advantages of civilization.'

"Mr. Bridgeman, the agent, again urged them to educate their children; after which Mr. Wheeler gave a short, practical talk on farming, telling them how to plant, plow, and reap. His words were few, but every one of them bore directly upon the subject he had in hand.

"Father Masschelein, the priest, said that he was pleased with what they had done, and hoped that they would remember to thank Him from whom all blessings flow, for their success. At the request of the agent, he then offered a short prayer of thanksgiving to the Great Creator for all his blessings to them.

"A word was spoken by the agent, urging them to be strictly temperate if they wished to be better off in mind, body, and in their financial affairs.

"The premium-list was then read, with the names of those who had received the premiums.

"The last exercise was a plowing-match, in which about ten persons were contestants. In this they showed that they were not inferior to the white men.

"The fair was now done, and the Indians scattered to their homes, bearing their produce with them. This fair has done a great amount of good. To the white people it has shown that those whom they were wont to call the 'lazy red men' are able to cope with them in cultivating the soil; to the employes of the government it has given

encouragement, and to the Indian it has given confidence and a desire to excel in the future. It is to be hoped that this will help to wipe away the prejudice against the Indian, and that hereafter honor shall be given where honor is due."

On Tuesday, September 24, we returned to Green Bay, and thence proceeded, Wednesday, the 25th, by rail, to Ashland, a fourteen hours' ride through an almost unbroken forest. On the 26th we arrived about noon at Bayfield, and went by row-boat along the shore of Lake Superior to Red Cliff Agency buildings. We had a good view of the reservation, which lies along the shore, and of the homes of the Indians; and returning by the wagon-road, we diverged several times to see new clearings by the Indians of lands recently given them by patent in the heart of the forest. The timber in all this region is extremely dense and the labor of clearing is severe. Some of the Indians have cut the fallen timber into cord wood, which they hope to sell on the lake shore.

We found the blacksmith, carpenter, and cooper shops, the wharf, store-house, barn, and several smaller buildings at Red Cliff in good condition. The sawmill, or rather the building covering it, is in very good repair, but the machinery, which by order of the department has not been used in three years, is in bad order. The engine is upon a foundation of wood which has settled and shifted, and apparently has often been raised, wedged up, and rendered serviceable for a season. If the agent had a right to sell lumber, he could profitably employ many of the Indians, use up timber now going to waste, and save the government appropriation of money for supplies. But as he has not, we see no wisdom in longer preserving the mill. The Indians who are clearing their farms in the dense forests build log-houses, covering with bark or with shingles, split out by hand, and need little or nothing from the mill. What little sawed lumber is required on the reservation can be obtained at Bayfield at much less cost than by running the mill. We advise, therefore, that the agent be authorized to sell the steam-engine, boiler, and other machinery at a fair price. To preserve them from waste and decay will be attended with cost, and there is no prospect that they will be needed for government use.

Agent Mahan appears to be a man of sense, system, vigor, and integrity. He is, with the help of a wide-awake, hard-working farmer, stimulating the Indians at Red Cliff to an unwonted vigor. He has been allowed to distribute some cows among them, and they are all raising their calves. In our opinion he should have authority to go farther in this direction. Another dozen cows and calves wisely distributed would be a great incentive to industry and thrift.

What organized religious influence there is here is exerted by the Roman Catholic church. There is no church nor chapel on the reservation, so that the Indians who attend church at all go to Bayfield, three miles from the south line of the reservation and an average of five miles from the people. At the best the influence would not be, we fear, very positively religious; but as it is, it must be very weak. The school is a day school, three miles from the agency buildings, near the north line of the reservation, and too far from a majority of the children. It is non-sectarian, and there appears to be no opposition to it. The Indians are generally satisfied with its management.

The order directing agents to make no issue of supplies except in payment for labor seems to be impracticable in some parts of this agency. It can easily be executed at Red Cliff and at Bad River; but Agent Mahan has besides these five other distinct bands and reservations, on some of which he has no employés to represent him, and can have none for lack of appropriations. Some of them are so distant and difficult of access that he can only visit them once or twice a year. In such circumstances a strict compliance with the order above named is plainly impossible.

We returned across the bay to Ashland Friday evening, and the next day, the 28th, proceeded by a small tug, which we were obliged to charter for the trip, to Odanah, or Bad River.

This reservation is larger in extent than Red Cliff, containing about 125,000 acres, and the land is very good, being a fine alluvial, or rather sedimentary, formation. The whole has been surveyed, and 204 allotments of 80 acres each have been made to Indian families. We visited several farms, and saw evidences of industry in the houses built, the fields cleared, the large crops of vegetables raised and being gathered at the time of our visit. Some of the products of this year's labor are about 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of corn, 550 of oats, 1,000 of turnips, 200 of peas, 100 of beans, 200 of cranberries, 5 tons of wild rice gathered, and 1,700 pounds of butter made, the first attempt at butter-making by these Indians. They have a good man in charge of their farming work, who has gained their confidence and directs and encourages their efforts. On Saturday evening we attended a social religious meeting at the house of the farmer. The services were conducted in Chippewa by a young Indian, and nearly all present took part in them with apparent earnestness and deep feeling.

On Sunday, the 29th, after a short morning service at the mission school, where the children recited lessons with promptness and accuracy, we attended the mission church under the care of Rev. J. Baird, a missionary of the Presbyterian board.

The interpreter, who is also a Presbyterian minister, led the service and translated the addresses to the assembly.

The mission boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. Baird and his wife, appears to be well managed, and is doing good work. It had at the time of our visit 18 scholars, but the usual attendance is 25. Connected with it is a day-school of 30 or 40 scholars. The buildings are good, and are owned by the missionary board.

The Indians on this reservation are divided into Protestants, Roman Catholics, and pagans. But the Protestant influence appears to be predominant, and the religious character of the people seems to be more decided than at Red Cliff.

The educational work ought to be enlarged; and a much larger school could be gathered and instructed if means could be raised for the support of an additional teacher.

One great want of the people here is more stock to work their farms. They take good care of what they have and are raising all the increase. Many said they would prefer cows; then they could soon raise all the cattle they need. We recommend that whatever funds are available for their benefit be expended in this direction, except, perhaps, a small outlay to supply the wants of aged and sick paupers. Able-bodied men here and at Red Cliff need no more supplies of provisions and clothing. They have good land and enough of it cleared to support them. Whatever is given them hereafter should be given in stock and agricultural implements.

Another great want of the Chippewa Indians is titles in fee to the homesteads allotted and partially improved. About twenty patents have been issued on Red Cliff Reservation, and it is easy to see that the fact of ownership in the soil and the certainty of a settled home are a great stimulus to industry and thrift. The patents are carefully and almost reverently preserved. They were exhibited with pride. The holders of them said, "We are now men. We have homes. Nobody can drive us away." To others, at Red Cliff and at Bad River, patents have been promised, and we earnestly recommend that the promise be promptly fulfilled. Many besought us to do all in our power to insure them against disappointment in this matter. One man, who had saved money, earned by labor, to build a house, was afraid to build on his allotment, and purchased a house-lot from the mission farm, on which he has built a large two-story house.

One further suggestion we venture to offer respecting the future management of this agency. The agent has resided near the two reservations which we visited about five years. But he has five other reservations under his care at remote points in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Our judgment is that a removal of the agency to one of these more remote reservations would be wise. Under Agent Mahan's personal supervision great progress has been made at Red Cliff and at Bad River, so that those bands are nearly self-supporting, and can well be left in charge of the farmers now employed. The small supplies of food and clothing needed by the sick and aged can be issued by these farmers and the missionaries. Were the agent placed now at Lac Court Oreilles, we might hope for the same improvement there as has been made under his administration at Red Cliff and Bad River.

A. C. BARSTOW
E. WHITTLESEY.

The BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT OF VISIT OF COMMISSIONERS FISK AND STICKNEY TO COLORADO AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1878.

Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, *Chairman* :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the request of the board made at its session in June that I should represent them in certain negotiations to be had with the Ute Indians in Colorado for the extinguishment of their right to portions of their reservation, and for the consolidation of the several Ute agencies into one agency at White River, I left my home July 22, and proceeded to Colorado to join the commission appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to make the negotiations aforesaid.

The members of the commission chosen in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the same were Hon. William Stickney, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners; General Hatch, the commander of the military district in which the Ute agencies are located; and Judge N. C. McFarland, of Topeka, Kans. The secretary and disbursing officer was Mr. William S. Stickney, of Washington.

The commission was summoned to convene at Fort Garland, Colo., on July 25, 1878, for preliminary deliberations.

Upon my arrival at Pueblo I was met by Lieutenant McCauley, of the Third Cavalry, with the information that there were no proper rooms or conveniences at Fort Garland for the accommodation of the commission, and Manitou was agreed upon as the better place for the preliminary work of the commission. The members all arrived at Manitou on Saturday evening, July 27.

The serious indisposition of Commissioner Stickney delayed organization until Tuesday, the 30th, when General Hatch was chosen chairman, and the work of the Commission taken up for discussion. Upon their invitation I sat with them. Conflicting instructions from the Indian Bureau as to the order in which the Ute agencies should be visited were settled after some delay by definite telegrams from the Secretary of the Interior, and all the information possible to obtain in relation to the condition of the Indians was secured from leading citizens of Colorado in official and private station.

The negotiations heretofore had with the Utes, unhappily resulting in misunderstandings and bitter complainings on the part of the Indians, had been a source of trouble for many years.

In 1872, an unsuccessful attempt had been made to secure the relinquishment of Indian title to that portion of the Ute Reservation on which are located the San Juan mines, and which said mining region was even then rapidly filling up with miners and explorers.

In 1873, Hon. Felix Brunot, then chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was delegated by the Department of the Interior to renew negotiations with the Utes for the extinguishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation. An agreement was concluded between Mr. Brunot and the chiefs and headmen on September 13, 1873, which by its provisions left the Utes with a narrow strip of territory on the border between Colorado and New Mexico, a narrower strip of land on the western border of Colorado below the 38th parallel of north latitude, and a large tract of poor, uninhabitable lands in Central Western Colorado, the valuable mining section and valley farming lands of the San Juan region having been surrendered.

The Utes were scattered in three agencies, all of them exceedingly difficult of access.

The Board of Indian Commissioners were not favorably impressed with the proposition suggested by Congressional action in 1878, to wit, the concentration of all the Utes at the White River Agency and the relinquishment by the Indians of all their lands in Southern Colorado. The appointment of Mr. Stickney, one of our members on the commission provided for by Congress to make the contemplated negotiations with the Utes, we considered fortunate; and when his continued indisposition at Manitou led his physician to recommend his immediate return homeward, we were fortunate in securing the appointment of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Ex-Senator from Maine, whose long experience on the Senate committee of Indian affairs rendered him eminently fit for the duties imposed upon the commission. Mr. Morrill, being at that time at Manitou, consented to serve. The department promptly appointed him to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Stickney.

It being finally arranged that the commission should first visit the Southern Ute Agency, and after conference with the Indians at that point proceed to the Los Pinos Agency for further conference with Ouray and his headmen, and as those two journeys would involve nearly 1,000 miles of wagon transportation and a longer period of time than I could well devote to this one tribe, it was, after consultation, arranged that I should be excused from accompanying the commission farther than Fort Garland and Alamosa, and from thence Mr. Stickney and myself would proceed to the Indian Territory to assist in permanently locating the Nez Percés, who, with Chief Joseph, had been recently removed from Leavenworth to the Quapaw Agency.

We left Alamosa for the Indian Territory on August 8, and entered the reservations from Baxter Springs, visiting the schools and churches of the small civilized tribes occupying the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory, to wit, the Quapaws, Shawnees, Peorias, Ottawas, Senecas, Delawares, and MODOCS.

We found the Nez Percés in camp near the Quapaw Agency and adjoining lands owned and occupied by the MODOCS. There was much sickness in the Nez Percés camp, and several deaths had already occurred. The surgeon's chest was deficient in many most necessary medicines. He was destitute of quinine, and was waiting the progress of his requisition through official channels at Washington. We at once, by telegraph, ordered medicines from Saint Louis, and proceeded to the selection of proper lands in which to permanently locate Joseph and his people.

We found Joseph averse to the idea of remaining in the Indian Territory. He and his headmen, at every interview, strongly resisted our every argument in favor of the selection of permanent homes in any place excepting in their old hunting-grounds in Idaho. The interpreter; Mr. Chapman, who had for many years lived among the Nez Percés, appeared to be in sympathy with Joseph and his men in their unwillingness to select homes in the Territory.

Seldom have we been in councils where the Indians more eloquently or earnestly advocated their side of the question. Joseph's arraignment of the Army for alleged bad

faith to him after the surrender of himself and people to General Miles was almost unanswerable. We found in his possession the following extract from General Miles's report:

[Extract from Annual Report, December 27, 1877.]

"On the morning of October 1, I opened communication with the Nez Percés, and Chief Joseph and several of his warriors came out under flag of truce. They showed willingness to surrender, and brought up a part of their arms (eleven rifles and carbines), but, as I believe, becoming suspicious from some remarks that were made in English in their hearing, those in camp hesitated to come forward and lay down their arms while Joseph remained in our camp. I directed Lieut. L. H. Lowrie, Second Cavalry, to ascertain what was being done in the Indian village. He went into the village; was detained (but not harmed) until Joseph returned to his camp on the afternoon of the 2d.

"In communication from the battle-field of October 3d and 6th, the progress and result of the siege have been reported.

"I notified General Stuagin, at Carroll, and General Howard, at that time on the Missouri River, near Cow Island, of the fact that I had overtaken and surrounded Joseph's band. That force moved northward, but was subsequently turned back, the surrender of the Nez Percés rendering its service unnecessary. General Howard came through with a small escort; arrived on the evening of the 4th, and was present at the surrender. Accompanying him were Interpreter A. A. Chapman and two friendly Nez Percés, who were very useful in communicating with the hostiles.

"As I received no reply to my request for orders or information that should govern my movements, I acted on what I supposed was the original design of the government, to place these Indians on their own reservations, and so informed them, and also sent assurance to the war parties that were out and those who had escaped that they would be taken to Tongue River for a time and sent across the mountains as soon as the weather permitted. By subsequent orders they have been removed to Forts Lincoln and Leavenworth.

"As these people have been hitherto loyal to the government, and friends of the white race, from the time their country was first explored, and in their skillful campaign have spared hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars' worth of property that they might have destroyed, and as they have, in my opinion, been grossly-wronged in years past, have lost most of their warriors, their ponies, property, and everything, except a small amount of clothing, I have the honor to recommend that ample provision be made for their civilization, and to enable them to become self-sustaining. They are sufficiently intelligent to appreciate the consideration which, in my opinion, is justly due them from the government. The Nez Percés are the boldest men and best marksmen of any Indians I have ever encountered, and chief Joseph is a man of more sagacity and intelligence than any Indian I have ever met; he counseled against the war, and against the usual cruelties practiced by Indians, and is far more humane than such Indians as Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull."

We assured Joseph that with his movements and his treatment prior to his delivery to the Indian Department we had nothing to do, and that the War Department had done what, under all the circumstances, it considered the wisest thing for it to do, and that under our instructions, and in the presence of the facts as they were, we could do nothing but make the best possible selection of land in that vicinity for a permanent home for himself and his band.

After an examination of the unoccupied lands in that vicinity we called the chiefs and headmen of the Confederated Peorias and Miamies in council to confer with them touching the relinquishment of their right to lands sufficient for the occupancy and use of the Nez Percés, and after much deliberation we concluded with them the following

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Articles of agreement made and entered into at the Quapaw Indian Agency, in the Indian Territory, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1878, by and between Hiram W. Jones, William Stickney, and Clinton B. Fisk, commissioners, in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and men of the Confederated Peorias and Miami tribes of Indians, witnesseth:

That whereas the said commissioners, in behalf of the United States, have been authorized and empowered by instructions from the honorable the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and of the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to enter into negotiations with Indian tribe or tribes in the Indian Territory, for the extinguishment of their right to lands sufficient for the occupancy and use of the Nez Percés Indians, known as Joseph's Band, or for the use and occupancy of such other Indians as the Government of the United States may hereafter choose to locate upon said lands; and whereas the said commission have selected as suitable for such purpose a certain parcel of the lands owned by the said Confederated Peorias and Miamies,

and definitely hereinafter described; and whereas the said Confederated Peorias and Miamies have by their chiefs, headmen, and men, for a valuable consideration herein-after stated, agreed to relinquish to the United States said lands:

Now, therefore, the said commissioners hereinbefore named, and the said chiefs, headmen, and men of the said Confederated Peorias and Miamies do enter into the following agreement:

ARTICLE I. The Confederated Peoria and Miami Indians, of the Indian Territory, hereby relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest, and claim whatsoever in and to the following-described portion of their lands situate, lying, and being in the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Peoria and Miami lands on the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence running north in said State line two miles; thence due west to the center of Warrior Creek; thence southwesterly along the middle of said creek to the center of Spring River; thence along the middle of Spring River to the southern boundary of the Peoria and Miami lands; thence east on the line between the Peoria and Miami lands and the Shawnee and Modoc lands to the place of beginning, containing _____ acres, more or less.

ART. II. The United States agree to pay to the members of the said Peoria and Miami tribes, in money, the sum of _____ dollars in full payment for the lands described in article 1 of this agreement.

ART. III. The Peoria and Miami Indians who may have improved certain parcels of lands included in the foregoing description shall be compensated for their personal property and improvements, including buildings, fences, growing and standing crops in said lands, in such sum as may be determined by a board of arbitration, consisting of Agent Jones and one party to be chosen by the owner of the improvement; and in case they should fail to agree, then they shall select a third party, who shall be disinterested, and the award made for said improvement, crops, and by any two of said board of arbitration, shall be final.

ART. IV. It is agreed that the United States shall enter into immediate possession of the said lands, buildings, improvement, crops, &c., for the purpose of locating thereon the Nez Percé Indians.

ART. V. This agreement is made subject to ratification or rejection by the Congress of the United States and the President.

H. W. JONES,
WM. STICKNEY,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Commissioners.

JAMES CHARLEY,
Peoria Head Chief.

ED. H. BLACK,
Peoria Second Chief.

THOS. PECKHAM,
Peoria First Councilman.

JAMES SKY,
Peoria Second Councilman.

JOHN WARDSWORTH,
Peoria Councilman.

CHARLES LABARDIE,
Peoria Indian.

THOS. MILLER,
Miami Head Chief.

SIMEON F. GEBOE,
Miami Indian.

JOHN MILLER,
Miami Indian.

The lands described in the foregoing articles of agreement are admirably located, adjoining the Modocs, whose progress in civilization has been wonderful under the wise management of Agent Jones, who has so long and faithfully administered the affairs of the Qnapaw Agency. The lands are prairie and timber, with springs of water abundant, and with good natural boundaries, two sides being bounded by Spring River and Warrior Creek.

Joseph plead indisposition the day of our final survey and inspection of the lands, and declined any participation whatever in the conference with the Peorias and Miamies. After concluding the articles of agreement, and arranging for immediate occupancy of the lands, before leaving we again visited Joseph, who was still unreconciled to a home in the Territory.

We addressed the following communication and left, instructing Agent Jones to place him and his band in the lands bargained for as early as possible:

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

August 14, 1878.

Chief JOSEPH,

Nez Percé Indians at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory :

DEAR SIR: Referring to our late interview with yourself, and to the instructions from Washington, as read to you by Captain Chapman, the interpreter, we beg leave to say that we were disappointed that you were not able to accompany us in our examination and selection of lands in which to locate yourself and band in permanent homes.

We have made careful inspection of the lands in this vicinity, and have been fortunate in securing, for your use and occupancy, from the Peorias and Miamies, an admirable selection of prairie and timbered lands, well watered by springs and rivers. The tract covers several thousand acres. There are some improvements now on the lands, and you will very soon be able to occupy a good house for yourself and family, and all the families of your band will be in good homes as soon as they can be provided.

As your friends, we believe this plan of the government in your behalf is the very best under all the circumstances that can be made for your permanent welfare. Your strong men can without delay enter upon industrial pursuits, and soon become as far advanced in civilization as the other tribes of Indians by whom you are now surrounded; your children will have the advantages of the best of schools, and your people will all have religious and educational privileges.

We sincerely regret that your people have suffered so severely by sickness and death. We came to you as soon as you were delivered to the Indian Department. Major Jones, your agent, will provide every needful thing for the care and comfort of your people, and for your successful entrance upon agricultural pursuits.

We doubt not your great ability and well-known energy will enable you to promptly lead your people to very great success in peaceful pursuits. It will afford us great pleasure in our official and personal relations in doing our utmost to promote the welfare of yourself and people.

You must look upon us as your friends, and hesitate not to ask us for any aid in our power to afford you.

Major Jones is authorized to carry out the plans of the government in your behalf immediately, and we trust you will give him your hearty co-operation in removing your people from camp-life to their permanent homes without any delay. Wishing for early restored health for all your people, and for the greatest possible success in the new life you are now entering upon, we are,

Faithfully your friends,

CLINTON B. FISK,
WM. STICKNEY.

After concluding our labors among these tribes, we made careful inspection of the agency books and methods, making such suggestions as the good of the service required, and from the Territory returned to our homes via Seneca and Saint Louis.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER KINGSLEY.

VISIT TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners :

By invitation of and agreement with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the undersigned joined that gentleman at Saint Louis, and proceeded thence to the Indian Territory, arriving at Vinita early on the morning of the 15th of October last. From Vinita we went by rail to Seneca, about 30 miles in an easterly direction, at which point we parted with railroads and kindred evidences of modern civilization for the more rude conveniences of a semi-civilized and a comparatively uninhabited territory.

Behind a pair of fleet Indian ponies, in a light spring-wagon, we were driven over a rolling country about four miles, when, in the midst of an open oak forest, we came suddenly upon the Nez Percés camp, consisting of fifty or sixty teepees, scattered over a much less number of acres. Following the interpreter, we waited upon Joseph in his tent, and were by him received cordially, his wife and child standing by his side and sharing in the civilities of the occasion. We declined a courteous invitation to seats upon the buffalo-ropes and blankets with which the tent was furnished, and in turn invited the renowned chieftain to an interview at a point selected in the open air as at once more healthful and better suited to the discussion of state affairs.

Wooden benches were soon arranged and the council assembled, consisting of the honorable Commissioner and the writer on the one part, Chief Joseph, Yellow Bear, and Panther Dress on the other, with the interpreter; some twenty other chiefs and headmen quietly grouping around and listening attentively as the interview proceeded.

Invited by the Commissioner to the utmost freedom in representing to him their views, Joseph, with becoming dignity, rehearsed the story of his surrender and the treatment he had subsequently received, which in substance is as follows:

In surrendering to General Miles, one of the conditions asked of and granted by that officer was that he (Joseph) and his people should be allowed to return, or be taken to Idaho, which agreement had been violated by superior commanding orders, and instead thereof they were brought under military escort down the Missouri River to Fort Leavenworth and located on low bottom-lands, the very hot-bed of malaria; that on their journey to Fort Leavenworth many of their robes, blankets, and other effects, including some of their supplies, were taken from them by their captors; that after a detention of several months in that unhealthy location, they were brought into this Territory where sickness and death following had smitten them; where the soil is poor, timber scarce, and water insufficient for profitable agricultural industry; and now their one great desire was to be allowed to return to their old home, or at least to the same latitude and climate. This statement is believed to be true in the main, and, if so, Joseph stands before the American people a victim of duplicity; his confidence wantonly betrayed; his substance pillaged; an involuntary exile from home and kindred; his "cause" lost; his people rapidly wasting by pestilence; an object not of haughty contempt or vulgar ridicule, but of generous, humane treatment and consideration.

The Commissioner assured him that the government declined sending him to Idaho, for reasons involving the safety of his own life and the lives of his people; but evidently it was as difficult for Joseph to understand, as for the Commissioner to explain, why a government so swift and effective to protect the whites and to punish the reds, cannot exhibit the same qualities when the colors are reversed.

This interview closed with a proposition from the Commissioner that Joseph should accompany us on our journey to find, perhaps, a more satisfactory location for his people, or failing of this, to be more contented in their present one, it being understood that his decision would be expected the following day. Meanwhile we visited the tract of land selected by Commissioners Fisk and Stickney for their permanent location, and were quite ready to concur in their judgment but for two reasons: 1st, it was not satisfactory to Joseph and his people, who had an impression they would all soon die there; and 2d, it was in too close proximity with Seneca on one side, and Baxter Springs on the other.

When called upon the next morning he informed the Commissioner of his purpose to go with us, but stipulated that as the Commissioner had a friend in attendance, he must be placed on equal footing, and be allowed to have one of his chiefs added to the convention. This request was granted; and having designated Houser Kutte (Bald Head) as his chosen counselor, they traveled with us 200 miles, conducting themselves with the greatest propriety; observing everything, but giving no intimation of what was passing through their minds concerning the object of their journey. From information received since their return to camp it is believed they will ask to be removed into the portion of the Territory, adjacent to the present Ponca reserve, on the Shakaskia River, a most beautiful region, well watered and of fertile soil.

While at the Quapaw Agency we visited the Modocs, and were greatly gratified by the abundant evidence of their progress in civilized habits and industries. They are in number but 112, and have been but about four years from the war-path, but are adapting themselves to peaceful activities with commendable cheerfulness and facility.

The celebrities of this tribe manifested much interest and pride in the rare occurrence of a visit from the Commissioner. Bogus Charley mounted his pony and followed us over the reservation; Steamboat Frank left the plow-field to pay his respects, and these, with Scar-faced Charley and Schack-nastie Jim, were unremitting in their well-meant civilities until, seated in our vehicle, we exchanged our final adieus.

We saw not less than five miles of substantial rail fence, the rails of which were cut, split, and laid by their own hands; also 360 acres of land under cultivation by their own labor. They urged the Commissioner to provide more liberally for school accommodations, which was cheerfully promised.

We examined the supplies in the Quapaw warehouse, and found them agreeing in quality with the samples upon which awards were made. The herd of cattle at this agency (about 120 head) was very poor, and should never have been received. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that they were a part of a herd delivered by Levi Wilson, under contract of 1877, to the Poncas, and turned over to Agent Jones when the Poncas were removed to their present location, a hundred miles further west.

The principal chiefs of the Shawnees and the Peorias also manifested much satisfaction in the Commissioner's visit, but had no special requests to make or wrongs to redress.

From the Quapaw Agency we proceeded, via Baxter Springs, Chetopa, and Coffeyville, to the Osage Agency, arriving a little after midday on the 18th of October, and being cordially received by Agent L. J. Miles. An examination of agency affairs was entered upon immediately, in which the agency and school buildings were first inspected, afterwards the mills, stables, store, warehouse, blacksmith's shop, and other buildings; also the supplies received (beef-cattle included) but not yet issued. Most of the agency buildings are of stone from the immediate vicinity, and of course of substantial material, but needing some repairs.

The quality of supplies received under the contracts of the present year was found here and at all the agencies visited to correspond with the original samples. The most pressing need of this agency appeared to be a supply of practical farmers—one or two placed with each band, to train them, *by leading them*, into habits of peaceful industry. These bands are widely scattered, some being at a distance of 25 miles from, and none immediately at the agency, and when the creeks are swollen they are sometimes subject to tedious delays in procuring supplies from the agent's weekly issues. A few inexpensive bridges would be of great value to the Osages.

Pressed as we were for time, we sent an invitation to the head chief, "Governor Joe," to meet us three days later at the Ponca Agency, and took up our journey to the Pawnees early the following morning.

PAWNEE AGENCY.

Arriving at this agency Saturday evening, unexpectedly to the agent, who was absent, we were provided with food and lodgings at the quarters of the chief clerk and the trader. Affairs here were in a chaotic condition. The newly-appointed agent had not yet taken possession of his quarters, changes in the employés had been made, and time was needed to reduce the force to easy working condition. Perhaps it was for this reason that we were less favorably impressed with the appearance of affairs, and of the Indians themselves, than at the other agencies visited. The dress of the Pawnees, as seen about the agency, was indicative of little progress, many of them with scarcely more than a dusky brown piece of muslin wrapped about them in a slovenly manner, leaving their lower limbs but imperfectly covered. Some of their huts were of mud, and of the rudest form and structure. Nevertheless, we found here substantial and convenient agency and school buildings, a fine saw-mill, and a very creditable grist-mill, the latter not yet completed. Baptiste Bayhille, chief of the Skuder band, is also interpreter for the Pawnees, receiving a salary of \$300 per annum. He cultivates a farm, and complains, in good English, that he cannot afford to hold office at \$300, as he can make more profitable use of the time on his farm. His parting words were, "The only way to civilize my people is to withhold blankets; give us teams and plows, with cultivators and wagons."

We noticed while at this agency the arrival of two wagon loads of bacon, while the region abounded in nuts, on which swine should be fattened in ample supply. A few practical farmers at this agency, as at others, would be of the greatest service.

We next visited the Poncas on their new reservation, beautifully located on high ground near the point of confluence of the Salt Fork and Arkansas Rivers. Our arrival after midday was speedily known and arrangements were entered upon for a council at evening. During the interval Agent Whiteman accompanied us upon a visit to the region lying northwest of the Ponca Agency and bordering upon the Shakaskia River, that Joseph, who was still with us, might inspect that locality before deciding upon a removal. It is truly a fine region of country, and it is believed that the Nez Percés chiefs, though very reticent, were as favorably impressed as ourselves.

The council was held in the evening in a tent especially set apart for the occasion. White Eagle, the head chief, was accompanied by nearly twenty subchiefs and headmen who seated themselves on the ground along one side the tent, the opposite side being occupied by the Nez Percés chiefs, agents Whiteman and Miles (the latter having accompanied us from the Osage Agency) and a few employes; the Commissioner and the writer sitting at a table opposite and facing the entrance.

The opening address was by White Eagle, who is of commanding presence, and large influence with his tribe, by The Chief, Standing Buffalo, Standing Bear, Frank Lefesche, and others. All expressed satisfaction at the Commissioner's visit. Their complaints were substantially as follows:

First. Their money annuity of \$4,000 had been withheld for two years. We believe this has been found as represented and the money remitted.

Second. They have never given title to the lands taken from them in Dakota, nor have they yet received a title to lands now occupied by them; they wanted "a written agreement, for when a man takes a pen it becomes a law."

Third. Sickness had prevailed and death had reduced their numbers. "We came into this country with 700, and we now have 100 dead; these expected to enjoy the good things the Great Father had promised us."

With a few words of encouragement, and a promise to provide them liberally with

school apparatus and farming utensils, from the Commissioner, the council closed at a late evening hour; the scene to be re-enacted the next morning with the Osages, who had arrived in force.

This interview was held in the open air, in front of the agent's quarters. It was a charming day, and Governor Joe had bedecked himself in his most royal apparel, with a profusion of paint and other decorations nowhere else exhibited. The Osages dress their hair in a style of their own; the scalp-lock being massive, while the sides of the head are close cut. The former is made to fall backward over the crown of the head, resembling a close-fitting helmet, and when seen upon their ponies galloping over the plains the spectacle is blood-stirring and unique.

Governor Joe first addressed the commission, and without circumlocution took up the financial question, as follows: "We have money at Washington which is spent for grub." "We can raise our own rations." "If we could have the money we can provide for ourselves." "The Commissioner has been elected to that office and is paid for it." "No one attends to important business without pay, and we want pay for our services." "The funds of the Osages, we understand, are being spent for other tribes; we want it secured to Osages." "We want to be paid for our land near Fort Gibson." "We want a sawmill" (they have one); "also houses and things to work with." "The ration business is the cause of our not succeeding." "Did ever you know a person to succeed who is fed?" The Commissioner interposed the inquiry, "Why, then, do you draw rations?" which appeared to embarrass him for a moment. He then replied, "Because they are hauled, and we must take them;" intimating that it would be discourteous to decline them.

Hard Rope was the next speaker, and among other complaints dwelt with emphasis upon the fact that the Commissioner had passed through their agency without giving them an opportunity to see him, adding, "You are now going to visit some foolish Indians out West; if we were fools, you would come and see us often." He also put in a plea for a salary for their governor, reminding us that "even the beef-cattle roving over our plains have a leader which others follow."

Drum next addressed the commission in the same general line of remarks, taking care to notify us that Governor Joe and Hard Rope were their leading men, and therefore something from the Great Father should have been brought them.

The drift of these Osage addresses will perhaps be better understood and interpreted if it be stated that they have about \$1,250,000 to their credit in the United States Treasury, which fact is a matter of pride with them, and entitles them, in their view, to a rank distinguishing them from other tribes, and they have no mock modesty to restrain them from asserting their claim to superiority. It is believed that designing men, from motives of self-interest, have availed themselves of this easily-discovered aristocratic feeling and fostered it, suggesting that their governor should have a residence of grandeur corresponding with his exalted station; that they should receive in money the interest accruing upon their fund, expending it in their own way, and as they may choose.

From the Ponca we proceeded to the Kaw Reservation, accompanied still by the Nez Percé chiefs; also by the agents of the Osages and the Poncas and Inspector McNeil. The Kaws are but a remnant of their former selves, and form an integral part of the Osage agency.

A good boarding-school building of stone, and a separate building of same material for recitations, were visited at this agency, which, with the other government buildings, appeared in good order, and the children in a more tidy condition than any we had before seen.

We were provided here with a substantial dinner at a late afternoon hour, and, abandoning our proposed visit to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, we prepared for a night-journey to Arkansas City, *en route* homeward. Parting at this point with Joseph and Houser Kutte, we offered a few words expressing our interest in them personally and our earnest wishes for returning health to their people, with the hope that they would at once settle down in their present vicinity or select a more satisfactory location in some region of the Territory we had together visited. Joseph's reply was brief, courteous, dignified, and appropriate, but expressive of gloomy apprehensions for his people and their children after them.

In conclusion, we would urge the indispensable necessity of adopting some matured methods for elevating the condition of the Indian women. To this end settled homes, with frame houses and instructions in the art of cleanly housekeeping, should in some way, either by public or private care, be provided. Efforts to civilize the Indians by educating the men to industrial habits will be hindered or quite futile so long as their women remain in ignorance and rags, and their homes and home-life riveted to their ancient barbaric habits and customs. Here, within our own borders, are women whose degradation can hardly be surpassed by the Zenarias in Oriental lands, for whose welfare so much of Christian sympathy and effort have been deservedly evoked.

The wife of Agent Whiteman seems specially gifted for and enthusiastically devoted to this sort of work, and has secured for herself the devoted friendship of the Poncas

by her untiring zeal in ministering to their sick, helping those who need help, instructing the ignorant, and by her cheerful, self-sacrificing, intelligent efforts for their welfare.

E. M. KINGSLEY.

NEW YORK, *December*, 1878.

REPORT OF HON. WILLIAM H. LYON.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: As a member of the purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, I submit the following report:

I left New York for San Francisco on the 21st of September, for the purpose of awarding the contracts for the goods and supplies for the Indian agencies on the Pacific coast, including California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington Territory, proposals for which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had previously advertised.

On my arrival in San Francisco, I found some of the leading merchants and manufacturers were bidders, but the competition was not as great as I expected to find it. The bids, generally, were lower than heretofore in this market, but the prices of many articles were high when compared with New York prices, even after making a liberal allowance for freight. After a very careful examination of the samples and prices, assisted by Messrs. Woog and Lockwood from the Indian Office, I made the awards to the following parties: M. C. Hawley & Co.; Baker & Hamilton; George H. Fay & Co.; Pioneer Woolen Mills; L. Strauss & Co.; Main & Winchester; Hecht Bros.; Payot, Upham & Co.; Jones & Co.; Haas Bros.; Hutchinson & Co.; M. Morganthan, and the Union Pacific Salt Company.

As inspectors of the delivery of the goods and supplies according to samples, I was very particular in selecting merchants of acknowledged mercantile ability, and for this purpose I secured the services of Messrs. Samuel Mosgrove, Charles Miller, Henry Edwards, and I. Lohman, whose judgment and decision as inspectors of the different kinds of goods no one would question.

It being late in the season, I did not have time to visit any of the Indian agencies. The only Indians I saw were small bands of Shoshone and Pi-Ute Indians along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, in Nevada. This railroad company continues the practice of allowing the Indians to ride free from one station to another, which I think is wrong.

If the Indians are allowed to live along the line of the railroad, their principal occupation will be loafing, begging, gambling, and riding on the cars. The sooner they are induced or compelled to go on some reservation, where they can be taught the arts of husbandry, the sooner they will become civilized and self-supporting.

In my judgment no reservation should be located within at least 75 miles of the railroad.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. LYON.

REPORT OF D. H. JEROME.

SIR: At a late meeting of our board I was appointed a special committee on getting titles to the allotments of lands to Indians, to which they are entitled under provisions of treaties, and on the subject of consolidation of agencies on the Pacific coast.

In pursuance of the duties thus imposed upon me, I opened a correspondence with several agents in charge of reservations in Washington and Idaho Territories, urging them to make selections according to law, and forward lists thereof at an early day as a basis for this board to bring the matter before the executive branch of the government in an intelligent manner.

From Yakama Reservation, the Rev. Jas. H. Wilbur, agent, wrote me under date of May 31 last, promising a compliance with my request for information, and an early transmission of lists showing allotments to the Indians under his care. No further communications from him have been received by me up to this date. The said Wilbur letter is hereto appended for your consideration.

John B. Monteith, agent at Lapwai, Idaho, has written me twice in response to my letters to him requesting lists of selections of lands; the second of which, under date of October 4 last, I hereto append, as it shows a difficulty common to some of the reservations, and is, in my judgment, one of the most serious obstacles we have to contend with. I refer to the absence of monuments by which to trace the surveys heretofore made of these Indian reservations, and particularly so where there is no timber.

In the prairie or plain country soft-wood stakes were used to indicate subdivisions, which have since gone to decay, and no means are now left for tracing lines or determining particular parcels of land according to the government survey. I know of no way but to have said land resurveyed at the expense of the government in pursuance of appropriations therefor.

Agent Eells, in charge of the reservation at Skokomish, Wash. T., under date of August 17 last, inclosed me a list of selections, covering but small amounts of land to each Indian, in consequence of the poor character of the larger part of said reservation. In order to give each Indian his full amount of land, under the provisions of the treaty, in one parcel, the quantity of good land would be exhausted on two or three, and the balance have to be given worthless land for cultivation.

Under the circumstances said agent suggests a modification of the rule by competent authority, to the end that each Indian may have a proportionate share of good and poor land, by allowing their selections to be made in separate parcels.

The views of Mr. Eells are more fully set out in his letter accompanying the lists above referred to, which letter and list are hereto appended for your consideration.

A similar difficulty exists at Lapwai Reservation, as set forth in the appended letter of Agent Monteith, growing out of the fact that the lands suited to cultivation on this reservation are divided, a part being flats along the margin of streams where the settlements are now, and the much larger part being high elevated plains. The latter are excellent for grazing and grain growing, when properly tilled for the latter; yet the Indian prejudice is strongly in favor of the flat or bottom lands. In order to give each Indian his full share of land under the treaty, and at the same time give each an equal proportion of the bottom lands, the allotments must be made in more than one parcel, the same as suggested at Skokomish. (See the appended letter of Mr. Monteith on this point.)

The foregoing is all the specific information on the subject of allotments and titles therefor that I have been able to gain through my correspondents. I would respectfully recommend that a strong and continuous effort be made by this board to procure through the proper departments and the Executive the execution of deeds for the land legally due these Indians under treaties. Should it require legislation to make the necessary resurveys before the allotments can be properly made, and to permit the selections to be made in more than one parcel to each individual, I would respectfully ask that the matter be urged upon Congress at the coming session by the President, and to that end the attention of the Interior Department should be promptly called to this matter.

As to the second part of the duty assigned me, to wit, the question of consolidation, I find that considerable opposition is manifested to removing the Indians from their old homes and compelling them to go to new reservations.

On July 22 last I addressed a letter to Rev. Dr. G. H. Atkinson, agent of American Home Missionary Society at Portland, Oreg., on the subject of "land titles for Indians," and other matters, to which he replied under date of August 7 last. In this communication the reverend doctor very ably discusses the whole question of Indian troubles. I herewith append the letter for your information, and feel incompetent to comment upon it. His long experience and zeal in this great work entitles his opinions to consideration.

A copy of resolutions passed at a late session of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington Territory came into my possession, and as they bear upon the subjects under consideration, I herewith transmit them as reflecting the views of an intelligent body of Christian gentlemen.

In response to sundry communications taking strong grounds against forced consolidations of different tribes, and thereby breaking up of old home attachments, and destroying vested rights in homesteads, I ventured to reply for our board, that its real position on this important matter is as follows:

When Indians are to be removed from a reservation where some have home attachments and land improvements, that each Indian may elect to remain upon such reservation and occupy such home, and in case he so elects, such home shall be patented to him and his title thereto be protected the same as any purchaser of government lands. In all cases where an individual (Indian) elects to remain upon homesteads as above, he is to relieve the government from further obligations to care for him in the manner that his former tribal association are cared for on reservations; the fact of selecting a home and remaining upon the abandoned reservation being taken as evidence of his desire to become civilized and self-supporting. The object of consolidation being to put the Indians upon lands better adapted to their self-support, and where their management can be more prudent and economical. Where consolidation under these circumstances shall be accomplished, the surplus lands now held from sale can be sold, and the proceeds from such sales can be used for bettering the Indian's condition in all that elevates by civilization, education, and religious instruction. In other words, this board believes a few agencies located upon the best lands—looked after and managed with fidelity and skill, with the advantage of the surplus funds realized from

the sales of large tracts of lands not really needed for Indian use, will be more efficient in good to them than a large number of agencies loosely managed as in many instances, and covering, as they do, vast tracts of uncultivated lands that really yield no revenue. Economy in the use of land is one of the essential things for the Indian to learn.

I ventured to promulgate the above views, hoping that by putting ourselves right, before these friends in the common work that we may all work in harmony for good.

I inclose herewith sundry communications and papers for your perusal, and for such purpose as the board may deem prudent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. JEROME,
Committee.

Hon. A. C. BARSTOW,
Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.

SKOKOMISH AGENCY,
MASON COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 17, 1878.

SIR: I have before me your letter, under date of July 22, 1878, to my brother, Rev. M. Eells, upon the subject of getting titles to lands for Indians.

I feel truly grateful that your board is acting in this matter, and in order to enable you to act efficiently for me, I herewith transmit copies of letters and also descriptions, &c., of lands allotted to Indians on this reservation. In addition to the letters herewith inclosed, I also wrote the Commissioner, under date of December 8, 1877, and July 13, 1878. To none of these letters have I received a word of reply. I need not reiterate the many and strong reasons why this should be done, as I doubt not you fully appreciate them.

In explanation of the smallness of the tracts of land assigned to each in the list herewith forwarded, I would say that this reservation comprises about 5,000 acres. Of this about four-fifths is comparatively worthless, while only about one-fifth is valuable. Had I allowed the Indians to take their land according to the terms of the treaty, two or three would have taken all the good land and left the inferior for the others. Consequently, I wrote to the Commissioner requesting leave to allot but ten acres of good land to each, giving poor land where it lies contiguous in connection with it. Thus it has come that many have but ten acres. By the regulations of the General Land Office no person can take up land in more than one piece. Fearing lest the same rule might be made to apply in our case I have not allotted any more to them, but if the Commissioner could allow the Indians here to have one piece of good land and then the rest he is entitled to in another place, which, although very much inferior, still is worth considerable to them for pasturage, &c, I should be extremely glad to make out a revised list giving to each Indian two parcels of land, one good on which his house and improvements now are and one of greater extent which would lie on marshes or mountains. If you can aid me in getting this allowed and will inform me I will send on to the department immediately a revised list, giving to each Indian an additional tract of wild land, for which he may receive a patent at the same time that he does for the piece now applied for.

It has occurred to me that perhaps the delay in issuing patents arises from the fact that this work should be done by the land offices rather than by the Indian Bureau, it having no suitable clerks and department to perform this kind of labor. If this is the case, perhaps your board can influence the Secretary of the Interior to assign this labor to the several land offices, which are also under him, and have the work correctly and promptly done.

Whatever you can do to aid me in this work I shall fully appreciate, as I do consider it of vital importance to the Indians, and thus far the department seems, to fail to realize it. I am ready and anxious to do anything and everything that is necessary, and will await an answer from you with great interest.

Hoping you will succeed and wishing you speedy accomplishment of our burning desires, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

D. H. JEROME, Esq.,
Board Indian Commissioners, Saginaw, Mich.

List of Indians on the Skokomish Reservation who are entitled to patents for the lands allotted to them, with description of land, date of settlement, amount of improvements.

1. SORE-EYED BILL.—N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 10 acres. Has a family of five—self, wife, and three children. Was allotted to him February 16, 1874. Built a lumber house, 16 by 22, on it that spring and has lived on it continuously ever since. Has about 2 acres cleared and fenced with paling-fence; also has barn, woodshed, and outhouses. Has the conveniences of civilized life, such as cookstove, chairs, dishes, bedsteads, &c. Is sober and industrious.
2. BIG FRANK.—S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, also lot 1, sec. 15, both in T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing $36\frac{1}{10}$ acres. Has a family of four—self, wife, and two children. It was allotted to him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house on it that spring; has lived continuously on it since 1873. Has about 10 acres cleared and mostly in tame grass. Has also a kitchen, 8 by 22, in the form of a lean-to, connected with his house; a barn, and orchard of bearing fruit-trees. Is sober and industrious and uses the comforts of civilized life as above described.
3. TENAS TUM TUM.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 5 and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, both of section 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 25 acres more or less. Has a family of four—self, wife, and two girls. It was allotted to him April 28, 1874. Has occupied it since 1873. Built a house, 16 by 22, in the spring of 1874. Has about 6 acres cleared and inclosed and set in timothy and cultivated for potatoes. Also has a bearing orchard of apple-trees. Has barn, outhouses, &c. Is deserving a good title.
4. BIG JOHN.—N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 18 acres, more or less. Has a family of four—self and three daughters, one of whom is grown. Has recently lost his wife, being the second one which has died since his settlement. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house, 16 by 22, that year and has lived continuously on it ever since. Has about 6 acres cleared and seeded down to grass. Has barn, outhouses, bearing apple-orchard, &c. Is a good Indian and should have a title.
5. ROBERT BURNS *alias* BOB-SKOO-BOB.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 15 acres, more or less. Has a family of two—himself and wife. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house on it that spring, and has lived continuously on it ever since. Has about 4 acres cleared, with barn, woodshed, orchard, &c. Is quiet and industrious.
6. PATRICK HENRY *alias* PAT.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W. Has family of two—himself and wife. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house that spring, 16 by 22, and has lived continuously on it ever since. Has about 10 acres cleared and in grass; also barn, woodshed, orchard, &c.
7. ROBERT LEWIS *alias* BLUE JAY.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 and lot 2, sec. 13, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14, all of T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 31.75 acres, more or less. Has a family of four—self, wife, father, and mother. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house on it, 16 by 22, that spring; has lived on it continuously since 1873. Has about ten acres cleared and mostly in grass. Has good barn, outhouses, &c. Is very deserving of a good title.
8. RUFUS WILLARD *alias* RUFUS.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 6, sec. 12, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1, sec. 13, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14, and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, all T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 27.35 acres, more or less. Has family of five, consisting of self, wife, child, father, and mother. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house that spring, 16 by 22, with an addition, 14 by 18, and has lived continuously on it ever since. Has about 5 acres cleared and in tame grass; also barn, outhouses, &c. Is an industrious, energetic Indian, and should be protected in his home.
9. CHEHALIS JACK.—N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 6, sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 4 W. Has family of two—self and wife. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house, 16 by 22, on it that fall. Also had built one, about 14 by 18, in 1873, and has lived on it continuously ever since. Has it all cleared, and mostly in grass. Has barn, woodhouse, kitchen, 8 by 22, &c. Has it all inclosed. Has cookstove, warming-stove, tables, chairs, dishes, bedsteads, windows, &c. Very much desires a timber-claim, where he can get wood, have pasturage, &c., even if it cannot be contiguous to his place, and asks for a patent to the following-described tract of land: S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres, more or less.
10. JOHN ROBINSON.—Has family of four, consisting of self, wife, and two children. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a house, 16 by 22, that year. Had built one, 14 by 18, in 1873, and has lived on it continuously ever since. Has about four acres cleared and in tame grass. Has barn, &c. Description: N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, both of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres, more or less.
11. TENAS CHARLEY.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 5, sec. 12; T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 14 acres, more or less. Has family of seven, consisting of self, two wives, and four children. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874; built a lumber house on it that spring, and has lived on it continuously ever since. Has about ten acres cleared and in tame grass, a

garden fenced with paling-fence, all inclosed; has barn, outhouses, &c. As in Chehalis Jack's case, very much desires a tract of timber and pasture land, even if it cannot be contiguous to his place, and requests a patent for the following-described tract in addition to the above: N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres.

12. SQUAKSON BILL.—Fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., south of the creek, containing 12 acres, more or less; has a family of three—self, wife, and daughter; had it assigned him April 28, 1874; has a house, 16 by 22, and kitchen, 8 by 22, on the side; also a barn, garden-patch, with paling-fence, and about three acres cleared for cutting tame grass, and the rest suitable for pasturage; is entitled to a patent.

13. ANDREW JOHNSON.—E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres, more or less, inclusive of the swamp; has a family of three—self, wife, and child. This claim was assigned to Charley Natt, in April 28, 1874, who built a house that summer and cleared up some land, and lost his wife in 1875, and sold to John Slocum, who resided upon it till April 5, 1877, when he sold to Andrew Johnson, who has lived on it ever since. Said Johnson had another place which he resided upon and improved until he bought this, but a severe storm blew a large tree down across his former house and demolished it, so he abandoned that place and bought this. The place is now inclosed; has about four acres cleared; has lumber house, 16 by 22, barn, &c., on it. Andrew Johnson asks for a patent.

14. SKOOKUM JOHN.—Fractional N. and W. $\frac{3}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., north of the creek, containing about ten acres, besides swamp; has a family of three—self, wife, and sister-in-law; had it assigned him April 28, 1874; built a lumber house on it, 14 by 18, that year, and has improved and occupied it ever since; has about half of it cleared off sufficient to mow, and the rest is good pasture; has it all inclosed; has worked hard and faithfully on it, and should have a good title.

15. ——— JACKMAN.—N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 3, and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, both of sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres; has a family of three—self, wife, and daughter; settled on this place in 1876; has a lumber house, 24 by 24, and about two acres cleared and slashed; had previously improved another place, but abandoned it for this.

16. BILLY WATERMAN.—N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing, exclusive of swamp, about 23 acres; has family of three—self, wife, and child; had it assigned him April 28, 1874; built a lumber house 22 by 24 the following winter, and subsequently a barn; has slashed about three acres and occupied it ever since building his house.

17. DAVID.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, both of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 40 acres; has family of three—self, wife, and child; had it assigned him April 28, 1874; built a lumber house on it that summer, which was subsequently enlarged, and is now 22 by 24; has about 4 acres cleared, a paling-fence around his garden spot, a barn, chicken-house, &c.; is an enterprising Indian, and should have a title.

18. DICK.—N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, both of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 40 acres; has family of four—self, wife, and two children; had it assigned him April 29, 1874; built a lumber house on it that year 24 by 16, and has lived on it continuously ever since; has about two acres cleared and other improvements; is very deserving of his title.

19. BIG BILL.—N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, both of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 40 acres, inclusive of swamp lands; has a family of two—self and wife; had it assigned him April 29, 1874; built a house on it that year, which is now 24 by 24; has about 4 acres cleared and slashed, a paling-fence around his house and garden, &c.; is a very good Indian, and deserves well of the government.

20. OLD PETER.—S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 40 acres; has a family of five—self, wife, and three brave boys; had it assigned him April 29, 1874; has a lumber house 24 by 22 nearly completed; has cleared and inclosed about 3 acres for potatoes, &c.; a promising family of boys, and should be encouraged.

21. MOWITCH MAN.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres; has family of four—self, 2 wives, and grand-child. This claim was assigned to Jim Pulsifer April 29, 1874, who built a house on it, and sold it to Mowitch Man in 1875, who has inclosed it and cleared about four acres, and seeded it to grass; has on it a barn, &c. Is an industrious and thrifty Indian, and should have his place.

22. DR. CHARLEY.—W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot one, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 17 acres, more or less; has a family of 8—self, 2 wives, and 5 children; had it assigned him April 29, 1874; built a house on it that year 24 by 24, and has occupied it ever since; has barn, fruit trees, and about six acres cleared and in tame grass.

23. WM. MINOR.—E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14, containing 30.21 acres, more or less; has a family of three—self, wife, and child; had it assigned him April 29, 1874; built a lumber house that year 14 by 18,

and has occupied it ever since; has about 4 acres cleared and in timothy, garden-patch fenced, &c.

24. JIM CHARLEY.—N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 2 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$, both of sec. 24, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing thirty acres inclusive of swamp land; has a family of two—self and mother; has about one acre cleared; had it assigned him April 29, 1874. Most of this land is too wet for much use.

25. JIM BUTLER.—W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres, inclusive, of swamp; has a family of four—self, wife, and two boys; had it assigned him August 3, 1874; built a lumber house 16 by 22 that year, and has lived continuously on it ever since; has cleared up about five acres, and seeded it down to tame grass; is a quiet and industrious Indian, and deserving of his rights.

26. OLD PURDY.—S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 2, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 12 acres, more or less; has a family of three—self, wife, and boy; had it assigned him April 28, 1874; built a lumber house 16 by 22 on it that year, and has lived on it continuously ever since 1873; has fruit trees, about five acres cleared and in grass, outhouse, woodshed, &c.

27. DUKE WILLIAMS.—N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 5 of sec. 14, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, both of T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing, inclusive of swamp, 28.30 acres, more or less; has a family of two—self and wife. This claim was assigned Henry Jackson, April 29, 1874, who built a lumber house on it 16 by 22 that summer, and cleared up about 2 acres. He subsequently abandoned it, and Duke took it in 1876, having previously had another claim, which he abandoned when he took this one; he has barn, about five acres cleared, outhouses, &c.

28. OLALLAM PETER.—N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, both of sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 30 acres, much of it very low; has a family of four—self, wife, and two girls. This claim was assigned Squakum George in 1875, who cleared about one acre and abandoned it, and Peter took it in 1876; he has built a lumber house 16 by 22, and cleared about two acres.

29. JOHN F. PALMER.—S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing, inclusive of swamp, 40 acres; has a family of four—self, wife, and two girls. This place was assigned to Skadget Bill April 28, 1874, who built a house 16 by 22 that year, and cleared up about half an acre; he subsequently died, when it descended to his sister, Mrs. Palmer. There is now about ten acres inclosed, and about three acres cleared up, with two houses on it.

30. SAMSON.—N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 40 acres, a large part being swamp and tide land. Has a family of four—self, wife, and two children. Had it assigned him in 1874, and built a house 16 by 22 in 1875, and has inclosed about 10 acres, and cultivated a small garden patch.

31. WILSON.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 40 acres, mostly low and wet. Has a family of two—self and wife. This place was assigned to Coleene George April 28, 1874, who improved it with house 20 by 40, fences, garden, outhouses, &c., and abandoned it in 1876, and Wilson took it in 1877.

32. BILLY THOMPSON.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres, partly swamp. Has family of three—self, wife, and child. This place was assigned to Joe Dan April 28, 1874, who built a house 16 by 22 that year, and transferred it to Billy Thompson in 1876. Has about two acres slashed.

33. CURLEY.—Lot 4 in sec. 26, T. 32 N., R. 4 W., containing 56.95 acres, mostly gravelly. Has family of two—self and wife. Settled on this place in 1867, and lived on it ever since. Has inclosed a pasture; has lumber house 16 by 22, barns, outhouses, &c.

34. STUTTERING DICK *alias* JICK.—E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 13 acres, more or less. Has a family of two—himself and wife. Had it assigned him April 28, 1874. Built a lumber house, 16 by 22, on it that spring, and has lived continuously on it ever since. Has about 5 acres cleared and in tame grass; also barn, outhouses, bearing orchard, &c. Is a good, quiet Indian.

35. JOSEPH M. SPAR.—N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4 and lot 5, both in sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing, inclusive of swamps, 44 acres, more or less. Has no family. His father was the head chief of the tribe, and had this place, living on it from about 1867 till the time of his death, in 1872. He had built a good lumber house 16 by 24; made fences, barns, and other improvements far in advance of any others of the tribe. There is about 20 acres in timothy, which is mowed every year, and since his father's death the hay has been divided among the tribe. He has been in school and has a fair education, and is now of age, and should, I think, succeed to his father's land.

36. Grave-yard, or Tye; DICK, in trust for the tribe for that use.—Lot 1, sec. 26, T. 22 N., R. 4 W., containing 32.70 acres. This is explained in the letter herewith inclosed. This Dick is the same as No. 18 above mentioned.

37. JOE DAN.—N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres, inclusive of swamp; has family of three—self, wife, and child. This place was assigned to Andrew Johnson April 28, 1874, who built a lumber house on it

that year 16 by 22, and slashed some. He has abandoned it for reasons given above, and Joe Dan has taken it. There are about two acres slashed. He formerly had a place which he improved, but, losing his children on it, his grief-stricken heart could not bear to stay there; so he abandoned it. He has now a small house, 14 by 18, and about two acres inclosed.

38. OLD SHELL EARS.—N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 4 W., containing 20 acres. Had it assigned him in 1874; has a house and about one acre slashed, with a part of it made ready for pasture; has a family of two—self and wife.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That the association affirm its faith in the redemption of the Indian from barbarism.

Resolved, That we deplore the policy which tends to his extermination.

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution and the acts of Congress and the pledges of treaties furnish a strong motive for efforts on the part of the friends of the Indian to secure him a homestead and citizenship as the best way to secure his rights in law, and promote his manhood and his welfare permanently; and

Whereas there is now a proposition in Congress to consolidate the various reservations in Oregon and Washington Territory, without regard to the previous labor and rights of the Indians, and without their consent; and

Whereas we believe such consolidation would be unjust to the Indians, dangerous to the surrounding settlers, and, in the end, of vast expense to the government, as well as a great hindrance to the civilization of the Indians, physically, mentally, and morally: Therefore,

Resolved, That before any consolidation takes place, we earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of now, by positive act, granting to the Indians of industrious habits, on the reservations, homestead titles to their lands in severalty.

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, that boarding-schools be established among Indians for the better training of their children, meets our convictions of what is needed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

G. H. ATKINSON, D. D.,
Superintendent Oregon Home Missionary Society;
 P. S. KNIGHT,
Pastor Congregational Church, Salem, Oreg.;
 J. A. CRUZAN,
Pastor Congregational Church, Portland, Oreg.;
 R. S. STUBBS,
Chaplain American Seamen's Friends Society, Portland, Oreg.;
 M. EELLS,
Missionary American Missionary Association, Skokomish, W. T.,
Committee.

Attest:

M. EELLS,

Clerk Congregational Association, Oregon and Washington Territory.

PORTLAND, May 3, 1878.

General O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.,
Department of the Columbia:

DEAR SIR: In the provisions of the treaties of 1855, published in General Orders No. 11, we find the following important items.

1. *Survey of reservations and allotment of Indian lands by the President.*—It is evident that the President is authorized by Congress to survey a part or the whole of the Indian reservations, and assign lots to Indians and families thereon for a permanent home. (Pages 1-6.)

2. *Patents issued in severalty by the President.*—The President is also (legally) authorized to issue patents to such families or Indians for such land assigned, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which (latter) conditions shall continue until a State constitution, embracing such land within its limits, shall have been formed and the legislation of the State shall remove the (latter) restriction of levy, &c. (Pages 1, 2, 4, 7.)

3. *State legislation respecting Indian lands void without special act of Congress.*—No State

legislature shall remove the restriction herein provided for without the consent of Congress. (Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.)

4. *Patents canceled by the President and lands given to other Indians.*—In case any person or family neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the lands assigned, or shall rove from place to place, the President may cancel the assignment, and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of such tribe, or disposed of as is provided for the disposition of excess of said land. (Pages 1-7.)

5. *Rights of heirs secured.*—The President may provide for such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and improvement thereon. (Pages 1, 4, 7.)

6. *Act June 9, 1863, Nez Percés, supplementary to act June 11, 1855.*—When the assignment as above shall have been completed, certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or under his direction, for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned, respectively, and that said tracts are set apart for the perpetual and exclusive use and benefit of such assignee and their heirs. (Page 3.)

7. *Amount of allotments, article 6, treaty with the Omahas.*—If a single person over 21 years of age, one-eighth of a section—80 acres; to each family of two, one quarter section; to each family of three and not exceeding five, one half section; to each family of six and not exceeding ten, one section; and to each family over ten in number, one quarter section for every additional five members. (Page 6.)

Said provisions are included in the treaties of 1855 with the Klallams, Makahs, Yakumas, Nez Percés, Quinaielts, Quillehutes, Flatheads, Kootenays, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes and Omahas. (Pages 1, 3, 5, 7.)

To the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians in Oregon and Washington, and to confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon, and to Klamath and Modoc and to Yahooskin band of Snakes.

To a single person over 21 years of age, 40 acres; to a family of 2, 60 acres; to a family of 3 to 5, 80 acres; to a family of 6 to 10, 120 acres, and over 10, 20 acres to 3 additional. (Pages 2, 4, 6.)

8. *Surplus lands on reservation.*—"The residue of land reserved or selected in lieu may be sold for their benefit under such laws, rules, or regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by the Congress or the President of the United States of America. The residue of the Nez Percés lands shall be held for common pasturage for sole benefit of the Indians."

SKOKOMISH, MASON COUNTY, WASHINGTON,

May 22, 1878.

DEAR BROTHER: There is one subject to which I would invite your attention, and that is the obtaining of titles or patents to their lands for these Indians on their reservations. I wish you would use your influence in obtaining these, if possible, by all right means, and as earnestly as may be, before the proper authorities. I realize it is a very difficult task, and probably not a pleasant one; but yet, from my standpoint, it seems to be of such importance as to warrant the expenditure of very strong effort from all sources. The want of such titles is exerting a blighting effect on much of our work for the civilization of the Indians, physically, mentally, and morally.

When this agency was assigned to the American Missionary Association, there was no division of lands among the Indians, but it was all held in common, and hence there was little inducement for them to engage in clearing land or agricultural work. Four or five years ago, however, with orders from government, the reservation was surveyed and tracts of land assigned to the Indians varying in size from ten to forty acres each. A simple paper from the agent was all that was given them as evidence of title; but there was an understanding from the authorities in the Indian Department, that if they remained on their land and brought it into a state of cultivation, they should receive good legal titles to it. This, however, has not only not been done, but a proposition has been made by some officers in the Indian Department to take away their land and remove them to some other reservation. At first they went to work in good faith and earnestly for a year or two, but the delay made them fearful that they would not receive titles, and they learned that they might be removed to some other reservation at the will of government, and there are not a few designing men who have told them that this will be done. In various ways most of them have been induced to remain here and continue their work, so that most have now from four to ten acres under cultivation.

During the past winter two propositions have been made by the Indian Department. One is to remove all fish-eating Indians on Puget Sound to the Neah Bay Reservation, and all agricultural Indians, to which class those now residing on this reservation belong, to the Puyallup Reservation; and the other is to grant titles to all who by their

habits of industry show that they deserve lands, and remove the others to the above-named reservations. The former is, I understand, favored by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the latter by the inspector, E. C. Watkins, and the Secretary of the Interior. To the latter proposition I have no objections, nor have these Indians, who are well posted in regard to them; but the former I believe would be disastrous, and to keep them in their present state of suspense is also blighting, or at least they ought to have some assurance that they will receive titles to their land when they have fulfilled reasonable conditions, as is the case with whites under the homestead act. I urge this for the following reasons:

1. Love of country. This is a prominent trait among Indians everywhere. They love the land of their fathers better than any other, even if it is not far away, for land where other Indians reside is foreign land to them as much as England or Spain is to us. At this agency we have an example of it. When the treaty was made, two tribes agreed to it, the Twanas and S'Klallams. It was expected that both tribes would go on the reservation, which is situated at the farthest extremity of the land of the Twanas. Government failing to furnish the means necessary for moving the S'Klallams to the reservation, it has never been done, except as a punishment for offenders, and now there is scarcely a punishment which they fear as great as being sent to the reservation. Quite a band of the S'Klallams of Dungeness have bought a tract of 200 acres of land in the central part of their old territory, but the other bands of the same tribe, although owning no land, seldom permanently leave the spot where their fathers lived to move to Dungeness, although invited to do so both by the Dungeness Indians and the agent. They love their country. This trait is considered a virtue among civilized people; is it a vice among Indians? for the Twanas love the reservation as much as the S'Klallams do their country.

2. Justice. When the treaty was made a provision was inserted whereby they might receive titles to their lands on reaching a certain stage of civilization, and the same was reaffirmed when it was assigned to them in severalty four or five years ago. They have fulfilled their part of their contract and now ask government to fulfill hers.

They have done a large amount of work on the land assigned to them by United States authority; they have cleared from ten acres of land down, which is chiefly in timothy and potatoes, at an expense of fifty or sixty dollars an acre; some have orchards growing; most have good houses and other improvements, and it certainly would be very unjust to take these away without their consent, and give them unimproved timbered land, as it must be anywhere on the shores of Puget Sound. If government should treat white men so, either Americans or foreigners, it would be called unjust and probably cause trouble. In fact, government would hardly dare to do it. True, they are called wards of the government, and a father does not feel bound to give a child any particular part of his farm, although the child may work on it. But if he has told his son that if he will clear and cultivate timbered land and build a house on it, he shall have it when he shall become of age, the son would have a just right to expect it, and would feel that the father would be doing unjustly not to give it to him, but rather to take it away, and say, you must go somewhere else and begin again. The father would, perhaps, have the legal right to do so, but not the moral right. He would forfeit the name of being just. The illustration is plain when applied to government and the Indians.

3. Economy on the part of the government. It is said to be much cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them, especially when it costs from \$10,000 to \$100,000 to kill each Indian. It certainly is much cheaper to give them the land they have cleared, and let them earn their own food, than to fight them. It is true, there is no certainty that they would fight. As a tribe, they have always lived peaceably with the whites. Even in 1855-'56, when nearly all the tribes of Oregon and this Territory were engaged in a general war with the whites, both the Twanas and S'Klallams refused, as tribes, to join in it, although the neighboring Indians, thirty miles distant, did so.

I have never heard any war-talk among them, except when they thought it probable that they might be removed; but there has been considerable talk of it of late, if such an event should take place. They have been invited to do so by Moses, the Spokane chief, who is just on the verge of war, it requiring all of General Howard's tact, as well as that of others, to prevent it; but they say they do not wish to join him, and I do not think they will unless efforts shall be made to remove them. If war should take place, the whole reservation is not worth enough to pay for war a week; five thousand acres of land would not go far towards defraying the expenses of an Indian war.

4. Civilization. The government is professing to civilize the Indian. There are three agencies which the Americans think very necessary—labor, school, and church, civilizing the body, mind, and soul. There are four paths in which government may allow or compel them to go—(1) move them to another reservation, (2) let them take up land outside of the reservation, or (3) remain on this reservation without titles to their land as they now, are or (4) with titles to their land.

To do the first would be a great set back in all three points of civilization, for it would greatly impair their confidence in government and the moral value of its mode of labor, its schools, and its churches. President Lincoln was undoubtedly wise when he said he hardly thought it wise to swap horses when crossing a river.

To do the second would deprive them both of school and church. They would have, it is true, a right to send their children to the public schools and go to the white man's church; but what child will go to school when the "superior" race of children calls him a "dirty siwash Indian"? Although this ought not to be done, yet it is a fact that it is done. Half-breeds have tried the public schools until they stopped, because they could not bear the taunts of some white children. And what Indian will go to church when, in addition to this, he can understand very little that is said? I have known Indians belonging to this agency go to the church of the white man, by invitation of the minister, and then heard some of the congregation say, "We do not want them there." A few families have left this reservation, owing to lack of titles to land; but they have never had any benefits of either church or school since they did so, for seldom do more than two or three families settle in one place. If they could take up small claims in a body, as twenty-five families of the Dakota Indians have done, in one place, and seventy-five in another, this difficulty would be obviated; but that is impossible, owing to a lack of a body of agricultural land in any region where they will voluntarily settle on the shores of Puget Sound.

The third alternative will give church and school as long as the Indians remain on the reservation, but blights their labor, as has already been referred to. "Work on your land," says the agent. "What is the use for us to clear land for the white man to own soon, and we receive no compensation?" says the Indian. "Accept the Bible," pleads the missionary. "You have given us land (and it was assigned to them under the present Christian policy), and if we find that we are not deceived about it we will believe your religion to be true," again they say; and this answer I have received scores of times. This may be, it is true, simply an excuse of the natural heart, yet, as a fact, I find that some of the S'Klallans, who were fortunate enough to secure a body of land sufficient for a small colony, and are not troubled with want of title, are progressing faster, according to their opportunities, than these Indians on the reservation.

The fourth alternative will give them church, school, and incentive to labor, and it is the only plan of which I know.

As far as my experience goes there is hardly a subject connected with the Indians in which the surrounding settlers are so fully agreed as this. There are many men who dislike the present policy, the present agent, and so forth; but they almost universally say, give these Indians titles to the land on the reservation, and are ready to sign petitions to Washington to this effect.

And now, my dear sir, can you not in some way help in this work? Since I began this letter I have learned that Dr. Atkinson is now at work for the same object, and perhaps General Howard; but it will require all of our united effort, and I have thought that perhaps in some way, either through Deacon A. C. Barstow, of the Board of Commissioners, or in some other way, you might aid us some.

Hoping that I have not exhausted your patience,

I remain, yours, very sincerely,

MYRON EELLS,
Missionary.

Rev. M. E. STRIEBY, D. D.,
Secretary American Missionary Association.

SKOKOMISH, MASON COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

July 16, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of June 8, was received a short time ago, and soon after I received from Rev. E. Whittlesey four copies of the reports of the board, 1874-77, for which please accept my warmest thanks.

Encouraged by your kindness, I venture to send you a copy of some resolutions passed by the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington Territory, at its annual meeting, lately held at Oregon City, June 20-23.

I wrote Secretary Strieby some time since about it, and yesterday received a reply stating that he had forwarded you the letter, consequently will say but little more, except to urge the granting of titles to Indians of industrious habits on the reservations, as a war measure. We are now in the midst of an Indian war, but as yet none of the tribes in Oregon or this Territory have engaged in it as tribes. Some stragglers have undoubtedly joined the hostiles. But as a general thing they have too much property to lose to engage in war without good reason. Yet after all there is a general dissatisfaction among most of the tribes in Oregon and Washington Territory, and the almost sole reason for this dissatisfaction is the want of titles to their lands and the propositions for removing them.

Moses, the Spokane or Yakima chief, who, as I understand it, has taken land with

his people on unsurveyed public land, had runners out last winter who went to the Cœur d'Alene Indians on the east, and to the tribes on Puget Sound on the west, asking them to join with him in war in case of removal, and at the present time it is the general understanding among the surrounding citizens, as I learn from published letters and private conversation, that if he is allowed, with his people, peaceable possession of his homes, fields, crops, &c., he will remain peaceable, but if compelled to remove he will fight, for which he is well prepared. General Howard understood this so well that when Indian Agent Wilbur, of the Yakima Reservation, had orders to remove him on to that reservation, he (General Howard) forbade it, as he had orders not to do anything which would begin a war, and also compiled the laws relative to Indians taking homesteads for Moses's benefit, and sent special messengers to Moses with assurances that he should not be removed.

In this war the Umatilla and Warm Springs Indians refused to send scouts to aid us when asked to do so, and for this very reason. The Warm Springs Indians aided us very materially in the Idaho war of 1862 and 1863, in the Modoc war, and in the Nez Percé war of last year, and yet have declined this year; while a letter from that place, in the Oregonian, week before last, states as a reason for not volunteering this year the proposition to remove them from the reservation. "They are greatly exercised," it says, "over this, and hence are unwilling to again risk their lives and lose more of their braves for a government that would make this return for their past services."

These Indians on the Skokomish Reservation, although they have never as tribes engaged in a war with the whites, yet now I believe would not furnish a single scout to aid our soldiers.

The Quinaielt Indians on the coast, I am told, are all in a ferment, and both of these tribes give the same reason, talk of removal without their consent or adequate compensation for their property and labor.

My opinion is that if the bill should pass Congress at any time which was introduced last winter for consolidation, one of the greatest Indian wars would occur which there has ever been on this coast.

In this region I have yet to find any man who favors it—men on the reservations and off of them—loggers, farmers, millmen, traders, Christians and non-Christians—those who favor the present policy and those who hate it—all favor the idea of giving to the Indians of industrious habits homestead titles to their land, and then, if there is any land over, opening it for whites. The Indians from this reservation have sent on their applications and their speeches; those citizens surrounding these, the Puyallup and the Chehalis Reservations, have, I have been informed, sent petitions to the Commissioner to the same effect. Agent Milroy says he has written twenty-five letters on the same subject, and Agent Eells, my brother, has written until he is nearly discouraged. Inspector Watkins reported in favor of it; Delegate Fenn, of Idaho, although a bitter opponent of the present policy, yet favors this; Dr. Atkinson is so earnest about it that he thinks some one ought to go to Washington from this region to urge it; Ex-Senator Corbett, of Oregon, lately showed me a letter which he was about to send the Secretary of the Interior urging the same; and General O. O. Howard, after making, during the past winter, a careful canvass of the probable causes of an Indian war in his department, telegraphed, urging the same as a war measure. I have not seen the same unanimity on any question of Indian policy.

I understand that Commissioner Hayt is opposed to this, yet I cannot see why, for on most points I have learned to have a high opinion of him; but I must confess that I think him greatly mistaken in this one point. I know that there is a great cry for economy, but it would certainly be no economy to bring on a war which would cost more than all of the reservations are worth many times over, and besides economy at the expense of justice would not be Christianity, which, as I understand it, is meant to be the basis of the present policy. Heretofore the Indians have been robbed by retail, as it were, contrary to law, in secrecy, but this, it seems to me, would be robbery by wholesale, asking law to sanction it.

If the Commissioner wishes, as I understand the laws and treaties, he and the President may now give titles to the Indians on the reservations, but since they will not, the resolution asks that Congress pass a law by which they shall be guaranteed to the Indian. We are not particular, however, how it is done if it only be done.

I have, as I have been able, worked against any transfer to the War Department, and yet I believe that the consolidation proposed would be vastly worse, for while the former would virtually be the killing of many of the Indians, slowly but surely, the latter would be that and also the massacre of many whites.

I have written earnestly, dear sir, and yet I trust respectfully, for I feel it very much, and ask if you can aid us in this matter.

Yours, most respectfully,

MYRON EELLS,

Missionary, American Missionary Association,

and Clerk of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington Territory.

HON. A. C. BARSTOW,

Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

PORTLAND, OREG., June 28, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed circulars from Department of Columbia collating laws on the subject of the Indian homesteads. Please also find clippings from the Oregonian on Indian homesteads. It is an editorial prepared by me and adopted by the editor. Find also my report before the Oregon Association, June 22, in the Oregonian of June 27.

We are in the midst of an Indian war which has signs of being more extensive, costly, and bloody than any of the past wars with them. This arises from the fact that the treaty Indians, the peaceable and industrious as well as the non-treaty idle and nomadic, have come to believe that the government does not mean to keep its faith with them or to redeem its treaty pledges to give them titles for their allotment of farms on their reservations. They learn that the government and the Indian Commissioner design to force them from their homes to new, strange, and rugged reservations. They have made small farms, built houses, got implements and stock and other means of comfort, all which have cost them much labor, and which they love and cling to as we do to our homes. They know that the war with Chief Joseph last year rose from this purpose to force him and his band away from their own never-sold lands in the Walla Walla Valley, to make their homes on the Nez Percé reservation. It was felt by many of us to be unjust in principle and impolitic in practice.

Those Indians felt it more keenly, and all the tribes sympathized with them. Runners have passed from tribe to tribe during twelve or fifteen months past, discussing among themselves their grievances to bring all to a common purpose *not to go* to the new reservations and *not to give* up their homes.

The result is that they will not furnish scouts to aid General Howard in the present war. They wait effects. They will, if pressed, fight and die in defense of their homes. These facts apply to fourteen reservations in this region. General Howard said to me the day before the war with the Bannocks began: "I expect it any moment." I have been in constant communication with Generals McDowell and Sherman for several weeks.

The ferment is wide-spread. It is among many once quiet tribes. It seems to extend across the Continent. Understanding that titles to Indian homesteads on the reservations had been pledged them by solemn treaties, and that they had long desired and waited for these titles; that they knew the plan of moving them to new reservations and would not go unless they were forced to do it, but that they would be contented and friendly if these promised titles should be issued by the President as soon as papers could be made out, General Howard sent a telegram to the President asking him to issue those patents at once as a war measure. He expected a reply before he was called to the front. He waited to assure the Indians through their agents that they should have patents the same as white men, immediately, and thus keep them friendly and break the force of the warlike tribes.

But no reply came. Three weeks have passed and no reply has come yet. Meanwhile the war has begun with its usual murders, raids, uncertain movements, alarms, vexations, and suspense, and costly traversing to and fro by long marches, and slow transportation trains over the arid plains of the interior 600 to 700 miles away southeast of the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia, on whom the responsibility has again fallen to quell the disturbance.

Indian scouts are needed, and there are plenty of them among the Umatillas and Warm Springs, who have been faithful friends in time past, but not one of them will go. Distrust of the government promises and a settled purpose to hold their own homes, or die in their defense, have lost to us their friendship. At any favorable moment their braves will no doubt join the hostiles. An uprising is not expected at this moment in any of the reservations, yet it may occur at any moment.

The duty of the hour is to redeem every pledge and win back their faith in the government and the people. The President can do this on his part as per the specified conditions of the inclosed treaties. The Commissioner can do it on his part. The force of the war can be broken at once; its spread can be arrested at once.

Messages have been sent to Washington. Answers have not come. The cause demands immediate attention. Will you give the subject your thought?

Please see the President and make known the facts, and do the same to Secretary Schurz.

Yours, respectfully,

G. H. ATKINSON.

Hon. A. C. BARSTOW,

*Member of Board of Indian Commissioners,
Providence, R. I.*

PORTLAND, OREGON, August 7, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of July 22 was received. Its assurance that your Board of Commissioners have taken the first steps to give the Indians titles to their farms on

the reservations will be good news to all the intelligent Indians and their friends. It will arrest the war spirit and quiet the fears of Indians and whites.

I presume 1,000 homesteads can at once be "assigned" under the provisions of the treaty of 1854 with the Omahas, to which all the treaties in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho refer. As you say, the long delay of government to fulfill these treaty pledges has but "poor excuse." Had the titles or patents been issued to them from the President, as the treaty provides, the Nez Percé war of 1877 and the war of the Bannocks of 1878 in this region would not have occurred. Doubtless an arrest would have been put upon all Indian wars for the past twenty years. The Modocs would have kept the peace if they had had titles to their homes.

The Columbia River Indians, near Priest Rapids, under Chief Moses, would rest quietly if they can now be assured of titles to their farms. At this moment they are in a ferment, as they were last year, on this subject. The Cœur d'Alènes also said last year, "If government will give us deeds to our farms we will fight for the whites; if not, we will resist those who attempt to drive us off from our lands." They raise and transport their wheat to the mill at Colfax, Whitman County, Washington Territory.

More than one hundred Yakama Indian farmers wait for their titles, and more than one hundred Puyallups, near Tacoma, do also. The Umatillas want theirs, but many white men are eager for their reservation and want them removed. This is the secret of the present continued disturbance there. Some whites seem to have a set purpose to force the Umatillas into hostilities, in order to rush upon them *en masse* and slay or scatter the whole tribe. Local papers abound in sensational reports and threats against these Indians. Friction gets up heat that will ripen into war next year.

I could extend these items in reference to the Nez Percé, Spokans, and other tribes. Having lived in Oregon over thirty years, I know how easily war is begun against Indians. A theft, or personal outrage, or murder, will bring revenge and then war upon a tribe—attempts to punish this tribe for the crimes of one or two Indians. The English punish the criminal, Indian or white man, and avoid war by dealing according to law with every individual. We attack the tribe and continue in a state of war every year, while justice fails of its object in almost every contest.

The signs of hope are that the Indian commissioners and the Secretary of the Interior propose to deal with the Indians as men under law, to be protected in their rights of person and of property. The intelligent Indians understand this, wait patiently for it, plead for it, and wonder why it is not granted. Some of them, knowing how eager the whites are for their best lands, and that their removal to new reservations is proposed in Congress, despair of ever getting deeds. In this suspense, the renegades, outlaws, and idlers appeal strongly to them to unite and drive off the whites, or die in the attempt.

General Howard was so fully aware of these facts that he telegraphed the President officially a few hours before the Bannocks began the present war, asking him to issue patents to the Indians' farms on the reservation, as a war measure to save much blood and much expense. Our settlers want peace. Only a few speculators want war. One man who owns large bands of horses and cattle said to me a few days ago: "We want these Indians to have their titles to homes where they choose. The more scattered among the whites the better for them and for us. If an Indian farmer was located next to my farm I would help him all I could. This policy of giving every Indian his farm under the law would settle the question, and soon we should have no longer an Indian question."

Two things are needed to assure this policy.

1st. Legal allotments, according to United States surveys, must be made. Sharpers will use law against Indian claims and homes if it is possible.

2d. The patents to be issued by the President as per treaty need, it seems to me, to be adjusted legally to those issued by the land department. I see no solution of the question of patents to be issued by the President under the treaties of 1854-55 but by an enabling act, granting the Indian the same homestead rights on the reservations which the act of March 3, 1875, granted to them off the reservations. Perhaps Congress will not grant it. If not, I would hold what the law now gives them and trust to a future confirmation of these patents. I speak of this because the issue of a patent by the President seems to be anomalous. The supplementary and amendatory act of June 9, 1863, to the treaty of June 11, 1855, with the Nez Percé tribe (see page 3, General Orders No. 11, inclosed) provides that when the assignment as above shall have been completed, certificates shall be issued by the *Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, or under his direction, for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that said tracts are set apart for the perpetual and exclusive use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs.

This is the only tribe here to whom the Commissioner can issue such certificates. This exception, being in an amendatory act, implies that Congress will no longer assign this duty to the President, and perhaps not to the Commissioner, but refer it, as you

suggest, to the Land Department, whose issue of titles would be under the homestead law.

A chance may be given the speculator to dispossess the Indian, unless a true friend of the Indian, who is competent, has this business in charge, to visit all the reservations and get all the allotments made with the utmost legal precision. I take the liberty to suggest this point, because a white man jumped an Indian homestead claim at Alpawai, on the Snake River, a few weeks ago, and rested his claim on the technicality that the Indian failed to file his application according to law. Inclosed please find a slip from the Daily Oregonian of June 29, 1878, in which I allude to this case.

In view of the divided counsels in Congress on the Indian question, and the danger of turning them over to the War Department—a measure which, in my view, would be wrong in principle and fatal in practice to their welfare—it seems to me very important to do for them all that the treaties and laws and the amendments to the Constitution allow at this time to *establish their personal and property rights*. Secure these in them individually, and you will win respect for them, as for the negro by the same process. The tide will turn in their favor; it will turn in their own minds. One Indian—say, James Lawyer—among the Nez Percés, secure on his own farm held by deed to himself, will act as a magnet to draw other Indians to the same condition. The example of the industrious owners of farms will win the roving, and the outlaws even, to peaceful pursuits. It will be a barrier against insurrection and war. Supplement this with an Indian police to co-operate with the whites, and you will assure the peace and welfare of the frontiers of the government.

Yours, respectfully,

G. H. ATKINSON.

Hon. D. H. JEROME,
Land Commissioner, Board of Indian Commissioners, Saginaw, Mich.

Postscript.

DEAR SIR: I inclose copy of synopsis of conditions of treaties with these Northwestern tribes as to homesteads on their reservations, sent General Howard in May. He forwarded the same with his indorsement to authorities in Washington. The object of the schedule is to have in compact form the legal provisions for their homes. Reducing the synopsis, the following points are made:

1st. Survey of lots and issue of patents to the Indians by the President are legal, as specified.

2d. Counter State legislation is void.

3d. Fortified lands are to be assigned to other Indians, not to whites.

4th. Indian lands inalienable by them.

5th. Heirs secured in all the rights of husband and father.

6th. Certificates, not patents, to be issued for Nez Percé homesteads.

7th. Lots assigned to Omahas and nine other tribes double the amount assigned to the Walla Walla and eight or nine other tribes.

8th. The residue of lands on the reservation to be sold or retained for the sole use and benefit of the Indians.

It is not clear to me how the President can annul a patent or assignment (article four of synopsis) if his patent of land to an Indian vests the right and title in the Indian, as patents from government to white men and negroes vest the titles in them. Once vested, it is gone beyond control or recall of the President or government.

The word *patent* applied to the paper given by the President to an Indian probably meant only a certificate like what the Commissioner is authorized to issue to the Nez Percés under the amendatory act of June 9, 1863; if so, no title can be passed from the President of land to the Indian, and we need an enabling act to perfect the conveyance. I am not clear on the subject. I raise the question as one that will be up, and will need legal and perhaps judicial counsel.

Surveys and some allotments have been made, as I understand, on the Yakima, Nez Percé, Umatilla, Warm Spring, Puyallup, Grand Ronde, S'Koskomish, and perhaps Tulalip Reservations, and probably allotments have been made on every one, as Indians have farms on them. The Cœur d'Alènes and Spokanes have farms on unsurveyed lands, as I understand, and also the Columbia River Indians.

It is deemed unwise to attempt to mass all the Indians on two or three reservations. To scatter them among the whites on farms is deemed better, except as they have their homes on reservations where they have always lived.

I inclose copies of General Howard's general orders.

Yours,

G. H. ATKINSON.

PORTLAND, August 23, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed an article from the Daily Oregonian of August 2^d upon the S'Kokomish Reservation, &c., which I visited the 14th and 18th. It suggests

facts which I am sure are common to all our reservations. The Indians beg for their land titles. I met those Indians in council after having visited their homes. I put three questions:

1st. Do you want your patents very much? Yes, they said with hand up.

2d. Will you be contented to live on and improve your farms? Yes.

3d. Will you sell or rent to others, or get drunk, or gamble your farm away? They replied to the latter, no, with the uplifted hand, and made strong speeches.

The agents say that they mean and will do what they say. Such are the signs. Such is the reason of the thing itself. We work and plan business on the basis of good titles. We stop both when a failure or a flaw appears in our title. We cannot justly ask the Indian to work any better without the motive of ownership than we will ourselves. Yet for twenty-five years we have asked him to do it without a motive of ownership of a single acre, and we have called him a lazy outlaw, fit only for extermination, because he would not do it. We have been the unjust judges in the case.

I wrote and gave an address at Seattle, *en route* back, to show more fully the points of our wrong, and to set forth by the decisions of our Supreme Court what the claims and rights of the Indians are in law. It was approved as to its idea; but Judge Jacobs, Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, who heard it and agreed with it, said it will not be carried out. Congress will make no more treaties with the Indians, but will turn them over to the War Department. In that event, the reason is stronger to give them their farms in severalty under law, and save them from the wastage and crime and vice which the Army will inevitably cause on their reservations, as they did before the peace policy began.

The papers indicate that the people on the borders of the Umatilla Reservation are thorns in the sides of the Indians, provoking outbreak, with intent to get up trouble and get their land, after slaying or expelling them. Soon no house or foot of land will be left for an Indian.

Yours,

G. H. ATKINSON.

D. H. JEROME,

Member of Board of Indian Commissioners, Saginaw, Mich.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho, October 4, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note is at hand. As I showed you when here, the lands occupied by the Indians cannot be described so as to comply with the treaty. Instead of building the fences on the lines run by the surveyor, they built without any reference to section lines or the 20 acre lots; some fields contain 5 acres, and all the way up to 25 acres.

I have been trying to have the Indians change their locations, each take 20 acres of bottom and 140 acres of hill lands, then have surveys made, and each described property, and patent issued. This is in accordance with the views of the purchasing committee, as I understand from Mr. Barstow.

Last spring I furnished the committee with the names of each Indian, together with location and amount of land fenced and cultivated. You will see them at the office, as they promised to have it printed. I am just starting for Klamath; will write again on my return.

Truly, yours,

JNO. B. MONTEITH.

Hon. D. H. JEROME.

EXTRACTS FROM TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SEVERAL INDIAN BANDS AND TRIBES.

Treaty between the United States of America and the S'Klallams Indians, concluded at Point-no-Point, Washington Territory, January 26, 1855.

ARTICLE VII. * * * And he [the President] may, further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate thereon as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable. * * * * *

Makah tribe of Indians. Neah Bay, January 31, 1855.

ART. VII. * * * And he [the President] may, further, at his discretion, cause the whole, or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, or of such other lands as may

be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate thereon as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaties with the Omahas, so far as the same may be practicable.

* * * * *

Walla Walla, Cayuses and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories. Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley, W. T., June 9, 1855.

* * * * *

ART. VI. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portion as he may think proper, of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a permanent home for these Indians, to be surveyed into lots and assigned to such Indians of the confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege, and locate thereon permanently, to a single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres; to a family of two persons, sixty acres; to a family of three, and not exceeding five, eighty acres; to a family of six persons, and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres; and to each family over ten in number, twenty acres to each additional three members; and the President may provide for such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and improvement thereon; and he may at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which condition shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing such land within its limits, shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restriction: *Provided, however,* That no State legislature shall remove the restriction herein provided without the consent of Congress. *And provided also,* That if any person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned, and on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place, indicating a desire to abandon his home, the President may, if the patent has been issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family their portion of the annuities or other money due them until they shall have returned to such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of Indians residing on said reservation. *And provided also,* That the head chiefs of the three principal bands, to wit: Pio-pio-mox-mox, Weyatenateman, and Wenapsnoot shall be secured in a tract of at least one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Yakama Nation of Indians. Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley, June 9, 1855.

ART. VI. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portions of such reservation as he may think proper to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable.

The Nez Percé Indians. Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley, June 11, 1855.

ART. VI. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portions of such reservations as he may think proper to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said tribe as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, in the year 1854, so far as the same may be applicable.

Nez Percé Tribe.—June 9, 1863. Supplementary and amendatory to the treaty of June 11, 1855.

ART. III. The President shall, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, cause the boundary lines to be surveyed and properly marked and established; after which

so much of the lands hereby reserved as may be suitable for cultivation shall be surveyed into lots of twenty acres each, and every male person of the tribe who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or is the head of a family, shall have the privilege of locating upon one lot as a permanent home for such person, and the lands so surveyed shall be allotted under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, having such reference to their settlement as may secure adjoining each other the location of the different families pertaining to each band, so far as the same may be practicable. Such rules and regulations shall be prescribed by the President, or under his direction, as will insure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home, and the improvements thereon. When the assignment as above shall have been completed, certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or under his direction, for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned, respectively, and that said tracts are set apart for the perpetual and exclusive use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs. Until otherwise provided by law, such tracts shall be exempt from levy, taxation, or sale, and shall be alienable in fee, or leased, or otherwise disposed of only to the United States, or to persons then being members of the Nez Percé tribe, and of Indian blood, with the permission of the President and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall prescribe; and if any such person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy and till a portion of the land so assigned, and on which they have located, or shall rove from place to place, the President may cancel the assignment and may also withhold from such person or family their proportion of the annuities or other payments due them, until they shall have returned to such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry, and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of such tribe. The residue of the land hereby reserved shall be held in common for pasturage for the sole use and benefit of the Indians: *Provided, however,* That from time to time as members of the tribe may come upon the reservation, or may become of proper age, after the expiration of the time of one year after the ratification of this treaty, as aforesaid, and claim the privileges granted under this article, lots may be assigned from the lands thus held in common, wherever the same may be suitable for cultivation. No State or Territorial legislature shall remove the restriction herein provided for, without the consent of Congress, and no State or territorial law to that end shall be deemed valid until the same has been specially submitted to Congress for its approval.

Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. Wasco, Oregon Territory, June 25, 1855.

ART. V. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portion as he may think proper, of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a permanent home for these Indians, to be surveyed into lots, and assigned to such Indians of these confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege, and locate thereon permanently, to a single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres; to a family of two persons, sixty acres; to a family of three and not exceeding five, eighty acres; to a family of six persons and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres; and to each family over ten in number, twenty acres for each additional three members. And the President may provide such rules and regulations as will secure to a family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvement thereon. And he may, at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years; and shall be exempt from levy, sale or forfeiture, which condition shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing such land within its limits, shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State remove the restrictions: *Provided, however,* That no State legislature shall remove the restrictions herein provided for without the consent of Congress. *And provided also,* That if any person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned, and on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place, indicating a desire to abandon his home, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, revoke the same, and if not issued cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person, or family, their portion of the annuities or other money due them, until they shall have returned to such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of Indians residing on said reservation.

Qui-nai-elt and Qui-leh-ute Indians. Qui-nai-elt River, W. T., July 1, 1855, and at Olympia, January 25, 1856.

ARTICLE VI. * * * And he [the President] may, further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands to be reserved, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable. * * * * *

Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians. Hell Gate, Bitter-root Valley, July 16, 1855.

ARTICLE VI. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portion of such reservation as he may think proper, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said confederated tribes as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable.

Klamath and Modoc tribes, and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians. October 14, 1864.

ART. VI. The United States may, in their discretion, cause a part or the whole of the reservation provided for in Article 1, to be surveyed into tracts and assigned to members of the tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, or such of them as may appear likely to be benefited by the same, under the following restrictions and limitations, to-wit: To each head of a family shall be assigned and granted a tract of not less than forty nor more than one hundred and twenty acres, according to the number of persons in such family; and to each single man above the age of twenty-one years, a tract not exceeding forty acres. The Indians to whom these tracts are granted are guaranteed the perpetual possession and use of the tracts thus granted, and of the improvements which may be placed thereon; but no Indian shall have the right to alienate or convey any such tract to any person whatsoever, and the same shall be forever exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture: *Provided*, That the Congress of the United States may hereafter abolish these restrictions and permit the sale of the lands so assigned if the prosperity of the Indians will be advanced thereby: *And provided further*, If any Indian to whom an assignment of land has been made shall refuse to reside upon the tract so assigned for a period of two years, his right to the same shall be deemed forfeited.

The sixth article of treaty with the Omahas, referred to in the foregoing extracts, is as follows:

The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portion of the land hereby reserved as he may think proper, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, as provided for in Article 1st, to be surveyed into lots, and to assign to such Indian or Indians of said tribe as are willing to avail of the privilege, and who will locate on the same as a permanent home, if a single person over twenty-one years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each family of two, one-quarter section; to each family of three and not exceeding five, one-half section; to each family of six and not exceeding ten, one section; and to each family over ten in number, one quarter-section for every additional five members. And he may prescribe such rules and regulations as will insure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvements thereon. And the President may at any time, in his discretion, after such person or family has made a location on the land assigned for a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years; and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which conditions shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing such lands within its boundaries, shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restrictions. And if any such person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy and till a portion of the lands assigned and on which they have located, or shall rove from place to place, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family their proportion of the annuities or other moneys due them, until they shall

have returned to such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of such tribe, or disposed of as is provided for the disposition of the excess of said land. And the residue of the land hereby reserved, or of that which may be selected in lieu thereof, after all the Indian persons or families shall have had assigned to them permanent homes; may be sold for their benefit, under such laws, rules, or regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by the Congress or President of the United States. No State legislature shall remove the restrictions herein provided for, without the consent of Congress.

Act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, the sections of the Revised Statutes applicable, and an extract from circular issued from the General Land Office December 1, 1877, relative to manner of procedure to obtain title to public lands by homestead, being the provisions for the benefit of Indians.

27. The fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act of March 3, 1875 (copy attached, No. 5), extends the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof (now embodied in sections 2290, 2291, 2292, and 2295 to 2302, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes), to any Indian, born in the United States, who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who has abandoned, or may hereafter abandon, his tribal relations, with the exception that the provisions of the eighth section of said act of 1862 (section 2301 of the Revised Statutes) shall not be held to apply to entries made thereunder, and with the proviso that the title to lands acquired by an Indian by virtue thereof shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or the judgment, decree, or order of any court, and shall be and remain inalienable for a period of five years from the date of the patent issued therefor.

An Indian desiring to enter public land under this act must make application (Form No. 14) to the register and receiver of the proper district land office; also an affidavit setting forth the fact of his Indian character; that he was born in the United States; that he is the head of a family, or has arrived at the age of twenty-one years; that he has abandoned his tribal relations and adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life (Form No. 30); and this must be corroborated by the affidavits of two or more disinterested witnesses (Form No. 31).

If no objection appears, the register and receiver will then permit him to enter the tract desired according to existing regulations, so far as applicable, under the homestead law, the register writing across the face of the application (Form No. 14) the words "Indian homestead act of March 3, 1875." They will note the entry on their records and make returns thereof to this office, with which they will send the affidavits submitted. It will be observed that the provisions of the eighth section of the act of May 20, 1862 (section 2301 of the Revised Statutes), which admit of the commutation of homestead to cash entries, do not apply to this class of homesteads.

28. All lands obtained under the homestead laws are exempt from liability for debts contracted prior to the issuing of patents therefor.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for fiscal years ending June 30, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

SEC. 15. That any Indian, born in the United States, who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who has abandoned, or may hereafter abandon, his tribal relations, shall, on making satisfactory proof of such abandonment under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be entitled to the benefits of the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, except that the provisions of the eighth section of the said act shall not be held to apply to entries made under this act: *Provided, however,* That the title to lands acquired by any Indian by virtue hereof shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance, or the judgment, decree, or order of any court, and shall be and remain inalienable for a period of five years from the date of the patent issued therefor: *Provided,* That any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands, and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations; and any transfer, alienation, or incumbrance of any interest he may hold or claim by reason of his former tribal relations shall be void.

SEC. 16. That in all cases in which Indians have heretofore entered public lands under the homestead law, and have proceeded in accordance with the regulations pre-

scribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in which they may hereafter be allowed to so enter under said regulations prior to the promulgation of regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior under the fifteenth section of this act, and in which the conditions prescribed by law have been or may be complied with, the entries so allowed are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon; subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations contained in the fifteenth section of this act in regard to alienation and incumbrance.

Approved March 3, 1875.

SEC. 2290. The person applying for the benefit of the preceding section shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the register or receiver that he is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or has performed service in the Army or Navy of the United States, and that such application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and that his entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person; and upon filing such affidavit with the register or receiver, on payment of five dollars when the entry is of not more than eighty acres, and on payment of ten dollars when the entry is for more than eighty acres, he shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified.

SEC. 2291. No certificate, however, shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry; or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, proves by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit, and makes affidavit that no part of such land has been alienated, except as provided in section 2288, and that he, she, or they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law.

SEC. 2292. In case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of such infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children, for the time being, have their domicile, sell the land for the benefit of such infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on the payment of the office fees and sum of money above specified.

SEC. 2295. The register of the land office shall note all applications under the provisions of this chapter on the tract-books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 2296. No lands acquired under the provisions of this chapter shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 2297. If at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in section 2290, and before the expiration of the five years mentioned in section 2291, it is proved, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit has actually changed his residence or abandoned the land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the government.

SEC. 2298. No person shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter-section under the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 2299. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner with existing pre-emption rights; and all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the 20th day of May, 1862, shall be entitled to all the privileges of this chapter.

SEC. 2300. No person who has served or may hereafter serve for a period not less than fourteen days in the Army or Navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this chapter on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 2301. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed himself of the benefits of section 2289 from paying the minimum price for the quantity of land so entered, at any time before the expiration of five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the government as in any other cases directed by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by law, granting pre-emption rights.

SEC. 2302. No distinction shall be made in the construction or execution of this chapter on account of race or color; nor shall any mineral lands be liable to entry and settlement under its provisions.

[Form No. 14.]

HOMESTEAD.

Application No. —.

LAND OFFICE AT —, —,
(Date) —, —, 187—.

I, —, —, of —, —, do hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, the — of section —, in township —, of range —, containing — acres.

LAND OFFICE AT —, —,
(Date) —, —, 187—.

I, —, —, register of the land office, do hereby certify that the above application is for surveyed lands of the class which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under the Indian homestead act of March 3, 1875, and that there is no prior valid adverse right to the same.

—, —, Register.

[Form No. 30.]

Indian homestead under act March 3, 1875.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, —, —, of —, —, having filed my application, No. —, for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, do solemnly swear that I am an Indian, formerly of the — tribe; that I was born in the United States; that I have abandoned my relations with that tribe, and adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life [*here state whether the applicant is twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family*]; that I desire said land for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of said act.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 18—. —, —, Register [or Receiver].

[Form No. 31.]

Corroborative affidavit—Indian homestead—Under act March 3, 1875.

— and — do solemnly swear that we are well acquainted with —, —, and know that he is an Indian, formerly of the — tribe; that he was born in the United States; that he has abandoned his relations with that tribe, and adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life [*here state that he is twenty-one years of age, or, if not, that he is the head of a family*].

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 18—. —, —.

[No. 17.]

Final affidavit required of homestead claimants.

Section No. 2291 Revised Statutes of the United States.

I, —, —, having made a homestead entry of the — section, No. —, in township No. —, of range No. —, subject to entry at —, under the first section of the homestead act of —, do now apply to perfect my claim thereto by virtue of the first proviso to the second section of said act; and for that purpose do solemnly — that —, —, a citizen of the United States; that I have made actual settlement upon and have cultivated said land, having resided thereon since the — day of —, 18—, to the present time; that no part of said land has been

alienated, but that I am the sole *bona fide* owner as an actual settler; and that I bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States.

I, _____, _____, of the land office at _____, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Non-mineral affidavit.

COUNTY OF _____,
_____ OF _____, ss :

_____ being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the identical _____ who is an applicant for government title to the _____; that he is well acquainted with the character of said described land, and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having frequently passed over the same; that his knowledge of said land is such as to enable him to testify understandingly with regard thereto; that there is not to his knowledge within the limits thereof any vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper, or any deposit of coal; that there is not within the limits of said land, to his knowledge, any placer, cement, gravel, or other valuable mineral deposit; that no portion of said land is claimed for mining purposes under the local customs or rules of miners, or otherwise; that no portion of said land is worked for mineral during any part of the year by any person or persons; that said land is essentially non-mineral land, and that his application therefor is not made for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining title to mineral land, but with the object of securing said land for agricultural purposes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—, and I hereby certify that the foregoing affidavit was read to the said _____ previous to his name being subscribed thereto; and that deponent is a respectable person to whose affidavit full faith and credit should be given.

[No. 18.]

Final homestead proof required under section 2291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

We, _____, do solemnly _____ that we have known _____ for _____ years last past; that he is _____ consisting of _____, and _____ a citizen of the United States; that he is an inhabitant of the _____ of section No. _____, in township No. _____, of range No. _____, and that no other person resided upon the said land entitled to the right of homestead or pre-emption.

That the said _____ entered upon and made settlement on said land on the _____ day of _____, 18—, and has built a house thereon, _____, and has lived in the said house and made it his exclusive home from the _____ day of _____, 18—, to the present time, and that he has, since said settlement, plowed, fenced, and cultivated about _____ acres of said land, and has made the following improvements thereon, to-wit: [*here state improvements.*]

I, _____, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 18—.

We certify that _____ and _____, whose names are subscribed to the foregoing affidavit, are persons of respectability.

_____, Register.
_____, Receiver.

REPORT OF E. N. STEBBINS.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to instructions I visited Dakota, arriving at Sisseton Agency March 23. The agent, Mr. Hooper, had just received his commission from the department. He has fair executive ability, and will in time make a fair agent. I found him busy with his people in the midst of farming. The soil is fair, and I believe about two-thirds of the land on this reservation is tillable. Timber is getting scarce, and I found the Indians had been in the habit of selling wood to parties living off and near

the reservation for little or nothing. I advised them to let their timber grow and only cut for immediate wants.

The manual-labor school, with sixty acres attached and under cultivation, is situated about two miles distant from the agency. Fifty-eight children were at school, boys and girls, who remain regularly and are progressing as well as can be expected. The buildings in the basement needed some repairs; a bath-room should be added. I would suggest that the boarding-schools be so arranged that the boys and girls be kept separate. The boys work on the farm under the directions of the principal, and the girls are trained for household duties. Fifty more children could be found for a boarding-school, but this has its full capacity. Three day-schools are open part of the year, and make little or no progress. I found the Indians anxious to have their children at school, especially boarding-school.

The missionary operations on this reservation are carried on by the American Board for Foreign Missions, of which Dr. Clark, of Boston, is secretary. Some five places are open for worship on the Sabbath, mostly in school-houses. Three of these places are presided over by native full-blood Indians, who are almost all members of the Congregational Church, and who are doing a good work.

The religious element here is growing; some twenty-five families, called the Homesteaders, who belonged to the church, have left the reservation and have taken up farms in Minnesota. They are desirous of coming, as they say, under the law.

The buildings are situated on a plateau on the west side of a valley running north and south, while about one mile distant is a range of the Dakotas, as they are called.

The commissary building is substantially built of brick, and contains the offices, which are well adapted for that purpose.

I was present at the issue of supplies, which is made once a month. The issue was to be made to the head of each family and receipt taken for the first time. The Indians, chiefs, and headmen appealed to me. I told them that this was necessary for their protection and good; they finally consented to it.

In the office I found a debit and credit book account kept with each family. No holder of a ticket can draw rations or goods of any kind unless he has first performed labor for the agency, or for his own benefit. Regular prices are given for all kinds of labor performed. Goods and supplies are charged at cost and transportation. The names of those too aged and infirm to perform labor are placed upon a poor-list and draw rations accordingly.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

My arrival at this agency was delayed by the non-arrival of the steamboat on the way to Bismarck and Fort Benton. Mr. Alden, the agent, informed me he had resigned and was expecting his successor every day. In the office I found no books except a cash day-book, and his business in a complete muddle; perfectly incompetent for his office as agent, having little or no knowledge of his duties.

The farming has been sadly neglected; these Indians have raised corn more or less for the last fifty years, called the Ree corn. All live, as they have done for the last ten years, in log huts, in a village, in a most filthy condition.

These tribes are living here quietly together—Arikarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans. An agent with ordinary ability could induce them to erect new log houses nearer the land now under cultivation. Fifty houses should have been erected this summer. These Indians can do this work without assistance; they only want a leader. A number of the men from these three bands are enlisted by the government as scouts in the Army, consequently they feel their importance.

Rev. Mr. Hall has charge of the missionary work; his labors have not been blessed among the Indians on account of the little aid received from the agent. About thirty children attend a day school with more or less irregularity. These Indians complain that the white man is taking their timber, and they would like this business stopped.

The employés were without exception all members of the Congregational Church, and good men.

POPLAR RIVER AND WOLF POINT (LATE FORT PECK AGENCY).

Sunday morning, April 20, the steamer Rose Bud landed, and I took passage for a six days' journey on board. I found Dr. Bird, agent for Fort Peck, on his return from Washington, where he had been in consultation with the Commissioner.

We arrived at Poplar River, where the agency has been recently located. Everything is new here. The buildings were put up last fall under contract.

No farming is done here, and no schools to report. These Indians should all be taken to the tribes to which they belong; they are all of the Sioux Nation, with no chief; at the same time fifty-four claim that position.

I accompanied Dr. Bird overland to Wolf Point, some 25 miles distant from this place. Here the head farmer, Mr. Anderson, is in charge and reports to Dr. Bird. A

few days before we arrived the Upper Assinaboine Indians left this place, going farther west, leaving the Canoe band of Assinaboines, about one thousand in number. This band have inhabited this locality for a number of years. They are a very sensible race, and would like to be let alone, or have the Sioux bands at Poplar River taken away, for they are compelled to go hunting and smoke the pipe of peace against their wills, as they are weak in numbers.

After a little talk with the chief and headmen they promised me they would leave their old people behind with their children, that the latter might go to school. I was promised by the agent and school-teacher (the latter working as a field-hand, plowing) that the school would commence on the following Monday. About sixty acres are under cultivation, worked by employés.

All buildings at this place are built of logs covered with dirt, and leak more or less. The store-house is an unfit place for the supplies. The flour has been greatly damaged in consequence. I would suggest frequent visits to these remote agencies.

FORT BUFORD, STANDING ROCK.

I took passage on my return on the first boat down the river, May 4, which landed at Fort Buford and remained for the night. I called on the commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Huston, in relation to the Indians located on the military reservation. He informed me that there are about three hundred Indians, Gros Ventres, who belong to Fort Berthold, and that they were allowed to locate here some years before, while General Hazen was in command of this point. The colonel asked me to report the fact, and said he would like to have them removed to their agency, as he had no rations for them. I was told that their condition is sad in the extreme. The question that arises is, how have these people subsisted for these three years, the men without labor?

The steamer reached Bismarck on the 7th of May.

On our arrival at Standing Rock I found Agent Hughes at home, and was kindly received. He asked me if I was going to make an investigation. I told him I should examine every branch of his business. After a conversation of some length I concluded that I would like to hear from the Indians before I took any action.

The four chiefs, John Grass, Ten Bears, Thunder Hawk, and Big Head, are the only real chiefs at this place, and who represent the Blackfeet, Uncapapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonnais Sioux bands located at this agency. I had listened to a number of chiefs in council for the last two months, and I must say that I was struck more forcibly by their straightforward and manly talk than any I had listened to before.

I next gave my attention to looking at the records in the office. Here I found the only complete set of books during my travels. I found no irregularities and everything in the office in good shape.

I was present at the issue of supplies. I wish to say, here everything is weighed and delivered only to the representative of the family and issue-ticket. Indians were satisfied with their rations, and the supplies are good and in abundance.

The commissary building and agent's house were contracted for last year. The designs and specifications were drawn by Agent Hughes. The buildings were completed late in the fall and are of brick, manufactured directly in front of the agent's residence; they are substantial buildings, and the best arranged for the purpose on the Missouri River. Other houses are required for employés, and should be erected during this summer. An appropriation was made for school-houses last year; one built was put up for boys; was completed May of last year. Thirty boys were placed here under the charge of two fathers, and a boarding school was organized. These children have been instructed in English from the start and their progress has been rapid.

A few acres adjoin the school-building, where the boys work. A building was being completed for girls and was to be ready by the 1st of June, 1878.

The Indians are farming here in good earnest, and the chiefs mentioned above are leading their people in this work. I regret the contract for plowing last season had not been made for four times the amount. There are several thousand acres of land here where the soil is good. Timber is plenty at present, but is fast being destroyed.

The chiefs and headmen have saved the hides from the beef cattle and sold them for agricultural implements. Orders have been given for four mowing-machines. The remainder of the hides will be exchanged for household furniture during the season.

John Grass, chief of the Blackfeet, is building fifty houses, with the assistance of his Indians, for his tribe. There has been more advance towards civilization at this agency in every branch during the year than at any other on the Missouri River, notwithstanding the opposition of the military to the agent.

I was informed that a squaw dance would take place at the military-trader store, or saloon attached, located in the military grounds. These dances are a common occurrence. At my request, Agent Hughes accompanied me. We went at a fashionable hour, a quarter to twelve. My object in going late was to see if the report was true that these parties were allowed on the Sabbath. When we arrived at the saloon, I counted thirty-two squaws; eleven soldiers, one playing the violin, two dancing;

some drinking at the bar; several squaw-men, quite a number of bad characters, who have since been ordered to leave the reservation by General Sherman; no Indian present. We left at half past twelve on Sunday a. m. I was informed that this party continued dancing, as has been the practice every Saturday, until half past four o'clock on Sunday morning. I have written these facts as I saw them, that you might know what is going on in Dakota.

As no reliable information could be obtained about a boat for Yankton, I concluded to start overland, 150 miles; reached Cheyenne River Agency the 25th of May. Here I found Captain Schwan, acting agent, in charge. As things here were so recently turned over to the captain, I thought perhaps it was best to give it only a passing notice. I found matters here were carried on in a military style, which in my opinion will never work successfully unless older officers take charge of the agencies, who will use more judgment; perhaps if a young officer could be detailed to act as agent without the rest of the regiment taking part, there would be less objection, but they all want a finger in the pie.

The question before Congress at this time should be, Have the Indians on the Missouri River at agencies who have been under the charge of military officers been benefited and how?

I arrived at Red Cloud Agency May 27. Dr. Irvine was absent prospecting with his Indians for a new home. During his absence I contented myself with examining the buildings first. They were erected late in the season of 1877 under contract. The commissary building is a failure; the first floor has fallen to the ground and the foundations are poor. The location of the buildings is on low ground; when a hard rain comes they are surrounded with pools of water.

The supplies here are good, and there are enough for the season. I found a quantity of corn just received, a sample of which was forwarded to the chairman of the purchasing committee.

The Indians belonging to this reservation live as they have done since they were removed to the Missouri River, as it is called, some 65 miles distant. Supplies are issued to them once a month, they coming with ponies and loading them down, often leaving a portion behind. Whole corn is issued to them with no mill for grinding; consequently more or less is fed to their ponies. I believe the rations issued as called for in the treaty are more than they can consume.

On Dr. Irvine's return he informed me that he had made an extended trip and found land poor, water and timber scarce. The Indians had decided to go to Big White-Clay River, and would agree to nothing else.

No arrangements for farming have been made here, for the reasons above mentioned. No schools at the agency. I believe there has been a day-school at the camp, but it has been given up. Here the military, under the command of Major Brown, are working in perfect harmony with the agent. From this place I rode over land some 20 miles to Brulé post. Here Captain Dougherty, acting agent for Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies, makes his headquarters.

On Monday we paid a visit to Lower Brulé Agency, some 15 miles south, and remained for the day. On our arrival the contractors' agent was there with cattle to be delivered, some 60 head of Texan cattle, mostly steers, all in fair condition.

It being beef-ration day, all the Indian men at the agency, quite a number, carry arms and ammunition. These Indians resemble those at Poplar River, Montana; are on the lookout, and are suspicious, having been turned over to the military in a quiet way. Here the chiefs and headmen caught Captain Dougherty in the office for the first time since his transfer to this agency. They came for a little talk.

These Indians would like to visit Washington, and say the government takes all bad Indians on to see the Great Father, and on their return gives them more grub, &c. A sergeant was in charge of the office. All the old employes having been discharged.

Rations are issued once a week, and plenty on hand, and of good quality, I was told.

This agency is pleasantly located, with good farming lands in abundance. Little is done here, and little may be expected until the arms and ammunition are taken away from the Indians.

This agency has been neglected, and needs a good man with experience as soon as possible—one the Indians will have confidence in—and then some good can be done and some advancement made in furnishing houses for this people. When this is done they will feel more at home.

The missionary was next visited; he reports little progress. One day-school had been closed and the other two running light.

We returned to Brulé post, and the following morning I accompanied Captain Dougherty to Crow Creek Agency. Here I found Mr. Randall, from the Indian Office or Bureau, Washington, in the office collecting data, and making copies of the office records of Dr. Livingston, the former agent.

I visited the several buildings which were formerly occupied as military quarters and storehouses. I found them in all conceivable designs and location—an admirable place for an agent who had any evil designs to carry them out unobserved.

I found plenty of supplies and to spare here, all of good quality. As everything was under investigation and in the courts, I decided to give my attention to outdoor matters.

At Mr. Randall's request I looked through the stock of goods in the store formerly belonging to Mr. Hudson, Indian trader, then in the hands of a deputy United States marshal. I saw no goods of any kind resembling those furnished by the government or from the commissary store.

Dr. Livingston reported last year 150 acres cultivated by the Indians. I could find only 58 acres. On a portion of this no crop was raised. The agency farm in the same proportion. The beef contractor had some sixty head of cattle to deliver on his contract; some of them were so poor that they could hardly stand, mostly cows, the average only 637 gross pounds. Receipts were given for 33 per cent. net of the gross weight.

The schools here have been under the management of the Episcopal Church, and the children were taught under contract. This contract includes Cheyenne River, Red Cloud, Lower Brulé, and Spotted Tail Agencies. I believe the government can teach the children at the agencies, or a large portion, in a boarding-school and give them more instruction than under the present system; as I find in most schools, the Dakota language is taught. Here also, all the employés were discharged, and a corporal was the only assistance the agent had; he was his bookkeeper and clerk.

Farming has been neglected very much; the former agent has been here since 1870. With the help reported and paid on his pay-rolls he should have had these Indians self-supporting.

I returned to Brulé post, and there took the first boat for Spotted Tail Agency; reached there at 4 a. m. Sunday, June 9. Lieutenant Lee, acting agent, was at home. Monday morning I looked through the office here. I found the books in good shape; most complete and systematic. After looking over the supplies, all of good quality and in abundance, I witnessed the issue of the same to the Indians, who made no complaint. The ration here is also large—up to the full standard.

Spotted Tail came in from the camp, some 25 miles distant, with a few headmen, for a little talk. He asked when the Great Father would send them to their new home which they had selected, about 70 miles distant from the Missouri River. After hearing Spotted Tail talk I found the same old story repeated. The Sioux Indians have had too many delegations sent to them and they are awaiting some action on the part of the government. Father Frederick was at this meeting, and said on the arrival at the new camp and all located, he would have erected a school-house for one hundred children; he will make it a boarding-school. The day-school at the agency is under the Episcopal Church.

I crossed the river and hired a team to take me up to Yankton Agency, and arrived there June 11. Agent Douglass was absent at Santee Agency on business. The farmer, so called, took me at once about three miles where sheep were being sheared. These sheep were purchased for the Indians, and have been fed with feed purchased with their money for some number of years, and at this late day the question is asked at the department, who is the owner? Because they were not issued to the Indians on paper and taken from the agent's returns, the department claim the sheep. The Indians say this is bad faith, and I say so too. The agent returned the following day, and we commenced looking matters over in general.

This is an old-established agency, the buildings all in fair condition.

The Indians under their treaty will receive some thousands of dollars less this year. The rations are light compared with those given to Spotted Tail band, and these Indians require more at this time of year. I found the storehouse nearly empty, but sufficient for immediate want. The cattle-contractor's agent was here with a few head of native cattle for delivery; some sixty head, including old oxen, steers, and cows, received; some were rejected and more should have been.

I was disappointed after looking over the farming interests. This agency ought to be self-supporting to-day, but it is far from it. The land on this reservation is the best, and with an enterprising agent enough wheat could be raised with the Indian labor to supply themselves, also Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies, with flour; as it is, they do not raise their own breadstuff.

AGENTS.

A good Indian agent should possess the following qualifications: Good common sense, general information, good executive ability, and business experience. He should be able to command the entire confidence and good will of the Indians, and he should be eminently fitted to aid them in solving the problem of self-support. This can only be done by visiting his people frequently, by teaching them agriculture and industry, by the distribution of agricultural implements to those worthy of them, and finally one who can lead and teach them. A portion of the week should be set aside to allow those having business to confer with him.

Agents receive \$1,500 salary, which is an inadequate compensation for the position,

location, and responsibility. I know it is almost impossible for an agent with his family to live on his pay. Any agent possessing the requisite ability for success can or ought to command that amount for his services in the East, where he and his family can enjoy the advantages that he must forego on the frontier.

CIVILIZATION.

There is little or no progress; as far as education and religion are concerned, before the Indians reach a certain stage of civilization, all efforts fail until they have laid aside their blankets and leggins and live in log houses. Here civilization commences, and the children can be obtained for school, as their parents have given up their roving life. In every case the Indians in their native state are under the influence of the chiefs and headmen, who exert their power to maintain their tribal relations intact. This influence must be counteracted in such a way that the chief will be unconscious of the motive.

As far as possible the issues of supplies should be made to the heads of families, and the same should be allowed to go, with any difficulties they may have, to the agent for the settlement of the same.

EDUCATION.

After visiting the schools in Montana and Dakota, and after giving the subject much thought and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is a great mistake to instruct Indian children in their own language. It has been found that they progress more rapidly if taught in English from the start. All that can be expected in most cases is to give them the elementary branches and teach, at the same time, the boys agriculture and the girls household duties. In all cases I would recommend boarding-schools, as I find little progress is made in day-schools, as the attendance is very irregular.

MECHANICS.

I find there has been a great neglect at the several agencies in the work-shops. Young men (Indians) should be selected and put into the shops and instructed in the various trades, so that in a few years this labor can be performed by the Indians themselves. An agency properly conducted for a few years ought to find all the assistance required for every branch of the service.

FARMING.

The natural occupation of the Indian hereafter will, in all probability, be that of farming. This has been sadly neglected, and the reports from a great number of agents have given an erroneous impression. Agricultural implements have been furnished by the department, and issued to the Indians before they were prepared to use them. I find in some cases these tools have been sold, and in others they have been neglected until they are unfit for use. Great care and judgment should be exercised in the delivery of wagons, plows, &c. I find the issue has been made to head men and other leading Indians who are the last to use them. Lumber-wagons are exchanged for light spring-wagons. This I consider a very important matter; the agent should be held responsible for these exchanges.

I have discovered a great lack of agricultural knowledge in the disposition of ground prepared for seed. Some localities are better adapted for grain and others for roots. I see no reason why the vegetables required by the Indians cannot be raised on all the agencies. This would be a saving to them of their money in the way of freight and expenditure; at the same time furnish them employment and modify their appetite for beef.

At all the agencies visited I took special pains to look after the subject of farming. Nearly all the Indians expressed the desire to begin this work. They understand their position, especially the older ones, and they are fully aware that they must improve the opportunity. With proper instruction, I see no reason why the Sioux tribe, some forty thousand, the last to begin this work, should not be in condition for self-support in seven years or less under their treaty.

INTERPRETERS.

I find the interpreters as a general thing very ignorant, and in all cases are half-bloods, and the half that is supposed to be white comes from a very bad class of low whites, in many cases Canadian French, which makes a bad mixture. This class hold a very important relative position to the government. In most cases they are under the influence of the chiefs and head men, and do all they can to curry favor with them. I would recommend that a number of young men be selected and educated as soon as possible for this position, taken to other agencies, and employed as assistant book-keepers or clerks in the office.

ANNUITY GOODS.

The issue of annuity goods, as directed by the department heretofore to the tribes more or less uncivilized, has been a great loss to the Indians, a waste of good material, and a source of revenue to river sharks who infest the Missouri. In my opinion these goods should be issued to the heads of families at stated periods, and receipts taken for the same; if the agent cannot be trusted with this work his place should be supplied with one more trustworthy.

Heretofore this great amount of goods, consisting in part of summer and winter material, is issued all at one time as soon as received. The Indians not having immediate use for so many articles dispose of a large portion for little or nothing.

These uncivilized people are practically, in judgment and forethought, like so many children, and as such should be treated by the government in the issue of annuity goods.

RATIONS.

The issue of rations, as directed by the department, once a week is carried out in most cases, with the exception of beef, but the issues are not made at any two places alike. I find the supplies are not all weighed, but the quantity is guessed at, and often underweight is given. It is a common occurrence for Indians to present tickets and draw rations for their friends. I have been present when one Indian has drawn rations on tickets representing eight families, some fifty-eight persons. This should not be allowed, as it makes it impossible to know whether the Indians are on the reservation or not, particularly when the rations are issued once a month, for they may at the same time be drawing supplies from another agency. Issues should be made to the representatives of the ticket only, and checked from a list in book form, with name and number at each issue, and all goods weighed and receipted for. This would prevent the agents from having a large surplus of supplies, as I have found at several places. Agents should be directed to take up any and all surplus stock on hand at the end of every month and account for the same. No more corn should be issued; corn-meal instead. More or less flour is wasted.

HIDES.

The value of hides taken from cattle at the agencies, delivered by the government, amounts to about \$100,000. The ration of beef at this time is issued to a majority of the Indians on the hoof; consequently they are entitled to the hide. The Indians are allowed to kill the cattle in a barbarous manner, which, in my opinion, should be stopped at once. The chiefs and headmen will probably resist this innovation very strenuously, but it can be done. Have Indian butchers to slaughter and cut up the beef; the issue-clerk to issue the beef the same as other rations; the hides to be sold by the order of the department; the Indian butchers paid from this fund; the remainder of the money held for the benefit of the Indians, who with a little persuasion could be induced to take agricultural implements, household furniture, and other articles needed by them.

HAY AND WOOD.

It is no doubt necessary that the steamboats navigating the Missouri River should have wood for fuel; but the question is, who shall furnish this material? Parties have been located along the river at certain distances, in the interests of the steamers, to cut and furnish this wood. (This timber is cut on lands belonging to the Indians under treaty stipulations.) Under these arrangements the boats stop every few miles for their fuel on the reservation, and exchange their wares for wood. A majority of these ranches have more or less liquor in their possession, also ammunition.

The Indians receive no benefit or compensation from this wholesale slaughter of their timber. About 100,000 cords of wood are cut from their lands every year. The wood required for the Army, the price of which could be mutually agreed upon at a reasonable compensation between the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of War, and supplied by the Indian agent, but allowing the Indians to cut the same under his directions.

The Army officers in some localities contract for wood and hay to be cut on reservations, and often the contract is given to parties that ought not to be allowed on or near the agencies, or to come in contact with the Indians. A number of Indians at several agencies are prepared to do this work in the best manner, and would be glad of the opportunity of cutting the hay and wood required for the military posts and the agency use, also for the boats.

SQUAW-MEN.

The Missouri River is infested from Yankton to Fort Benton with a low class of white men, a large portion of whom are of French origin. At some agencies I find

the squaw-men with their children number as many as five hundred and fifty persons. I cannot believe it is the intention of the government to increase this class of lazy half bloods. These persons form an element which is with difficulty controlled, for they are in some cases outlaws from the East, and a crafty, unscrupulous set of men. They in many cases sow dissension among the Indians, inducing them to complain of their treatment for some trivial cause, while they themselves make a pretense of friendship to the agent. Without doubt they are often the sole cause of outbreaks, often poisoning the minds of the Indians by misrepresenting the best intentions of the agent, and in this way, as in many others, exerting a damaging influence on all concerned. These persons are justly dreaded by the agent, who on this account allows them many favors. There is quite a number of this low class of lawless men passing from one agency to another; in some cases the agent will give a certificate of good character to get rid of them. I would suggest that a list of this class be made at all the agencies and forwarded to Washington, and then issue an order expelling them all from the reservations. A large number of this class have found their way from the Army, and when ordered to leave the agency take refuge and seek protection in the military camp.

TRADERS.

The strife among the Indian traders at this time at the several agencies has reached a pass where I deem it necessary for the department to make very stringent orders and regulations. Very few of them had price-lists posted up in their stores as required. They all claim the right to trade their wares for the hides, and so inform the Indians; also encourage them not to release their right to them. I have this from the best authority. I find many of the stores and saloons belonging to them open on the Sabbath. Many of them have been in the habit of selling bottled patent medicine, containing principally alcohol, and used for drink, consisting of bay-rum, ginger, cologne, &c., prepared expressly for the Indians. Many of the traders are unfit and not proper persons to be around an agency.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The sums expended by the several religious societies in the Indian service during the last year, so far as reported, are as follows:

Protestant Episcopal.....	\$39,331 45
Baptist (Northern).....	4,407 71
Baptist (Southern).....	3,600 00
Presbyterian (Northern).....	11,558 64
Presbyterian (Southern).....	6,443 42
Congregational.....	12,150 90
Friends.....	5,000 00

REPORTS OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

THE FIELD.

The Indian missionary work of the Church, in charge of the Committee for Indian Missions, is among the Oneidas in Wisconsin, the Chippewas in Minnesota, several scattered bands of Sioux in Minnesota, the Dakotas in the missionary district of Niobrara, and the Shoshones in the Territory of Wyoming.

In every portion of this Indian field our missions are prospering. The accounts respecting the work, received by the committee from time to time during the year, have furnished testimony of the zeal and fidelity with which the missionaries and catechists and Christian women have been discharging their respective duties, and of the encouragement with which they have been favored in the prosecution of their labors.

So far, therefore, as the work itself is concerned, the committee is deeply thankful to be enabled to state that a steady and healthful growth has been vouchsafed it during the year past.

THE NIOBRARA MISSION, UNDER BISHOP HARE.

In this, which is by far the largest division of our Indian field, there are now, including the missionary bishop, twelve clergy, of whom three are native Dakotas. Eight

native candidates are preparing for the ministry; these, with seven others, native (making 15 in all), are serving as catechists and teachers, and are proving in various ways effective members of the mission corps. Here, too, are 15 women helpers, teaching in the day and boarding schools, visiting and ministering to the sick, and instructing the Indian women in their camps in both temporal and spiritual matters. It thus appears that the number of mission workers in Niobrara is 42. The ministrations of the female members of the mission are such as only Christian women can render, and the influence of their work goes beyond the circle of those in whose behalf they specially labor. Said a leading heathen chief on one occasion to Bishop Hare: "I don't know about you missionary men; but I am sure," pointing to one of the ladies of the mission, in the distance, on her round of duty—"I am sure that that little missionary woman is good and true."

Seventeen stations are now occupied in this jurisdiction, which are centers of mission activity among a majority of the bands which together constitute the Dakotas. Scattered over this portion of the field are 17 houses of worship, in which gather increasing congregations of those who have found and those who are yet to find the true light.

Our missions among the two largest bands of Dakotas (the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail), which were temporarily suspended during the recent removal of these bands to their new locations, are soon to be resumed. One brave Christian woman has already gone forth to the more remote of these two agencies to take up again the work in which for the past three years she has been diligently occupied.

The 5 boarding and 12 day schools in Niobrara have continued to carry on their special and important work, and have had a larger attendance of Indian children and youth than in previous years.

The annual convocation of this missionary district, which was held at the Yankton Agency the latter part of June, brought together from far and near the white and native clergy of the jurisdiction, the native catechists and native Christian delegates and others representing various bands of Dakotas. More than two hundred were present at the convocation, the sessions of which continued for several days. A council such as this, composed chiefly of Christian Indians, engaged in reviewing the work of the year and in considering plans for extending that work among their heathen brethren, presents the most vivid illustration, perhaps, that could be found of the blessing with which God has been accompanying the missions of our church among the Indians.

THE CHIPPEWA MISSION, UNDER BISHOP WHIPPLE.

The work among the Chippewas in Minnesota is year by year increasing. In July last four young men of this tribe, who had been very carefully prepared for the ministry under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Gilfillan, our white missionary to the Chippewas, were ordained by Bishop Whipple to the diaconate. This increase of native clergy in Minnesota makes the present number seven. At three stations mission work is now carried on among the Chippewas, and a fourth is soon to be established under the charge of two of the newly-ordained deacons, on the farther side of Red Lake, eighty miles north of the White Earth Reservation. The mission which was started a year and a half ago by two other Indian deacons among a large band of Chippewas at the Red Lake Agency is making steady progress, and is winning one after another of those for whose spiritual benefit it was undertaken. Twelve native communicants are already the fruit of this new mission.

Full statistics of our missions among the Chippewas are appended to this report. These indicate clearly the present condition of the work and the promise for the future in this portion of our Indian field.

THE ONEIDA MISSION, UNDER BISHOP BROWN.

The work in this long-established mission presents interesting and encouraging features. The missionary, who has been laboring many years among the Oneidas, states that "in a spiritual point of view the mission has in every way been successful." He adds: "All things considered, we have the best of reasons for encouragement and gratitude to Him whose unworthy servants we are." A well-attended Indian school, a body of native communicants numbering 150, and offerings during the year amounting to nearly \$500, are some of the indications that the labor which the church, through her ministering servant, has been devoting to the Oneidas has not been in vain.

THE SIOUX IN MINNESOTA, UNDER BISHOP WHIPPLE.

The native catechist, whose ordination to the diaconate is soon to take place, has continued his labors during the past year among several scattered bands of Sioux in Minnesota. This catechist, according to the testimony of the rector of Gethsemane

church, Minneapolis, "seems thoroughly interested in behalf of his people and devoted to his work." Some seventy-five of these Indians are communicants, and are attached in this relation to the parishes of several towns in the neighborhood of which they live. "The Christian life of these Indians, so far as I have been able to observe," adds the rector already quoted, "compares favorably with that of the same number of white communicants." "Most of the Indians connected with your mission are self-supporting. Some of them are purchasing land and opening farms."

WORK AMONG THE SHOSHONES, UNDER BISHOP SPALDING.

School work was begun in July last among the Shoshones in Wyoming by an experienced teacher, who is also serving as lay missionary. Failing to secure a clergyman for these Indians, the missionary bishop in whose jurisdiction the Shoshones are located was gratified in finding a competent lay teacher who was willing to go among them and do what he could to instruct them and their children in the better way of life. The committee entertains the hope that while some positive advantage may be gained by the effort now referred to, it will lead sooner or later to something still better for this large and interesting native tribe.

THE INDIAN IN HIS RELATION TO CIVILIZATION.

It does not strictly fall within the range of a report like the present to consider the question as to the degree in which the Indian is susceptible of civilization. The question, however, is one in which thoughtful Christian men and women, and chiefly perhaps those most engaged in the support of Indian missions, feel a special interest. The committee does not propose to enter on this occasion upon the consideration of the willingness and ability of the Indian to turn his back upon his savage mode of life and under proper training to adopt the white man's ways and to engage in the familiar pursuits of the white laborer and farmer and mechanic. On these points a large amount of valuable official testimony could be adduced. The committee begs leave to present, in illustration of this matter, a single brief quotation from the last report made to the government by our agent at the Yankton Agency, Dakota. In speaking to the question, "Will Indians work?" the agent states: "Under the superintendence of the agency engineer the following industries are conducted entirely by Indian workmen taught their trades during the last three years: One grist and saw mill, steam-power, with circular saws, turning-lathes, iron and wood; planing-machine; corn-mill; one tin-shop, where all the tinware used by the tribe (in number over two thousand) is manufactured; carpenter and blacksmith shops; slaughter-house and issue-rooms. These two last mentioned are directly under the care of the agent.

"Again, under the direction of the agency farmer all outside and farm work is done. * * * Indians who three years ago were seen lounging about in gay blankets, full feather, and paint, are now to be seen in white men's clothing behind the plow and cultivator, and cutting grain and hay with reaper and mower."

EXTENT AND COST OF THE WORK.

The review now made of the work under its charge has impressed the committee with a deeper conviction of the magnitude which our Indian missions have already attained, of the encouragement which the church can justly take in view of the progress which these missions are making, and of the strong claims which they present for a continued and cheerful support.

In this connection the committee desires to invite special attention to one additional consideration, viz, the cost to the church of our missions among the Indians. Let it be remembered that these missions, with whose oversight and care the committee is charged, are among the Oneidas, the Sioux, the Chippewas, the Dakotas, and the Shoshones. At work in the various portions of this widely extended Indian field, and dependent for their *entire support* upon the offerings of the church, are one missionary bishop, ten white and ten native clergy, sixteen native catechists and teachers, and fifteen women helpers; fifty-two in all. There are also, in the Niobrara portion of the field, seventeen houses of public worship, for the incidental expenses of which provision has to be made.

The whole of this work as now set forth is sustained at an annual cost of about *forty thousand dollars*. The committee is confident in the opinion that this amount will seem to thoughtful minds in the church, of both clergy and laity, a very moderate sum to be expended in the support of our entire missionary work among the Indians.

On behalf of the Committee for Indian Missions.

ROBERT C. ROGERS,
Secretary.

STATEMENT FROM BISHOP HARE.

The preceding report was ready for the press when, at the last moment, the communication which is appended came to hand from the missionary bishop of Niobrara.

ROSEBUD LANDING, DAKOTA,
September 26, 1878.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: I left the Yankton Agency suddenly on the 24th, and am now about to strike across the country from the Missouri to the new Rosebud Agency, the central point about which Spotted Tail's people are being gathered.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Several agents nominated by our Indian committee, and who enjoyed my confidence, were summarily and forcibly removed from their posts last March by military officers, under orders from the Interior Department. The severity of their treatment is justified by the assertion that they were found to be guilty of the grossest frauds upon the Indians and the government, and accusations to this effect have been widely disseminated through the press.

It might have been supposed that parties so deeply interested in these proceedings as the Indian committee of our church and myself would have been apprised of the exact nature of these charges and the evidence upon which they are based. This, however, has not been done. As these agents passed, on their appointment, from the control of the church to that of the Interior Department; as the church never has had the direction of the agents' business nor the inspection of their books and vouchers; as the Indian Department has at its disposition detectives, special agents, superintendents, and inspectors, whose duty it is to see that Indian agents perform their duties faithfully; as the church has both through the Indian committee and through me always urged upon the government the strictest investigation of the agencies committed to its oversight, and co-operated in every possible way in the rectification of abuses; and as the inspector to whose reports the removals above referred to were due was assured early in his investigations that exposure of wrongdoing in agents nominated by the church, far from being looked upon as unfriendly, would be welcomed by the church; I conceive that, even should the charges laid at the door of these agents be substantiated, no *blame* can attach to the church, however great our mortification, should it be found that men whom we have trusted had betrayed our confidence and plundered those whom they were sent to cherish.

While these removals and the controversy consequent upon them have added immensely to my burden of care and given occasion for infamous assaults upon my character, they have not, so far as I have been able to perceive, affected our missions and schools materially one way or another. The military officers temporarily in charge of the agencies have shown every disposition to befriend our work, and it has gone on in its accustomed channels and at its usual rate.

VISIT TO FLANDREAU SETTLEMENT.

Early in July I made a visit to a colony of Santee Sioux Indians who some seven years ago broke away from the pupilage of the life of reservation Indians, gave up their tribal rights, removed a distance of 120 miles from their old home, and took up claims near Flandreau, in Dakota, determined to live as white men.

About half of them had been connected with a mission of the American Board; the rest were members of our church. Ever since their manly step was taken they have pleaded piteously for the services of the church. In one of their many letters they said:

"MY FRIEND: We wish to write you this letter. We—men, women, and children of the Flandreau settlement—wish you to consider this, with your presbyters and catechists. This is our mind: Our Saviour said, 'I will not leave you like orphans; I will come again and bring you.' This we remember. We are now, indeed, left like orphans alone, but we hold fast to the Saviour.

"To-day we have kept a Festival of Holy Remembrance, and we have thought of you all, because you always ask us to remember you. On Christmas day your church keeps Holy Night, and we have prayed to God all night. But we have no church, and the house in which we assemble will no longer hold us. Therefore, when you see this letter, we wish you would give us a church. We do not leave off our prayers. If you can give us a church that will hold us all, we shall always remember you.

"We have called a meeting, and after prayers have written this letter. We all shake hands with you from our hearts."

A large delegation of them traveled ten days over the prairie to meet me and plead their cause in person about four years ago. Another delegation appeared at our annual convocation in 1877. Their plea was irresistible, and I attempted several years ago to reach them, but was caught in a terrific snow-storm, in which I almost lost my life and was forced to retreat. Since then various untoward events have interfered with

my plans to send them a missionary, so at one time I was obliged to discourage the hope that the church could ever come to them. With a beautiful faith which now reproaches me they held to the promises I had made them and discarded subsequent retraction. They assembled Sunday after Sunday and worshiped according to the liturgy of our church, led by one of their number. After a time they put up a little log church—then hauled stones to a spot near by, where they hoped against hope that a better church would yet be built. Encouraged by the knowledge that their case had awakened the practical interest of ladies connected with St. Thomas's Church, New York, I visited them, as I have said, in July last. While I found much in which there was room for improvement, their waving fields of wheat, their increased intelligence as contrasted with their wild brethren, the friendly relations which exist between them and their white neighbors, and their respect for law and order, afforded great ground for encouragement. Their commendableness on this last point will appear from the following narrative which I clipped from a local newspaper:

"On last Saturday a rough, stopping at or near Flandreau, entered the residence of a peaceable, civilized Indian, and attempted a dastardly outrage upon the person of one of its inmates. The ruffian met with stout resistance, and being foiled in his purpose kicked and cuffed his intended victim in a savage manner, until her outcries brought some of her people to the rescue, who lassoed the scoundrel and tied him fast to a tree. In most civilized regions the fiend would have adorned a stout limb; but, to the credit of the children of the plains, let it be recorded that wiser counsel prevailed, and the wretch was given into the custody of regularly constituted authorities, and after a brief examination held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, in default of which he was sent to Yankton for safe-keeping until wanted at the next term of court."

They crowded the school-house in the town of Flandreau, where I had service for them, and though they had only lay services, with the exception of two or three occasions, during the space of six years, they entered into the responsive service with delightful fervor, even singing the chants. The Flandreau newspaper of the following week testifies:

"The house was full, and to the credit of the natives be it said that we never witnessed a more devout and orderly congregation composed of any people. A young Dakota displayed considerable musical skill at the organ, and the whole service was conducted in a manner entirely creditable to the worthy Episcopal Church."

We had to surrender the school-house before the service was finished to a congregation of whites who were expecting to use it, but the whole assembly followed me over the fields to a house a quarter of a mile distant, where, with the earth for a floor, on a rickety pine table, in a house of logs, I celebrated the holy communion (about twenty participating in the sacrament), with emotions of gratitude to which a floor of marble, walls adorned with alabaster, and an altar inlaid with precious stones could not have added.

We have raised out here among our own people about \$150 toward erecting a church for this interesting flock; ladies of St. Thomas's church, New York, have added \$650, and a building is now in progress which will be worthy of so devoted a people.

THE INDIANS AND THE PRESS.

I fear the people at the East are weary with the whole Indian question, so incessantly are discouraging pictures of its condition held up to their gaze. It must be remembered that it is only the sensational side of the story (*i. e.*, the lawless or criminal) which purveyors for the public prints find it profitable to herald. An Indian scare is always thrilling; dissensions in Spotted Tail's camp merit a flaming heading in a sensational newspaper. But how many care to note that in the midst of all this dissension and disorder a clergyman, a sister, and two day-school teachers have been devotedly working; that school has been carried on morning, afternoon, and evening with an average attendance of over sixty; that solace has been carried to the sick and disconsolate; that congregations of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty people have regularly assembled for the worship of Almighty God; that deep religious interest has attended many of these services, and improvement in life followed them; that twenty or thirty have been confirmed, and that the little flock, though jeered by bad men of the tribe and threatened with violence by the wilder ones, kept up daily prayers on the prairie amidst all the hinderances which inevitably attended their emigration across a wild country from their old to their new home? Slip after slip cut from secular newspapers has come into my hands, in which the real or imaginary shortcomings of missionaries have been served up by anonymous writers with ill-disguised relish. I have yet to receive one which narrates that a Christian lady, dedicated to the service of the Saviour, has given up the comforts and purity of her own home to minister to the sick and wretched amid scenes of wickedness like that at Sodom; that she has endured a journey of eight days and seven nights through a wilderness, in which, during the whole trip, not a human habitation was met with; that she has followed the people, whose salvation she seeks, in their migration across the wilderness, and now shares their tent life!

I may remark in closing that the mission work has, as a whole, progressed with a fair measure of success during the year past, and I see no cause for discouragement. I never felt more the importance of the work which the church has undertaken for these despised people. Let it be remembered an unusual dearth of other news the past summer, which the pestilence at the South has only recently relieved, has led the public press to give the slightest ripple of evil upon the surface of Indian affairs a strained importance. Half the difficulty of the Indian question lies in the fact that everything about it wears the aspect of the extraordinary and grandiloquent. One familiar with the real state of affairs wearies for the time when a squabble over a horse-race shall cease to be chronicled as "an insurrection," preparations for a feast heralded as the "eve of an Indian outbreak," and a set of horse-thieves termed "a war-party." There is a deal of truth in the remark attributed to a Piute Indian: "When three or four bad white men stop and rob one stage, maybe kill somebody, you send one sheriff catch three, four bad men; same way when some bad white men steal some cattle, or some horses, you send one sheriff; but when three, four bad Injun stop one stage, kill somebody, steal some horse or cow, you try catch three, four bad Injun? No. All white men say 'Injun broke out, Injun on war-path,' and then come soldier for to kill everybody."

WILLIAM H. HARE,
Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, in the prosecution of its work, have come in contact with various tribes of the aborigines, for whose elevation and welfare missionaries have sought our aid.

We have established missions in the three large pueblos of Laguna, Zuni, and Jemez, New Mexico. In every one of these places we have school buildings and chapels, built in the last two during the past year. At each place we have had a missionary and a school teacher.

In like manner our attention has been turned to Alaska. We have established missions at Sitka and Fort Wrangel, and in each place we have had a missionary and a school-teacher.

We have a missionary laboring among the Ojibwas at two stations in Northern Michigan, and one laboring among the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin. We have assisted in the support of a missionary among the Spokans in Washington Territory, and we have another laboring among a mixed population in Oregon, the majority of whom are Puyallups.

We also have had six missionaries in the Indian Territory, some of whom have labored almost exclusively among the Indians, while the labors of others have been expended more or less on the whites, but incidentally or directly also on the Indians.

Respectfully submitted.

H. KENDALL,
Corresponding Secretary Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

These missions have been conducted as in former years; preaching, teaching, training native laborers, translating the Scriptures, being still maintained according to circumstances. The state of the churches is partly shown by the returns here tabulated:

	Received on profession.	Whole number.
Seneca mission:		
Cattaraugus		115
Alleghany		59
Tonawanda		28
Tuscarora	8	27
Chippewa	5	58
Omaha	4	42
Dakota:		
Yankton Agency	12	64
Hill Church	3	27
Flandreau	5	132
Creek	2	42
Seminole	15	84
Nez Percé		670

Reductions in the number of communicants are reported by the death of 9 persons in the Cattaraugus church and 12 in the Yankton Agency church; excluded in the former, 18; set off in the latter to the new Hill Church, 24. The returns of Spokan communicants are not reported; the connection of the board with that tribe, which was never intimate, was not maintained last year. The minutes of the general assembly of last year report 429 communicants who are Spokans, and 670 who are Nez Percés. Organized churches have not yet been formed among the Nez Percés, and there is reason to believe that these returns are too large. The Nez Percé census, taken by their agent some months ago, made the number of this tribe on the reservation about 1,200 souls; several years ago they were estimated at 3,000, a number probably quite too large. The Indians of this name engaged in the late conflict with the government were not residents of the reservation, but were bands that had never been under systematic missionary training.

It may be added here that at the request of the board the Rev. Samuel N. D. Martin, formerly in charge of a government school on the reservation, and now pastor of a church in Kansas, made a visit to the Nez Percé prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., but he met with no encouragement. The United States chaplain, Rev. Andrew D. Mitchell, of Fort Leavenworth, also took a friendly interest in these poor prisoners, but found the door closed against Christian instruction. It may be ascribed to the labors of Messrs. Whitman and Spalding many years ago among the Nez Percés and other tribes, that Chief Joseph and his band conducted the late conflict with white men in a civilized way. Though feeling deeply aggrieved, they abstained from customary Indian excesses, and won respect and sympathy. Their future course will be watched with interest.

In connection with the churches, the employment of native missionaries is a subject of great and hopeful interest. The two Seminole licentiates keep up religious services at several places, preaching with acceptance and visiting the people, and then coming to Mr. Ramsay each week for further instruction. The Creek licentiate was by the Presbytery put in charge of a church received from the Southern Presbytery. The Nez Percé licentiates are commended as faithful men, who are already engaged in useful work for their people. It is considered important that two churches should soon be organized, and it is hoped that these licentiates may be prepared for ordination and settlement as pastors, while also engaged in missionary work for Nez Percés in outlying neighborhoods and for some of the other tribes within reach. The Chippewa candidates for the ministry are still under Mr. Baird's instruction by direction of the Presbytery.

The schools in these missions are as follows:

Seneca.....	Upper Cattaraugus.....	Industrial.....	70	Mostly women.
Chippewa.....	Odanah.....	Boarding.....	22	} Boys and girls.
		Day.....	51	
Dakota.....	{ At three places.....	Day.....	193	Of whom 86 are girls.
		{ At Santee Agency.....	High school.....	12	Of whom 7 are girls.
Creek.....	Tallahassee.....	Boarding.....	80	Of whom 40 are girls.
Seminole.....	Wewoka.....	Boarding.....	12	
Nez Percé.....	Lapwai.....	.....	12	All married men but three; two of the scholars are licentiate preachers.

In the Omaha mission there is now only a Sabbath school; the day scholars attend the government school. This is the case also in the Seneca mission, common schools being conducted in the four reservations under the provisions of the common-school laws of the State of New York. Eventually, in all Indian tribes, public provision, it is hoped, will be made by the general or State governments for the support of common schools for Indian children, a measure every way right and expedient. The Seneca industrial school owes its existence and success to the efficient work of Mrs. Asher Wright. It is a means of usefulness to many Indian women, and of exerting a good influence for the gospel among the pagan part of the tribe. The Chippewa boarding school is still largely aided by the educational funds of the government, and the attendance of day scholars has been increased and made regular by their receiving a substantial lunch each day, the small expense of which is also met from the same source. The religious influence of both these schools is excellent. The Creek school, as heretofore, is supported chiefly by the Creek council, though partly by the board, as is shown in the treasurer's report. A similar school on a small scale has been opened during the year among the Seminoles, supported also by a joint arrangement between the Seminole council and the board. In both tribes these boarding-schools seem to be doing a good work. In like manner the schools among the Dakotas and the small school at Lapwai for the Nez Percés are doing much good. Some of the adults are acquainted with English in most of these tribes, but it is natural for them, as well as for the others, to use their own language. In the schools all the scholars learn English, though, of

course, retaining also their vernacular. In the training of native missionary laborers, Messrs. Ramsay and Baird and Miss McBeth are spending time and patient instruction. Already excellent results have followed their efforts, and still greater may be expected.

While much faithful evangelizing work has been performed in these tribes during the past year, its visible results are not very manifest. The Seneca Indians can hardly expect to see much greater advancement in their temporal affairs until they are settled on lands with ownership in fee; and their existing condition no doubt affects adversely their spiritual welfare. As the result of missionary work they have reached a moderate degree of civilization, but do not seem to be making much progress. Nearly the same statement may be made of the Omahas, though most of them are less advanced in their knowledge of civilized life. The Chippewas and Dakotas, who are under the influence of our missions, have become well started on the road to civilization, though not yet so far on the way as are most of the Creeks and Seminoles. The Nez Percés are now a settled people, many of them prizing the fruits of industry and the blessings of education. The work of former years in all these tribes has not been in vain, but much patient labor must still be spent on them by the church before they can become a civilized, self-supporting people, prepared to take upon them the duties of full citizenship. In such cases the first steps are the most difficult. These steps have been taken, and with the Divine blessing their future course will reward their friends amply for all that has been done in their behalf.

The Indians in New Mexico, according to our church practice in former years, and with the express action of the general assembly, were for several years under the care of the board. Several missionaries and teachers received its commission, and over \$13,000 were expended in the support of its work in this Territory. But owing partly to the want of funds and partly to the difficulty of obtaining laborers, the progress of the work was slow and discouraging.

The relations of the board to the Indian Department of the government have been marked by courtesy and consideration, as in former years. The Indian agents now in office on the nomination of the board are Mr. John B. Monteith, Nez Percé Agency; Mr. John J. Critchlow, Uintah Valley; Mr. Samuel A. Russell, Abiquiu; Mr. John E. Pyle, Navajo; Dr. Benjamin M. Thomas, Pueblo; Mr. Frederick C. Godfrey, Mes-calero Apache. In so far as is known to the board, these gentlemen have fulfilled their official duties to the satisfaction of the government and to the benefit of the Indians under their charge. As officers in the Indian service, their official narratives will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The board closes its report of missionary work for the Indians with the hope that a brighter day is before them. The government's policy of peace is bearing good fruit among them, but the commission of the church looks to the saving of their souls; and when the gospel is received by them, they will soon become a civilized people. The feeble efforts thus far made have been attended with no small measure of success. Let our American people of every evangelical faith engage in the work of their Christian instruction, and we may hope to see them soon welcomed as our fellow-citizens not only, but as heirs with us of citizenship in the heavenly country.

PRESBYTERIAN—SOUTHERN.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

These stand first in the order of time, and are all comprised in what is familiarly known as the Southwestern Indian Territory. This territory lies directly west of the State of Arkansas, is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Texas and New Mexico. In size it is about equal to the State of Arkansas. It is well watered, has a fertile soil, a healthful climate, and in many respects is one of the most desirable portions of country to be found west of the Mississippi. The main branch of railroad which connects Saint Louis with Galveston, Tex., runs directly through the heart of the inhabited part of the territory, and divides it into two very nearly equal halves. The Cherokees, the Creeks, the Choctaws, and the Chickasaws are the larger and principal tribes within the bounds of this territory. The Cherokees occupy the northern portion of it, the Creeks the central, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws the southern portion. The last two belong to one family, as may be inferred from the fact that they speak very nearly the same dialect. The entire population of these four tribes is variously estimated from 60,000 to 100,000. The Cherokees are probably the most numerous, while the Choctaws are next in point of population.

Missionary operations were commenced among these tribes when they were still on the eastern side of the Mississippi, and with some variations have been continued ever since. The American Board of Foreign Missions was the chief agent in the prosecution

of this work until about twenty-five years ago, when they withdrew from the field, partly on account of difficulties about slavery, and partly from the conviction that they had more work than they could well perform in other parts of the unevangelized world. The Presbyterian board, then representing both the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Church, in addition to work which it had previously undertaken toward Christianizing these people, took up the work laid down by the American board, and continued it until the breaking out of the late war, when they were compelled in turn to withdraw, and then the whole work fell into the hands of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The pioneer laborers in the great work of Christianizing and civilizing these Indians were no ordinary men. The names of Kingsbury, Wright, Byington, Worcester, Hodgkins, and Copeland ought long to be regarded as household words in every Christian family. Few Christian men ever evinced more earnest piety, more steadiness in the prosecution of their work, or more entire consecration to the service of their Redeemer. They are gone now, but their works do follow them. These Indian tribes whom they found, when they first went among them, wild and uncultivated barbarians, they left a civilized and Christianized people. Thousands were led through their instrumentality to the knowledge of the Saviour, some of whom have passed to glory, whilst others are still exemplifying on earth the sincerity of their profession.

The Southern Presbyterian Church, as has already been intimated, at the breaking out of the late war undertook the work among these Indians that had previously been carried on by the joint labors of the two churches. At one time the work which had previously been confined to the Choctaws and Chickasaws was extended to the Creeks and Cherokees. A boarding-school near Eufaula, in the Creek country, was maintained in vigorous operation for a number of years. But the want of means, as well as dissatisfaction with the management of the superintendent, led to its discontinuance two years ago. In consequence of these changes the efforts of our church, at the present time, are concentrated almost wholly upon the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and undoubtedly some very important advantages will arise from this concentration of labor, which is to be regretted the less, as the Creeks and Cherokees are well cared for by other denominations of Christians.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw territory we have two ministers from the States, viz, Rev. J. J. Reid, principal of the Spencer Academy, and Rev. W. J. B. Lloyd, at Bennington, in the southwestern portion of the Choctaw territory; five native preachers, viz, Rev. Allen Wright, residing at Boggy Depot, near the line separating the Choctaw from the Chickasaw country; Rev. Elijah Brewer, living near Doakesville; Rev. Chas. J. Stewart, near Lukfata; and Rev. John P. Turnbull, at Goodland; four native licentiates, in different parts of the country, and five assistant missionaries from the States, viz, Messrs. W. C. Hagan and Dabney Ker Harrison, teachers in Spencer Academy, and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Wright, and Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, teacher also in Spencer Academy, making in all fifteen missionary laborers in the country.

It is the design of the Spencer Academy to train teachers and preachers to labor among their own people. Experience has shown that it is scarcely possible to secure ordained ministers from the States in sufficient number to meet the spiritual wants of the people. Besides this it would be a needlessly expensive plan, especially if it were to be continued indefinitely. Native preachers have shown themselves quite equal to the demands of the case, and they can live on much less salaries than would be necessary for the support of white missionaries.

As both nations are dependent upon Spencer for such supplies, arrangements have been made, without any material increase of expense, to place the institution upon a deeper and broader foundation than heretofore. The standard of education will be raised and enlarged, and it is hoped that those who shall hereafter graduate here, especially those looking forward to the work of the ministry, will be more thoroughly prepared for their work. The number of pupils at the present time is between fifty and sixty, and several of these, we are glad to learn, are looking forward to engaging in the work of the ministry. The pupils are all fed, clothed, and schooled at the expense of the nation, the missionary committee providing only for the support of the superintendent and teachers.

In consequence of the scattered condition of the churches in the Indian country, and the difficulty of getting all the ministers together at their Presbyterial meetings, it is almost impossible to get very accurate statistics in relation to the number of churches, the number of church members, or the number of additions that have been made from year to year. According to the report rendered to the general assembly last spring, the number of churches is twenty-four, and the number of church members something more than nine hundred. We apprehend that the number of members, if fully reported, would exceed this estimate by several hundred.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws can no longer be regarded as a barbarous community, but are to be accounted as a civilized and Christianized people, though their civilization may still be of a humble order. The great majority of them, to say the least, have

comfortable cabins, while a goodly number have neat and comfortable dwellings; most of them cultivate the soil for the means of subsistence; they have horses, cattle, hogs, and other domestic animals, and sometimes in considerable numbers; they are regular attendants upon preaching, whenever it is within their reach; and a very large proportion of the younger generation can read and write, while there are very many among them that have attained to a much higher standard of education.

It is not probable that these people will maintain their distinct nationality for any very extended period. Nor is it, perhaps, desirable that they should.

The process of amalgamation with the pioneer whites has been going on for fifty years or more, and perhaps one-half of either of these tribes are already of mixed blood. Among the Cherokees this process of amalgamation has gone even further than this. It was fortunate for these people that they were brought under the influence of Christianity before the tide of white emigration reached them. Had it been otherwise they would have been destroyed instead of being taken up by the advancing tide. The church, therefore, has done a great work for these people, in not only imparting the blessings of the Gospel to them, but in rescuing them from the ruin which otherwise would have overtaken them. They still need our care and help, and we earnestly hope that our Christian people will not be wearied in extending to them that helping hand which they so much need.

BAPTIST.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

The missions of this society to the Indians are in a condition less satisfactory than is desired. They require reorganization, and to be conducted on a recognized and stable system. In the five civilized tribes our late labors have been chiefly evangelizing, the schools and other means of civilization being left to the care of governmental and tribal action. Our information is to the effect that the tribal schools require the improvement which is likely to ensue from the presence of better schools, under independent religious care, and that the time has by no means arrived for leaving the most advanced of the Indians without exterior influences and aid in respect to the processes of civilization. The question of schools has been under consideration by the board during the year, but without the information which would justify the forming of specific plans. In respect to certain of the tribes, there seems now to be a special call for an advanced school, and the whole condition of the colored population among the Indians appeals to us for immediate measures to give them missionaries and schools. We have given encouragements in respect to a school for the Creek freedmen, which ought to be realized with no longer delay, and the pitiable condition of the freed people in some of the neighboring tribes presents claims even more urgent.

In a late communication (dated May 5), the Commissioner for Indian Affairs has informed this society that the support hitherto given to freedmen's schools in the Indian Territory will not be continued. He says, "These schools have been placed upon a fair basis, and are pretty well supplied with books, and other material for the work, which I am perfectly willing to leave in the hands of your church, or other suitable parties, if the schools are to be continued." He asks, likewise, to be informed as to the action we will take. The question merits, and we hope will receive, the attention of the society.

The other Indian agency assigned to this society is the Nevada. The board are pained to say that nothing toward the religious and social improvement of the Indians of this agency has been undertaken by us. The Indians are widely scattered, and cannot be brought together at any central point. But their condition is capable of an improvement which should be effected. The Rev. T. J. Arnold, late our missionary at Reno, has taken government service among these Indians, and, with his wife, is laboring for their improvement. A regular mission in that agency should be undertaken.

In respect to the Indian question generally, it is becoming that this society should express a profound aversion to any measures, by legislation or otherwise, on the part of the government, which should have the effect to change essentially the civilizing processes so successfully carried forward during the past ten years. The various religious bodies whose aid has been invoked have generally been faithful to their great trust, and to substitute for their gentle and humanizing influence the processes of military control, and the corruption which follows invariably the contact of armies with uncivilized races, would be a mistake alike in morals and economy, and unworthy of the character of the American people.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

The subject of

INDIAN MISSION SCHOOLS,

brought before the convention last year, we regard as of vital importance to our interests in the nation. The board has not been able to carry out the plan proposed for the establishment of a manual-labor school, for boys and girls, among the Creeks. Efforts have been made to obtain funds for this purpose, not entirely without success, but the receipts to this time fall far short of the amount necessary to begin the enterprise. This school is regarded as indispensable to the successful prosecution of our work there in the future, and we call special attention to it.

The Muskogee Female Institute, heretofore under the care of another denomination, by the change of doctrinal views and ecclesiastical relations of the owner of the property, Rev. J. M. Perryman, was last summer transferred to the Home Mission Board, upon the condition that an appropriation should be made to pay the salaries of the teachers. This was agreed to, but the design was frustrated for the time by circumstances not under the control of either Brother Perryman or the board. The property, consisting of houses and land, school furniture and appliances for forty pupils, belongs to Brother Perryman, and is, therefore, available should satisfactory arrangements be made to resume its exercises in the future.

A mission at the

WICHITA AGENCY,

to the wild tribes accessible from that point, has been opened under the appointment of the board, by Rev. A. J. Holt. Rev. John McIntosh of the Creek Nation had previously visited them, and baptized fourteen of their number. Brother Holt has been received favorably by the Indians, notwithstanding their prejudice against white men, and seems to be winning their confidence, which, should he fully gain, will insure success, so far as the Indians are concerned. The most serious obstacle before him, now apparent, is the opposition of some of the whites connected with the agency, who are unwilling to have a Baptist mission established there, and who recently succeeded, by false representations to the government at Washington, in effecting his expulsion from the agency. As this matter is widely known, it is deemed proper to make a brief statement of the facts.

The government agent is a Quaker, and the school for Indian children is taught by persons of the same faith. For reasons satisfactory to himself, the agent, without the knowledge of Brother Holt, dismissed two of the teachers, and requested Brother Holt and his wife to take their places until other teachers could be obtained from the States. As an accommodation, and to prevent the disbanding of the school, they consented to the proposal. Such misrepresentations were made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the enemies of Brother Holt, that the action of the agent was disapproved, and an order issued requiring Brother Holt to leave the agency, which he did under protest. As soon as the board received information of his expulsion, the corresponding secretary called in person upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington for an explanation of this proceeding. The charge alleged against Brother Holt was that he meddled with the affairs of the agency. This he denied, and the investigation that followed brought the real facts to light, and showed conclusively that the order for his expulsion was issued under a misapprehension of the case. The order was immediately revoked by the Commissioner, and the agent instructed to reinstate Brother Holt in the school, to dismiss the former teacher, and require him to leave the reservation. By the action of the Indian Department, our missionary is fully vindicated. He has returned to his field, but declines further connection with the school. He writes hopefully of the present outlook, notwithstanding the hostility of those who oppose him. He should have the sympathy and prayers and firm support of his brethren at home. He has gone down into a dark, deep well; let us not fail to "hold the rope."

REPORT ON INDIAN MISSION SCHOOLS.

The committee on Indian mission schools submit the following report:

The history of the attempts to civilize and Christianize the Indians of this country is fraught with valuable instruction. The importance of combining education and Christianity has been seen from the first. The early colonists of New England and Virginia not only sought to teach the aborigines the true knowledge of God, but they also taught them agriculture and the other most necessary arts of civilized life. Schools were established among them, not only to impart religious instruction, but also husbandry and the mechanical arts. And while the early colonists labored with considerable success to induce their savage neighbors to adopt civilized usages, to bring them under the influence of Christianity, since the establishment of the United States Government that government has done much, incidentally, to promote missions among the Indians. In making treaties with them, the government has induced them to set

apart large sums from the price paid for their lands by the United States, for the promotion of education and religion as well as the useful arts. These sums are generally paid to the Indians in the shape of annuities. The annuities due to the Indians from the government are simply the interest of a fund held in trust, created from the sale of lands belonging to the Indians. This fund is under the care of the Secretary of the Interior, the interest payable to the order of the council. In the plan proposed to this convention, through our Home Mission Board, for the establishment of a manual-labor school for boys and girls among the Creeks, the Creek Nation proposes to give to us, on certain stipulated conditions, for the establishment of such a school, 160 acres of land, and a further appropriation of \$6,000 per annum for the education of 50 boys and 50 girls, the former to be instructed in husbandry and the mechanical arts, doing the work of the farm, the latter to be trained in all that pertains to the economy of the household. The annual appropriation of \$6,000 is contingent upon the erection of the necessary buildings, the preparation of the farm for culture, and the appointment of a superintendent and teachers, and will begin with the opening of the school. In accepting such a proposal there is, on the part of this convention, no compromise of Baptist principles. There is no union of church and state in this case. The 160 acres of land which the Creek Nation proposes to give us for this school is the property of the nation in common, and is allowed for the purpose of teaching their boys agriculture. The \$6,000 per annum which they appropriate for educational purposes is not to be raised by taxation, nor is it to be a gift from the United States Government. This sum is the interest of a fund held in trust by the United States Government, and belonging to the Creek Indians, and was created by the sale of their lands on the east of the Mississippi River. It was set apart as a school fund by the Creeks themselves, and it cannot be appropriated for other purposes.

It has been the settled policy of the United States Government to encourage the Indian tribes to appropriate large sums from the annuities received from government for the establishment of schools and the promotion of the arts. And these sums have been generally expended through the several missionary societies, and of course by the missionaries, as the persons most competent for the task; many, if not all of them, being well acquainted with the various handicrafts most necessary to the partially civilized people among whom they live. The government has uniformly encouraged the policy of thus applying these sums through the mission boards of Christian denominations, and for more than half a century Baptist missionary boards have had a share in applying these funds, as is shown in the reports of the Baptist Triennial Convention, the Missionary Union, and other Baptist organizations.

And the project of establishing such a school in the Creek Nation as is now proposed to us is by no means a new project, and our Home Mission Board regard the establishment of this school as indispensable to the successful prosecution of our work there in the future. In proportion as other Indian tribes have multiplied schools and academies, not only have they made astonishing progress in everything that characterizes civilization in general, but a character of permanence and widespread influence has been given to their religious institutions. Those who take the lead in introducing agriculture, schools, and mechanics among the Indians, acquire great influence over them; and those educated in the schools will become the leading minds in the nation, and do much in forming the national character. The opportunity afforded to this convention of establishing a manual-labor school in the Creek Nation is too important to be neglected. If we fail to carry out this enterprise, we may expect comparative failure in other departments of our mission work among the Indians. They will lose confidence in us, will make other provisions for the education of their youth, and we may be compelled to retire in disgrace from a field in which hitherto the Lord has richly blessed us. We close by urging upon the Home Mission Board the use of all practicable means for establishing at as early period as is possible the proposed manual-labor school among the Creeks.

SAMUEL BAKER,
W. M. BURR,
MANLY J. BREAKER,
W. A. CLARK,
M. B. PILCHER,
J. H. FOSTER,

Committee.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Missionary Association.

RED LAKE AGENCY, MINNESOTA.

This reservation embraces 3,200,000 acres of land, of which one-third is supposed to be tillable, two-thirds wooded, grazing, and worthless. The population is about 1,190

besides the families of the employés. The crops show quite an increase over last year, and other branches of industry have been well developed.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the work here is the successful opening of a fully equipped boarding-school in November last. Ten boys and as many girls were taken, clothed, and fed; the girls were taught to wash, mend, knit, cook, keep house; and the boys were taught to cut and prepare fuel, to plow, plant, grub, do fence and farm work. In addition to the twenty boarding pupils, there were some twenty day scholars, so that the present capacity of the school is filled. The results are very gratifying.

Arrangements are about completed for putting in here a substantial little flour-mill this fall, to convert the wheat into nice flour. This will prove a great incentive to increased labor in clearing up land and raising more wheat. This, again, will conduce to improved health, as much of their sickness arises from insufficient food, and that of poor quality.

LAKE SUPERIOR AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

This agency embraces seven reserves: Red Cliff, Bad River, Lacourt Oreille, and Lac du Flambeau, in Wisconsin; and Fond du Lac, Grand Portage and Bois Forte in Minnesota. It includes 526,756 acres, and the Indians number over 4,500. Three schools have been maintained besides the Odanah mission school of the Presbyterian denomination. The reports from this agency are excellent.

RED CLIFF.

These bands are two in number, and have a reservation of four sections just three miles north of Bayfield, on the shore of Lake Superior. They number 726 souls, and in consequence of small territory are compelled to find houses, in many cases, off the reservation. They subsist upon the result of their own labor. All of them live in houses, and wear the costume of civilized society. Many of them have professed the Roman Catholic faith, and attend regularly upon worship, walking or riding in their own boats from three to six miles to church.

We have upon this reservation a saw-mill, blacksmith and cooper shop, farmers' and blacksmiths' dwellings, and a very fine school-house—the latter valued at about five thousand dollars—in which school has been kept ten months, with an attendance of thirty regular scholars and fifty-five irregular scholars.

BAD RIVER.

Belonging to this reserve are 714 Indians. Many of the males are found at Ashland and other white settlements, earning their daily bread at various kinds of educated labor. They leave their wives and children at home putting in crops, hoeing potatoes, curing wild rice, and otherwise preparing for the cold winter; while they earn from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day, and send their families pork, flour, &c., upon which to live during their absence. These Indians have made 1,200 pounds of butter, this being the first year that we have any statistics upon this subject, having only commenced the issuing of cows last year. We have allotted (as in the case of Red Cliff) land, in eighty-acre tracts, to 204 families or individuals. They are clearing a portion every year, and our policy is to seed down each year the portion planted the year before, and clear other land for planting. We do hope that it may not be long till patents are issued, for Indians cannot bear suspense.

LAC COURT OREILLE.

This reservation is located in the northwest corner of Chippewa County, near the intersection of Ashland and Burnett Counties. The Indians made choice of this region of country on account of the very fine groves of sugar-maple and the large number of inland lakes; but the white man, who defines the boundaries, took occasion to so run the lines that the most of the maple-groves and many of the lakes are left out, and the Indians have a reservation running from southwest to northwest about thirty miles, and from northwest to southeast but about three or four miles. In passing up the Lac Court Oreille River I found five new log houses, and, in one case, about ten acres cleared and all planted. There are perhaps twenty or twenty-five other houses that have been built by Indians without any individual aid from government. They have improved the roads across the reservation. They have some stock, but are sadly in need of more.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU.

Belonging to this reserve are 542 Indians, who live almost entirely by trapping, hunting, and fishing. The appropriations are not large enough to supply employés;

therefore, no civilizing measures have been introduced here. Five thousand dollars a year, judiciously expended for labor in building houses, clearing land, and supplying cattle to these Indians, would, in a very short period, place them beyond want. These Indians must be aided, or they are lost beyond redemption.

FOND DU LAC.

Belonging to this reservation there are 404 Indians. They are a thrifty, hard-working people, living almost entirely off their own labor. The young men are found in the logging-camps, saw-mills, and on the railroads. The old men and women hunt, fish, gather berries, and otherwise assist in providing food. But few families live upon the reservation.

GRAND PORTAGE.

Here we have 262 Indians, claiming a territory of 51,840 acres of perhaps the poorest land the sun ever shone upon. The Indians, however, have done well, living almost entirely without government aid—the old men and women by hunting, fishing, and trapping; the young men as packers and guides into the mining districts along both the American and Canadian lines.

BOIS FORTE.

These bands, numbering 797 Indians, have a reservation of 107,509 acres, lying in unsurveyed territory, about 40 miles northwest of Vermillion Lake, in Minnesota. They have mingled with the whites but little; therefore have but few of their vices. They roam, fish, hunt, and trap for a livelihood. They dress in civilized costumes, and a few of them sow and plant and harvest, live in houses, and have some of the ordinary home comforts; but they are few indeed. They have been banished to perhaps the most wretched of all lands, or rock, in North Minnesota.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

The Stockbridge tribe take very little interest in education. The headmen, not specially interested, voted to have only six months' schooling, paying the teacher but \$25 per month. The greatest number attending any one month is thirteen, and the average for the year is ten. The church membership is 29.

The Oneidas are making an unusually good record. Their crops are nearly or quite one-third larger than last year. The school attendance shows an increase of thirty-seven, and the church membership fifty-three over last year.

The Menomonees have shown a wonderful spirit of thrift and enterprise the past year, putting 200 or more acres of new land under cultivation. Permission having been granted by the department, it is proposed to hold a fair the last week in September. The schools of this tribe, we regret to say, have taken a step backward. Crime and drunkenness are greatly on the decrease. With the exception of scarlet fever, in a very mild form, among the Menomonees, the sanitary condition has been excellent with these people.

While the soil for Christian labor is unfavorable, and tares find root, to the choking out of good seed sown, yet we should take heart in the increasing desire on their part for better homes and farms, and the laying aside of the wigwam for good houses, the gun and rod for the plow and hoe. A slow and certain improvement in their habits from year to year is observable; and, with kindness, honest dealing, and right influence, the time is not so very far in the future when they can and will take a place in our nation not a whit behind many pale faces.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

Mr. Alden has resigned his position at this agency, and Mr. Ellis has very recently been nominated to fill his place.

In spite of innumerable drawbacks and difficulties, these Indians have shown a patience and industry, in the face of centuries of contrary customs, truly commendable. They have evinced a skill and energy in raising general farm produce seldom surpassed by the frontiersmen of Minnesota. Their clean-kept corn and potato fields are a sure promise that they will before many years be able to raise an ample supply of all kinds of agricultural products.

This year they cultivated about 800 acres of corn, potatoes, beans, squashes, &c., all of which produced a fair return for their labor. About three-fourths of this they have cultivated with no other implement than the hoe—without plow or cultivator.

The great need now is to get them out of the village into better houses and on small farms, having for the present their herds in common, guarded by their own herders.

The preliminary step to this end was made last year in the manufacture of brick. This was intended as a means of industry to the Indians, and to obtain material for much-needed chimneys on agency buildings, but above all to test the clay, and the ability of the Indians to make brick. Great difficulties were encountered in overcoming alkali and quicksand in the clay; but after weeks of toil and trial the work was successful. An excellent quality of brick was manufactured. The Indians engaged in this work with far greater interest and perseverance than I ever dared to hope. It was thought that during this summer, by making bricks for themselves, and procuring logs and lumber, the Indians might be aided in building enough new houses on small farms to induce the whole camp to remove from their close quarters in the village, where they have actually hitherto been compelled to stay on account of constant fear of an attack from the Sioux, their hereditary enemies.

A full report was submitted to the department, with the request that additional appropriation be made for this work. But the appropriation was cut down, and this great and much-needed step towards civilization could not be taken.

The school, although not so prosperous as we could wish, yet, without doubt, has been more successful during the last twelve months than ever before. A new school-house was erected during the summer of 1877, but the new furniture was not put in till near Christmas. Since that time great progress has been made. The average attendance during several months of the year has been from thirty to thirty-five scholars. We hope several boys and girls will avail themselves of the excellent opportunity offered by the government, and proceed to Hampton for a three years' schooling.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

The farming has been attended with unusual success. At present there are 2,191 acres of land broken on this reservation, 450 acres of which are new land broken during this season. Seventeen hundred acres are under cultivation by the Indians. Nearly all our Indians, who were without seed, were provided from the warehouse early in the season, and manifested a good degree of interest in planting and cultivating.

Early in July, many of the Indian farmers were very earnest in their appeals for grain cradles and other appliances with which to secure their crops. A lot of grain cradles were bought and issued to them. But the number purchased was insufficient, and a considerable portion of the wheat in small fields was cut with scythes.

Several of our Indians who have large wheat fields have bought harvesters for themselves, at a cost of from \$165 to \$200 each, and are to pay for them from the proceeds of their sales of wheat.

All our Indians and half-breeds (with but few exceptions, and these generally confined to very old people) wear citizens' dress, and a large majority of them live in very comfortable houses, made of hewed logs, and are furnished with cook-stoves, tables, seats, and other housekeeping conveniences.

There are some forty frame buildings occupied by our Indians, several of which are two stories high and painted, all having more or less land under cultivation.

SCHOOLS.

During ten months of the year (the Manual-Labor School eleven months) three schools have been in successful operation: the Manual-Labor School, the Good-Will Boarding and Day School, and the Ascension School. The Manual-Labor School building, situated one and a half miles from the agency, was originally provided with seats for fifty-six scholars, but the sleeping accommodations for this number of children have never been sufficient, and during the past year our carpenter has made an addition of several new sleeping-rooms, and improved the condition of the old ones, which has added very much to the comfort and convenience of the pupils.

There are only four or five boys of sufficient age to be serviceable about the farm or garden. When out of school they are kept at work preparing the ground for seeding and cultivating, besides attending to the stock and farm work generally, all being done under the immediate supervision of the principal, who is, fortunately, a good farmer.

After the regular school hours, the girls are taught sewing of all kinds; cutting, making, and trimming dresses, repairing garments; darning, knitting, and use of sewing-machine; also all kinds of house-work, cooking and the work of the dairy. After service in the evening, instructions are given in music, instrumental and vocal, in which both boys and girls take an unusual interest and show a marked improvement during the year.

In addition to these three schools, two others were opened, and reading, writing, and arithmetic in Dakota were taught by Indian teachers during two months in the spring, with an average daily attendance of eighteen scholars each. The estimated number of children of school-going age on this reserve is three hundred, and we have two brick school-houses, which were built in 1873, at an estimated cost of \$500

each. One of them is situated about one and a half miles south of the agency, and the other is at the Mayasan, twenty miles distant; both are thoroughly provided with improved seats, tables, &c., and will accommodate forty scholars each; neither of them has been used for school purposes to any extent since they were built, but allowed to remain unoccupied.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY.

With gratitude we can say, that the kind favor of an overruling Providence has brought us through the changes of another year, with more than usual quiet and a fair amount of general prosperity. Our schools (we now have two) have been prosperous and apparently instrumental in doing good. In the one at the agency, there has been evident improvement every way. The scholars have advanced well in their studies, have improved morally, and several have, we hope and trust, become Christians.

At Duginess, 100 miles distant from this agency, is a small settlement of S'Klallam Indians, numbering about 100 all told. They have 200 acres of land, owned and held by them by purchase, each one having a deed for the number of acres paid for by him, upon which they have erected good comfortable houses, and raise considerable quantities of potatoes and garden vegetables. They belong to this treaty, and have been visited by your missionary, Rev. Myron Eells, occasionally. During the past winter and spring they purchased lumber, and erected a building to be used for a church.

I succeeded in getting a teacher allowed, who commenced teaching school in this building in March last. This school has been very encouraging. They have sent their own children, and also induced other neighboring villages to send theirs, so that there have been 31 day scholars on the roll. These all board at home, come regularly, neatly dressed, and have evinced such a deep interest in their studies that they have advanced remarkably well. The teacher, who is a pious man, conducts religious services on the Sabbath regularly, and the attendance is good. The whole number attending both schools for one month or more during the past year has been 70; while the average attendance, since the latter school has been established, has been over 50.

In some respects the year has been unpropitious. To use a common expression, times have been dull and money scarce, and the Indians have been unable to get work as much as usual. This has compelled many of them to hunt and fish, who are accustomed to work. I have regretted this retrogression the more, as I considered it unnecessary. Had they been dealt with as they should have been in regard to their lands, I think it need not have occurred.

To me it appears plain that the government should give them patents for their lands, and supply them with school teachers, who should act as sub-agents, under the supervision of a general agent, who would have charge of a number of reservations. This plan, it seems to me, would be far more economical and satisfactory to the Indians, and more beneficial in its results, than any attempt at consolidation.

This report closes my second term of office. Eight years is a longer lease of public life than is usually allotted to Indian agents. In all my official intercourse with the department, I have to say that I have been treated with kindness and consideration. My relations have been uniformly pleasant and agreeable. This is to me a source of pleasure, and for which I feel grateful. In reviewing the work of the past eight years, and comparing the present condition of the Indians with what it was when I first took charge, I see a marked advance with most of them, more than I expected when I first assumed the duties of the office. As I said many years ago, their advance has been slow, but I think more sure than if it had been sudden and spasmodic. I sincerely hope they may continue to improve as they have done in the past.

Many of them seem to me to be so far along, that the question of citizenship will shortly require to be considered in their case. They own taxable property, some that are coming on can read and write; and as they are so far civilized, what is to hinder their exercising the full rights of American citizens?

At the agency, the average attendance on the Sabbath-school has been about sixty; at the prayer-meeting, twenty-eight; and on public worship, sixty-three. I think there has been no Sabbath on which services have not been held.

Fruits from the Christian work among the Indians are beginning to be seen more than during any previous year, and the seed which has been sown seems to be bringing forth fruit, through the blessing of God.

I have attended during the year eight funerals among the Indians, as many as during any two previous years. Often they come for me now, while during the first years I was here it was difficult to induce them to be willing to have such services. Lately they have opened a new burying-ground, which they say is to be like that of the whites, with picket-fence, but no canoes, guns, cloth, or other things, at least above ground. This will be a great improvement over the old one, which is covered with such things; and at the old one they have during the year put quite a number of bodies beneath the ground which had formerly been above ground. I have made 350 visits among them, in all of which I have made religion the main theme. A small

hymn-book in the Chinook language has been published, the songs of which are popular among them.

In addition to the work of the reservation, our outstation at Dungeness has made marked progress. In July of last year the Indians spoke to me, saying that they were thinking of building a small church. I encouraged them in it, and the agent afterwards did the same. In May last it was so far finished as to be usable, and was then dedicated. As far as finished it was paid for, although none of those Indians are members of the church, nor is there another church in the county, which has been settled by the whites for twenty years.

Sabbath congregations and Sabbath schools have averaged 50 in attendance, and prayer-meetings 25. They have contributed about \$140 for church buildings, and in various ways to the amount of \$23 for my support. In addition, I have preached to the Indians at Seabeck once in two months on an average, and to the whites at the same place on the same Sabbaths—30 miles distant—and have held services with the whites at Oakland, Union City and vicinity, once a month on an average, all in the region of the reservation.

Our Indian work has been kept up about as during the preceding year. The necessity of making some changes in the agencies in our nomination has thrown a large amount of unanticipated labor upon us. For there are not a large number of men of the required standing and character, with bondsmen by their sides, who are eager to go out to these remote agencies and comply with all the conditions precedent. Of those who apply or are recommended, a large proportion, after careful inquiry, are found to be deficient in some important requisite. Our only compensation for this rather thankless work is the hope that we are thus securing Christian men for these positions, who will not only deal fairly, but in the loving spirit of the Master, with those under their care.

Mr. Eells, our missionary at S'Kokomish, has continued his faithful work, and has received four members into the church, three of them Indian boys, who have given excellent proofs of their true piety. The Sunday-school work has been earnestly and successfully carried on. Mr. Eells has lately printed a little hymn book in the jargon spoken by the people, showing what they sing before they are able to use our English hymns.

The tribes under the care of agents nominated by us are some of them showing an increasing interest in education year by year. One of them appropriated \$6,000 out of their own funds last year towards building a school-house. But the unsettled condition of Indian affairs, and the possibility of speedy removal at short notice, continues to rob these efforts of their rightful success through this constant uncertainty as to the future.

The representatives of the various religious denominations had their annual conference with the board of commissioners in January, in which they expressed their conviction that the welfare of the Indians was largely bound up in these three recommendations:

"First. The extension of law over all the Indians, so as to provide for the safety of property and human life.

"Second. Legal provision for the common-school education of Indian children by the general government until such education shall be provided by the several States in which they reside.

"Third. Definite regulations to secure the Indians the possession of land in fee and in severalty in all practicable cases by titles properly guarded.

"The convention regards these three things as of the greatest importance, indeed, as essential to the civilization of the Indians, and as calling for the action of Congress without longer delay. Further, the convention would express grave doubts as to the wisdom of removing Indian tribes to the Indian Territory or to larger reservations in cases in which the Indians are in a good measure prepared to abandon their tribal relationship and to enter on civilized life. They should, at the least, have the option of remaining where they are, subject to the conditions of citizenship, before they are compelled to remove to distant places, at the great hardship and suffering and loss of health and life which such enforced removal always involves. At the same time this convention is deeply impressed with the importance of all wise measures that look to early self-support of the Indians as citizens of our common country."

It is quite possible that we may be relieved from this responsibility before another year has passed. The question of the transfer of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department, which has been and still is in agitation, would, of course, wholly remove it from any responsible connection with religious bodies. The House of Representatives last winter passed a bill to make the proposed transfer; when this came before the Senate, the whole matter was referred to a joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, who are to investigate and report next January upon the expediency of the change. The committee has lately been in session at Saint Louis, and our association was, by invitation, enabled to make such statements as seemed advisable through its representative, the secretary

Meanwhile, we desire to put on record our clear conviction that the peace policy, so called, has by no means been a failure; that the record of the nine years last past has shown a progress in civilization far beyond that of any preceding period of like duration; that agents nominated and appointed as at present are far more likely to seek the welfare of their clients than those selected on the old plan; and that we should regard it as a long step in retreat if these people should be given over again to the care of a department whose place is to be called in as a last resort, to kill and not to cure. If "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," put him in charge of the army. If the good Indian is the Christian Indian, let Christian men care for him, body and soul. General Howard has said, as the result of his personal observation, that, "wherever among the Indians there has been faithful teaching of the Scriptures, there have been most abundant and remunerative results in civilization."

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

DAKOTA MISSION.

In general it may be remarked that the work of the mission was carried on the past year much as in former years, with very little change in the matter of detail. The mission was called to part with one of its most valued laborers in Mrs. Thomas L. Riggs, who died after a short illness. The entire force engaged in the mission the past year consisted of thirteen American laborers, men and women, and twelve natives, preachers and teachers.

For the year 1879 the number engaged is larger—eighteen American and fourteen natives—who are distributed in and about four central stations: Sisseton Agency, in Dakota Territory; the Santee Agency, in Nebraska; Peoria Bottom (Bogue), and Fort Berthold, in Dakota Territory. The expenditure on this mission by the board for 1878 was \$11,648. The amount appropriated for 1879 is a little in advance—\$12,183.

A good measure of success has attended the more strictly evangelistic work. The churches have been well sustained. A small increase in membership is reported; also a general improvement in the moral and Christian character of the church members. A good degree of interest is shown in contributions to employ native preachers and teachers among the purely heathen in other sections.

The whole number of church members reported the past year was 583; the number of pupils in attendance on Sabbath-schools, 301; contributions for Christian objects of various kinds, \$575. Much was also accomplished in the form of labor in the erection of church edifices and school buildings.

EDUCATION.

At Peoria Bottom there has been very marked advance in education. Of the forty-three families occupying homes in the immediate vicinity of the missionaries fully 75 persons can read, and the larger part have also learned to write. The women have begun to read, and many more are learning. Another phase of the work referred to with special interest is the improved condition of the people at and about that station—their cleaner habits, brighter faces, neater houses, and civilized dress.

Much interest is felt in the scattering of families away from the villages and the opening of individual farms. This is a great step toward the holding of land in severalty, and it is to be hoped that they may soon attain this privilege through the action of the United States Government.

It has been expected that a large number of Indians would locate to the westward of the Santee Agency and Peoria Bottom, convenient of access to teachers and preachers educated in the schools of the mission. These schools have made good progress the past year, and show their fitness to turn out a good and efficient body of native agents. The pupils have shown a lively appreciation of the value of the education received and readiness to give up their old ways for the usages of civilized life that have been a grateful surprise to their best friends, making it only the more evident that what they need is the opportunity of becoming men, and the needful facilities for the development of genuine manly and womanly character.

One of the teachers at Peoria Bottom writes of a young man of that station, who now lives with the missionaries, and is learning to work both in the house and out of doors, "He turns the wringer, hangs out and brings in the clothes, and seems to enjoy doing a woman's work. Yet the other Indians do not appear to be surprised in the least." This fact alone shows a great change in popular sentiment.

The following passage is taken from our last annual report: "The number of pupils in the schools reported at the Santee Agency the past year is as follows: Normal class, 3; Dakota Home for Girls, 39; Young Men's Hall, 27; other scholars, 49; in all,

118. In the list of studies pursued are included geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, English reading and translation, as well as vocal and instrumental music. In industrial work 27 boys and 36 girls took part, a result especially worthy of notice, in view of their former habits of life.

At the opening of the boarding-hall the young men were required to do a part of their own housework, such as sweeping, washing the floors, washing dishes, and other domestic work. This seemed a doubtful experiment, but its trial is reported successful beyond all expectation. The young men go to their work as quietly and orderly as if they had always been used to it. Their new surroundings have made them gentlemanly in many ways. Certainly the impulse which has turned so many youth to these schools means a desire for something better than the old life.

The experiment of taking some of the youth connected with this mission to the Normal Institute at Hampton, Va., will be watched with great interest. Thus far from all reports the attempt is proving a success. It is certainly in the line of worthier efforts for the civilization of the red man, and if those who are thus specially favored at this institute shall return to their own people to labor in their behalf, a new impulse will be given and new hope inspired in the public generally of the social elevation of the race. It is hoped that the discussion of measures before Congress for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department will bring out fully to the public mind the great progress that has been made during the last ten years, and so vindicate the wisdom of the measures so successfully carried-forward under the direction of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Sincerely yours,

N. G. CLARK,

Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

FRIENDS.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

There are seven organizations or yearly meetings in the Society of Friends who have charge of the Santee Sioux, the Winnebagoes, the Omahas, the Otoes, and Missourias, the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, all in Nebraska, and the Pawnees in the Indian Territory.

Delegates from these organizations have met during the past year in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia to compare views as to the condition of the respective tribes under their care, and to suggest to each other and to the department what, in their judgment, is best calculated to promote the interests and advancement of the Indians.

A central executive committee make frequent visits to Washington, and act as a medium of communication between the delegates and the department.

In the spring of last year a bill was prepared by the delegates and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, asking that a law be enacted by Congress conferring title on the Indians to their lands in severalty on their reservations. This bill, intended to include all the Indian tribes, was presented and printed, and it is intended to urge its passage at the present session of Congress.

The question of transferring the Indians to the War Department has at various times occupied the attention of the society. During the late visit of Special Agent White he ascertained that the seven tribes under our care were nearly united in opposition to the proposed change, and, believing that such a transfer would be a serious detriment to the Indians and to their progress in civilization and Christianity, the delegates prepared an address expressive of their views on this subject, which has been submitted to the commission appointed by Congress to consider the propriety of this measure.

The society again appointed Barclay White as its special agent to visit all the tribes under its care, to make report as to their condition and prospects, and to see that our agents and employes perform their duties satisfactorily, a service which occupied him 139 days.

We regret to state that by order of the department the salaries of the agents have been much reduced, which adds to the difficulty of procuring suitable persons, who are willing to subject themselves to the privations of such a position. The wages of employes have also been reduced, and a circular issued by the department forbids the furnishing of board as heretofore, which has proved a source of embarrassment.

Two thousand dollars have been expended by the society in our Indian service during the past year, besides some clothing and a few juvenile books furnished to form libraries for industrial schools.

The report of our central executive committee and of our special agent, Barclay White, as also an address on Indian civilization, &c., submitted to the commission appointed to consider the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, have been published, and we respectfully submit them as part of our report.

By direction of the delegates.

DILLWYN PARRISH, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF BARCLAY WHITE, FRIENDS' SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT.

During this tour of inspection I have been careful to avoid any acts of authority or interference with government officials at Indian agencies; have called no Indian councils, but have attended several councils convened by the agents, in some of which I have been free to express my views.

Each one of the Indian agents has received me with kindness, courtesy, and attention, and has afforded me such facilities as were in his power for the proper performance and accomplishment of the duties appertaining to my appointment.

I have found the Indians at all these agencies peaceable, well disposed towards the government and favorable to the continuance of the peace policy as it was inaugurated by President Grant in 1839 in the management of their affairs.

During the settlement of Nebraska, prior to the year 1871, history records each year numerous murders of white persons by Indians. Since 1871 no Indian belonging to either of the seven tribes placed in our care has been guilty of or charged with taking the life of a white person; and although in several instances Indian members of these tribes have been wantonly killed by white men, they have sought no retaliation, but in all cases have left the punishment of the offenders to the authorities and the law.

The advancement of these Indian tribes in civilized pursuits, tending to make them self-supporting when the wild game is beyond their reach, has been great in the aggregate, and with some of the tribes very remarkable, especially so in agriculture, resulting during favorable years in a production of food fully equal to the needs of the members of the tribe.

Some few Pawnee Indians have located farms during the year, and considerable contract breaking of prairie sod has been done by white men; but there appears to have been no material advancement in the condition of the adult members of the tribe.

Very flourishing day schools and a First-day school have been continued during the school year, under the most adverse circumstances, the scholars coming daily a distance of from four to ten miles, most of them crossing a large stream of water frequently swollen by rains. Although the school supplies were estimated for at the usual time in the preceding spring, none of them, excepting a globe and a few hymn books, reached these schools during the entire school year.

I found 101 children in the day schools and 125 children, with 25 adults, in the First-day school. The teachers of these schools were faithfully and successfully laboring, publishing text-books daily on the blackboards to supply the want of those that should have been furnished to them by the authorities, and working after school hours in making garments for their scholars.

A large one-and-one-half story building has been constructed of stone, by contract, for the purposes of an industrial boarding-school. This building is planned for the accommodation of eighty scholars, male and female, with their teachers and caretakers. It is now completed and ready for occupancy.

As there are now 200 Pawnee children of school ages not attending school, it is for the best interests of the government and the tribe that this building should be filled with Christian teachers and Indian scholars as soon as possible.

OTOES.

Since my report of last year, the reservation of the Otoes and Missourias has been very much reduced in size. It is now 10 miles long from north to south, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide from east to west, containing 44,093 acres of land. The agency buildings are very centrally located. The entire reservation was appraised by commissioners in 1877; and under the provisions of an act of Congress, about three-fourths part of it has since been offered for sale to actual settlers, in tracts of 160 acres each, through the United States land-office in Beatrice, Nebr. Most of that land is now occupied by white settlers. Upon inquiry on the 13th day of Seventhmonth last, the receiver in that land-office reported that 26,606.09 acres of this land had been sold for \$45,232.49, its appraised value. Many of the white settlers, who have not yet entered their lands in the office, are evidently only squatters, holding their possessive right for the purpose of working the Indian timber or of selling their claims to others. Two saw-mills, owned by squatters, were running principally on government timber. Agent Griest had officially called the attention of the Commissioner to the subject, and had received instructions from him to thoroughly investigate and report upon the situation.

This tribe has of late years experienced much trouble from the introduction of intoxicating drinks upon the reservation. For this evil there appeared to be no remedy under the administration of the laws; but many of the leading men of the tribe, sensible of its evil effects upon their people, about the time of my visit were voluntarily enrolling their names as members of a tribal temperance association, and as more stringent national laws have been enacted upon this subject, it is to be hoped that there will be an improvement in this respect for the future.

The Otoes and Missouriias have been among the slowest of our tribes to advance in civilized pursuits. This has not been owing to a want of instruction, of example, a lack of knowledge of their importance, or even of industry in the tribe, but is principally the result of the combined and persistent action of the old hereditary chiefs, who tenaciously adhere to their ideas of the superiority of Indian traditions and customs over all white men's innovations, and who, although deposed from office, still exercise sufficient power in the tribe to draw followers around them and partially paralyze the authority of the younger and more progressive men whom the agent has elevated to the chieftainship. A republican form of tribal government will probably be found to be the best means of correcting this evil.

The Otoe chiefs, with others of the tribe, have this summer set their people an example by leaving the mud lodges in their villages and settling their families upon farms, where they have broken prairie sod and by industry exhibited evidence of a desire to change from their former course of life.

IOWAS.

Every Iowa family has a fenced field or farm who possesses the means of cultivating it. Sixteen hundred fruit trees and 300 grape vines, donated to the most progressive Indians from the profits of the trading post (over cost of merchandise, expenses, and six per cent. interest upon capital invested therein) have been planted, fenced, cultivated, and cared for by them, and are now in a flourishing condition. Four wells have been bored for as many Indian families, proportionately paid for by the Indians benefited and from the above fund. Seeds have also been supplied to farmer Indians from the same fund.

The Iowa industrial home and school is well conducted. Eighty acres of land thereto attached, cultivated mainly by home labor, produces all the wheat, corn, vegetables, and most of the meats required for the subsistence of the scholars.

The lands of this tribe should properly be surveyed, divided, and marked in accordance with the system of the Land Department of the United States, and the Indian farmers would then find an advantage in an early adjustment of their roads and farm lines to the lines of such a survey.

Of 52 children within school ages, 51 have attended school during some period of the year.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

These Indians have cultivated rather more land than last year, and their crops were flourishing; but during the night of Eighthmonth 30, a cyclone, accompanied with hail, passed over them, destroying three-fourths of their yield.

They have constructed a considerable amount of wire fence during the year, and while I was there were actively engaged in gathering hay.

The ten western sections of land in this reservation, appraised by commissioners last year, and offered for sale through the land-office in Beatrice, Nebr., are settled by white men, and there is every indication that all will be sold at their appraised values. Their remaining lands, which are surveyed and ample for their needs, should be allotted in severalty among the members of the tribe.

The Sac boarding school is matronized by a Sac Indian and taught by a Santee Sioux Indian. Their services appear to be ample for the age and progression of the pupils. The cost of maintaining this school is disproportionately large, but probably cannot be very materially decreased, the children being too small to be of much service in the cultivation of food crops.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas are steadily increasing in population and making very rapid progress in the extent of their agriculture and the amount of its products. They have filled the day-school houses with scholars during the past year, but have become so scattered in settlement on home farms that many of the children are now too remote from schools for attendance, unless special attention is given to them and means of transportation provided for them. The Omahas have no spare funds for founding a costly boarding school, and it is a question of importance if one or more additional day-schools should not soon be furnished to them.

The members of this tribe are peaceable, temperate, honest and industrious, and deserve especial encouragement and protection in their laudable efforts for progress. They are somewhat agitated at this time by a tribal revolution, which will probably soon end in the deposition of the hereditary chiefs and the establishment of a republican form of tribal government.

WINNEBAGOES.

The agent of this tribe having resigned, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has consolidated the Winnebagoes and Omahas into one agency, and has appointed Jacob

Vore, agent of the Omahas, to the care of the combined agency. As soon as he is commissioned the property of the Winnebago Agency will be transferred to him. As their funds cannot be consolidated, he will be under the necessity of keeping two sets of accounts. The agencies are ten miles apart, and there should not be any very great difficulty attendant upon a qualified person successfully conducting both if he is allowed a proper of experienced employes.

The Winnebago Indians have been self-supporting during the year; no subsistence supplies were issued to them, with the exception of three pounds of flour per week to the parents of each child who had attended all the sessions of an agency day-school during the week of issue. This issue was made only as an inducement for attendance on school.

Such a result is in marked contrast with the condition of the Winnebagoes when Agent White assumed charge of them. During the latter nine months of his first fiscal year, ending Sixthmonth 30, 1870, there was issued to the Winnebago Indians beef costing the government \$11,356.11; flour, ground at the agency mill, from wheat costing \$7,663.86, and salt costing \$110. During his second fiscal year, ending Sixthmonth 30, 1871, there was issued to them beef costing the United States \$18,233.68; for the last six months of the same year, flour ground from wheat costing \$9,739.04, and salt costing \$106.40. These issue subsistence supplies have been gradually reduced in quantity as agriculture has advanced in the tribe, until the Indians have become independent of them.

The Winnebago Industrial Boarding School was again opened in the Twelfthmonth, 1877, and successfully conducted by Howard A. Mann, contractor, with an average attendance of fifty-six pupils. It was again closed Seventhmonth 7, 1878, and reopened by the same person during the early part of the Ninthmonth, 1878, under a new contract with the government, by which he enters into bond with the United States in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his contract, and furnishes the employes necessary for the care, management, and tuition of not exceeding 80 scholars, at a compensation of \$3.50 each scholar per month, the subsistence and clothing of the scholars being furnished by the government. This contract makes it the duty of the agent to decide whether the school employes are sufficient in number and of proper capacity. At the time of my leaving the agency there were 46 pupils in this school.

But one of the three day-schools is now open, and it is not filled with scholars. There are enough children of school ages to fill them all. Many of the parents are indifferent to their children's attendance. The police force, which should bring the children when absenting themselves, is demoralized on account of a reduction in their numbers and a diminution of their pay; and many of the parents seek work outside of the reservation, being able to obtain larger compensation among white farmers than the government allows them for labor, and when work is found they take their families with them. All these causes combine to lessen the attendance of day-schools. This tribe especially needs such a system of compulsory school attendance as will affect the monetary interests of the parents; no other compulsory rules will be likely to prove efficient.

The Winnebagoes do not appear to consider horse-stealing as a degrading crime; consequently, some of them, encouraged by dishonest white men, who buy horses of them for \$5 each and ask no questions, make a business of stealing horses from the industrious Winnebagoes and Omahas, and either accept the mild punishment of confinement in the tribal jail, if detected, or join the renegade Winnebagoes in Wisconsin. If convicted offenders could receive two years' confinement in the State penitentiary at hard labor, and the tribe be compelled to pay all expenses attending their punishment and to compensate the owners of stolen horses for their loss, the crime would soon cease on account of its unpopularity.

SANTEE SIOUX.

During the last fiscal year the Santee Agency has been conducted by the resident United States Indian agents at Yankton Agency, Dakota Territory. Isaiah Lightner, who was then farmer-in-charge, was commissioned United States Indian agent, and entered upon the duties of that office Seventhmonth 1, 1878. No funds have been transmitted from the United States Treasury to the Santee acting agents for the use of that agency during the year.

About four years ago a tribal revolution commenced which culminated in a republican form of government during the Fourthmonth of the present year. At that time the reservation was divided into four electoral districts, and two councilors elected in each by the votes of the adult male members of the district. The councilors hold their office for a period of two years, or during good behavior, and while in office are the representatives of their district and the tribe.

The Santees have heretofore confined their cultivation of lands mainly to the valleys of the Missouri River and small streams traversing the reservation; but during the last year some twenty Indians have made settlements and improvements upon the high

table lands near the head of the east branch of Bazille Creek, where water can only be procured from cisterns or wells. These lands are superior to the bottom lands for the cultivation of grains, and their selection as homes, away from the running water of streams, is a great departure from the usual custom of Indians, and an evidence that those Indians desire to discard nomadic habits and establish for themselves permanent homes.

Another very encouraging evidence of progress is now prevalent among the Santees, which is a voluntary banding together for the performance of labor for individual benefit. A dozen or more young men, drawn together by ties of religious faith, friendship, or relationship, will form a labor club and jointly assist each other in breaking prairie, building houses, or harvesting. Such associations are now quite common and popular. They assist very much in encouraging and advancing individual interests.

In the articles of agreement between commissioners on the part of the United States and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, approved August 15, 1876, article 5 provides that "the government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus as far as may be required for supplying food to those Indians, parties to this agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves, and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of government work upon their reservation." I would call your attention to the above agreement, and inquire, if the government contract with a party at Yankton, Dak., for the delivery of 200,000 pounds of wheat in the Santee Agency flouring-mill, when the Santee Indian farmers are seeking a market for the surplus of 10,000 bushels of wheat grown by them this year, is in accordance with its provisions. As also the instructions contained in Circular No. 10, issued from the Department of Indian Affairs, May 1, 1878, under which educated, skilled, and trained Santee Indians, who have been performing full and satisfactory services as agency clerk, miller, blacksmith, herders, teamsters, and advanced apprentices in mechanical employments, are limited to a compensation for their services, of, "in addition to full rations, or their equivalent, from \$5 to \$10 per month, according to the ages, experience, and degree of usefulness of the laborers"—a compensation so small as virtually to exclude them from employment in the government service.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENTS.

Since the time when President-elect U. S. Grant tendered to the Society of Friends the nomination of officers in the Northern Indian superintendency and its branches, and upon its acceptance of the trust stated to its representatives, "Whom you nominate and indorse I will appoint," the society has exercised much vigilance and care in its selection of moral, honest, and competent Christian missionaries to fill the various official positions connected therewith, and results have proven that it has generally been eminently successful in its nominations for agents. Most of the Indian agents whom it has placed in this arduous and illy-paid government service, which is encompassed with privations, calumny, and responsibility, have been as competent, honest, and faithful servants of the government as can be found in any of its departments. Not one of the eighteen Indian agents nominated by Friends and commissioned by the President has been proven unfaithful to the trust committed to him.

Under the care of the Interior Department our Indians are in the aggregate making good progress, and some of them very rapid advancement in civilization and self-support; they have given the government no trouble during the year on account of belligerent acts. The question of their transfer to the War Department has been considered and discussed by each of the tribes during the summer; they are almost a unit in opposition to it. I believe such a transfer would not only be a great misfortune to the Indians, but would be calculated to add to the long list of injustice, broken faith, and strife, of which we have already far too much upon the historical records of this country.

TESTIMONY OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS ON INDIAN CIVILIZATION, SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned, members of the central executive committee of the seven Yearly Meetings of Friends having the care of the Indian agencies in Nebraska and of the Pawnee Agency in the Indian Territory, respectfully solicit the attention of the Indian transfer commission to a concise statement of facts relating to Indian civilization, which have come under our own observation since we have been engaged in the Indian service. This statement will embrace the motives which induced President Grant to call us into this field of service, the condition in which we found the Indians placed under our care, the measures adopted for their improvement, and the results that have attended our labors.

At a meeting of our committee on Indian affairs, held in Baltimore in the spring of 1869, the following letter, addressed to our secretary, was read:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
"Washington, D. C., February 15, 1869.

"SIR: General Grant, the President elect, desirous of inaugurating some policy to protect the Indians in their just rights and enforce integrity in the administration of their affairs, as well as to improve their general condition, and appreciating fully the friendship and interest which your society has ever maintained in their behalf, directs me to request that you will send him a list of names, members of your society whom your society will indorse, as suitable persons for Indian agents.

"Also, to assure you that any attempt which may or can be made by your society, for the improvement, education, and christianization of the Indians under such agencies, will receive from him, as President, all the encouragement and protection which the laws of the United States will warrant him in giving.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. S. PARKER,

"Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and A. D. C.

"BENJAMIN HALLOWELL,
"Sandy Spring, Md."

After due deliberation and consultation by committees of the several Yearly Meetings of Friends in correspondence with us, we concluded to accept the important trust, and in a circular addressed to our members the qualifications desired and needed in Indian agents were thus described: "First, a prayerful heart and a firm trust in the power and wisdom of God—and *not* in man or military force—for guidance and protection; second, industry, economy, firmness, vigilance, mildness, and practical kindness and love; third, a knowledge of farming and gardening, ability to superintend the construction of buildings, and see that schools are properly conducted; fourth, tact in managing or influencing persons, so as gradually to induce the Indians of his agency voluntarily to join in the various employments of farming and gardening, and in mechanical operations; fifth, and, *high in the scale of qualifications*, to be possessed of strict integrity, and to be perfectly reliable in financial matters, and know how to employ with economy and to the best advantage the funds intrusted to him by the government for the use of the agency."

The Northern Superintendency was assigned to us, comprising six agencies in the State of Nebraska, namely: the Santee Sioux, the Winnebago, the Omaha, the Pawnee, the Otoe, and the Great Nemaha. We nominated a superintendent and six agents, who were promptly appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They proceeded to their several fields of labor in the spring and summer of 1869. In order to secure efficiency and fidelity in the management of the agencies, it was recommended to the several Yearly Meetings of Friends that a visiting committee be sent out every year to inspect the condition of the Indians and recommend such measures as would promote their welfare. Clothing for the children attending school, and suitable food for the sick and infirm, were supplied by the Indian committees of the Yearly Meetings. The first visiting committee went to all the agencies in the summer of 1869, and reported the condition of the Indians in Nebraska as follows:

"These wards of the government were found in a very depressed and degraded condition, as a general thing; poor, hungry, idle, from want of means and inducements to labor; destitute of suitable clothing, complaining of unfulfilled treaty stipulations; living in lodges with several families in a single apartment, thus excluding that healthful privacy which decency and virtue require; the lodges dark, unventilated, often filthy; and, as a consequence of this condition, sickness extensively abounding, especially among the children—scrofulous gatherings and ulcers, sore eyes, debility, and consumption."

The measures we adopted to promote civilization were:

1. The establishment of schools, and the improvement of those already existing, care being taken to employ teachers whose moral influence would promote the growth of virtue. At all the agencies Sabbath-schools were held, in which Scripture lessons, blended with religious instruction, were given to the children, and such of the adults as were willing to attend.

2. The allotment of lands in severalty to the tribes willing to accept of them.

The Santee Sioux, the Winnebagoes, and the Omahas expressed in council their willingness to have their lands allotted to families, which was done soon after we took charge of the agencies. It has proved to be a great stimulus to industry, and a very large number of cultivated farms supply a comfortable subsistence to their owners.

3. The distribution of agricultural implements, live-stock, and seeds. At first white men were employed to instruct the Indians in the use of tools and methods of farming; now they have generally learned to depend on themselves.

4. The instruction of Indians in mechanical employments. Many of them have learned to be carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and millers.

5. The building of houses on their allotments. In most cases the Indians, when supplied by the agent with doors, window-sash, and flooring-boards, have built their own houses of logs; in some cases houses have been built for them.

6. The employment of matrons to instruct the Indian women in household duties and the care of the sick. The peculiar adaptation of women for this work has been too much overlooked in the efforts that have been made to civilize the Indians. It has been found by experience that an enlightened and good woman, who will go among the Indian women and manifest an interest in them and their children, can soon gain their confidence. She may instruct them in the proper care of their children, and in other household duties, and she will often find opportunities of imparting religious knowledge, which, being associated with deeds of love, will make a lasting impression.

The results that have attended our efforts to civilize the Indians in Nebraska have, in general, been very satisfactory. The report of Barclay White, Friends' special agent, who visited all the agencies during the past summer, is encouraging. He says: "I have found the Indians at all these agencies peaceable, well-disposed toward the government, and favorable to the continuance of the peace policy, as it was inaugurated by President Grant in 1869, in the management of their affairs." During the settlement of Nebraska prior to the year 1871, history records each year numerous murders of white persons by Indians. Since 1871, no Indian belonging to either of the seven tribes placed in our care has been guilty of, or charged with, taking the life of a white person; and although in several instances Indian members of those tribes have been wantonly killed by white men, they have sought no retaliation, but in all cases have left the punishment of the offenders to the authorities and the law.

"The advancement of these Indian tribes in civilized pursuits tending to make them self-supporting when the wild game is beyond their reach, has been great in the aggregate, and with some of the tribes very remarkable, especially so in agriculture, resulting, during favorable years, in a production of food fully equal to the needs of the members of the tribe."

In the year 1869 the Winnebagoes were so idle and improvident that they raised but little wheat or corn. They depended chiefly for subsistence on rations of flour and beef issued to them by the government. The expenditure to supply them one year was: For beef, \$18,233.68; for flour ground from wheat, \$9,739.04; and for salt, \$106.40; making an aggregate of more than \$28,000. "These issues of subsistence supplies have been gradually reduced in quantity as agriculture has advanced in the tribe, until the Indians have become independent of them and are self-supporting."

The Winnebagoes number 1,444 persons. Last year they raised 8,000 bushels of wheat, 30,000 bushels of corn, and 5,000 bushels of potatoes. One hundred and seventy-five persons can read English, and their three schools have about 100 pupils. They have 125 houses, and nearly all the males wear citizens' dress.

The Omahas number 1,001 persons. Their crops last year were 17,000 bushels of wheat, 32,000 bushels of corn, and 6,000 bushels of potatoes.

The Santee Sioux number 757 persons. They raised last year 10,000 bushels of wheat, 9,000 bushels of corn, and 1,800 bushels of potatoes.

The Otoes number 443, the Iowas 213, and the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri 107 persons. The aggregate of their crops raised by Indians was 1,779 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of corn, and 2,150 bushels of potatoes.

The Pawnees, at their own request, were removed by the government to the Indian Territory in the year 1875, and a reservation assigned to them there. They have suffered much from sickness caused by malaria, and have lost by death nearly one-third of their number. They now number 1,433 persons. Under such discouraging circumstances no progress in civilization could be expected, but their health has improved during the last year; they are building houses on their allotments, and manifest much interest in the education of their children.

We heartily concur in the opinion that it is not expedient to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. It is well known that for many years that department had the control of Indian affairs, during which time wars with the Indians were frequent, and very few of the tribes made any progress in civilization.

The peace policy inaugurated by President Grant is, in our opinion, the only safe and sure method to prepare the Indians for performing the duties of American citizens and enjoying the blessings of Christianity.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY.
B. RUSH ROBERTS.
BARCLAY WHITE.

FRIENDS—ORTHODOX.

We present the following statement of the condition of the several agencies, and refer to the statistical table for further information:

AGENCY FOR INDIANS IN KANSAS.

Pottawatomies.—In Jackson County, Kansas. Crops planted earlier than ever before. Two hundred acres of fresh land broken this season by the Indians themselves. Increased disposition to raise stock. Some prominent men, who for years stubbornly resisted schools, have now given up opposition and are actively promoting efforts at civilization. Many superstitions and heathenish observances are surely relaxing their hold upon the people. The influence of a well-managed school on school-farm has been very perceptible upon the tribe. The agent bought a few cows for the school-farm, five years ago, which with their increase now make a herd of 50 cattle. This is a *demonstration* to the Indians, and many of them are preparing to do likewise.

Kickapoos.—In Brown County, Kansas. Have broken 100 acres of fresh land this season. The tribe is divided on the question of moving to the Indian Territory. Those who oppose removal are very anxious to enlarge their farms, increase their herds, and support their schools, but are somewhat discouraged by the fear that their labor will be lost. The other party hope, by removing to the Territory, to be able to continue their Indian habits. Some of them have already removed.

QU'APAW AGENCY.

The Indians have worked well, put in their crops early, and are likely to have abundant crops, except wheat, which was cut off largely by heavy rains in fifth and sixth months. Under favorable circumstances, their wheat crop this year would have yielded 10,000 bushels. The Indians have broken 500 acres of new land this season, and put into fence about 125,000 new rails. Their interest in education continues to increase. Bible schools and religious meetings have been regularly kept up at the three boarding-schools and the two day-schools. Much labor, and with good success, has been extended in behalf of temperance. The religious organization, which commenced more than a year ago, has been merged in a "General Christian Union," which embraces the "Temperance Union." Meetings have been held regularly for the promotion of the purposes of this Union, and have been very satisfactory. In sixth month a very pleasant and profitable union of the schools was held (except the Wyandotte, prevented by high water). The pupils were publicly examined on literary and Bible studies, and were exercised in declamations, addresses, essay reading, and singing of hymns. Prayers were offered in English and in Indian, and discourses delivered on religious subjects, especially on temperance.

The Modocs continue to do well. Their wheat is thrashed and housed; their 220 acres of corn yielded a heavy crop; their cattle are in fine condition; their health has been very good this season, and they continue entirely temperate.

The Nez Percés (Joseph's band), who surrendered as prisoners of war in tenth month last, in Upper Montana, have since been confined at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until about 20th July last, when they were delivered to Agent Jones, who immediately removed them to the Modoc Reservation in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory. The intensely hot weather and long confinement in camp at Fort Leavenworth had produced a vast amount of disease, so that fully one-half of them were on the sick list. Two died on the journey, and three others the next day after their arrival. Numerous deaths occurred, but in a short time after their arrival the plague became less violent, and under energetic medical treatment it gradually disappeared.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

Crops are very good. Schools have been successfully managed. The Kickapoos, though recently brought from Mexico, are working well, and have nearly as much land in cultivation as the Sacs and Foxes. No provision has yet been made for the education of their children. The absentee Shawnees are making good progress in agriculture and stock-raising.

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCIES.

The Osages have manifested an unusual interest in their farming operations, but did not receive their agricultural implements until near the close of the crop season, though the agent's estimate was forwarded the middle of second month. They have committed no depredations during the year. The school was opened in fourth month, with a large attendance, and is still in operation. The school at Kaw Agency was closed on

20th of fifth month, on account of the breaking out of small-pox. By prompt resort to preventive measures, no new cases occurred.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

This agency includes 3,291 Cheyennes and 1,760 Arapahoes. The season has been favorable to crops. The Indians have manifested more interest than ever before in industrial pursuits, but their agricultural implements did not reach the agency until too late for use this season. Some of the Northern Cheyennes, who came down about a year ago from Dakota, have been disposed to turbulence, on account of having been compelled to leave their homes in Dakota. Their dissatisfaction was increased by a deficiency in the rations, though they always had a sufficiency of beef. The medical supplies, also, were exhausted at the time when most needed, and, as they were unused to the climate, many of them sickened and died. They also objected to the manner in which the commissioners directed the rations to be issued. At length their discontent became so great that on the night of September 9, 1878, about 350 of them left the vicinity of the agency, and although pursued by the military, and several times encountered by them, the most of them succeeded in regaining their native section. They were, however, surrendered to the military, and it is understood to be the intention of the government to punish them for the crimes committed in Kansas and Nebraska. About 40 persons are believed to have been killed by them. The Cheyennes who were held as prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida, were returned to the agency last spring, and one of them has induced 21 young Cheyennes to have their hair cut, and to put on white men's clothing. They at once applied for work, and have cut 200 cords of wood, and have since aided in hauling it to the military post. The school management has continued to be successful. The agent has provided a ranch at a fine spring about two miles from the agency, for the accommodation of the herd belonging to the school children. A temperance society has been organized by the larger pupils, and 36 boys and girls have taken the pledge.

WICHITA AGENCY.

This agency includes 1,336 Wichitas and affiliated bands, who have continued to make favorable progress during the year past. The boarding-school was well sustained until about 1st of fourth month, when the building was burned. Since that time a school has been kept up in the agent's dwelling. A new school-building will be erected shortly. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has decided to combine this agency with that for the Kiowa and Comanches, and to place the whole under Agent Hunt.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY.

This agency has been consolidated with the Wichita, and Agent Hunt has his headquarters at the latter point. As Agent Hunt was appointed without our recommendation, we have no responsibility for these agencies. The only agencies now in our charge are the Quapaw, the Sac and Fox, the Osage, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe.

THE WHISKY TRAFFIC.

We are much gratified at the action of the last Congress in restoring the law by which the selling of spirituous liquors to Indians, either on or off their reservation, is made a penal offense. Already the diligence of our agents in giving publicity to this change in the law has had a noticeable effect in restraining intemperance.

CIVIL LAW FOR INDIANS.

We have prepared and properly circulated a pamphlet on the need of law on the Indian reservations, and have procured the introduction into both houses of Congress of an appropriate bill, which we hope may receive favorable action at the next session.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS

has been good, and no depredations have been committed by them during the year. In this respect there has been a vast change since we have been laboring amongst them, and they are every year manifesting an increasing receptivity of the ways of peace. To us this process has seemed somewhat tedious, but a recurrence to the past is interesting and encouraging as the results of faithful labor are exhibited in the dropping off, first by individuals and then by whole tribes, of barbarous customs. With prudent management and fair dealing we do not believe that these Indians will

ever again engage in acts of hostility to the government, though doubtless an opposite course might provoke them to resistance.

IN INDUSTRIAL WORK

fair progress has been made. The experiment of a year ago of distributing stock-cattle to Indians of several tribes has succeeded well. As might be expected, a few of these cattle have been lost, but the most of them have been well cared for. We believe this to be the most suitable branch of agriculture for Indians who are abandoning a hunting life, especially in a country well adapted to grazing and uncertain as to cultivated crops.

The experiment inaugurated by Agent John D. Miles, of transporting the supplies for his agency by Indian labor a distance of 165 miles, was a gratifying success. It was not only performed with dispatch, but the Indians have purchased by this labor 40 wagons and 40 sets of harness.

The industrial training of boys and girls is now an established feature of all our boarding-schools, and the opposition thereto of the Indian parents is gradually yielding.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

continues to receive attention at all our schools, and on the first day of the week Bible schools for both children and adults have been encouragingly attended. Besides these regular labors we arranged last summer for an extended visit by our Friends Elkanah and Irena Beard among the agencies, in which they were diligently engaged in religious services. Subsequently most of the agencies have been visited by Lawrie Tatum, a member of our committee, who bestowed much labor of a religious kind among the Indians and the employés. We have received interesting and encouraging reports from these Friends, and believe that their visits, as well as those of other of our members, have been very useful, but we are still impressed with the thought that our religious efforts among the Indians have been too spasmodic and desultory, and that, so far as the large tribes are concerned, we cannot expect the full measure of success until men shall enter the field as religious laborers who are called to it as a *permanent* service, who are willing to *plant* themselves among the Indians, learn their language so that they may preach to them in their mother tongue, organize churches among them, and give encouragement to a native ministry who shall be able to penetrate the masses of the tribes and carry the gospel message to every individual. By this process very large numbers of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Semmoles, Delawares, Ottawas, &c., have been brought to accept Christianity, and no doubt similar results will follow like means applied to the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. It has been discouragingly said that the type of Christianity exhibited by the Indians is a very imperfect one. So, indeed, was that of the Corinthian church, though planted and nourished by apostolic hands. So, indeed, is that of the churches of our own favored land, with the accumulated wisdom and helps of eighteen centuries ready for our use.

But even such a development of Christianity is better than heathenism, and has within itself, for the future of these people, the possibilities of perfection. Already it has wrought in some of them a wonderful change. For instance, thirty-four years ago the secretary of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church visited the Indian Territory and described some of the Seminoles whom he saw, and who had recently been removed from Florida, as the most miserable looking men, women, and children he had ever beheld, and the question forced itself upon him, "Is it possible for any agency to raise such creatures as these?" And then, with Christian hopefulness, he adds: "Why not? Who will venture to say they are beyond the reach of a *single-hearted, persevering effort to save?*" That single-hearted, persevering effort was made, mainly, I think, by Presbyterian and Baptist missionaries, and now the contrast is wonderful. Then one of their chiefs was a drunkard. Now all their leading men are Christians, and one of them, at least, a minister of the gospel; and the people are following their leaders in the good paths of Christian sobriety, industry, piety, and intelligence, and reaping the reward of temporal prosperity also. But the religion that has effected these results was planted and fostered by those who made this special service their *life-work*. Most of these missionaries have passed to their reward, but their works remain, and the Gospel message is perpetuating and multiplying itself through native preachers, who have accepted the truth in the love of it, and are holding it up to their people as their true hope of salvation, both in time and eternity.

Signed by direction and on behalf of "The Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs."

JAMES E. RHOADS, *Clerk.*

110 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS OF THE INDIANS IN THE CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY (ABOUT 16,000) AS SHOWN BY THEIR SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND PRODUCTIONS IN THE YEARS SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE PEACE POLICY.

	1868.	1875.	1878.
Number of schools	4	15	15
Number of pupils	105	836	973
Acres cultivated by Indians	3, 220	14, 499	18, 426
Corn raised by Indians	31, 700	320, 500	440, 540
Wheat raised by Indians	633	28, 032	(*)
Potatoes raised by Indians	1, 770	17, 102	15, 200
Hay raised by Indians	750	4, 996	5, 820
Horses, ponies, and mules owned by Indians	17, 924	25, 921	20, 844
Cattle owned by Indians	640	6, 580	12, 699
Hogs owned by Indians	1, 070	12, 268	18, 025
Houses owned and occupied by Indians	(†)	1, 042	1, 135

* Not reported; mostly lost by rain.

† None reported.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

THE SIOUX MISSIONS.

Our information concerning these missions is of the most favorable character, and promises flattering results for the future.

Since our last published statement of their condition, four Sisters of Charity, under the direction of Abbot Martin of the Benedictine Monastery of Saint Meinrad, have joined the mission at Standing Rock, where previously there were two Benedictine fathers and two brothers engaged in missionary duty and teaching school. These sisters will open a school for girls, in connection with the one now successfully conducted for boys.

Two additional priests have recently been located for service with the Red Cloud and New Spotted Tail agencies, at each of which Abbott Martin informs us the Indians desire that a church and school-house should be erected, and that immediate steps be taken to secure them these privileges.

During the month of June one Benedictine father and one brother have joined the successful mission among the Sioux of the Devil's Lake Agency, where five Grey nuns with four assistants have for some years been conducting a prosperous industrial boarding-school.

It is now proposed to carry on, in connection with this school, a department for the larger boys of the mission. This department will be under the immediate supervision and care of the reverend father and brother, who will, in addition to an educational course, instruct the boys in the manual and industrial labors of the farm and shop.

These new assignments give us at the present time an active working force of twenty-one missionary fathers, brothers, and sisters among the Sioux, where four years ago there were none; and this entire number are all successfully engaged in their work of evangelization.

During the visit of the Reverend Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions to the Devil's Lake Agency, last year, he became impressed with the necessity then existing of having some building which could be set apart for hospital purposes. This necessity was the greater as all the sick and infirm Indians of the reservation had to be attended and prescribed for by one of the sisters acting in the capacity of attending physician. The hearty sympathy of the agent, Major McLaughlin, was enlisted to aid the bureau in securing an appropriation from the Office of Indian Affairs for this desirable purpose, as well as for an enlargement and improvement of the school buildings.

The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, appreciating the merit of the appeal made in this behalf, cheerfully recommended that an allowance of \$2,500 be applied for such specific purposes. In accordance with such recommendation the appropriation was made and the amount expended in the direction indicated. This enables the sisters to accommodate all the sick of the reservation, as well as a largely increased number of school children.

During the past winter a plan was submitted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions to the Indian department and Congress with a view of establishing an industrial educational school and model farm at the Standing Rock Agency, having for its object the instruction of Indians of all ages in the mechanical arts, farming industries, herding of stock, &c., and by such method forming from those best qualified native artisans, farmers, and herders for the several agencies of their nation, in lieu of the white employes now engaged by the government at high salaries. The plan was favorably entertained by both branches of the government, and we only failed in securing the appropriation of \$10,000 asked from and recommended to Congress, by

reason of the advanced stage of legislation at the date of its consideration. But notwithstanding the bureau's failure to secure the amount thus asked for, it has been able to so successfully establish the merits of its plan as to have secured the promise of an allotment of \$6,000 from the Indian educational fund, so soon after the 1st instant as this fund can be used, with a reasonable expectation of securing an additional amount during the next session of Congress.

Through the attainment of these measures and the continuance of existing or increased allowances for the schools among the Sioux, we feel that these missions are not only founded on a firm basis, but that in a few years they will be the largest and most successfully conducted of the many Indian missions.

THE PUEBLO MISSIONS OF NEW MEXICO.

These Indians, as their name implies, are now and for centuries have been dwellers in villages. They are subdivided into nineteen separate and distinct tribes or pueblos, each having a government organization of its own, though all are formed after the same model, their villages being situated on grants made to them by the Spanish and Mexican Governments. They derive a comfortable subsistence from the cultivation of the soil and by raising herds and flocks of various kinds. Their recorded history is almost contemporaneous with that of America; it forms an interesting page in the chronicles of the Indian race.

When the present archbishop of Santa Fé took charge of the Episcopal See of New Mexico as its first Catholic bishop, in 1851, the Territory having then been recently ceded to the United States, he found missionaries residing in many of the villages, and he, as well as others, bear testimony to the fact that, as a people, they are "pious, industrious, peaceable, and instructed, many being able to read and write."

In an official report for the year 1877 their agent says: "They are law-abiding, peace-loving, industrious, reliable people, possessing much of the best land in the country; they sustain themselves, with very little material aid from the government, by farming, fruit-raising, stock-raising, wool-growing, making pottery (for which they are somewhat famous), and hunting. All their work, farming, weaving, pottery-making, &c., is done with the rudest implements; but in this respect they are nearly as well off as the general population of this Territory, which is called civilized."

Their houses are generally two stories high, built of adobe (sun-dried bricks), and the entrance to them is from the roof, to which they ascend by a ladder, getting into the interior by trap-doors. This mode of entrance was adopted for protection against wild Indians. As has been stated, each pueblo has a separate government, the annual election of governor taking place on the 1st of January, shortly after which the baton of office, duly blessed by the priest in the church, in accordance with an ancient pious custom, is presented to him.

These Indians had never been visited by Protestant missionaries until after the cession of the Territory to the United States, and up to the date of the inauguration of the present Indian policy in 1870 but a single one is known to have settled among them. Upon the adoption of this policy they were assigned to the guardianship of the Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding the overwhelming record evidence that through successive generations for more than 300 years they had been devout followers of and worshippers in the Catholic faith.

Within the past few weeks, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has been honored by a visit from the Most Rev. Archbishop of Santa Fé, who was then on his return from Rome to his Episcopal See. The presence of his grace was taken advantage of to intelligently present to the Office of Indian Affairs the religious status of these Indians, and more particularly to invite attention to the many appeals made by them for Catholic schools. The representations made were favorably entertained, and we have every reason to believe that liberal appropriations will be made for the support of such schools before the commencement of the present scholastic year.

OUR MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS IN 1870 AND 1878.

The church may well feel encouraged at the progress made by her in the establishment of missions and schools under the operations of the present Indian peace policy, notwithstanding the many and varied obstacles that have had to be overcome.

During the eight years' existence of the policy, through the exercise of timely efforts, by prudent and judicious action, and, above all, by being able to refer with commendable pride to the uniform success attendant upon her conciliatory and equitable treatment of those intrusted to her ministrations, she has been enabled to successively extend the field of her labor, and multiply the number of her representatives, so that the expiration of this eight years finds us, not only with the number of missionaries and teachers doubled, but with an increased number of missions, churches, and schools, and a very largely increased territory to be traversed, and thousands of additional Indians to be brought under the beneficent teachings of her zealous and devout representatives.

To those not familiar with this question of the extension of missionary work, it may seem an anomaly that there should be any difficulty whatever in founding new mis-

sions or schools. To such, however, we would say that, under the forced and abstract construction given by officials to the Constitution and laws of the land, the scope of a missionary's labor is restricted to the metes and bounds defined for him in official circles, and this irrespective of the Indians' religious faith or preferences.

Again, it must be borne in mind that, before a new mission or school can be established, provision must be made for the support of those charged with its conduct, and frequently appropriate buildings be erected in which to hold services or impart instruction. These require money, and while the government is generously disposed, and has, particularly under the present administration of the Indian Office, been desirous of encouraging civilization through the instrumentality of religion, it, except in rare cases, declines to make allotments of money until there is some positive assurance that beneficial results will justify the expenditures.

For these reasons, and that all denominations are ever jealous of what they may hold to be their prescriptive rights, the church has had to advance by progressive steps, at the same time vigilantly guarding the widely-scattered interests intrusted to her from the attacks of open enemies or the innuendoes of secret foes.

At the close of the fiscal year 1870, 70 missionaries and teachers represented the interests of the church among the various tribes of Indians, and were distributed as follows:

With the Pueblos of New Mexico	19
With the Indians of North California	1
With the Mission Indians of California	3
With the Grand Ronde Indians, Oregon	1
With the Umatilla Indians, Oregon	1
With the Klamath Indians, Oregon	1
With the Tulalip Indians, Washington Territory	8
With the Yakama Indians, Washington Territory	2
With the Colville Indians, Washington Territory	4
With the Cœur d'Alenes Indians, Idaho	4
With the Saint Ignatius Indians, Montana	8
With the Saint Mary's Indians, Montana	5
With the Blackfeet Indians, Montana	2
With the Saint Mary's, for use of Osages, Kansas	2
With the Chippewa Indians	7
With the Penobscot Indians, Maine	1
With the Nez Percés Indians, Idaho	1
Total	70

As in contrast with the foregoing, we find that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the church had actively engaged 145 missionaries and teachers, many of whom were in receipt of salaries from the government as compensation for services as teachers. Their assignments were, according to latest statistics furnished us, as follows:

With the Pueblos of New Mexico	19
With the Indians of North California	1
With the Mission Indians of California	3
With the Grand Ronde Indians, Oregon	5
With the Umatilla Indians, Oregon	1
With the Klamath Indians, Oregon	1
With the Tulalip Indians, Washington Territory	12
With the Yakama Indians, Washington Territory	8
With the Colville Indians, Washington Territory	8
With the Cœur d'Alenes Indians, Idaho	4
With the Nez Percés Indians, Idaho	3
With the Saint Ignatius Indians, Montana	12
With the Saint Mary's (Bitter Root), Montana	5
With the Missoula, Montana	6
With the Saint Mary's, Kansas	2
With the Blackfeet, Montana	2
With the Cross Village, Michigan	6
With the Penobscot Indians, Maine	1
With the Marquette Indians, Michigan	6
With the White Earth, Chippewas, and others	2
With the Pembina	1
With the Menomonees, Wisconsin	3
With the Prefecture Apostolic, Indian Territory	10
With the Sioux Indians	21
With the Alaska Indians	2
Total	145

In 1870 the church had established among the several Indian tribes forty-three churches, three boarding and five day schools, to four of which schools, viz, two at Tulalip, one at Saint Ignatius, and one at Umatilla, the government granted an annual allowance of \$9,000.

At the close of the fiscal year 1878, we find these numbers respectively increased as follows:

Total number of churches	57
Total number of boarding-schools.....	11
Total number of day-schools.....	19

During the past year there was derived from the government an allowance of \$20,900 for the support of the schools at Tulalip, Grand Ronde, Umatilla, Colville, Flathead, Devil's Lake, and Standing Rock Agencies.

From the statements thus given, we find a respective increase for the year 1878 over that of 1870 to be—

Missionaries and teachers	74
Churches	14
Boarding-schools	8
Day-schools	14

Government allowance in support of schools, \$11,900.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

During the session of Congress just ended efforts were made to secure legislative authority to remove and consolidate certain of the Indian tribes on reservations other than those assigned to them by treaty and legal enactments, or secured to them by natural rights. Owing to the pressure of other public measures, action on this "bill to consolidate certain Indian tribes," was deferred until Congress reassembles in December next, when active steps will be taken to secure its passage.

The many thousand Catholic Indians of the Pacific coast are justly and earnestly opposed to any measure that will force them to abandon their present homes and the fruits of their civilized industry. So deeply rooted is this sentiment of home attachment among them, that we feel satisfied that no forcible change could be carried into effect without inaugurating new Indian complications and arousing new elements of discontent.

The Indians claim and feel that they have right on their side, and that the enforcement by the government of the measures against which they petition would be but adding another to the many outrages that have been yearly perpetrated against their race during the past half century.

They also hold that they are vested by nature or law with an absolute right to the land they occupy, the fields they cultivate, the pastures they stock, and the homes. Their own industry and frugality have built, and that of these they cannot justly be deprived so long as they are law-abiding, peaceful, and industrious.

They entertain the conviction that repeated assurances have been given them that they should not be disturbed in the possession of their homes, and that, by treaty or otherwise, the government is pledged to respect their right to their lands and the fruits of their labor as it respects the rights of neighboring white settlers. And if, through any short-sighted policy, they should be forcibly removed, they would feel not only that great injury and injustice had been done them, but that they had in the most shameful manner been robbed of their cultivated fields, their homes and sanctuaries, and all the associations that advanced them in the paths of Christianity and civilization. They might not be inclined to resist the power of the government or display open hostility to white settlers on their homesteads, but such ejection would, in addition to making them dissatisfied and factious, so paralyze their energies and dishearten them that during the present generation at least they would make no further progress in the arts of civilized life, nor make any attempt to become self-supporting by the cultivation of farms that, they could truthfully say, would have to be abandoned so soon as rendered productive.

Under such contemplated eviction, the 4,000 Catholic Indians of the Tulalip Agency would be removed to and placed under the jurisdiction of the Protestant agent of the Puyallup Reservation, with a narrow strip of territory totally inadequate to supply the wants of one-fourth their number, and this constantly subject to encroachments from the whites. The five tribes of Indians now composing the Tulalip Agency have made great progress in civilized pursuits, have many of them adopted the costume and habit of the whites, erected churches and built schools, are cultivating productive farms, and living in comfortable homes; but notwithstanding all these surroundings of comfort and enjoyment, they might be induced to peaceably surrender them, if justly

compensated for so doing, and permitted to consolidate their several tribes on that portion of their own agency now occupied by the Lummi. The legislation necessary to secure such removal is simple: Erect for them on the new site churches and school-buildings; grant them the benefits of the homestead-law; aid them in laying out and breaking ground for farms; supply them with suitable agricultural implements and cattle. With such inducements, aided by the persuasive words of their missionaries and other sincere friends, they would, we are confident, speedily decide to remove by families—possibly as tribes; otherwise they would not.

The recommendation made by Inspector Watkins for the removal of the Colville Indians, would be so iniquitous in its completion as to merit the indignation of every humanitarian. These Indians are the possessors of an immense tract of country—2,800,000 acres, not an acre of which has ever been ceded to the United States. For their own immediate use, however, they only occupy a narrow strip lying along the Columbia River. This strip they have, by their own industry, energy, and correct habits of life, been able to make sufficiently productive to supply their simple wants; but the soil is of so unproductive a character and so illy adapted to farming purposes that it would be unremunerative to white settlers.

Notwithstanding this fact, and ignoring the improvements they have made, their peaceable disposition, and above all that they have struggled to their present position in the social scale without, under treaty stipulation, ever deriving one dollar from the government for their support, it is proposed by Inspector Watkins to dispossess them of this poor fraction and remove them across the Columbia, to a mountainous and sterile section, where, with the results of their industry abandoned, and destitute of means, they would be unable to gather from the soil sufficient to afford adequate support for half a dozen families. What these Indians ask, and what is necessary to make them prosperous, is, to have this small valley surveyed, and they empowered to acquire title to their sections of land under the operations of a homestead law.

As regards the Cœur d'Alènes, the government is in all honor bound to secure to them titles to the land they now occupy under executive order. The pittance they would be thus granted would but illy recompense them for the noble and patriotic part they took in suppressing a coalition of Indian tribes under Chief Joseph, in the recent Nez Percés campaign. Grant them their lands in severalty, purchase the lands they have surrendered, encourage their schools and industries, and permit them to remain, as they desire, under the administration of the Colville Agency, and it will be found that the same integrity, sincerity of purpose, and respect for the law that induced them to protect the property of their white neighbors and decline the honor of citizenship tendered them, will, sustained by their religious faith, soon solve the problem of their social and political status.

The Umatilla Indians, though more disposed to roving habits than any of the tribes named, are nevertheless making fair progress toward their self-advancement. They occupy a very large tract of country, consisting of timber, grazing, and fertile arable lands, the title to which is permanently vested in them by special treaty guarantee.

These lands they are not desirous of vacating, and it would be unjust, injudicious, and impolitic to remove them without their assent. By proper encouragement they can be induced to abandon their instinctive habits of slothfulness, and assume those of industry. As an incentive to this, the lands of their reservation should be surveyed and conveyed to them in severalty, under the provisions of a homestead law; or, should they elect to sell the territory now held by them and remove to another locality, they should then be permitted to select the sites of their homes, and when so selected have them conveyed, in accordance with law, to each head of a family, with an exemption from taxes for a specified number of years.

Prudence and the interests of the Indians would suggest that the Grand Ronde Reservation remain undisturbed. This reservation is very small, and would hardly admit of an assignment of 160 acres of arable land to each head of a family.

The tribes mentioned, together with others, have for several years made encouraging progress in agriculture. What they all need as an essential stimulus to further advancement is legislation (similar to the homestead bill now before Congress) which will cause a survey to be made of the lands now occupied by them, and empower the Indians to homesteads on their own reservations, in the same manner as the Indian homestead law which now exists enables them to acquire title to lands outside of the reservation. Such enactments, in connection with a just and honest administration of their affairs, under the continuing protection of an agent, will, it is confidently believed, speedily cause them to abandon their tribal relations and become industrious, worthy representatives of their race. But such absolute investment of title is necessary to protect them from the encroachments of the white settler, and arouse in them that feeling of independence that security of possession can alone give. Concede them these measures in honesty and sincerity, and the Indians of the Pacific coast will make sure and positive advances from their lives of subjection and dependence.

JOURNAL OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS.

WASHINGTON, *January 15, 1879.*

The conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners with the representatives of the missionary boards engaged in Indian missionary work was held at the office of the board at 10 a. m. Present, Commissioners A. C. Barstow, William H. Lyon, D. H. Jero ne, B. Rush Roberts, E. M. Kingsley, Charles Tuttle, Clinton B. Fisk, and William Stickney; also, Rev. William H. McIntosh, D. D., secretary of home missions of the Southern Baptist Convention; Rev. Rush R. Shippen, D. D., secretary of the American Unitarian Association; Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Dillwyn Parrish, secretary of Friends' Yearly Meetings; Benjamin Tatham, of the Society of Friends (Orthodox); Rev. M. E. Striely, D. D., secretary of the American Missionary Association; Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; Rev. S. S. Cutting, D. D., secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; Rev. Thomas D. Howard, of Boston; Rev. Sheldon Jackson; Barclay White, special agent of the Society of Friends; William Parry, Chalkley Gillingham, Richard T. Bentley, Cyrus Blackburn, Samuel Townsend, Samuel M. Janney, Deborah F. Wharton, Susanna M. Parrish, Rev. Clay MacCauley, Pleasant Porten, Col. A. B. Meacham, Hon. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN briefly stated the object of the meeting, and requested some one to lead in prayer.

Dr. LOWRIE made a short prayer, asking Divine guidance and blessing on the work of elevating and enlightening and christianizing the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. I had no expectation of saying more than to express my gratification at meeting you again at our annual conference, and will only add that while the past year has been one of general prosperity among the Indians, some things have occurred that occasion deep regret; such as the continuance of war among some of the tribes, the long imprisonment of Chief Joseph, and sending him into the Indian Territory (although some of us approved of that), the stampede and recent slaughter of the Cheyennes, which seems to me an unnecessary butchery. I propose to throw this conference open to our visiting friends. They will take the lead of it themselves. I might further add that at the last session of Congress the board made strenuous efforts in the introduction of an act to give homesteads to Indians upon their reservations, so that they should cover their allotments of land which they have been improving. This had been proposed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and they recommended a bill, which was prepared. The committee made a report, but the matter slumbered still, and is likely to slumber. I myself see no way out of this conflict with Indians, except by taking this first step toward permanent settlement of them. I suppose the friends have come prepared with statements of their own impression upon this matter, and I will call upon different bodies in order, or I will leave the representatives to use their freedom as they please. Dr. Janney was not with us last year. Perhaps he should have precedence from that fact.

Mr. JANNEY. I did not come prepared to make an address to this company, but our opinion in regard to the work will be presented when the time comes. My friend, Mr. Parrish, the secretary of our society, is ready to report.

DILLWYN PARRISH then read the report of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), and also a few extracts from Mr. Barclay White's report. Copies of the Friends' report were distributed.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear the reports from any other religious bodies that are prepared.

Dr. LOWRIE. Mr. Chairman, we have listened with interest to the report of our friends. If we will follow the good example set by them we should have to stay here several days. It seems to be advisable that the rest of us should talk a little more extemporaneously. There is a greater propriety in that plan, from the fact that our report has been sent in. I suppose that supersedes the necessity of going into more detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Our reports are printed.

Dr. LOWRIE. I would state in a general way that the Presbyterian Church, North and South, is now engaged in mission work in three organizations. For a long time the Board of Foreign Missions had charge of the work. After the war there was a separate organization which carried on the Indian work. Within the last three years the home board has united in this work extensively. The report I sent in related to the work of the foreign board among the Indians in the State of New York, the Chippewas in Wisconsin, and the Omahas, among whom we have had a mission for thirty years. That mission is still maintained. We have the old missionary there, Mr. Hamilton. The boarding-school was discontinued after the peace policy was introduced. I am not going to say a word about that. We thought at the

time it was desirable. The school was not doing very well, and we consented to disbanding it. Since then we have carried on the work as evangelistic.

There is a mission in Dakota, partly in the American Board and partly in the Presbyterian. There is work among the Creeks and Seminoles, chiefly in the line of schools; there being some eighty pupils in the former school, and twenty in the latter. There is work among the Nez Percés in Idaho. The southern board has work among the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the line of schools and preachers. I will endeavor to have statistics presented to the board so that a complete view may be given of the Presbyterian work. We have the pleasure of the attendance of the secretary of the home board, who can give information in regard to that work in New Mexico, Alaska, &c. Now, by our last report, I find that there are four native clergymen and ten preachers in these different tribes besides the American missionaries. There are some fifteen ladies in these schools, and seven assistants, with 450 scholars. In one of the schools we have support from the government, but mostly it is furnished by the board itself.

The general aspect of the work is encouraging. Some of the tribes are civilized, and are ready to take their place as citizens. They are citizens as much as women, children, and minors among the whites. We ought not to speak of them as not being citizens because they do not vote. In general, the New York Indians are of that class. They are equal to the white people around them. That is more or less true of the Indians in the Indian Territory. It is true of the Omahas, Nez Percés, and Dakotas. They are better than many of the white people who do vote. I think that some action should be taken by the government that would recognize the right of Indians to vote when qualified.

I want to make before sitting down two remarks upon the work under the foreign boards. The first is this: While we see all this manifest advance in civilization, the object of the whole and the means by which it has been brought about are Christian in distinction from humanitarian, or educational or ritualistic. I say ritualistic because we were told in one of these conferences that we were intruders; but while there was ritualism wild Indians were baptized though they could not read or write. They had no schools, they had no opportunities for Christian civilization as we understand it. Now we all agree that that is not the way to civilize the Indians. Nor is the expedient to rely on education the true one. We all agree that Indian education is a necessity, yet the teachers must know something of the vernacular. This subject was brought up six or eight years ago, and I then made statements that were held in doubt at the time. Mr. Dodge thought it impossible that men should read, spell, and write a language beautifully, and yet not understand a word of what they were saying or doing. I referred to a fact as it came to my knowledge in regard to the Winnebagoes. I happened to know personally the teacher, a conscientious lady. She knew no Indian and they knew no English. The result was that the Indians became mere parrots. But when I referred to it there was a missionary here who had been many years among the Creeks—I think his name might have been Jones. He confirmed every word, and said he had known the same thing. I fear that we are making too much of education without the vernacular elements, without some knowledge of it by the teacher. We find that in all our foreign missionary stations we cannot rely upon humanitarianism, for it is not a sufficient motive. It consists of a number of things that are not Christian. We must go back to the Word of God as the foundation. I am not going to preach on the subject, of course, but I wanted to give a fact in illustration of this. Take the Senecas and Tuscaroras. I heard an address a few months ago by William Hall among the Seneca Indians. He has been a missionary for fifty years among them. He took occasion in this address to state the progress they had made in that time. He pictured their previous degraded condition, and then he traced their history slightly, and came to the present state of things. They are about as good as most of the New York people. This has grown up as a steady work under Christian agencies. Mr. Hall had been there fifty years, and the whole policy of his mission had impressed these ideas. Education has followed, all the arts of industry are in progress, and what is wanting is the right to vote. I do not know whether this board would interfere or not. There are difficulties growing out of their claims to land. It keeps them in a state of suspense lest they may lose all their property. It is touching to see how it works. I was riding one day on the reservation, and saw coming down the road a young lady. Presently overtaking her the missionary greeted her and then we passed on. Said I, "Who is that?" "That is the daughter of one of our farmers. She is an accomplished young lady, and has been at school at Buffalo. But her future is a matter of uncertainty. She is a very respected young person, but she is an Indian's daughter."

If it were practicable to bring about an arrangement by which the Indians could be put on land in severalty it would not be difficult to give them the right to vote. The State carries on the same system of schools on the reservations as in the counties. I think we may look forward to the time when the Indians will get up to the same degree of advance and be full voting citizens. I will not take up any more time. Per-

haps we may refer to other matters after a while. I am convinced that the work is going on, that we are in the right, and that God will prosper us in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will Dr. Kendall follow?

Dr. KENDALL read a report.

The CHAIRMAN. I intended that the representative of the Southern Presbyterians should follow, but I do not see him here.

A DELEGATE. Unfortunately he is not. But I will endeavor to see the gentleman, and ask him to furnish statistics such as you wish me to report. We have missions among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, including schools and preachers, and are doing a good work.

The CHAIRMAN. Will any other follow?

Dr. CUTTING. I hoped that I should be able to report better progress than I can. I promised myself this a year ago, but you are aware, sir, that during the year one of the two agencies committed to our oversight has been abolished, and no agency is left to our care except the small one of Nevada, and concerning that, there have been difficulties. I do not propose to detain you but a few minutes. It is known probably to the friends present that missionary labors by the Baptists were commenced sixty years ago among the Indians. We had for a long time, under charge of the foreign board, the Indian missions. Some of them attained great prosperity, and several tribes were raised to comparative civilization. The progress of events and the process of putting tribes into the Indian Territory has broken these up into fragments. And these tribes, and these fragments, are regarded as civilized, so that our work among them has been necessarily of late an evangelizing work.

The civilizing processes were broken up by the removal and by the condition of things during the war. It was not until after the war that the missions were transferred to the Home Mission Board, and when three years ago I came into the secretaryship of the society, I found these missions conducted with some vigor, and well organized; that I have been seeking to continue ever since, under some trying difficulties. I have lost the help of an agent by the removal of the agency. It is supposed that it will be restored; but I hope it will be possible to bring the work into better condition. We have maintained ten missionaries at a cost of over \$4,000. There are certain things wanted by these tribes that have been impressed on my mind. I am satisfied that there is a great deal of money that comes from the Government of the United States that might be better expended. I am told that in the process of maintaining schools there is a good deal of politics among the Indians which they have learned from their white brethren. "You vote for me for this position and I'll vote for your son or daughter as teacher of the school." The question of competency is dropped out. I am satisfied there should be better government supervision over the schools; that the schools supported on money of the government might be better managed. I am happy to say that I was called to assist in procuring teachers, and I hear excellent accounts of their work, and of the schools; I should be glad to see some attention drawn to the great schools in the Territory which are maintained at government expense among the civilized tribes. I hope that if the agency is re-established we may get a better kind of mission work in the Territory hereafter. I think no mere process of evangelizing will raise tribes to civilization; the process must be crystallized in the form of education in order that civilization may be substantial and enduring. In regard to the Nevada Agency, which is the only one we have under our care, we have difficulties there; yet I was informed that the agent would be changed, and during the year we have been waiting that we might institute educational and religious work among that tribe. I have had the co-operation, during part of the year, of Mr. Arnold, the farmer, who has been devoted to the religious welfare of the Indians, and who has given me a discouraging view of the difficulties. The Indians are not inclined to Christianity or industry. I have learned from various sources that the men live on the platforms of the railway cars, stopping at the stations to gamble. I feel very much the impossibility of better work among them while this lasts. We have nominated a very competent person to be agent there; I should not advise him to accept; but I hope an agent will be there who will aid in this work, and that we shall be able to report progress in it.

We are largely united in our views in regard to the transfer to the War Department. I do not say we are a unit. I think that generally our people are in favor of the retention of the service where it is. I am happy to see here to-day the secretary of the southern board, Dr. McIntosh. At the time of the separation in 1845 the Southern Baptists formed a board of missions for foreign and also one for home work, the latter taking up Indian missions.

The CHAIRMAN. I must say that every time I go over the railroad I do not like to see Indians traveling on the cars, stopping here and there to gamble. I once remonstrated with the officers of the road, and said that all our efforts were interfered with by their misplaced kindness; that I did not notice the thing on the other part of the line; and I asked that it be stopped. They said, "We cannot do that. The Indians are the best friends the road has. They will walk ten or twenty miles to give us

warning of wash-outs, &c." I insisted that the kindness was nevertheless misplaced because it induced idleness. But I could not influence them much. Perhaps you can. I think little can be done till it is stopped.

Dr. CUTTING. I think so; but the Indians should be removed so far from the road that they cannot do it. They are few in number, and it could be easily done. But their habitat should not be changed. Keep them in the same climate.

Dr. MCINTOSH. This is the first time I have had the pleasure of meeting this board. I am unacquainted with the routine of work except as has been indicated by the gentlemen who have preceded me.

The Baptists have had missions among the Indians since 1845. About ten years after the organization the American Missionary Indian Association transferred their work to our care. It was placed under a mission board. Up to the war there were a number of missions among the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Seminoles, and there were schools that were transferred to us by the American Baptist Indian Association among the Pottawatomies. The war broke up our missions. As soon as we got organized these missions were re-established among the Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and within the last eighteen months among the Onondagas. These are all in the Indian Territory. In the Creek mission there are four missionaries; one of them is Mr. Buckner, who has been among them thirty years. Besides him we have Mr. Perryman, a half-breed Indian of fair education, who taught a school of forty pupils. The school has been temporarily abandoned, but the building and property are owned by him, and he expects it to be resumed. It is dependent upon the Indian council. He has been employed during the past year as a missionary among his own people. We have also another native preacher, John McIntosh, as well as Washington Canard.

This people are anxious to obtain schools. There are a number of schools among the Creeks. The Methodists have a school very efficiently conducted. It is a manual-labor school, sustained in part by the council. Perhaps there are several other schools conducted by other denominations. They are solicitous to establish a manual-labor school further south, more removed from the railroad. They are desirous that we should establish a school where fifty boys and fifty girls can be educated. We have been trying to arrange for it. The work among the Creeks has been, as to the acceptance of the Gospel, successful. There are now thirty-two Baptist churches, organized into an association as we have among ourselves. They show their appreciation of the Gospel by their willingness to give their substance for its support. They do this with regard to the missions among the wild tribes. John McIntosh was sent out to preach, and he organized a church and reported these facts to our board. Whereupon, we began to arrange for a mission there. He returned and made a second visit, Mr. Holt accompanying him. They preached to the people through interpreters. The Comanche is the court language of the plains. The tribes all speak it. We have established that mission with Mr. Holt as missionary. We have recently appointed two lady teachers in the government school under the Friends. One of these ladies changed her church and joined ours. She seemed much interested in the condition of these people, having an earnest desire to aid in their civilization, and has devoted herself to labor among the women and children of the tribes accessible from that point. She writes very encouragingly of her work. The board is expending between three and four thousand dollars a year (\$3,600) upon this mission.

Upon the whole the outlook is favorable. We have missions among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and one among the wild tribes. With regard to the transfer of this work from the parties that now control it, I am not prepared to speak. I do not know enough to hazard an opinion. My own impression with regard to this people is that the influence of Christianity is that which is to elevate them above their present condition. Dr. Buckner has referred to a movement to have their land brought into a Territorial government. I do not exactly understand that. I suppose he means that the purpose is to place them under a Territorial government of the United States, and make it open to the white race, with an idea of giving them homesteads in perpetuity. It strikes me that if such an arrangement is made, where land is given them as heads of families some provision should be made by which they can sell it.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill limits it to twenty years.

Dr. MCINTOSH. There is a danger, it strikes me, as it did Dr. Buckner, that is unfavorable to Territorial government. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that I have anything else to say. I have sent our report of the work done last year. I may desire to have something to say when the matter is more open.

The CHAIRMAN. Our Episcopal friends give a large amount of work among the Indians. Their report is in. I do not see any representative of them, however. The American Board of Foreign Missions has not reported, either. The body represented by Mr. Strieby will please report.

Mr. STRIEBY. My report is in the hands of your secretary. I am secretary of the American Missionary Association. In years past we had many stations among the Indians, but to devote much of our time to the freedmen we have withdrawn somewhat, though we still retain a large force among the Indians. By some chance the

appointment of all agents assigned to the Congregationalists is given to us. There are six of these agencies intrusted to our denomination. The reports are favorable. Our labors do not bring us so directly into the religious work. One of the most conspicuous posts is the Odanah, under Dr. Lowrie. But we are led to believe that there is progress in all these directions. There has been much anxiety in regard to agents. We have been able of late to furnish good ones. It is one of our anxieties how to furnish good men, business men with acquaintance with the forms of business, a missionary spirit, &c. It is not so easy a thing to find them.

In regard to two or three agencies there are facts I could give that would be rather interesting. I will speak of one, illustrating the difficulty of prosecuting liquor dealers. One of our agents, who has charge of five reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin, laid before the court at Madison fourteen charges against one seller. He sent his witnesses. The man was brought before the court and was sentenced, and then the grand jury found a bill of indictment against the agent for not prosecuting the liquor dealers among the Indians! I think a good many persons find just that difficulty. The great want among the civilized people is to find evidence to convict liquor dealers. But in these wild countries it is doubly difficult, and I have wondered how there could be found Indians who would testify in court in regard to it.

In regard to the transfer to the War Department I think our board are decided that the present policy should be continued. If that should be done, and we have looked forward to it as a sort of crisis, I think our board would take renewed interest in furnishing men to carry on the work. As to lifting up this people it combines all that has been mentioned. They must learn to work, they must acquire arts, be taught educationally, and have the power of the Christian religion, which is a great lifting-up power. And as we find among the negroes of the South, where the difficulty is not to convince them that the Gospel is true but to restrain their excited imaginations, the school is one of the instrumentalities, so we believe that the Gospel work is to be aided by the appliances that can lift man up to civilization.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see Dr. Reid; if there is a representative of his church I should like to hear him.

A DELEGATE. Mr. Reid will be present.

Mr. KINGSLEY. As Dr. Strieby has led to the question, does our secretary know that the question of the transfer would be submitted this week? Is that rumor reliable or not?

Mr. STICKNEY. They have the whole of this month to report.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another body of friends whom we wish to hear of from, Mr. Tatham.

Mr. TATHAM. I hold in my hand the report of Dr. Rhoades. It was made some months ago, but is brought up to the present time. I have examined it myself, and I shall therefore hand it in.

As I understand the present readings, the work of civilization and of schooling has gone forward satisfactorily. In some places interruptions have occurred and other local circumstances. At the Wichita Agency a school-house was burned down and the schooling interrupted. The agricultural work has gone on very satisfactorily. The interest which has been developed by giving to the pupils a share in the productions has proved very successful. At the Cheyenne Agency the schools have a large herd of cattle. They, of course, have the motives which actuate mankind in such work. Upon the whole it is very satisfactory, and confirms all the information we have always had, that these Indians are men like ourselves, differing only by their circumstances. From the beginning of the government to the present time the treaties made with the Indians have been made with a view of giving to the Indians a consideration for the cession of their lands, and one of the most important has been the education of the Indians and civilization to enable them to maintain their farms. That is in nearly all the treaties. Provisions are made for teachers, farmers, blacksmiths, &c. If we look at it a moment we see that is absolutely essential. We take them from their former life and say, "Give us part of your territory and you shall have the rest. We will also teach you how to live." But we have not fulfilled these conditions. It is a disgrace to the white race. I have often wished I had not a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in my veins. This people are poor, but they are men for all that, and when, a few years ago, the peace policy was inaugurated, the great point was to teach them the arts of civilized life. It was proper to teach them religion, but what is the use of faith unless a man can live? I have here a report, in the report of 1875, of the condition when we had charge of that portion called the Central Superintendency. I will call your attention to a few items to show the improvements. The increase in all the departments has been tenfold. Where one bushel of corn was raised in 1869, ten are raised now; cattle in like proportion. In the matter of schools, there were 105 pupils then, out of sixteen or eighteen thousand Indians. Now there are a thousand. I don't say I am satisfied with that. We ought to have done more. But it shows the point I wish to call attention to. They raise many cattle now, where formerly they raised none at all. These statistics will be published in the regular report.

The necessities of life presuppose the right to hold property, both land and the products of labor. They cannot be held without law. I am satisfied that unless we can extend to these Indians the rights and privileges as well as the responsibilities of law, all the attempts to civilize them will be lost. The idea of transferring these people to the War Department raises the inquiry, what can you expect from the Army in regard to such matters. They know nothing about civil law. The idea of military men is simply obedience to authority. The Army is the right arm of the government. The right arm and clenched fist are dangerous things to use. In all the Indian war that have occurred, the cause has been some arbitrary order. Now, if this matter is put into the hands of the military, what can we expect? You may convince an officer that his orders are all wrong, but he will say that he must act in spite of himself. If you take away the commissariat of the Army, they could not support themselves. Yet it is the commissariat that is so necessary for the Indians and everybody else. I appreciate proper instructions in the Christian faith, but, if we do not pay attention to the arts by which a man can live, the people will get tired of that kind of administration, and our occupation will be gone. The necessity that some simple laws should be instituted is just as important. I have a draft of a law suggested to Congress at the last session. I think it is a suitable time to have the attention of this body drawn to it.

Mr. SHIPPEN. It gives me great pleasure to meet you and express our interest in this work, and our desire to co-operate with you all in brotherly love; feeling that the policy of President Grant is a good one, and that we are a part of the grand army of workers in this work. We must accept the old geographical classification of Indians into civilized, semi-civilized, and barbarous.

We cannot give as good a report of progress as some who have the opportunity to work among the more civilized Indians, and who have a more favorable territory to work in. We have disadvantages and obstacles to contend with; among the Utes, for instance, who are a loyal people, just, honest, and humane. When one of our agents heard an expression of wonder that he could leave his wife among them, he said: "I'd rather leave her among the Utes than among the white people."

One disadvantage we have in the high latitude of Colorado. One of our agencies was 9,000 feet high, where frosts prevented raising of crops. It has now been removed to a more favorable place, though the ground is still rather sterile. Our agents report that with some expense for irrigation they could do better. In moving one of the agencies the government did not allow as much as was required, and hence the buildings are unfavorable. Another consequence of this is that the Indians are sent off on their hunting expeditions. They are thus rather inaccessible to our agents. But under this disadvantage we have tried to do our best. We recognize the gospel as the central inspiration of all the rest, and remembering that the work of our Lord was to feed the hungry and the sick, we recognize industry and schools and the arts of civilized life as comprehended in a true Christian civilization. I can only say that I hardly agree with the sentiments of the last speaker. I believe in giving Indians the power to vote as fast as they come to the right preparation for it. Then I believe in a land tenure wherever they can cultivate and are willing to do it. Our agents say that getting a family into a house and clothes is a great step. Not the mere dress itself, but it is significant of the civilization which it only suggests. I think, friends, that we ought to rally the Christian sentiment of America in favor of the work as it is now going on as against the military power. When I talk with officers I see they have a case to make out. They claim that your civilians have not power to enforce authority; that the military power is strong against all intruders. The civilian cannot arrest a man who is selling drinks, for instance. They say that an officer holding his office for life has a sense of honor that makes him a more honest agent. But I do agree with the last brother in saying that the military arm represents a fist to strike, and that the true treatment should be the open hand of brotherly love. When we see the relation of the people to the Indians I feel the same deep feeling of disgrace. The Christian sentiment of the country ought to be rallied to more faith. When I go to the Capitol and find men who have so little faith in this world, it is discouraging. A leading Senator from the West said, "O, the Indians are always reporting great progress; but where are they? Worse to-day than ever." And when that sentiment exists among our leading officers, I think we ought to do more and rally public faith in this work.

The CHAIRMAN. I call attention of the friends to an exhibition lately given of the treatment of the Indians by the military. The Cheyennes were given to the care of the Army. When it was announced that they refused to go to the Indian Territory the military tried to starve them into giving up. They resolved to go back to their own friends rather than starve. They leaped out the windows and escaped; the military pursued them, and forty were killed. These people were defenseless and were shot in cold blood.

Mr. STICKNEY. What about the statement that they were armed?

The CHAIRMAN. I don't think they were.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. They had a few pistols.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how they could get them.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. They had them concealed about their persons.

A DELEGATE. I recollect in Arizona an arrest was ordered once, and the military officer went down and shot fifty men for the sake of arresting one; and so you will find all the way through. Yet this is the kind of civilization the military would make.

Mr. KINGSLEY. While these secretaries are giving us their ideas on the management of Indian affairs, I want to say a word as to the result of my observation in a visit with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in October through the Indian Territory; that an essential line of effort looking toward civilization and improvement, and one that has been overlooked, is that of educating the women. I don't know how civilized we should be if we went every night to a barbarous home; and when I saw the Modocs engaged with eminent success, and to an extent that is highly commendable, in the arts of civilized life in the mission, and yet drove around among their cabins and saw their women barefooted, in filthy rags, and found them in squalor, without the habits of civilization inside their cabins, I was more impressed with the necessity of training these women in the habits of civilized domestic life.

Mr. STRIEBY. I would like to add the experience we are having at Hampton. My slight acquaintance with this case is that it is going on with great success. The last lot brought on included about twenty females.

Mr. ROBERTS. I would like to say in this connection that one of the earliest views held in regard to this matter was that the females should be educated. They need a good woman teacher to teach them in their cabins. We have succeeded so far as to obtain propositions for matrons in several reservations. Women have had as much to do with the civilization of the Indians as any other instrumentality that can be thrown among them.

Dr. CUTTING. I would like to say that in addition to the ten missionaries employed by our society, the ladies have already undertaken a work for the Christianizing of Indian homes. They have appointed two or three missionaries for the Territory, whose business is to do missionary work among the women and children, with the conviction that you cannot raise a people to civilization unless you elevate their homes.

Mr. JANNEY. I would like to make a remark or two. If we can elevate the women, all the rest will follow in due time. Among the means of our society we see the employment of matrons; their peculiar adaptation to this work has been overlooked. An enlightened and good woman will show an interest in the women and soon gain their confidence. She will instruct them in the care of children and of the house, and will find many opportunities to impart Christian knowledge. This has been one of our efforts in this cause in every tribe, to have women of this character go among the women and endeavor to elevate them.

General FISK. Dr. Reid was directed to be here, but he may not arrive. I can say generally that our people are greatly encouraged by the progress of civilization among the tribes to which we send agents, notwithstanding the difficulties that oppose us. We have fifteen agencies under our charge, and we have succeeded in placing good men in them all. Some of them are superior men. Father Wilbur is well known to you all, and Mr. Young, among the Blackfeet, is developing splendidly. Where the military are near at hand, we do not do so well. (A voice: Pretty good from a general.) There is no soldiery near Father Wilbur, anywhere. He is doing a good work in elevating the Indians, in teaching them the arts of industry, in educating them, preaching to them, and establishing schools. The Yakama reservation is a great university, where they are taught everything, and they are constantly graduating young men into the ministry. Taking it on the whole, our people are greatly encouraged, and will do more if the policy can be settled. Our board and all our people are a unit against the transfer.

Mr. Chairman, the Southern people have been doing a good work for a long time, and Col. Pleasant Porter will give us a few words on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. I shall be glad to hear him.

Colonel PORTER. I can say that the Methodist Church has established one large mission school. They have eighty boys there. This has been in operation twenty-nine years. The greater number of these children have proved to be useful men and women in our country. The Methodist Church in the Creek country has a membership of 1,800. In the Choctaw country they have a large membership, and also in the Chickasaw country. I would like to speak of the transfer, being well acquainted with the Indian sentiment on that subject. The five tribes of the Indian Territory, without any exception, to a unit are opposed to the transfer to the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. These tribes all hold their land in fee?

Colonel PORTER. Yes, sir; the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles. The transfer would not so much affect them directly, but they see that it

would be disastrous to the less civilized tribes to be placed under the military. It would also affect them, because the consequences are that where Indians have been placed under officers and soldiers it has almost always terminated in war and removals of Indians. Now it has been stated very often that the strong arm of the military can remove the intruder, &c. That has never been the case where they have been placed in charge of Indians. On the other hand, when intruders came in, if the Army did anything it was to fight the Indians and protect the intruders. Again, the particular reason why the five civilized tribes are opposed to the transfer is this: their experience while under the War Department is very painful for them to reflect upon. They lost their country east of the Mississippi. They were taken in chains by the military to the country where they now are. About one-third died on the road from their old homes to the new ones in the West. All of our old persons are bitter against it, and they have embittered all the young people. Among the Creeks there was a military post, Fort Gibson. It demoralized all that section of the country and affected the progress of those Indians so badly that the Cherokees requested the removal of the military. There was more murder, horse-racing, &c., in that section of the Indian Territory than in any other, but it has now become one of the best parts of the Territory. So far as the Creek people are concerned, I may speak with more authority, because the Creek council considered this question and passed a resolution strongly opposing it, and requested me to present it here to the government. If any of you could have been present and heard our old men talk, you would have felt that they were right. They say conclusively that the effect of the military in the Indian country always degrades them beneath what they are in their most barbarous state.

Mr. KINGSLEY. How many are there in these nations?

Colonel PORTER. About fifty thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a telegram from Dr. Clark asking me to represent him on this occasion. I am not ready to report for the American Board, but I will say that their missions are on the Missouri River. They are doing a good work, especially at Santee, where they have a school for young men, and one for females, where they are training teachers. There are some fifty or seventy-five thousand Indians speaking the Sioux language.

Before we adjourn for lunch perhaps the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs will say something.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. I have very little to say at present. I would like to talk with you all for an hour or two in a quiet way. I intended to bring with me a bill that we have prepared with great care, to give the Indians a title in severalty to their lands. Under this bill every Indian can take up lands, inalienable for twenty-five years, not liable to taxation. Our Indians are seeking to obtain land in sufficient quantity which they can call their own. They are anxious to go on and improve the land; but as their present title is good only for a day, they are paralyzed. They do not care to plant and have another gather the fruit. They want to bring up their children in industry, and to teach them to work; they are anxious to work. In case influence can be exerted upon Congress to get a permanent land-title for the Indians, and to consolidate them on reservations, the problem of Indian civilization can be solved.

As to the work done by the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, it is very remarkable. Last year the Cheyennes and Arapahoes began hauling their supplies to their reservation. They were paid for this transportation over a distance of 165 miles, and out of their pay they bought wagons, harnesses, &c. This year, unfortunately, by a mistake of the clerk in New York, the goods were marked wrongly. The Indians were at the terminus of the railroad with their wagons, and were greatly disappointed because the contractor would not deliver the goods, and went off in high dudgeon at the white man's trickery, as they considered it. After the Sioux had removed, we advertised in the usual way for transportation, but all the bids received were too high. One dollar for 100 miles is ample compensation. While I was visiting their agencies with the Sioux commission, I asked the chiefs whether they would do the work for themselves. They said they would; so we determined to purchase wagons and harness and to engage the Indians to do their own transporting with their ponies. About the time the wagons were ready to be delivered, men interested in transportation sent up and down the river and fired the grass. Thus 60 miles north and south and 40 miles east and west was thoroughly burned over. Under the circumstances, we had to do as best we could. We had a considerable supply of corn, and gave the Indians enough to take them over the burned district. They began their hauling, and have done it as well as any other men could do it. The Spotted Tail Indians have transported all their goods with their own Indian ponies. After beginning to transport for ourselves we received offers of a few ox-teams at \$1 for 100 miles. The Spotted Tail Indians, this year—there being no bridges—have had to go by way of Fort Randall, which made the distance 100 miles. The Red Cloud transportation outfit has made two trips from the Missouri River (182 miles), and they have performed the work very well. The Indian will carry his bill of lading sacredly, get his receipt, and get his pay, and do it

honestly. The goods are faithfully delivered, and the Indians are entirely trustworthy. It became a question whether we could supply them with a sufficient quantity of food this winter by depending only on Indian teams for transportation. In order to do so, we opened a depot of supplies at Sidney. The Red Cloud Indians came down with their men and ponies, and 50 wagons were loaded up in three hours, and the train went off in fine style. It is 170 miles from Sidney to the Pine Ridge agency. These Indians break their horses in a short time. We give them shoes, harnesses, &c., and they are carrying their goods successfully; and from this time forward we shall not need any white men to carry any of their supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask the Commissioner to invite Joseph, chief of the Nez Percés, to meet us here.

Mr. TATHAM. I am much interested in what the Commissioner has said. Something like that was done in Arizona. The Indians there engaged to cut hay and supply the post. In order to prevent them from doing this they were massacred. I hope the Commissioner will look out for this danger.

Dr. CUTTING. I would like to know whether, in the legislation in preparation, there is any provision for schools?

The COMMISSIONER. We have an increased appropriation this year.

Dr. CUTTING. Now, the impossibility of schools among the Indians, like those in the States, is one that has been brought up before. It is urged that the United States ought to make provision for the education of children. It seems to me that it would be a great step in the right direction. I doubt the expediency of putting school funds under the care of people not used to the work. It should be under the care of the United States. I should be glad to see that incorporated in the bill.

Dr. LOWRIE. This was brought before the President last year. Gentlemen present will remember that Mr. Hayes took a deep interest in the matter, and at the close of the interview suggested that the Indian board should prepare a bill and lay it before Congress, taking sufficient time to elaborate it fully. I was much impressed by the interest he showed. The practical shape in which he put the matter seemed to strike everybody. I talked with one or two of this board, who were much in favor of it. I have been watching for it, but have not seen a word of it. Has this been attended to?

The CHAIRMAN. There was a bill prepared.

Dr. LOWRIE. I am afraid that this point has been overlooked. I can account for it by the fact that we have all been interested in the question of the transfer. But we should not leave it undone.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill was drawn, and is the bill to which the Commissioner just referred; but nothing has been done.

Mr. ROBERTS. In relation to this bill, it has been under consideration by this board for the last year, pretty nearly. We have worked a good deal in the case, but failed to get anything definite before Congress. So far as I am concerned it is one of the most important steps for the friends of the Indians to take at this time, as to getting them fixed and settled in regard to their titles. And I ask that this meeting adjourn to a time when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall present a draft of the bill and give his views in regard to it before this association, and that if possible we may get a bill that can be supported in unity by this whole body. This is important, and it appears to me that nothing but a united effort can get a bill before Congress. It is a step in the direction of civilization, and even if it goes out of our hands it is all-important to the Indian, at least. I therefore move that this meeting adjourn, and meet this evening at some point for the purpose of discussing that bill and for taking some action upon it, that we may get a bill that we may be united upon.

Dr. CUTTING. Pardon me for speaking again so soon; but the bill was to extend law over the Indians and provide them with courts. I had the President's assent to this idea; that if distances were too great to bring the Indians to courts, we could take the courts to them.

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble has been that the courts have been used to vex the Indians.

Dr. CUTTING. Well, I suppose the United States has jurisdiction over the reservations. But I can see no reason why officers should not be appointed that could go and hold courts on all the reservations. We talked about this a good deal last year, and it was considered as an important element.

Mr. KINGSLEY. I rise to the defense of the Board of Indian Commissioners. They are said to hold people to their responsibilities. I have been assuring my friends that the board was pressing for three things. First, law; second, the right to hold property; and, third, the common-school system to be adopted by the government, and made applicable, so far as possible, to all its wards. Our board last year were expected to take action upon it. I want to defend the board, and narrow down the responsibility where it belongs. The board appointed a sub-committee on legislation to look after these things, so that the board did its duty.

The CHAIRMAN. I should like to call the attention of the Commissioner to his report where he mentions the Indian police.

The COMMISSIONER. In regard to the Indian police, I placed their pay at a very low sum in order to secure legislation by Congress. The committee looked upon it as an experiment. This year I showed them that it had worked very well since its organization in July last. The House committee struck out \$30,000 of the \$60,000 I asked for, but I had it restored in the Senate, and I am sure we shall get it.

Now, as to their efficiency, we find that the report from all quarters is that the Indians take hold of the work readily. At White Earth they have a fine police force, and also at twenty-two other agencies. Even at the low wages, \$5 per month, we find we can get a good force.

When the Cheyenne outbreak was threatened, on the 5th of September, Agent Miles informed the military officer that there was danger of an outbreak. The military then sent two companies to watch the Indians; but they encamped four miles off. The troops had with them eight policemen of the Cheyenne force. On the 9th of September the commander went to sleep, and the Cheyennes broke out and went off. Two of our policemen were watching them, however, and saw when they broke out, and immediately notified the agent. Agent Miles sent word to Fort Reno, and the fort sent word to Captain Rendlebrook. By that roundabout way nine hours were lost. However, he started in pursuit. At the close of the third day he came in sight of the Indians. They were running through a cañon. He ran on at the top of his speed, following the Indians, who appeared to be mostly women and children. He had two policemen with him, having sent back the others. These men told him that the Indians were in ambuscade, and that if he followed them he would be cut to pieces, but that if he would turn to the left the Indians would all come out. Rendlebrook thought the advice was good, and went to the left, and the Indians all came out. He lost four or five soldiers and retreated; but he came within an inch of meeting with Custer's fate. One of the policemen who gave the information was shot. Now this shows the value of an Indian police. These policemen were Cheyennes, as well as the Indians whom they pursued.

Mr. STICKNEY. As I have the honor to be one of the committee on legislation, I will explain. We went to Congress with a bill several times. The records show that the bill had reference to education, law, and allotment of lands. The committee thought they would try one at a time, and took up the entering of lands. After a long time the bill was reported and referred. I went to see the committee more than once. Congress soon adjourned, and there has been no time in the present session to bring it up. What is of first importance is, that the gentlemen here who have personal influence should go and visit members of Congress and impress upon them the importance of giving some attention to the subject.

Mr. TATHAM. The effort which is referred to seems to have resulted in nothing. There are yet about six weeks of this session. It is likely all our Indian work would be put off, and yet if these three points are not to be accomplished we had better disband. They are absolutely essential to the success of our work. This body ought to act in some way, and exhaust our abilities in this attempt. We may just as well throw our money away if it is not done.

Mr. STICKNEY. There is a bill that has been reported in either house, and it is, as an amendment to that bill that it is proposed to add the bill prepared by the Commissioner. It has been proposed to agree upon the treatment of it and urge its passage.

Dr. CUTTING. If it were not the rule to make a man chairman because he proposes a bill, I should move to have this reported upon this evening. We should take some measures to give to the country a comprehensive policy that should embrace these points. I do not suppose between now and the evening anything could be done in the way of a statement of a comprehensive policy that should introduce these things; but if a committee were appointed now they might report on the subject in the evening.

Mr. STRIEBY. It seems to me that the question is to avert the transfer, and that if we should attempt now to push this matter we should only defeat all. We should do what can be done for securing this policy.

Dr. LOWRIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a suggestion about the time of meeting. Our experience of meeting in the evening in the past has been unfortunate. We come together fatigued, and are not as clear as we are in the morning. I think it would be better to adjourn this conference to meet to-morrow morning, and let us take these points up. As to Dr. Strieby's suggestion, I am in doubt whether it is wise. If our men in Congress see that there is a resolute body of men all over the country who are determined to have what is right, it may go very far toward shaping this question of the transfer. I feel now, and I have felt for some time, that we may have made a mistake in thinking so much of the transfer and in not thinking so much of all these vital questions. I think the bureau had better be made a department. The reputation of the country is more seriously affected by the management of the Indians than by anything else. I don't know as I should make any change in the *personnel* of the bureau. I think I see some mistakes, to be sure. But the point is, is it best for us to meet in the evening or wait till to-morrow?

Dr. CUTTING. What I am after is what Dr. Lowrie expressed. There should be a representation of something which the religious people wish to bring up in behalf

of the Indians, and to have that necessary legislation about it to set forth before the public, that they may see that we are in earnest about it and know the elements which the problem involves. If I could say to-morrow morning, for an expression of the gentlemen here present in regard to these things, I should feel that we had made a great advance. This company would be far more respected and would carry far greater weight if they would give the country a thorough Indian policy containing all these points. I move the appointment of a committee to report upon this at the next meeting.

Mr. KINGSLEY. It has occurred to me that it would be a great help to have a committee of this kind to bring in a concise, well-matured statement of the case. But we should have the committees of the House and Senate with us. Then I wish to say that it strikes me that if our legislators and the country see that we have in these three simple points something to attain, we shall enlist a good deal of help on the transfer.

Mr. ROBERTS. I am afraid we are undertaking so wide a field that we will defeat all purposes. I agree in the desire for just laws and schools, but as we have one matter now before us in relation to land titles, I think that if any action is taken it should relate to this bill. It will be an entering wedge for our work, and it will be easier hereafter to get law and attention to matters of government, after we have once obtained the Indians' rights on their own reservations. I would make no objections to the appointment of a committee for representing our views to the world at large. But I want that they should take immediate action. I therefore hope that we may appoint a committee and adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN. The suggestion is that we appeal to the public, as I understand it.

Mr. KENDALL. Mr. Chairman, the more we ask, the more we shall get. If we narrow it we may lose all.

Mr. TATHAM. What will be the result of this? You must go to the full extent. The land will be of no use unless you get education and law by which the Indian can secure the fruits of the land.

Mr. MACCAULEY. I am heart and soul in favor of the present policy, but I think that if the transfer is to be avoided the present board must show decided reasons for not transferring it. I very much fear that unless such reasons are shown such transfer will be made. If men go to the country and say that under the peace policy we are determined to do these things, the thing is clear. If the Indians are to have civil law, the people see the way out of the difficulty.

Dr. Lowrie, Dr. Cutting, Dr. Strieby, Mr. Janney, and Mr. Tatham, were then elected to serve on the committee for drawing up the resolutions.

General Fisk moved to adjourn till 7.30 p. m., to meet at the Interior Department. His motion was carried.

THE EVENING SESSION

took place at the room of the assistant attorney-general of the Interior Department. There were present, in addition to those present at the morning session, a delegation of Utes in charge of Agent Kelley, and Colonel Adair, of the Indian Territory, and others. The chairman called the meeting to order at 7.50. He stated the object of the meeting, and asked Col. A. B. Meacham to say a few words to the company, until the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs should arrive.

Colonel Meacham spoke as follows:

"I hold myself in readiness at all times to speak for the Indian. I do not claim to know more than other men, but what I know is from practical experience. I am in earnest, and I have made the discovery that I cannot spread over much ground. I must fix on one point. I am giving all my ability to this Indian question in my paper and otherwise, in the very best brains God gives me. My paper has but one object and theme: the dissemination of information on the Indian question. (For fear I forget it, you must notify me when my time is up. My trouble is to know when to shut off.) The Council Fire needs assistance. We have circulated twice as many as we have had pay for. We are doing a great deal of good. The subscription price is \$1, for a paper of sixteen pages, no advertisements, on one theme, on one point, viz, justice as a solution of this great Indian problem. We need the subscriptions but we have not asked for donations of money. Some good friends have sent us some, but we need subscriptions; I want names and dollars enough to keep my brains from being worried.

"Upon this Indian question, let me say, that the more I give my time to it, and think about it, and exchange views about it with other men, the more the question grows in importance. I am fully persuaded that we are on the eve of a great change in Indian affairs. Agitation is a great lever to move the whole work. I am persuaded, from observation, that the men who are at the head of Indian affairs are earnestly working to improve the service. The machinery of the service, and I speak from observation, is better systematized than ever before, and I believe that if this question can be settled for the bureau to stay where it is, but one year hence will find this system vastly improved and in better condition than ever. I do not believe the trans-

fer will be made. There have been threatenings. But withal I cannot forget and I cannot fail to believe that there is a hidden power that will control this affair. I do not know how many little pebbles it swung upon last spring. But had any one of several little things been wanting the transfer would have been made. Now, I think we were in great danger ten days ago. The danger was that America would go back in civilization. But the danger has lessened, and it was done one cold night at eleven o'clock at Fort Robinson, in Nebraska. You never will convince the people that it was not a deliberately planned scheme for the destruction of those people. The American press, thank God, has at last broken its fetters, and has dared to denounce that act. I do not know that it was planned, but I will show it by one single thing. I tried to leave my bitterness in the lava bed, but while lying there, helpless and blind, a man came to me and said, 'There is the prettiest little game planned for to-night. They have a Modoc prisoner. They are fixing to let him escape, but they don't mean to let him get away.' That man is still living. The guards, I say, were properly placed, and everything was in readiness. My nurse was trying to keep me awake to 'see the fun.' The soldiers were placed at different distances and the sentinel at the gate slept, or pretended to sleep. A distinguished visitor is just coming in, and I wait for a moment."

(Here Joseph, chief of the Nez Percés, and his friend, Yellow Bull, entered the room with their interpreter, Chapman.)

"But I want to finish the story," resumed Colonel Meacham. "The guard slept, and the Modoc prisoner hearing the snoring of the sentry, arose; he listened; the thought of liberty—one moment of hesitation, he places his hands upon the wall, and was free. He escaped without harm, in spite of the shower of bullets that flashed after him. I can tell you the names of the witnesses. Not a musket-ball touched him.

"That Fort Robinson affair was unfortunate; starving men to surrender, and then allowing seventy of them to escape, and then opening upon them with the cavalry. I hope the nation will hear of few such dark crimes. These things will move the people's hearts. If one man can go from the Indian race with his tongue afire to move the people, then these things will do it. But let us know that the red man shall have justice; that he is no wild beast. There sit eight men [pointing to the Indians] and they are denounced as 'bucks.' There they are; wild men, so called; denounced as 'good men under ground;' no better men than those who fled from Camp Robinson; men to be trusted with your life, but who, if driven to madness, till patience is lost, there are no eight men a match for them in the mountains."

The CHAIRMAN. I want to introduce Joseph and Yellow Bull. I visited the Nez Percés last year. When I left, this chief was in tears because he could not stay where his father had lived and died, which land he had never surrendered. We would have let him stay if we could, but we tried to urge him to go on to the reservation where the President could protect him. The country where he was, was out of the reservation-lines; nine-tenths of it had been ceded by a majority of the headmen and chiefs, but the remaining one-tenth did not honor the treaty. Joseph wanted to stay and live where he had always been. I wish he had come on to the reservation, it would have saved his brother who was slain in the war; but I hope we will have no further strife with the Nez Percés. That was the first; they had always been loyal.

Mr. TATHAM. I hope Joseph will meet an audience in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Joseph has great power of leadership, and I have seldom been more impressed than by some words of his. I hope he will speak to us through the interpreter.

Mr. KINGSLEY. I want to say to the friends present that the Commissioner and I traveled with Joseph and one of his chiefs 200 miles in a wagon, and he ate at the same table and was entertained with us, and there was in all his behavior the utmost propriety and dignity. He would not have done any dishonor to any of our parlors.

Chief JOSEPH. All of you gentlemen that are collected here, I will express myself to you. I understand that I am to speak in a day or two from now, and then I intend to express myself thoroughly, and then you will learn what I have in my heart. Since I was large enough to understand anything I have tried to learn the ways and the hearts of the people I have met, and I think that God gave me a heart and brains to understand the world. I have not a deceitful heart. I have met many of the representatives of the government. My friend standing by my side understands me; he knows my heart's workings from my boyhood; so does Colonel Meacham. I once talked with him, and tried to impress upon him the necessity of keeping my country. I was small then; I was inexperienced, but I tried to express as well as I could what I wanted. I could not see then as far as I can to-day, but still I had pretty nearly the same ideas. I am a wiser man to-day than I was then, but I think I have the same right to my country that I had then. I am growing both in body and experience every day. It is the same with all of you gentlemen here to-night. The more you see and the further you travel, the greater experience you have. I see from your

presence here that you are inclined to do good to all people and classes. My heart is growing in that direction and I hope it will always remain so. I will express my views to you that you may hear and understand them. I do not want to do anything that would not be good in the right way. I am very thankful to meet you here to-night, all of you gentlemen. That is all I have to say.

Colonel PORTER introduced himself to Joseph, and said he was glad to hear that he was so merciful a warrior.

The CHAIRMAN. It may interest the company to know that he is called Young Joseph. His father was Joseph before him. He was christened by that English name in a church. When that treaty to which I alluded was made by Governor Stephens, Joseph's father tore up his testament and said that if that was white man's religion he did not wish any more of it. We have present some of the Ute Indians from Colorado. If their interpreter is here, we should like to hear from them.

Mr. TATHAM thought they had better go on with the business of the meeting.

Dr. CUTTING then read the following report of the committee appointed in the morning:

"Members of several religious associations of the United States which are engaged by missionaries and teachers in promoting the civilization of the Indians being invited, in consideration of their official position, to a consultation with the Board of Indian Commissioners in the city of Washington, January 15, 1879, take the occasion to reaffirm their common convictions on several points deemed by them important to the progress of that civilization.

"1. It is our conviction that the care of the Indians should remain in the Department of the Interior, or be lodged with a civil department created for the purpose.

"Some of the religious associations with which we are connected have been engaged in the work of Indian civilization for more than half a century; and all, whether engaged in that work for a long or short period, have had occasion to consider the question of Indian administration in all its manifold forms and bearings. On the basis of such practical knowledge and experience, the members of those bodies here assembled reaffirm it is their judgment and belief that a civil department of the government, sustained by the moral and religious sentiment of the people, constitutes the true and proper agency under whose care this great work of humanity should be performed.

"2. In respect to lands not already held in fee by tribes, bands, or individuals, it is our conviction that legislation for the allotment of lands in severalty and in fee to Indians sufficiently advanced in knowledge and industry, under proper temporary safeguards against alienation, and with proper provisions securing the rights and interests of neighboring whites, is indispensable to the progress of civilization.

"The Indian is a man, and to make him industrious he must have and enjoy the rewards of his industry. He can never have home or property without the essential right here solicited. This measure urged by the Board of Indian Commissioners, and by the present and previous Commissioners of Indian Affairs, in the years 1868, 1876, 1877, and 1878, seems to us fundamental in the solution of the Indian problem, and is respectfully urged upon the consideration of the President and the Congress.

"3. It is our conviction that Indians not by treaty or otherwise already placed under the administration of laws adapted to their condition should be brought under responsibility to law and be placed under the shield of law, as other men are, and that for this purpose courts should be instituted on the reservations, or be brought to them at stated periods, for the protection of Indians in their rights, and for the punishment of their crimes.

"No experiment has ever been tried of educating men without law, nor is any such measure likely to attain success while human nature remains as it is. The absence of law and of courts of law is a felt evil of such magnitude as to call for the early attention of the government.

"4. It is our conviction that a common-school system for the education of Indian children and youth, adjusted to the necessities of the Indians as they are, and in which instruction in English shall be indispensable, is an immediate necessity, and is likewise fundamental in the civilizing processes. The States and Territories furnish common schools to children and youth under their jurisdiction. The United States have reserved jurisdiction over reservations and the population there residing. Why, then, should not the United States perform here the duty which in their own sphere is undertaken by the States and Territories? Such a system inaugurated and sustained, it is believed, would in a few years accomplish essential changes in Indian character and habits, and set forward greatly the whole work of Indian civilization.

"It is unquestionable that the Christian sentiment of the people of the United States turns strongly toward the Christianization and elevation of the Indian population. There are elements of civilization which the government only can provide. It alone can give title to lands; it alone can spread over these people the authority and the benefits of law; it alone can provide for them an adequate system of common schools.

"These things done by the government, with fidelity to treaty stipulations, with reasonable present supplies of provisions, clothing, and agricultural implements, the

day of wardship and dependence will pass away, and the problem of the destiny of these people will have been remitted to the operation of the natural laws of society. Once placed in a condition to take care of themselves, they will be left to do this under the same conditions as other men, and will stand or fall on their own responsibility.

"Already, by processes now in operation, a large portion of the Indian population is advanced to a condition of self-support. Ten years ago there were tribes dependent on the government for large appropriations which now require nothing. With ownership of lands, with the authority and protection of law, and with education provided by the government, the religious sentiment of the country, through the various missionary organizations, will give them Christianity, and so supply the moral basis without which their elevation is impossible.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the conference, and by its order committed to the Board of Indian Commissioners.

"Washington, January 15, 1879.

"SEWALL S. CUTTING,

"M. E. STRIEBY,

"JOHN C. LOWRIE,

"BENJ. TATHAM,

"SAML. L. JANNEY,

"Committee."

Dr. CUTTING. Mr. Chairman, when I was on my feet this morning alluding to these topics, I had in my mind vaguely the idea that I had seen these questions discussed before. I afterward remembered that it was in a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and I have here only put into form for a statement by the committee considerations which, if it please this body to adopt, they may possibly desire to improve upon for publication.

Mr. TATHAM. I wish to say that in drawing up this document it was thought best to make no allusion to the Army, except by showing that the Interior Department is essential to the work. That is the idea of the committee. I am not quite unanimous with myself on the subject. What disposition is to be made of this report?

Mr. KINGSLEY. That will be as the committee wish. I hope it may go out with all the indorsement and emphasis that this meeting can give. There are some things not in it that I could put in, but I think it is to the point. I believe that we do more by magnifying our own office than in throwing dust at the other department.

Colonel ADAIR. I was not invited to come here, but I understand that the invitation was general, and I knew I should be among my friends here. I was one of the first men who agitated this peace policy. I want to ask whether this is designed to affect the Indians of the Indian Territory. My reason is this: Myself and Colonel Porter have been delegated here from the Indian Territory to look after the interests of our people, and they will be my pledge for having thus asked the question that I have. With regard to the Indians of the Indian Territory, the civilized tribes, the manner of portioning, surveying, and allotting their land is prescribed by treaty stipulation. The treaty made in 1866 with the Cherokees provides that, whenever the council requests, the government will survey and allot our lands. I believe the treaties with the Creeks and Seminoles are silent on the subject, that being left to previous treaties. The land belongs to them and they have patents for it; and I would like to know whether the provisions in that report will apply to our people. With regard to the first proposition of a transfer, our people generally are opposed to it. We have been fighting it two or three years with all our power. We coincide with that part of the report. But if the second proposition is to apply to our people, we shall interpose an objection and ask that our treaties be carried out. With the balance of the report we coincide; and if this body is to adopt a series of resolutions, we hope you will keep to our treaty stipulations. We do not want to be compelled, in carrying out our treaties, to surrender anything that has been given us by compact. With regard to the latter part, I would say this: That part is well enough, if you mean the law regulating intercourse with the Indians. We protest against a change of government over us. We wish to retain our tribal government. We have a written government like yours.

The CHAIRMAN. The board understand the land belonging to the five tribes is theirs.

Dr. CUTTING. The report was not intended to apply to cases where provision is made by treaty. In that case it is already settled.

Colonel ADAIR. That is the design of the paper, but it should be so expressed.

Mr. TATHAM. It is specified.

Mr. SHIPPEN. Should we not hear the honorable Commissioner before we act upon this paper? While I agree heartily with the purport of the report, particularly the first and last parts in regard to the matter of land, it seems to me questionable whether we should go into detail on so important a point as that does. That is a subject rather new to myself, and I should want some more information before committing myself. As I understand it, the report was that lands should be granted to Indians individually and they prevented from sequestrating. Might not that be a serious embarrassment?

Dr. CUTTING. I think that if one had read the report of the Secretary on that subject, he would be likely to be satisfied that experience has demonstrated that the Indians need protection of that character.

The CHAIRMAN. The first thing is to give them to him.

Colonel ADAIR. The Secretary's report is a very able one. We have a system of lands which has shown itself to be very good. We cannot sell out our lands. We are in patriotism a unit. We have tried the individualizing of lands, and so have other tribes, and it has been a failure. We put a safeguard in the treaty, in which the government had to tell us that they would not sectionize our lands till we got ready to do it. I know you all want to keep our treaties, and I only make this remark to call your attention to the treaty. You may read the Commissioner's report of last year, and you will find an assertion that our Indians have made more progress in one hundred years than the Britons did in five hundred years. That's a fact.

Colonel MEACHAM. Might I say one word? If we make this point emphatic, to reiterate again what the Secretary said, we shall have the right solution of the Indian question. I understand the position of our friends in the Indian Territory. Till they have their lands allotted in severalty there is no peace for them, and there never will be. The most essential thing in the enunciation of the principles of this subject is a strict fulfillment to the letter of the treaties on these subjects. There is scarcely a treaty that does not provide for it. It is so in Oregon, and yet to-day the Umatilla Indian is in a worse condition than any other. They have no peace for their beautiful land given them with no titles in severalty. The principle of giving the Indian a home by himself is the right one. Till the Indian has a home he can call his, there will be no settlement of the Indian question. If you give him a home without restricting him, five years will strike out half of them, and in twenty years less than 10 per cent. will be holding their lands.

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble is that the reservations are simply lands set apart by proclamation of the President. Congress can at any time attach the whole reservation.

Mr. TATHAM. We had better not take up that subject, but go on with the regular business.

Colonel ADAIR. I feel a deep interest in our people. Our friend made a remark just now that our reservations—

Dr. CUTTING. That does not apply to land held in fee.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. The remarks made by Colonel Adair I am glad to hear. In the first place, the civilized Indians we are not anxious about. It is those who are struggling up from below. The civilized Indians have their territory in fee. If the United States wants any part of it, they must buy it of them. In regard to law for the Indian reservations, the treaties of the five civilized tribes give them courts of law, and of course where we have courts there must be law. It does not interfere with their local affairs. I understand that there is no objection by the Indians to the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory. We do desire to establish law on all the reservations outside of the civilized Indians, for the reason that at the present time they have no law. They have to redress their wrongs with their own hands, and of necessity there is no appeal except to the rifle. We want for the Indians who are struggling toward freedom better help than the Cherokees and Creeks and Chickasaws had. We want to make it easier for Indians to be civilized. All over the country there are Indian reservations set apart by treaty and executive order. We want on all these reservations to have a uniform law. It is a difficult thing to form. Good lawyers have given it up as impracticable. There are still other gentlemen who are trying to formulate a code to present to Congress for its adoption, and I trust such a code may be formulated as shall answer every practical purpose.

Now, in regard to title to land, the great trouble has been that in the experiments that have been tried, the lands, after a short time, went into the hands of the speculators. Indians have sold their lands for five dollars. When they become citizens they are liable to taxation, and an increase of taxation likely to ensue will take away from them their land. We want to guard against all such things. The title, to be valuable, must be inalienable for twenty-five years. In order to do that, we have framed a bill, which will not apply to lands already patented. I think it will meet the approval of friends present, and I think it will pass Congress. I have assurance of influential gentlemen on the committee, and they say that they are ready to legislate on that point now. The bill is not entirely perfect, but it covers all the possibilities that need to be covered, so far as we have learned from experience.

Here the Commissioner read the bill.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, it is with great diffidence that I rise to make some objection to the form of this bill. I cannot conscientiously give my assent that it be passed in that form, in which it leaves the settlement of the quantity of land remaining in those reservations to future time to determine. The period prescribed in this

bill is indefinite. It may be a hundred years before the reservations can be finally closed. Looking at the bill all the way through, it has been a view of mine that it was an important matter that there should be a period fixed at which the benefits derived from these reservations are portioned out to the present living population, and under most of the treaties the grant of land stipulated to be left them will be abundant for their support for years to come. Do that which is allowed there—160 acres to the head of a family and 80 acres to minors. But in most cases there would be a large proportion of these reservations that would remain unsettled for years to come. There is a great objection to this. That land remaining idle, the white people of this country, especially in the new countries, where speculations are carried on to a large extent, will become the possessors of it. I have no shadow of doubt of that. As settlements gather round an unsettled tract of Indian land, the public clamor will be brought to allow white people to settle it. In my judgment it would be best that, after the division has been made among the tribe, the balance of the land should be sold and be open to settlement, and the Indians get the money given for the sale of it. Let the Indians on their land to-day have each man his farm, and he has but that. Without the education to manage it he will starve to death if he has nothing to stock it with. He would be worse off than a white man in such a condition. If the rest of the land can be sold, and the money given to him to educate his children, he will do well. In ten years this law should be carried out. There is another point, and that is, leaving the discretionary power in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. Judging from what has passed heretofore, such laws, though passed, have never been carried out. Therefore I should like this law to be imperative, and the exceptions and provisos to be in the bill, instead of leaving them to the Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER. I wish to say a word in explanation. Now, if the Indians are settled upon barren plains, the Secretary ought to exercise his judgment, and not locate them there. We do not want to put them on the poor part of the reservation. The Secretary must select the best lands and put the Indians there. I must object to letting in the white people. There is land enough for them outside. We have another bill for the consolidation of Indian agencies. The object is to concentrate the tribes equally upon the reservations. We have in some places too much land. We propose to sell that and pay the money into the Treasury for the use of the Indians. That proposition cannot be incorporated in this bill. This bill we can put through Congress quicker than any other. The consolidation bill probably cannot be passed at this session, but we hope to get this through. If we do, we shall provide for all these things that Mr. Roberts is anxious about. We must take the situation intelligently into consideration. We must put friendly Indians together. Then we want to sell all the surplus lands. We can tell from the number of Indians how much land we need, and the rest they would get interest on when sold.

Every year Congress is more and more unwilling to appropriate money for the Indians. The appropriation three years ago was \$7,000,000. They tell me that only \$4,700,000 will be appropriated this year. In this bill I think I told Mr. Roberts that one word might be modified to make it more positive. We can locate them on the reservations and save them from all taxation, &c. We must locate them as compactly as possible, and then keep the white people out of it sacredly. They have no business there. The white men around the reservations will work in and outwit the Indians in some way. In this bill we give the Indians a protection they never had before. They can have a farm and everything, that cannot be taken away. In Michigan and Wisconsin they all became paupers, because the white men managed to get their land away from them when the Indians were off it. The Indian may enter a homestead and go off to hunt, then a white man comes in and takes it away from him. By keeping the reservations sacred, reducing them in size to the wants of the Indian, selling the remainder of the land and putting the money in the Treasury for their support, we think we will provide for them permanently.

Mr. TATHAM. I suppose this bill has been read as a matter of information. Therefore the subject is the document that has been presented.

Mr. ROBERTS. The object was to call for discussion of a bill of this character, on which I hope that the religious bodies represented here should be able to unite; that there should be a bill on which we could unite in presenting it to Congress, and if we can do that in unity, I have contended that there is a power that can probably force this bill through. If we make any effort on the subject and are not united on it, it is probable that Congress would not pass the bill. Therefore I do not want my friend to cut down our liberty to discuss the question till we come to a basis on which we can all agree. I have no special objection to make to this bill except what I have stated. The modification of the Commissioner, placing power in the hands of the Secretary, is all right, so that the power does not absolutely lie in him to check the law. Therefore we will pass over that. But whether this is the proper place to discuss other matters in connection with this bill or not, I will say a few words further, on the subject of the consolidation of the agencies in regard to which a new law is proposed to be passed, by which some Indian reservations shall be disposed of. I was looking to this law to settle an important question in regard to Indian lands outside

of the Indian Territory. It should not be presented or left to a future generation to determine what shall be done with these reservations, because the white men are daily encroaching upon the reservations. All past experience has shown that the Indian reservation cannot exist for any great length of time in a civilized State, on account of the political pressure brought to run these Indians out. It would not be good policy that a large part of the Territories should remain uncultivated, waiting for a generation to arise, to keep them while they might be rendering service to the Indians by allowing them to be sold and the money devoted to their education.

The CHAIRMAN. The Commissioner says he has a law which covers that point.

Mr. ROBERTS. I cannot exactly see another point, not exactly germane to this subject, the question of consolidation. If these Indians are to be a part of our population, instead of consolidating them into masses, it is my opinion that the best way to make men of them is to scatter them everywhere. Give them their rights and lands with inalienable rights for years, and let them mingle in as any foreigners coming into this country, like the Mennonites, for instance. We can as well civilize the Indians as we can take in the Russians and settle them in among us, but they must not be in too large bodies.

Mr. STRIEBY. I think this question of Indian civilization is one that we might approach by analogy somewhat. My work among the freedmen is suggestive to my mind upon the subject, and yet how nearly these two bodies can be compared is an open question. One thing that has become very apparent to us among the freedmen is, that to hold pieces of land is no great boon. Forty years ago Gerrit Smith gave a number of pieces of land in New York to a number of colored men. It was almost totally a failure. There was not capital enough or experience enough. He gave a lot and a cottage to several widows. He told me seven years after that he was well satisfied, and that he would hereafter give to women and not to men.

Now, on another point: when bodies of ignorant men are thrown together, they do not do so well as when they are mingled with others. My observation among the freedmen entirely sustains Mr. Roberts on this point. Wherever there is a mass of them together they degenerate. Of all the problems that were suggested for the improvement of this people, the most ridiculous was the idea of colonizing them into States by themselves. I believe they would sink down to the barbarism of Africa. It is really a very serious question how you can give to ignorant men, when generations of experience and public sentiment have led them to be averse to industry—how far it is worth while to give them 160 acres of land and nothing else. The question in my mind is simply this, whether we have reached that point in the civilization of most of these roving tribes as to make these measures entirely timely.

The COMMISSIONER. The want of power is the only defect of this measure; but I must answer Mr. Strieby in some particulars. These Indians are not in any sense analogous to the black men that Gerrit Smith undertook to raise up. We give them wagons, horses, seed, harness, &c. Now if under these conditions they cannot be civilized, then they never can be. The state of things is entirely different. You cannot compare the freedmen with the Indians. The negro is civilized. We are trying to help the Indian of the present day to get along a little faster than the Creeks, &c., did in their day. It has taken them fifty years to become civilized. Civilization cannot be created in a day. It is a work of time. The five tribes of the Indian Territory are in a state to support themselves. The wild Indians are not. We are giving them supplies continually. They want all the help we can give them. If with the reservation system and land allotted to them, &c., they cannot succeed, then I must admit that they are a failure.

Dr. CUTTING. I agree with the Commissioner that no analogy can be drawn from Gerrit Smith's gift. I know all about that. The lands that he gave those negroes are from 1,700 to 2,000 feet in the air, in the midst of the Adirondacs, where no white man can live, and where, if he had given them a pension equal to half the gift, they could not have earned the other half. Those negroes were under the leadership of John Brown; and there his sepulchre remains on the bleak hillside to this day. His name is on a large rock in the midst of the territory given to those negroes. There never was a greater mistake than Gerrit Smith's when he put those negroes in there to take care of themselves.

Mr. SHIPPEN. In regard to the assignment of lands, fixing the limit of acres, I ask the question with great deference, but I was struck with General Hatch saying that in Santa Fé the soil is favorable to herding. Now, would they not need more land there than the bill gives them?

The COMMISSIONER. The majority of the Indians must be engaged in agriculture; but a small number can find employment in herding. One or two herders can take care of large numbers of cattle, but agriculture will give support to all. The question is to make the Indians support themselves. We have succeeded in that, only through such measures as these.

The CHAIRMAN. A report went out a while ago that I thought we could civilize the Indians in five years. What I did say was, give us the money you give the Army, and we will civilize the Indians in—

Mr. KINGSLEY. We thought the committee would not be able to report to-night. But as they have come, I don't know but that we should profitably spend our time in discussing a bill of that kind. It is one part of a scheme, but it makes part of a whole, which, in the main, covers Mr. Roberts's objection. He yields one point here, and the Commissioner tells us that the other bill covers the other point.

The CHAIRMAN. The accompanying bill is designed to carry out the views of the Commissioner and Secretary, expressed in their report.

Mr. KINGSLEY. But if we are not to act upon this at all, I think we could not get up a much better bill, and I think it covers even Mr. Roberts's objection; does it not, sir? Or do I understand that you would limit it to persons now living?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; I would divide the land among the generation that is now living, and limit it there. I came here with the intention of expressing my opinion fully on the subject. I am prepared to support any bill that will give the Indians their lands upon their reservations; but, at the same time, in presenting a bill to be carried through by us, all I wanted was to get the best bill that could be obtained.

Mr. PARRISH. It is exceedingly important that some act of that kind should be passed directly. Future legislation may be had as to the limitation of lands. I would leave it to the President rather than to the Secretary of the Interior. I prefer that the President should have the authority to direct.

Mr. TATHAM. It seems to me that the details cannot be discussed here. It is eminently proper that the board should take it up and discuss it. But you see we have the committee that has brought forward this address. They had three points in view. The bill only takes up one. We cannot discuss all these here to-night. The only question we can discuss is the disposition of this document. If we are ready to indorse it that is about all we can do to-night. It seems to me that it should take the form of a memorial to Congress. It is of a general character and embraces the other bills. I would suggest, if it meets the views of this body, that it should be in the form of a memorial to Congress.

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not think the bill has anything to do with the report brought by the committee. The bill was gotten up a year ago, but, through a defect in the committees of Congress, it was never got before Congress in the shape we intended it should. This was with a view to making an amendment to these bills, and bringing them up in that form.

The COMMISSIONER. There is a gentleman here to-night who has made this question a practical study. He has been among the Indians, and he has derived information from personal observation that could not be obtained in any other way. I would like to have you listen to him a few moments.

Mr. BROOKS. I would like to say that if it is not desired by the religious bodies here to sit and hear the discussion of this bill, that I could give my views to the Board of Indian Commissioners, perhaps, at a time that would suit their convenience; but if desirable, I will give them to-night.

The bill which our friend Mr. Roberts refers to is one that was introduced last winter, the Senate bill 801. It is not really a bill for the allotment of lands to Indians, but allowing them to take homesteads on the lands which they now own. The treaties give the lands to the Indians. This bill proposed to allow them to take an allotment upon the lands which the government gives them. It exposes them to all the dangers of taking a homestead; the trial before registration, &c. If they take a homestead they have to pay a fee of \$14. The office did not consider their bill judicious, and it, therefore, was withdrawn.

In the first place, it is apparent to every one of you that the great danger to the Indian arises from Congressional government. Everybody has noticed that as soon as civilization closes around a reservation, in almost every case the Indian has had to succumb. Now the first object that the bureau undertook to accomplish by this bill was to protect the Indians against Congress by giving them a title in fee in their lands, so that Congress could not step in and remove them; so that the government could not take it except by condemning it and paying for it. To do this we thought it necessary to give to every Indian a selection upon his reservation, and give him a restricted patent. That we should give the Indian a title in fee simple has been suggested here to-night. Many difficulties will arise. You may take the Indians in the State of Kansas, to illustrate this case. In this case patents were given to the Indians for their selection, with a restriction on the right of sale requiring the deeds to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The balance of lands were disposed of at public auction. Within five years after those lands had been allotted and patented, almost every Indian in those tribes had parted with his land. He had conveyed it away. The deeds had been submitted and been approved. In most cases a sufficient consideration was paid. The cause of this lies in a peculiarity of the Indian. He cannot retain money in his possession. I have had long experience with them, and I venture to say that there is not one Indian in a hundred that would not spend as much as you could give him in the next week. Now, these Indians sold their land. They were immediately thrown upon the community. They were paupers. The State refused to provide for

them. They could not earn their living, and what was their condition? They were thrown back upon the government, and the government has been obliged to set aside reservations for the Saes and Foxes, Pottawatomes, Kickapoos, &c.; and you see the whole of these tribes have been practically swept out of existence. There is another class of Indians, the Chippewas, in Michigan. Lands were given to them in fee simple, and more than five-sixths of them sold their lands before the allotments were approved by this office. For these reasons it was deemed expedient, when this bill was drawn, to make the title inalienable, and to keep around these Indians the line of the reservation over which a white man cannot pass.

Mr. ROBERTS. I think there has been no bill presented but what lands were made inalienable. The cases he mentions are not applicable.

Mr. BROOKS. No, sir; not exactly. But your bill proposes to dispose of the lands now held by the government for them. Now, in the event that the department should follow your suggestion, then the Indians occupy just the position that those I have mentioned did a few years ago.

Mr. ROBERTS. Did they ever have their lands that they could not alienate?

Mr. BROOKS. They had them so that they could not alienate, except by consent of the department. In that case, without the lines of the reservation about them, in all cases of the death of a parent, it is doubtful whether the limitation would attach. There is another question which leads the department to desire to keep the line of the reservation around the Indians. If the lands are covered by the reservation the State laws cannot attach to the lands, but if you divide the lands and you break up the reservation, you remove the reservation lines and the lands are subject to State laws.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose they had the patent with no right to alienate for 25 years, could he not give a deed to alienate, which would be valid at the end of 25 years?

Mr. JEROME. Does this bill protect them in case a person dies before 25 years?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, sir; it does.

Mr. PERRY. I think we have tarried as long as we ought on this bill. We are all aiming at one point, and the bill is generally satisfactory, and I am willing to leave it with the men that have presented it. Let them get it up and go forward with the unity of this body.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that we stop here and hear the committee. If they have made no additions, the question is upon its adoption.

Dr. CUTTING. I have made an alteration upon the words mentioned by Colonel Adair, in regard to the holding of lands in fee. (Read the amended clause.)

The CHAIRMAN. The limitation then, should be to tribes of Indians not already holding lands in fee.

Mr. PERRY. It seems to be perfectly safe as it stands.

Dr. CUTTING. The committee was appointed to draw up some document which in some manner might be set before the public as an expression of the common sentiment of the different religious bodies here assembled. The method of presenting it was not considered.

The address was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Shall the report be published as the board thinks best?

Mr. THAM. It should go as a memorial to Congress. I would move, and it has occurred to me whether it would not be well to finish it up in somewhat this way, that we consider unnecessary the proposition to relegate the interior of our community over to the care of any other department.

Mr. KINGSLEY. It strikes me, Mr. Chairman, that there is a good deal involved in this matter. It is important that this paper be addressed to the President or to Congress. And then it comes before the public; they are the representatives of the whole public.

Mr. Kingsley's suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. JEROME. I asked the Commissioner to furnish copies of his bill, and to ask Mr. Brooks to meet us to-morrow.

The COMMISSIONER. I want to give you a few facts, very curious and suggestive:

In the rear of General Howard's command a woman was found scalped. Civilians cared for her.

In a fight with Cheyennes, one man and eleven women and children were killed, and thirteen women and children were made prisoners.

A great many horses, and all the women and children were killed in a fight with the Bannocks.

Dr. CUTTING. Does that refer to the fight last summer?

The COMMISSIONER. It refers to the fight in Idaho within a year, with the Bannocks. It was the closing of the war in August. This was after the war had closed. These reports came to us from the War Department. You are all familiar also with that last escape from Fort Robinson. Quite a number of women and children were killed. It is a matter of frequent occurrence. It seems time that we stopped killing women and children. If we fight the men, that is one thing, but we are not supposed to war

against women and children. I want to give these items, because gentlemen might not meet them in any other place. I will give you a copy of them if you wish.

Mr. TATHAM asked how the memorial was to be sent.

The CHAIRMAN. I hope it will be sent by the committee and such others as they wish to unite with themselves. It had better go from outside of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Mr. TATHAM. Would it be well to have all the representatives here present? Shall the committee send in behalf of the meeting? I would make that motion.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Dr. CUTTING. I do not know, sir, how that passage about women could be introduced into a memorial, but I would like to have that left discretionary with the committee.

(Agreed to.)

And I would like further to say that in the original form of the report it was expressly stated that this meeting would regard a transfer to the Army as calamitous, for the reason that the Army is not used for the performance of duties of this kind. It was suggested by one of the members of the committee that it would be better to set forth the fitness of the civil department, without saying anything about the Army.

Mr. KINGSLEY. I took occasion when called before the committee on the transfer to give my views in this form. I said that I thought they ought to determine what their ulterior purpose was for the Indian. If they were to be molded into the community under law, that was one thing; if to be driven off, that was another thing. They should adapt their means to the end. I still hold that the service belongs in four different departments, which are in every sense civil: educational, industrial, mercantile, and domestic. The first means sitting down, and teaching children to read, write, &c.; the next means teaching them to use the plow, hoe, &c., looking to their support. Mercantile was the handling of their supplies. Fourth was the domestic life of the Indian, and I held that the military was unsuited to this work. You can take up these points and cook them as you like.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps I had better say that I have been called home by a telegram, announcing the death of a grandson. We must have to-morrow morning for the business of the board. If the gentlemen of the conference desire another meeting it can be had to-morrow afternoon; but I judge that the board will need all to-morrow morning.

Dr. CUTTING. If there is to be no further meeting, this committee should be instructed as to what they should do with this document after they have signed it.

The CHAIRMAN. Our secretary will see that it is presented in proper form.

Dr. CUTTING. Shall it then be handed to the board?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stickney will take charge of it.

Dr. CUTTING. In the form of an address to the President and Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TATHAM. Perhaps the committee had better have it printed, and remodel it somewhat.

The conference then, at 10 o'clock p. m., adjourned *sine die*.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.*

FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).—Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapaho, in the Indian Territory. *Dr. James E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *General Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. S. S. Cutting, D. D., secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Astor House, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Abiquin, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. L'Orrie, secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

REFORMED.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. *Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.—Leech Lake, in Minnesota. *Rev. A. H. Chase, secretary Free-Will Baptist Home Missionary Association, Hillsdale, Mich.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Malheur, in Oregon. *Rev. J. S. Rowland, Salem, Oreg.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

- A. C. Barstow, chairman, Providence, R. I.
- E. M. Kingsley, 30 Clinton Place, New York City.
- Clinton B. Fisk, 3 Broad street, New York City.
- David H. Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.
- John D. Lang, Vassalborough, Me.
- W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
- B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.
- Charles Tuttle, 32 Park Place, New York City.
- William Stickney, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

SCHEDULE SHOWING LOCATION OF INDIAN AGENCIES; ALSO LIST OF AGENTS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River.....	H. R. Malloy.....	Parker, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz., or Dos Palmes, Cal.
Pima and Maricopa, and Pappago.....	J. H. Stout.....	Pima Agency, Ariz.....	Florence, Ariz.
Sau Carlos.....	H. L. Hart.....	Camp Thomas, Ariz., via San Francisco.....	Camp Thomas, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo.....	Wm. R. Mateer.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via New Mexico.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley.....	Henry Rudd.....	Hoopa Valley Agency, Humboldt County, Cal.....	Arcata, Cal.
Round Valley.....	H. B. Sheldon.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River.....	C. G. Balknap.....	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.....	Visalia, Cal.
Mission.....	S. S. Lawson.....		
COLORADO.			
Los Pinos.....	L. M. Kelly.....	Los Pinos, Gunnison County, Colo.....	Del Norte, Colo.
Southern Ute.....	Joseph B. Hot.....	Animas City, La Plata County, Colo.....	Animas City, Colo., via Alamosa.
White River.....	N. C. Meeker.....	White River, Colo., via Rawlins, Wyo.....	White River, Colo., via Rawlins, Wyo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River.....	Theo. Schwan, captain, U. S. A.....	Cheyenne River Agency, Ashmore County, Dak.....	Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek.....	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. A.....	Crow Creek Agency, Buffalo County, Dak.....	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.
Devil's Lake.....	James McLaughlin.....	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.....	Jamestown, Dak.
Flandreau.....	W. H. H. Wasson.....	Flandreau Agency, Flandreau, Dak.....	Flandreau Agency, Sioux Falls, Dak.
Fort Berthold.....	Thomas B. Ellis.....	Fort Berthold, Dak.....	Fort Berthold, Dak.
Lower Brulé.....	W. E. Dougherty.....	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	Fort Thompson, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).....	James Irwin.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Sidney.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Camp Robinson, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail).....	W. J. Pollock.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Sidney.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Camp Robinson, Nebr.
Sisseton.....	E. H. C. Hooper.....	Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul.....	Morris, Minn.
Standing Rock.....	J. A. Stephan.....	Standing Rock, Dak.....	Standing Rock, via Bismarck, Dak.
Yankton.....	J. W. Douglass.....	Greenwood, Charles Mix County, Dak.....	Yankton Agency, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall.....	W. H. Damlison.....	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho.....	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho.
Lemhi.....	John A. Wright.....	Fort Lemhi, Idaho, via Bannock City, Mont.....	Eagle Rock, Idaho.
Nez Percé.....	John B. Monteith.....	Lewiston, Nez Percé County, Idaho.....	Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., via Portland, Oreg.

INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Darlington, Ind. T., via Wichita, Kans.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	P. B. Hunt	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Fort Sill, Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	L. J. Miles	Osage Agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pawnee	A. C. Williams	Pawnee Agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Quapaw	W. H. Whiteman	Ponca Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Wichita, Kans.
Sac and Fox	H. W. Jones	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
	Levi Woodward	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., via Okmulgee	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Thomas S. Free	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Kansas	H. C. Linn	Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans.	Rossville, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Maclinac	George W. Leo	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	H. J. King	Leech Lake, Cass County, Minn	Brainerd, Minn.
Red Lake	A. D. Baker	Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
White Earth	C. A. Krutco	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw.
Crow	A. R. Keller	Crow Agency, Mont., via Bozeman	Crow Agency, Mont., via Bozeman.
Flathead	Peter Roman	Flathead Agency, via Missoula, Mont.	Deer Lodge City, Mont., thence by mail to Missoula.
Fort Peck	E. H. Webb	Fort Buford, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.
Gros Ventre	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont.	
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha	M. B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr.	White Cloud, Kans.
Omaha	Jacob Vore	Omaha Agency, Blackbird County, Nebr.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Osage	J. W. Grest	Osage Agency, Gage County, Nebr.	Marysville, Kans.
Seneca	Isaiah Lightner	Seneca Agency, Knox County, Nebr.	Springfield, Dak.
Winnebago	Howard White	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr.	Sioux City, Iowa.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	A. J. Barnes	Wadsworth, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John How	Elko, Elko County, Nev.	Elko, Nev.

Table showing location of Indian agencies, &c.—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	S. A. Russell	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex.	La Mesilla, N. Mex.
Navajo	J. E. Pyle	Navajo Agency, Mineral Springs, Valencia County, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Pueblo and Cimarron	B. M. Thomas	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	D. Sherman	Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y.	Forestville, N. Y.
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.	Saint Joseph or Salem, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Linkville, Lake County, Oreg.	Ashland, Oreg.
Malheur	William Bagley	Canyon City, Grant County, Oreg.	Baker City, Oreg.
Siletz	N. A. Cornoyer	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	John Smith	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.	Weston, Oreg.
Warm Springs		Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg.	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah, via Green River City.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Wash.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Coeur d'Alene	Charles Willoughby	Neeah Bay, Wash.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually	R. H. Milroy	Olympia, Wash.	Olympia, Wash.
Quinalt	Oliver Wood	Chehalis Point, Chehalis County, Wash.	Olympia, Wash.
S Kokomish	Edwin Fells	S Kokomish Agency, Mason County, Wash.	Olympia, Wash.
Tulalip	John O'Keane	Tulalip, Wash.	Tulalip, Wash.
Yakama	James H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash.	Dalles City, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	James C. Bridgman	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Green Bay, Wis.
La Pointe	I. L. Mahan	Bayfield, Wis.	Ashland, Wis., by mail or messenger to Bayfield.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone and Bamcock	James I. Patten	Camp Brown, Sweetwater County, Wyo.	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.

INSPECTORS: John McNeil, Saint Louis, Mo.; J. H. Hammond, 59 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Watkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The following letters of the Secretary of the Interior are published to show the manner in which charges are often made against the integrity and efficiency of Indian agents and the facility with which such accusations are explained when made in a specific form.

The letters of the Secretary reveal a prudence and watchfulness in his administration that do him as much honor as the masterly ability with which he defends it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
November 29, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, transmitting indorsements of Lieutenant-General Sheridan and General Sherman on a communication addressed by me to the Secretary of War, under date of October 7, 1878. This correspondence, the necessity of which I sincerely regret, grew out of the following facts: On August 27, 1878, P. B. Hunt, United States Indian agent, informed Major-General Pope that, on September 1, the Kiowa and Comanche Agency would be consolidated with the Wichita Agency, and made the request that a company of cavalry should be stationed at the Wichita Agency "to keep the more turbulent Indians in place," and added that "by such an arrangement the officer stationed there can make all inspections of beef and flour, thereby avoiding the weekly ride from Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency as heretofore."

General Pope forwarded this request to Lieutenant-General Sheridan with his disapproval, and Lieutenant-General Sheridan put upon it the following indorsement: "I fully indorse the views of General Pope, and I am well satisfied, after an experience of more than twenty years, that the principal objection to troops at Indian agencies away from military posts has for its main motive a desire to cheat and defraud the Indians by avoiding the presence of officers who would naturally see and report it." Against this indorsement I remonstrated in a letter to the War Department under date of October 7, 1878, and now Lieutenant-General Sheridan and General Sherman state in their indorsements, transmitted to me November 23, that they have been on the spot themselves, and that the water and soil at Fort Sill are excellent, and the buildings as good as at the Wichita Agency; that the saving of moneys to be accomplished by the consolidation of the agencies will be a few hundred dollars only, while the removal of the military post from Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency, which would follow the consolidation, would cost \$100,000, and that "the President, in giving the order for the consolidation, and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in advising it, must have been deceived by an Indian agent."

Without taking notice of the other personal points in the two indorsements, I beg leave to again reply that the present Indian agent at the consolidated Kiowa and Comanche and Wichita Agency has had absolutely nothing to do with the consolidation, either by advice or otherwise, since he was appointed after the consolidation had been determined upon. That measure was ordered not, as General Sherman and Lieutenant-General Sheridan seem to suppose, hastily, at the request of an Indian agent, for that is not the way business is done in this department; in fact it had been under consideration for years. On October 10, 1872, Capt. Henry E. Alvord, commissioner to the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory, instructed by this department to visit and inquire into the condition of Indian tribes and their agencies in the Indian Territory, reported as follows:

"This agency is on the west bank of Cache Creek, about a mile and a half from Fort Sill, which is farther up the stream, at its junction with Medicine Bluff Creek. * * * A change in the location of this agency demands the first attention. It never should have been placed where it is. The agency and the military post with their attachments monopolize all the wood, water, and grass of that vicinity, making it out of the question for any Indians, no matter how well disposed, to remain near by. The agency is also so located with reference to the post and the best camping grounds of the reservation that in passing from the latter to and from their agency the Indians are compelled to pass through or just around the fort, which is very undesirable. Consequently no Indians of the reserve are located within a day's march of the agency, nor have any been nearer for a year or more. If the agency is to be merely a temporary depot for distribution of rations and goods, it might do where it is; but even in that case it ought to be of easier access. But, regarding the agency as a permanent nucleus for an Indian settlement, which I consider its main object, it should be located with reference to abundance of wood, water, grass, and fertile land in its immediate vicinity. * * * No other reservation visited needs so much the effect of having its agency in the right place, yet no other has been so misplaced. To this important matter I ask immediate attention, referring to other recommendations to the same effect already forwarded to the department."

Special Commissioner Alvord recommended for the location of the new agency a position on Chandler Creek on the road north. In the same year Superintendent Hoag expressed himself in his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as follows:

"By reason of influence, irresistibly evil, but little progress has been made in this agency; the large military post with its surroundings presents a barrier to Indian civilization. No Indian agency should be permitted at or near a fort, especially where the garrison comprises a formidable force. Its demoralizing influence upon the Indian in itself is reason sufficient for their separation. * * * That no more time be spent or treasure lost, returning no beneficial results, I recommend the removal of the Kiowa Agency to a suitable location some ten to fifteen miles northeasterly of its present location, apprehending the War Department will take the improvements at their value, providing the latter department do not find it expedient to remove the post to the Red River. In the latter event, the agency would be well located."

In 1873, Mr. Lawrie Tatum, who had been one of the first and worthiest agents appointed under the "peace policy" of President Grant, and who resigned in 1873, expressed himself in a letter written after his resignation, and referred by President Grant to this department, in the following language: "In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by Fort Sill being located near the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Agency, I have to state, from four years' experience, that it is decidedly injurious to the effective working of said agency. The agency should be so located that the Indians could not only camp, but those who are ready to farm could have their fields also near to the agency, and thus give an opportunity for the agent and his employes to daily exert a moral and Christian influence with the Indians. This, however, is excluded by the proximity of the military post to the agency, for the reason that if the Indians are camped near to the soldiers the latter will frequently, and sometimes in large numbers, be in the Indian camps both day and night, thus more than counteracting all the good the agent is likely to exert. I am glad, however, to be able to state in this connection that the officers, so far as my knowledge or belief extends, have not been guilty of these irregularities, and would if they could control their men, but they cannot. On several occasions, when the Indians were camped near the agency, the commanding officer sent out a party to arrest such persons as were improperly in the Indian camps. On one of these occasions there were seventeen soldiers picked up there after nine o'clock in the evening."

I quote these statements not without a certain diffidence. I would attach some weight to them did I not remember that a casual remark made in conversation in the presence of several high military officers, by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, alluding to reports about similar things at another Indian agency, called forth from those military officers voluminous reports accompanied by indorsements couched in the severest invectives against the Commissioner, and promptly published in the newspapers, all intending to vindicate the remarkable chastity of the private soldiers in the Regular Army of the United States as compared with civilians.

The question whether the removal of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency from Fort Sill would be desirable, engaged also the attention of the Board of Indian Commissioners—a board composed of gentlemen of high character and standing in society, intrusted by law with supervisory powers. This board sent out its own agents to examine the condition of the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory, and received advice from them in favor of the consolidation. They also addressed a request to Agent Haworth, at that time in charge of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, but who afterwards resigned, to express his opinion upon the subject, and received the following reply:

"There are many reasons why this agency should have a change of location, and none that I know of why it should not. At present it is scattered over a wide area. The commissaries, in addition to being depots for subsistence stores and annuities, serve as residence and office for agent, and mess-house for commissary employes. They were built a few years ago, under contract, by the military, nearly all, including shingles, of cotton-wood, which is now so badly decayed and warped as to require props to keep them from falling down. I regard them as unsafe. They are situated on the military reservation, about one mile from the post of Fort Sill. The other buildings, including the school-house, doctor's house, mechanics' houses and shops and mill, are one and three-fourths miles south from the commissaries; the farm-house about one and a quarter miles southeast from the shops, &c., while the beef-corral and ranch is about three miles north from the commissaries. The mill and doctor's house might be transferred to the military, who are now without a mill, theirs having been burned down some time ago. The location of the agency building is especially bad, on account of water, which cannot be had by digging, the fact having been thoroughly tested, all the supply having to be hauled from Cache Creek, the waters of which in summer are very impure and unhealthy. The agency buildings being farther down stream than the post, have the benefit of the filth which the creek collects from it. Last year, those of the Indians who encamped on Cache Creek suffered much more from sickness and death than those who camped at other places, and in order to remain near the agency a large part of them had to camp on it, as they are not allowed to locate on Bluff Creek, from which the post gets its water, on account of rendering it impure and unhealthy for the post people.

"Bluff Creek has its head or source in springs near Mount Scott, and flows into Cache

Creek at the post above the agency. This year the Indians are unwilling to encamp on Cache Creek, giving as a reason its unhealthiness. Our location is now only a night's ride or drive from Red River, the Texas line, hence it is very easy of access by the thieves and desperadoes who infest that section. They can come in and steal a herd of ponies, and by the time the fact is ascertained, and a detail of soldiers ready to pursue them, they are safe across Red River, and very seldom are captured, or the stock recovered, though all vigilance and promptness that can be are used. General Mackenzie, commanding this post, has responded very promptly and used every exertion in endeavoring to recover the stock stolen, and to the location more than any other cause may be attributed the failure of success. Since the Indians have been required to encamp near the post, their loss in stock stolen has amounted to a very large number.

"The consolidation would remove the agency thirty-four miles farther north, and leave the post between it and Red River. If a telegraph line were established from here to that point, when the stock were stolen a timely notification here might enable them to intercept and recover. The best portion of this reservation lies nearer to the Wichita Agency than to this; the Washita River, which is the northern line of this, flows within a few hundred yards of that agency; its valley is fine land and does not suffer from drought as much as this region of country, the rainfall being much oftener along that river. The valley of the Little Washita is very fine land, and is nearer that agency than this. The ultimate object being the good of these people, that end should be adopted which bids fair to accomplish most for them. They are now anxious for homes where they can begin to gather around them those little comforts which are essential. Many of them, I believe, fully realize the inevitable that is before them, and are anxious to commence the new manner of living. Houses and fields should be made for them, and great pains should be taken to make good selections. Their nomadic habits being broken up by fixed abodes, their civilization would be rapid, surprising even to their most sanguine friends. All these matters could be looked to from that agency as well as any other location, and need not conflict with the Indians of that agency, or the duties to them, their territory being all on the other side of the river. There is no question in my mind about the necessity of a new location of this agency. The Indians are anxious for it and earnestly petition for it to be done."

In consequence of such information received by them from several sources, the Board of Indian Commissioners, on August 9, 1876, passed a resolution recommending "that the Kiowa and Comanche Agency be consolidated with the Wichita Agency as early as practicable." In 1876 and 1877, the superintendent of the Central superintendency and the chief clerk of the Indian Office made an inspection of the agencies in the Indian Territory, and the report refers to the Kiowa and Comanche Agency in the following language:

"2d. That the agency be immediately removed to some other point on the reservation. The proposed removal has nothing of novelty. It has been the subject of repeated and concurrent recommendations from the regular and special agents of the service since the civil agents have had any position in the management of these Indians. The erection, subsequent to the location of the agency, of the large post of Fort Sill, which makes heavy drains upon the grazing and water facilities of the neighborhood, has seriously curtailed all the former advantages of the site, while the disadvantages arising from the proximity of the troops to the Indians—disadvantages which cannot be wholly removed even by the hearty co-operation so liberally shown by the officers at this post throughout its whole history—add greatly to the difficulties of the situation.

"Were it not that by long custom these Indians had come to regard Texas as a legitimate subject of plunder and raiding, I should recommend, from all the information obtainable, that the agency be located south of Fort Sill, on some of the streams which feed the Red River. The land there is unquestionably as fertile as and nearer a market than any other available. It is, however, but a very few years since Satanta sent a message to the President to the effect that if he did not want the Indians to raid in Texas he must move Texas farther away, and the memory and influence of such leadership are probably not yet forgotten. The move should, therefore, be made in the opposite direction. If Indians entirely peaceable could be settled upon the Red River, and the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches receive suitable remuneration for the lands thus occupied, such location would prove mutually advantageous. During my stay at the agency I spent one day in examining a site which had often been proposed for the agency, and which would be entirely satisfactory to the Indians—a place on the northern side of Mount Scott, about 12 miles northwest from Fort Sill. This proposed site for the agency is favored by Agent Haworth and General Hatch, and was reported to me by Messrs. Maltby and Batte, both of good judgment, and having large acquaintance with all parts of the reservation, as, in their opinion, the most suitable within any moderate distance of Fort Sill. Here is an abundance of pure water from Medicine Lodge Creek, and rather more timber than is usual in that section. Much of this timber, however, is post oak and blackjack, and of little value except as firewood, though perhaps enough could be obtained for the erection of the agency buildings. The

land, too, is not of the best, the substratum of hard-pan often coming too near the surface. All the available land near the agency would thus of necessity be taken up for agency and school purposes. Waiving all these objections, however, there is another serious one, viz, that the Wichita Mountains, of which Mount Scott is the most prominent peak, entirely cut off the southwest wind, from which, as the prevailing wind of summer, comes the only relief from the intense heat, while, on the other hand, there is no protection whatever from the 'northers,' which come so suddenly and with such intense cold during the winter. Indeed, the agency thus located, on the south side of a valley three or four miles wide, stretching east and west, would be especially exposed to winds from the north. These 'northers' are peculiar to this longitude. It is of record that during one of them the mercury indicated 30° below zero at the Wichita Agency. Were there similar advantages of land, wood, and water upon the southern side of the mountain, I should recommend the location of the agency there; but water and timber are both lacking there. While at the Wichita Agency, I went some eighteen or twenty miles up the Washita River, and am satisfied that a place combining all the essentials of water, wood, soil, protection from cold, and accessibility, could be found near the site of old Fort Cobb. It seems to be the general impression that the rains in the Washita Valley are more regular and steady than those upon the smaller streams, either north or south of it. Certain it is that the crops in the Washita bottoms may be depended upon with much more safety than elsewhere. Whether this superiority is due to an excess of rain, as is the current popular belief, or rather to the fact that there is less of hard-pan upon the Washita, is a question which I am not competent to determine. If the latter hypothesis be true, the superiority of the Washita is properly and readily attributable to the fact that the soil there absorbs more of the rainfall, which in a hard-pan soil runs off readily, and at the same time permits the moisture from below, which a substratum of hard-pan shuts off, to feed the vegetation. But, this speculation aside, the actual superiority of the Washita for agricultural purposes is unquestioned."

The report expresses itself also as follows about the buildings on the Kiowa and Comanche Agency:

"The agent's office and his private apartment are located in opposite ends of one of the two commissary buildings. These buildings stand upon the military reservation, and about one mile southeast of Fort Sill. They are two hundred feet in length by thirty feet in width, and are parallel to and about fifty feet distant from each other, the space between them being inclosed by a fence at either end. One end of one of them is used as a stable for the agent's teams, and the remaining space, not used for mess-room and sleeping-rooms for the commissary employes, is devoted entirely to the storage and issuance of annuity goods and supplies. They were built in 1867, for the Indian service, at a time when the military authorities were in charge of the Indians at this point, and cost, as I am informed, \$17,000. If they were ever safe or suitable for their present use, that time has long passed. The frames are light, there are few if any mortise-joints, and the buildings are kept from falling to the ground only by a complete system of props, placed in position by the present agent. Indeed, in spite of the outside assistance thus furnished, the frame of one of them leans outward more than a foot from a plumb line. The roofs are in many places leaky, while the sides, being of cottonwood, are so shrunk and warped as to afford no protection against the driving storms of snow, rain, and sand which prevail. General John P. Hatch, commanding at Fort Sill, to whom I am indebted for much of courtesy and valuable information, told me that if these buildings had been directly in the line of a 'norther' which struck the post a few days before my arrival he had no doubt they would have been blown down."

The present chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, Mr. Leeds, was formerly in the employ of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and was sent by them on a tour of inspection to the Indian agencies in the Indian Territory. He then verbally reported to the board, and repeats now his opinions in a communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as follows:

"My two visits at the agency (1876-'77) included a period of more than six weeks. The commissary buildings were miserable structures. They were kept from falling by heavy timber props placed slantwise on the outer sides. The cottonwood sheathing and shingles were warped and shrunken, and afforded but a partial protection from rains, snows, and sand-storms. It was necessary to cover the supplies within the buildings to protect them. I found the building in a dangerous condition, notwithstanding the bracing which had been done. The roof was liable to fall at any time as a result of the faulty construction of its supports. At the north end of the easterly building were five small rooms partitioned off for the agent's dwelling, and at the south end was a room where the Indians congregated and held councils on the days when rations were issued to them; it was also used for an office. At the south end of the westerly building, rooms were partitioned off for the use of the employes, and at the north end there was a room for annuity goods, and a stable. In each building fires were kept burning, and because of the dry and inflammable material there was constant danger of total loss

of the year's supply of annuity goods and subsistence stores. The structures might be properly characterized as shanties. These buildings stood a mile or more from the fort upon the military reservation. The other buildings were situated from a mile and a half to two miles distant from the commissary building, and some were two miles distant from each other; the cattle corral was four miles from the agency in an opposite direction. The cattle corral was removed after the first report was made. The structures were of but little value excepting the small dwelling occupied by the physician, and a school-house, the latter too small to meet the present requirements of the service. If the agency were continued at that point, there would be needed the following new buildings: A dwelling for the agent, a commissary building, three houses for employés, a school-house, a stable, and a hospital; all of which would cost from \$17,000 to \$20,000. As to the propriety of erecting new buildings at the same location, I found that each year, since 1870, the location of the agency had been complained of, and its removal urged. The buildings were so near the fort that the Indians did not camp in the vicinity of the agency. I was informed that their disinclination was due to the fact that the soldiers could not be kept out of their tepees. The commissary buildings were situated on ground much lower than the fort, and there was constant complaint and warning of the malarial character of the country near by, and between it and the other buildings. The water in the well at the agency was plentiful but unfit for drinking purposes, and during all the time that I was there, water was brought from Medicine Bluff Creek, some two miles distant. The water of Cache Creek, which runs near the agency after it has passed the military post and become defiled, was used by the Indians to their great injury and dissatisfaction. Wood for agency purposes is fast disappearing from the vicinity of the agency, because of its consumption at the post. The whisky-shop at the post was in full blast, and drunken men were to be seen on each occasion that I visited it. A sale of condemned property at the post brought buyers from Texas, who arrived in the morning and left at night, with Indian ponies which they had stolen. The scattered locations of the buildings, and the hauling of wood and water, added at least one thousand dollars annually to the running expenses of the agency. It seemed to be unwise not to place more Indians upon the territory lying between the Wichita and the Kiowa and Comanche agencies, but it did not seem to be wise to move the Wichitas. Many of them had broken land and commenced farming, and were producing good crops. As good buildings, far superior to those at the Kiowa Agency, were already in use at the Wichita Agency, and there were but 1,200 Indians there, and some eight to ten thousand dollars would be saved annually by consolidating the two agencies, it seemed to be very desirable that the Wichita Agency should be made to do service for both agencies. As the Indian settlements were located from five to twenty miles southward, westward, and northwesterly from the agency and military post, there did not seem to be any good reason for not changing the encampments of such as were southwest and west to locations fifteen or twenty miles north of Fort Sill.

"It seemed desirable that the Indians should be located further than they were from the Texas border, and that they might as well go 20 miles northward toward the Wichita Agency to get their supplies as to go 20 miles eastward to the Kiowa and Comanche Agency. The protection to either Texans or Indians, by reason of the location of the post, seemed to be scarcely worth mentioning. The losses of Indian ponies by theft were continually recurring. With Indians 60 to 80 miles from the border and the post half-way between the Wichita Agency and Texas line, there seemed to be a better chance for intercepting any raiding parties of Indians than with the Indians but half that distance from the border and between Texas and the post. Another fact which seemed worthy of being taken into account was the large saving that might be made by the Indians hauling their own annuity goods and supplies. It did not seem possible to set them at such work over the route from Caddo to the Kiowa and Comanche Agency for various reasons, among others the fact that the road crosses the Washita where it is often wide, deep, and dangerous, and is the cause of great delay and expense. The sum paid for transportation to contractors was about \$10,000 annually, and one-half of this amount was to be saved to the government by their doing their own transportation. The first year the Indians were to be paid for the services of themselves and ponies by furnishing them with wagons and harness. For the reasons herein set forth it seemed desirable that the consolidation of the two agencies should be made. As matter of fact the consolidation of the agencies has thus far resulted in saving to the government an outlay of \$20,000 for new buildings, and a reduction of the annual expense from salaries of employés and agent of \$9,800, which sum at the government rate of interest is the equivalent of about \$250,000 capital. Next year and thereafter there will be a further saving of \$5,000 on transportation, which sum is the equivalent of \$125,000 capital, thus making a sum total of \$375,000." Thus it appears that the information from which the consolidation of the Kiowa and Comanche and the Wichita agencies appeared highly desirable, was derived from persons who had not only visited the locations themselves and seen what was to be seen with their own eyes, but some of whom had spent several years

there, and could give an opinion based upon long experience. Among these persons were not only Indian agents, but two successive superintendents and other gentlemen sent out for such inspection by the department directly and by the Board of Indian Commissioners. Their opinion is absolutely unanimous. The case then stands thus: General Sheridan asserts that the buildings of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency are as good as those at the Wichita Agency; the fact is, that the main building may be expected to fall down at any moment. Already, in 1870, Agent Tatum reported: "The commissary buildings erected during the past year under the supervision of the military department, and transferred to me on the 1st of the Seventh month last, are both very frail and defective; one of them has leaned $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in a story of 10 feet. I have props against it to prevent it from falling." That was shortly after they had been erected by the military authorities at an expense of \$17,000, as is reported. It appears, then, that the military had erected, and turned over to the Indian service, very bad buildings that had cost a large amount of money. Their subsequent condition is described in other reports here quoted. If the agency were to remain there, they would necessarily have to be replaced by others at least safe enough for the accommodation of persons and the protection of stores and supplies.

Secondly, as to the water. General Sheridan lays great stress on Medicine Bluff Creek as "the largest stream of pure water in that country," and adds that "the largest number of the Indians were located on it when he was last there." The trouble only is that "the largest number of the Indians," if "located" on that creek, are located on it below Fort Sill, after it has drained the military post. What General Sheridan says of the pure water of that creek is certainly true at the point where the creek flows into the military encampment; but the creek is not so pure when it flows out of it. The soldiers receive that water in its purity, for, with a keen appreciation of the case, the military, as the reports here quoted state, do not permit Indian settlements on Medicine Bluff Creek above the fort; but the Indians, who have to gather in large numbers below Fort Sill to receive their rations, are obliged to take the water of that creek with the additions it has received in the military encampment. The effect is described in the report. It is natural, therefore, that the Indians should prefer water elsewhere, which has not to run through a military encampment before they get it. They will find such water without difficulty between Fort Sill and Washita River, where they are to be located. What is said in the reports about Cache Creek, on the subject of wells and of malarial diseases, is also worthy of attention.

Third. The land near Fort Sill may be as good as Generals Sherman and Sheridan say, but it is evident, as the reports here inserted state, that the consumption of wood and grass and hay, and the use made of the water by the military, as well as the circumstance that the country near Fort Sill is much more exposed to droughts than the country nearer the Washita River, and that the latter is generally conceded to contain land of superior quality in an agricultural point of view, render the settlement of the Kiowas and Comanches in that locality, and nearer to the Wichita Agency, decidedly desirable if these Indians are to have permanent homes and are to become a working and self-supporting people under favorable auspices.

Fourth. The stealing of cattle and ponies on the part of the Indians in Texas, and on the part of the Texans from the Indians, is certainly a great annoyance. It may sometime lead to serious trouble, and the location of the military post relative to the Indians, or of the Indians relative to the military post, should be so arranged as to render the interception of raiding expeditions either way as easy as possible. At present most of the Indians are located between the post and the Texas border on the west and south; and as the post cannot be moved it is certainly best that the Indians should be moved, so as to have the military post between them and the Texas line. General Sherman expresses the opinion that the consolidation of the two agencies is a wise measure, but he thinks that the Wichitas should be moved to Fort Sill, and not the Kiowas and Comanches in the direction of the Wichita Agency. This would appear to me a very unwise measure, for the following reason, in addition to those already stated: The Wichitas and affiliated tribes are satisfactorily settled, have large tracts of lands under cultivation, have many houses, are generally doing and feeling well, and are rapidly improving from year to year. The Kiowas and Comanches are in all these respects far behind them. To break up the settlements of the Wichitas would be to destroy a very hopeful beginning to civilized life, and to force them to begin anew under unfavorable and discouraging circumstances. The removal of the Kiowas and Comanches, on the other hand, and their location in better surroundings, will do away with much dissatisfaction and enable them to settle down permanently under much more favorable and encouraging circumstances. Both will gain, the Wichitas by staying and the Kiowas and Comanches by moving, while the government service will be simplified and much money saved.

I beg leave further to say, that I am very far from desiring to impugn the statements of the two distinguished generals as to the character of the country around Fort Sill; the difference between us seems only to be that they look at things from a

point of view most favorable to the accommodation of the military, while this department looks at the same things from a point of view most favorable to the welfare of the Indians; that the accommodation and convenience of the military and the welfare of the Indians cannot always be made to agree, and that in such a case the military are sufficiently able to care for themselves, while the welfare of the Indians must be otherwise looked out for, as this instance illustrates. General Sherman and Lieutenant-General Sheridan will scarcely assert that all the persons whose utterances concerning this matter I have quoted—as special commissioner of the Interior Department, two superintendents, and inspecting officers, together with the Board of Indian Commissioners—can have been engaged for years in a conspiracy to bring about a thing in which most of them could not possibly have the least personal interest. It is upon such a state of facts that General Sheridan officially speaks of this measure as “having for its principal motive a desire to cheat and defraud the Indians, by avoiding the presence of officers who would naturally see and report it,” and this in an indorsement on a communication from the first agent of the consolidated agency requesting that a military officer be stationed at that agency expressly for the very purpose, among other things, of making regular inspections. This is on a level with the intimation recently put forth by General Sheridan, in another official paper, that the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux was owing to “systematic working up on the part of traders and contractors,” while that removal was known to be ordered on the earnest advice of General Crook.

These instances serve to show with what levity such charges are indulged in. Upon the same state of facts General Sherman officially states that the President has been misled by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after the latter had permitted themselves to be “deceived” by some Indian agent, and that the whole proceeding was aimed at the removal of the military post from Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency, which would cause an expense of \$100,000. I may assure General Sherman that nobody in this department dreams of removing the military post. This department desires Fort Sill to remain exactly where it is. All that is contemplated is that the Indians be so located as to have Fort Sill between them and the Texas line, and be placed on better locations between Fort Sill and the Wichita Agency, where they can make permanent settlement so as to be supplied from the latter point, which will better promote the welfare of the Indians and save a large sum of money annually to the government. The stationing of a company of cavalry at the Wichita Agency will probably not be needed; and I may say here that the request of the agent to that effect was made without the knowledge of this department. The Cheyenne outbreak on the reservation near Fort Reno has again proved that the vicinity of a military post is no reliable protection against such occurrences. It is well known that a large majority of the Indian agencies are without military posts. A telegraph wire between the Wichita Agency and Fort Sill will probably be all that is needed, and the inspecting officer, if that arrangement is preferred, may continue his weekly rides from the fort to the agency as heretofore. If the Indians are to become self-supporting by agriculture or stock-raising, or both things together, they cannot remain herded together under the fort under any circumstances. It is therefore best to locate them permanently where the land is best for their purposes, where they will be within protecting reach of the fort, and cause the least expense to the government.

While protesting against unjust aspersions, I desire to be distinctly understood that in the conduct of Indian affairs I do not repel but invite inspection and observation on the part of military officers. I have always done so since I entered upon my present duties; it serves my purpose, by giving me information which enables me to improve the service. But I want fair play. You will, therefore, oblige me by calling once more upon General Sheridan for detailed specifications to the sweeping charge, made in his official report, that at all the agencies in the Military Division of the Missouri, except the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux Agencies, the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Indians, which in General Sheridan's opinion were sufficient, had been during the last year either not applied at all or partly diverted from their purpose. If General Sheridan has any such specific knowledge, it is very much to be regretted that he did not produce it before, so that the information given could have been acted upon. I make this demand in good faith and in the interest of the service. In order that the abuses which have not yet been corrected may be corrected promptly, I hope General Sheridan will make his revelations without delay, which he must be able to do; for it should not be assumed that he is under the necessity, after having pronounced the verdict first, to look for the evidence afterward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, inclosing a "Supplemental Report to the Annual Report of Lieutenant-General Sheridan for 1878," which purports to be an answer to certain inquiries made by me in a letter addressed to you, dated on November 16, 1878.

In this annual report General Sheridan made the following statement:

"The Indian situation at the present time is, I am sorry to say, unsatisfactory. The Indian Department, owing to want of sufficient appropriations, or from wretched mismanagement, has given to the settlements in the western country constant anxiety during the last year, and in some places loss of life and loss of property, attended with dreadful crimes and cruelties. There has been an insufficiency of food at the agencies, and as the game is gone, hunger has made the Indians in some cases desperate, and almost any race of men will fight rather than starve. It seems to me, with wise management, that the amounts appropriated by Congress ought to be sufficient if practically applied to the exact purposes specified and if the supplies are regularly delivered, but the reports of the department commanders forwarded herewith would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux, who, although threatening in their conduct, have been the best supplied, and have been humored until their increasing insolence constantly threatens to bring about a breach of the peace."

This statement contained the following distinct propositions: That the amounts appropriated by Congress for supplying the Indians seemed to Lieutenant-General Sheridan "sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes specified and regularly delivered." 2. That "the reports of the department commanders indicated a different result, except in the case of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud bands of Sioux." 3. That the failure of the Indian Department practically to apply the appropriations deemed by General Sheridan sufficient, and to deliver the supplies regularly, except in the case of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Sioux, "gave to the settlements in the western country constant anxiety, and led in some places to loss of life and property, attended with dreadful crimes and cruelties, during the last year."

I so understand General Sheridan's official statement, and I believe it can scarcely be construed otherwise. I then addressed through you to General Sheridan a respectful request to furnish me with the specifications required to substantiate so grave and sweeping a charge, so that if really at all the Indian agencies in General Sheridan's military division except two the appropriations made by Congress, which to General Sheridan "seemed sufficient," had not been practically applied to the purposes specified, or partly diverted and not "regularly delivered," thereby causing such dreadful consequences, this department might obtain the information necessary to enable it to hold the guilty parties to account and to remedy the evil.

I have carefully read General Sheridan's "supplemental report," made in response to that request. There are, I think, forty-five Indian agencies in General Sheridan's military division. His charge would seem to apply to all except two, that is to say, to forty-three. But I feel warranted in saying that General Sheridan, after an evidently most diligent search of the records of correspondence, has not been able to sustain his general charge with regard to a single one of those forty-three agencies, during the period named in his annual report, and I am confident every fair-minded man carefully reading his "supplemental report" will agree with me in this conclusion. General Sheridan now says that he did not mean his statement as I, from a literal interpretation of his language, had construed it. This disclaimer must, of course, be accepted.

But General Sheridan seems to have in other instances used language similarly liable to an interpretation now unacceptable to him. In his annual report he said with regard to the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux from the Missouri River:

"I had hoped that the agencies of these Indians would have been retained on the Missouri River, where they could have been fed and looked after at comparatively small expense; but this would not have suited the traders and contractors, who, I fear, labored systematically last summer and fall to work up the result which has been obtained."

This statement, as it reads, means, if anything, that General Sheridan had reason to think that "the traders and contractors labored systematically last summer and fall to work up the result obtained," and that "the result obtained," namely, the removal of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Sioux from the Missouri River to a location of their own choice, was owing to such working up. I replied that this measure had been ordered by the President, in accordance with a promise made to the Indians, at their request, upon the urgent advice of General Crook. General Sheridan now says that he did not mean in this instance what his language obviously implied, and the disclaimer must be accepted again.

In another official document relating to consolidation of the Kiowa and Comanche and the Wichita agencies, ordered by the President, upon the advice of this department, General Sheridan expressed himself with regard to this measure as follows: "I am

well satisfied, after an experience of more than twenty years, that the principal objection to troops at Indian agencies and the removal of Indian agencies away from military posts, has for its main motive a desire to cheat and defraud the Indians, by avoiding the presence of officers who would naturally see and report it;" thus obviously indicating his opinion that this consolidation involving the removal of the agency from Fort Sill was prompted by such motives. Upon a remonstrance by this department against so insulting an imputation, General Sheridan replies that he did not mean in this instance what his language obviously indicated. The disclaimer must be accepted again. But I may be pardoned for saying that, if it is so difficult to draw correct conclusions from what General Sheridan says as to what he means, it was certainly unkind on his part to accuse me in an official report of "disingenuousness" for assuming that he meant what he said. The word disingenuous would ordinarily be taken as an offensive term, but the cases above mentioned justify the supposition that in this instance, also, General Sheridan did not mean it, and there let it rest.

These cases being thus disposed of, I may now turn to what General Sheridan further says in his "Supplemental Report." The sweeping assertion made in his "Annual Report" led me to expect some new information, which might be turned to advantage in improving the service. But that expectation has been disappointed. General Sheridan has collected from his files a number of extracts from letters and briefs of reports of subordinate officers. Considering the long time devoted to the making of this collection, and the circumstance that General Sheridan deemed it necessary to draw, not only upon military officers, but also upon old reports of the Board of Indian Commissioners and of Indian inspectors, it is certain that the work was not lacking in diligence and zeal, and it may justly be assumed that we now have the whole case before us, as strong as General Sheridan can make it. A large majority of the statements contained in the "Supplemental Report" refer to a period several years antecedent to the present administration. The task of answering the allegations contained therein I might fairly leave to my predecessors. In the statements referring to the period commencing with the present administration, only fifteen of the forty-five Indian agencies in his military division are alluded to, aside from some Indian tribes that have no agents; of two-thirds of them it seems General Sheridan's records contain nothing that can be turned to account in the way of censure. And in what is said of these fifteen agencies I discover nothing that is new to me. In fact, the "Supplemental Report" warrants the conclusion that this department is far better and more completely informed than General Sheridan. The statements made by him and the military officers under his orders, as far as they are at all substantiated, only contain complaints about agents who have already been dismissed, and about defects in the business methods which have already been remedied by this department. The "Supplemental Report" comes therefore too late for practical purposes, and is, in this respect, as much out of date as last year's almanac. I append to this letter a statement made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the records of this department. It takes up, one after another, all the charges contained in the "Supplemental Report," inclusive of the letters of Lieutenant Lee and Colonel Mizner, and it fully substantiates what I say. The Commissioner's comments on the letter of Lieutenant Lee, which was written about six weeks after the appearance of Lieutenant-General Sheridan's annual report, and thus gives some color to the apprehensions I expressed that the general had made the charges first, and might have to look for the evidence afterward, are particularly interesting. It is also worthy of remark that Lieutenant Lee's letter refers to an Indian tribe which was, according to General Sheridan's annual report, very well, perhaps even too well, supplied under the present administration, and which was since I came into office, under Lieutenant Lee's management until recently. It may have escaped General Sheridan's notice that in June, 1877, I appointed a commission to inquire into the condition of the Indian service. That inquiry was very thorough and comprehensive; it laid open many abuses and defects, and led to important changes in the personnel of the office, as well as improvements in the business methods and the system of supervision and accountability. These changes and improvements could, of course, not be effected in a day, but they have gone on as rapidly as possible, and have already taken a much wider range than the complaints of military officers contained in General Sheridan's "Supplemental Report" seemed to call for.

It is, perhaps, just to General Sheridan to assume that during the six weeks devoted to the search for old evidence against the Indian Bureau, and to the preparation of new testimony, he could not find time to inquire into the improvements introduced by the present administration of this department, although he might have easily had the information had he asked for it. Had he been able to do so, his sense of justice would have suggested to him the propriety of appending to each complaint in his "Supplemental Report" a statement of the action meanwhile taken thereon by this department in punishing offenders and in correcting defects in business methods. In that case his "Supplemental Report" would have presented a very different aspect. He would have had to mention not only that Contractor McCann, of whom his report speaks, was criminally prosecuted by this department, and has been tried and con-

victed; that Agent Livingston and others with him have been indicted, and are being criminally prosecuted; but that similar prosecutions of agents and contractors have been set on foot in other parts of his military division. He would have had to state that not only the agents who are justly complained of in his "supplemental report" have been removed, but many other similar changes have taken place about which General Sheridan seems to have had, so far, no information. He would have had to recognize that the methods of business and accountability have been improved far beyond the changes which his complaints suggest as necessary. Had General Sheridan found time to seek this information, and produced it, his "Supplemental Report" would have become as complete a vindication of the efficiency of the present administration of Indian affairs as I could desire. If I could induce General Sheridan to give me the honor of a personal inspection of the business methods now introduced in the Interior Department (as I also, when testifying before it, invited the joint committee of Congress examining into the transfer question), I am not only confident that he would find those methods infinitely superior to those which prevailed in the Indian service when it was under military management, but it is quite possible that he would have to admit them to be at least equal, if not superior, to those of the military service now in point of regularity and precision in the system of accountability, the safeguards against fraud and peculation, and the strictness of their enforcement. General Sheridan had evidently not informed himself about these things, and only thus can it be explained that during several years previous to the incoming of the present administration, when the large majority of the cases of fraud and mismanagement alluded to in his "Supplemental Report" occurred, very many of which passed with impunity, and not one of which led to a criminal prosecution, he had, although advocating the transfer of the Indian service, not a single word of denunciation for them in his annual reports; while now, under this administration, when the thieves are at last on their way to the penitentiary; when dishonest or incompetent agents are held to account and dismissed without mercy; when the ring-men and fraudulent claimants unite in a chorus of curses against the Interior Department and struggle to get out of its clutches; when the leaks and opportunities for fraud and peculation are stopped one after another by effective business reforms, and when every possible effort is fearlessly made to raise the service to a proper level of honesty and efficiency, now, the General does not hesitate to assail in his official report this department of the government with unmeasured allegations, the literal meaning of which he finds himself compelled to disclaim as soon as he is confronted with it, and which he strives to support with an enumeration of delinquent officers who have already been punished and dismissed and of abuses which have already been corrected. Had General Sheridan better informed himself he would certainly have preferred not to stand in such an attitude.

The question is not what the management of Indian affairs has been under former administrations or at the beginning of this; the question is what it is now, and what under the present method of direction it is likely to become. I do not pretend that it is now what I desire or hope it will be made. Further changes in the *personnel*, as well as in the business regulations, may be suggested by experience. Neither do I pretend that we can accomplish wonders with the means allowed this department for the Indian service. General Sheridan, who speaks about the sufficiency of appropriations, is perhaps not aware that last year all the Indian service had to spend for goods and clothing, for subsistence, for agricultural improvements, &c., inclusive of all its transportation, was \$2,890,097, while the Army was allowed \$4,200,000 for transportation alone; so that the one item of transportation alone in the military service cost over \$1,300,000 more than all the food, the clothing, and the agricultural tools and implements we furnished to a number of Indians many times larger than the Army, inclusive of transportation. This year the proportion will be about the same. This proves that the Indian service is by no means particularly favored with abundant appropriations, and a thorough inquiry into the subject would undoubtedly show that in point of economical management, it will compare favorably with any branch of the public service, and especially with the Army. About some instances of that economical management, General Meigs, the Quartermaster-General of the Army, found occasion to express surprise when testifying before the committee of Congress on the transfer of the Indian service. But that we cannot furnish food to Indian tribes for which we are allowed no money, it needs no argument to prove.

There are many expressions in General Sheridan's "Supplemental Report" calculated to leave the impression that most of the Indian wars originated in some mismanagement of Indian affairs by civil officers of the government. Every student of the subject will agree with me in saying that this is historically unfounded. While such mismanagement has undoubtedly taken place, it is an historical fact that a very large majority of the Indian wars were caused by the encroachments of white people upon the lands and rights of Indians, and that where one conflict can by any possibility be traced to the mismanagement of Indian affairs by the government or its civil employes, at least three were owing to the indiscreet rashness of military officers in the use of force. I state this merely to correct an erroneous impression which is widely indulged in.

I desire to say, in conclusion, that this correspondence has not been of my seeking. It is especially distasteful to me to have been forced into a controversy with a military officer whose services in the field are so conspicuously recorded in the history of this country. It is due to you, sir, as well as to the public, that I should state the reasons which compelled me to take it up. General Sheridan's annual report was made not only "for the information of the General of the Army," as he represents it, but it was an official document to be placed on the records of the government, and it was spread broadcast before the public. In fact, I saw it first in the public prints. That an officer under one executive department should in such an official document publicly arraign another department in unmeasured terms may be regarded as a performance unprecedented in the history of this government. Still, I should not have objected to it had the grave charges thus made been confined to the guilty parties, without casting unjust imputations upon honorable men, and without omitting circumstances essential to a fair representation of the truth. But such not being the case, I considered it my duty to call for proof.

I did not do so for the purpose of "lecturing Army officers into silence," as General Sheridan intimates with somewhat questionable propriety. For I very pointedly and repeatedly asked him not to be silent, but to speak, and the reply came only six weeks after my first request. In this case, as in others, I wanted the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It has never been my desire to conceal anything with regard to the Indian service. I may justly say that I have done all I could, by instituting inquiries and calling for reports, to bring its defects to light. I have not only not repelled, but I have invited information from Army officers, and I shall always be grateful to them for co-operating with me in this respect. But when in official documents vague and sweeping charges of so grave a character, involving a whole branch of the service, are put forth, such as appear in General Sheridan's annual report, it is my duty to protect worthy officers under this department so that they may not suffer in public estimation with the guilty. I have to protect the honor of the department itself.

Earnestly endeavoring to elevate the moral tone and the efficiency of the Indian service, I consider it of the first importance that every officer in it be inspired with proper self-respect. He must feel that he can maintain in public estimation the name of an honest man if he deserve it. There are many men in the Indian service as pure, high-minded, and faithful to duty as any officer of the Army. I cannot permit them to be indiscriminately classed with thieves or imbeciles, without detriment to the honor as well as the efficiency of the service. Nothing can be farther from my intention than to defend abuses or shield guilty or incompetent persons in the employ of the government. Every officer under this department knows that if he commits a dishonest act or is faithless to duty, or shows himself incompetent to perform it, he will be rigorously dealt with according to the merits of the case. But those that are and remain honest, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of their duties have a right to look to the head of the department for the protection of their honor against any unjust assaults, from whatever official quarter they may come. And that protection they shall have.

These are the reasons which compelled me to challenge the charges in General Sheridan's annual report, involving the whole Indian service without just discrimination. Upon such principles I shall deem it my duty to act in every similar case as long as I am at the head of this department.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

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