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Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the year 1882.

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47TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc.
2d Session. } No. 77.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

FOR

THE YEAR 1882.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1883.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *February* 1, 1883.

SIB: The Board of Indian Commissioners, appointed by the President under the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, have the honor to submit their fourteenth annual report.

MEETINGS.

Two meetings of the Board have been held during the year—one in New York City, in connection with the annual letting of contracts for Indian supplies, and one in this city, for hearing reports of the several committees, and for consultation with the officers of the Interior Department having Indian affairs in charge, and with the Indian committees of the two houses of Congress. At the last meeting there were present, by invitation of the Board, representatives of several religious societies engaged in mission and school work among the Indians, and others interested in these objects. The proceedings of the convention will be found in the appendix, as well as the reports of the mission boards, which show an increase of funds expended and of results accomplished.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Our executive committee continued the supervision of expenditures in the Indian service and the examination of accounts until June last, when we were relieved of that duty by the act of Congress approved May 17, 1882, which provides that—

Hereafter the Commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian service, and to inspect goods purchased for such service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the Commission in the purchase of supplies.

During the period from January 1 to June 5, 1882, the total number of accounts examined and acted upon was 868, covering the disbursement of \$1,725,348.16. The report of the committee is hereto appended.

THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee, of which Commissioner Lyon is chairman, explains fully the method of purchasing Indian supplies. Mr. Lyon gives to the department the benefit of his long experience in mercantile business, and aids in the selection of competent experts as inspectors of goods when delivered at the warehouse. The competition among bidders last spring was very great, 341 proposals being received

and 162 contracts made. Under the present joint management of the Interior Department and the Board, no favoritism is shown—everything is done openly and fairly; and the parties who offer the most suitable goods, and at the lowest prices, get the contracts. Some years ago we adopted the plan of following, either in person or by agents, these supplies to the agencies, and inspecting them when received. But this we can no longer do with the limited means at our disposal.

LEGISLATION.

Through our committee on legislation we have used our influence by suggestions and recommendations and frequent interviews with committees and members of Congress to secure the enactment of laws which, in our judgment, will promote the best interests of the Indians and peace between them and other citizens. Some of our suggestions have been favorably received.

ACTS TO PROMOTE EDUCATION.

One measure, which we earnestly urged, and which was passed in July, is an act to provide additional industrial training schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purpose. And in this connection we are glad to report increased appropriations for education. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the amount granted by Congress for this purpose was \$411,538. For the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the appropriations are \$539,200. And the bill now before Congress for the year 1884 provides about \$713,000 for the same purpose. Though much less than the estimates of the Secretary and the Commissioner, such increase indicates the trend of public sentiment and of legislation towards an adequate support of Indian schools.

A school superintendent has also been appointed by authority of Congress, whose duty is not only to inspect all Indian schools, but also to report a plan for carrying into effect in the most economical and efficient manner all existing treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, with careful estimates of the cost thereof; also a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youths for whom no such provision now exists. This measure, which we have recommended in former reports, is a long step forward, and it gives us hope that in the not far distant future Congress will devise still more liberal things, so that every Indian child shall have the opportunity of education. We hardly dare to hope for a large number of such schools as those now in successful operation at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove. But these and a few others which will soon be opened in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, will educate teachers for a thousand boarding and day schools which ought at an early day to be organized on the reservations. By establishing such a system of common schools the question "What will you do with the young men and women educated in your industrial schools?" will be solved. All that are fitted for such work could find occupation in teaching among their own people.

ACTS RELATING TO INDIAN LANDS.

Another act was passed, for which we made some effort, which provides for the Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina an agent, and author-

izes the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress what, in his opinion, would be an equitable settlement of all matters in dispute between them and the Western Cherokees: These controversies relate to the avails of land sold by the Cherokees at the time of their removal west of the Mississippi; they have been long pending, and have excited much ill feeling. It is hoped that they may soon be terminated.

An act was passed in August last to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska. This law we consider very important, because it also provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to those Indians before any part of their reservation can be sold, and for the issuing of patents in the name of the allottees, the lands to be held in trust by the United States for the period of twenty-five years. Thus a beginning has been made which we hope may lead to the adoption of the policy often recommended by this Board and by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of giving to all Indians a secure title to the lands they improve and use and to the homes where they live. The general allotment bill embodying this policy passed the Senate without opposition, but it failed to secure the approval of the House committee, and has not yet been reported for consideration. The chairman of that committee and some other members are in favor of it, but the majority still hold to the old "sentimental" theory that Indians cannot adopt the Anglo-Saxon idea of individual property right; that they will be more prosperous and will work out a higher civilization by continuing to hold their lands in common. We do not believe that all Indians should be forced to take separate homesteads, or that all are ready to receive and improve allotments. But we know that many are ready and anxious to receive secure titles to their homes, and are capable of taking care of property. Several tribes in Oregon and Washington Territory have been waiting long for the fulfillment of treaties made in 1855, which guaranteed to them separate homesteads; the Santees, the Crow Creek, and the Devil's Lake Indians in Dakota are anxious to have farms of their own. The same thing is true of the Iowas and the Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas, and of the Pahutes and Piutes in Nevada. The Peorias and Miamis and Ottawas, of the Indian Territory, have petitioned Congress to have their lands allotted and patented. They own these lands, having bought and paid for them, and we can see no good reason why their petition should not be granted. We should treat Indians as we treat ourselves, and give them the right to do what they will with their own. Some, like many white men, would make poor use of their property, and lose it. But the policy of giving lands in severalty, so far as it has been tried, has not been a failure. On the Bad River Reservation, in Wisconsin, one hundred and thirty-one patents for 80 acres of land each have been issued to Indians, and after clearing these lands with great labor the owners already "realize from their cultivation an income sufficient to satisfy their needs. The desire to acquire land and to make homes for themselves is increasing among them." The Flandreau Indians, of Dakota, have taken 88 homesteads, under the act of 1875, which they hold as their individual property. Agent Lightner says of them that—

They are making fair progress in civilization. I am told by their white neighbors that they are looked upon as reliable persons to deal with; that they pay their taxes regularly; that they are opening up their farms and are good neighbors; but as a rule they do not display as much energy in the work as white men. But I know, from what I see and learn, that they are advancing, and I think they have advanced rapidly within the last two years. There were some of them who sold out their claims and left, but this has been a small portion.

Our belief is that many other Indians are just as capable as the Flan-dreau Sioux or the Chippewas of Lake Superior of supporting themselves on farms of their own. And our conviction is unshaken that it would be wise policy to authorize and instruct the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments and issue patents to all Indians who deserve them, and give evidence of ability and industry. Our conviction is supported by the testimony of many officers and agents who have had the best opportunities for observation. We quote from only one. Agent Parkhurst, of the Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, says, in his last report :

No land allotments have yet been made in this tribe. The land selected by the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company has been marked out and the bounds set. At present the Indians occupy a portion of that tract. When they are displaced they must seek a new abiding place. Many have expressed a wish when this event shall have taken place to go further away from the agency headquarters, and make a permanent settlement. Could they be assured that the land would be theirs and their children's, as long "as grass grows and water runs," they would no doubt be willing to thus settle. The land question is a vexed one that demands some definite action upon the part of the government to satisfy them. Nominally owners of millions of acres, they feel that they may be at any time "moved on" at the will of the whites, and they naturally feel that here they have no "abiding city." This feeling acts as a check upon their making permanent improvements. No sane white man would go on, build houses, break and fence land, plant and surround himself with the comforts of a home with the knowledge that at any time he might be driven forth from his improvements and be compelled to find a new home and start afresh. In my judgment the greatest obstacle to the permanent improvement of the Indian is the seemingly persistent manner in which his rights are disregarded by the government. It would naturally seem that the original owners of the soil (recognized as such by the United States authorities) should have as much right to a portion of the land that is undeniably his as the white emigrant or settler who may or may not possess any other qualification than the accident of color over his red brother.

Those who have met the Indian upon his own soil, and have conversed with him, must admit that if clothed with the rights of citizenship, made subject to the same law as the whites, and holding his land by an inalienable title, would be the means of lifting him from the position he now occupies, and investing him with a new incentive to upward and onward progress. Let the government, then, recognize his rights, give him his land forever, making it impossible to drive him out from his home, confer upon him all the rights of citizenship, protect him, and at the same time make him amenable to law, and treat him no longer as a child or ward, but as a man in the full acceptance of the term.

REDUCTION OF AGENCIES.

By pursuing with wisdom and vigor this policy of settling individual Indians on their own lands and requiring them to care for themselves, the number of agencies might, within a few years, be greatly reduced and a large saving of expense be effected. We see no reason why arrangements cannot be made for closing very soon the agencies in New York, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, and some in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwest. No one supposes that the reservation system is to be kept up forever and a race of people kept forever distinct and perpetually dependent upon the government for support while occupying vast tracts of fertile land that lies waste and uncultivated. These lands will soon be needed by emigrants and settlers. Let the Indians first have all they can use; then, rigidly guarding all their treaty rights, let them be turned over to the States, to become a part of the people of the States, with all the rights and duties of freemen and citizens. We found that the best way to prepare the negro for freedom was to make him free. So the best way, probably the only way, to prepare the Indian for citizenship will be to make him a citizen.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Our secretary has recently visited the Indian Territory, giving special attention to the schools both in the five civilized tribes and at the

agencies under the care of the government. His report will be found in the appendix. The conclusions reached by him after several weeks of observation and extensive traveling in that country, confirm the views presented in our report for 1874. We then recommended that a government be established over the Territory, not inconsistent with existing treaties, the legislative body to be elected by the people; that United States courts, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, be organized within said Territory as provided in the treaties of 1866; and that the people have the right to be represented in Congress by a Delegate. The reasons, which then existed for legislation by Congress for "the better protection of the rights of persons and property within the Indian Territory" still exist, and time has added to their force. Such legislation should no longer be delayed. The number of citizens of the United States rightfully residing in the Territory and engaged in business there has greatly increased, and a large amount of property has accumulated in their hands. Many are employed upon the railroads, and in mining operations; others are trading, or raising stock, or cultivating farms. There are also teachers, and ministers, and physicians, with their families. For all these classes there is no adequate protection. If their lives or property are in danger, and they often are, as in the case of the recent outbreak in the Creek Nation, no court exists in all that country to which they can appeal. Nor are the Indian citizens in much better plight. With several distinct local governments, each claiming national prerogatives, it is easy for criminals to escape from one "nation" to another, and so avoid punishment. No one of these sovereignties claiming independence is strong enough to protect itself. Whenever unlawful intruders encroach upon its borders or intestine disturbances arise, as of late among the Creeks, an appeal is at once made for United States troops to keep the peace and give protection. Such a condition of things ought not to continue. A government should be devised, which, without violating any treaty rights, will give to all residents in the Territory, without distinction of race, the equal protection of law, and make all citizens of the United States. Such a measure would contemplate the ultimate abolition of present tribal relations, the giving of lands in severalty to Indian citizens, and the sale for their benefit of the lands which they will never need and can never use. Under wise legislation the Indian Territory may soon become prosperous, and be admitted a strong and wealthy State into the American Union.

PROGRESS.

Looking over the whole Indian country and reviewing the period since the peace policy, the policy, of justice and humanity, was inaugurated by President Grant, we are encouraged by the progress that has been made both in the management of Indian affairs and by the Indians themselves in learning and practicing to some extent the arts of civilized life. The methods of transacting the business of the Indian Office, of purchasing, inspecting, and shipping supplies, have greatly improved. Gradual progress has been made in Indian education. The number of boarding schools has increased, and in these schools industrial training is receiving more attention every year. About one-fifth of all the Indian youth of school age are now attending either boarding or day schools. In industry and efforts for self-support many Indians are making substantial progress. This will more plainly appear by contrasting the products of

Indian labor during the years 1868 and 1882, as shown in the following table made up from the best sources of information attainable:

	1868.	1882.
Acres of land cultivated by Indians	54,207	569,982
Bushels of wheat raised	126,117	673,933
Bushels of corn raised	467,363	1,974,421
Bushels of oats and barley	48,976	436,794
Bushels of vegetables	226,826	643,945
Tons of hay cut	16,216	158,947
Horses and mules owned	43,980	244,624
Cattle owned	42,874	549,932
Swine owned	29,890	424,720
Sheep owned	2,683	1,304,730

To this should be added other results of Indian labor, as follows: About 80,000 cords of wood cut, nearly 5,000,000 feet of lumber sawed, 35,500 pounds of butter and 20,000 pounds of sugar made, robes and furs sold worth \$236,880, and 6,000,000 pounds of cotton raised in the Indian Territory. At a fair estimate the value of these and other products is not far from \$5,000,000. Such an exhibit proves that the Indians, while yet far from fully supporting themselves, are learning the lesson of self-help, the true foundation of welfare and prosperity.

To these hopeful signs of progress we may add the manifest disposition of many Senators and Representatives in Congress to legislate liberally, and the greatly improved tone of public opinion, which now regards Indians not as ravenous beasts, to be hunted and exterminated, but as men of like passions with ourselves, to be treated as we treat ourselves, and destined to become one with us, a part of our great American Christian nation.

Respectfully submitted.

CLINTON B. FISK.
WM. H. LYON.
ORANGE JUDD.
ALBERT K. SMILEY.
GEO. STONEMAN.
WM. McMICHAEL.
JOHN K. BOIES.
WM. T. JOHNSON.
E. WHITTLESEY.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, *January 2, 1883.*

SIR: The executive committee have the honor to present the following annual report:

During the period from January 1, 1882, to June 5, 1882, inclusive, we examined, as required by law, 702 claims for annuity goods and supplies purchased under contract and in open market, and for transportation and other services, amounting to \$677,831.60; also, 166 cash accounts of agents and inspectors, with vouchers for purchases, pay of employes, annuity payments and other disbursements at the agencies, amounting to \$1,047,516.56. These claims and accounts, after careful examination, were all approved, four having been first returned to the Indian Office for correction or explanation.

RECAPITULATION.

Unsettled claims examined 702, amounting to.....	\$677,831 60
Cash accounts examined 166, amounting to.....	1,047,516 56
Total	1,725,348 16

We also examined and approved, during the same period, 32 contracts for supplies and services of all kinds, making copies of the same for reference in the examination of claims.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, approved May 17, 1882, provides that "hereafter the Commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian service, and to inspect goods purchased for said service." This act relieved the committee from the duty imposed by previous legislation of examining accounts, and since June 5 none have been received from the Indian Office.

In behalf of the executive committee.

E. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman.*

B.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

SIR: The purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners respectfully submit the following as their annual report for the year 1882:

Sealed proposals for the annual supplies and annuity goods for the Indian service were opened and publicly read at the government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, May 23, pursuant to advertisement from the Indian Bureau, in the presence of Hon. H. Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. J. K. McCammon, Assistant-Attorney-General, representing the Department of the Interior, and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners: General Clinton B. Fisk, General E. Whittlesey, William H. Lyon, Albert K. Smiley, William McMichael, John K. Boies, William T. Johnson, and Orange Judd; also a large number of bidders and several reporters from the city papers.

The competition among bidders was greater than usual, as 341 proposals were received—a larger number than at any previous opening during the existence of the Board.

Formerly a few favored bidders were sure to get the contracts, but under the present management of Indian affairs the parties who offer the most suitable goods for the service and at the lowest prices get the contracts.

After a careful examination of the large quantity of samples exhibited, 162 contracts were made for supplies and annuity goods.

INSPECTORS.

The following well-known business men were appointed inspectors, who assisted in making selections of goods of best value from samples furnished, but more particularly to inspect goods when delivered to see that they were equal in every respect to the samples from which the awards were made, which duty was performed to the entire satisfaction of your committee:

Mr. Albert Cornell, for dry goods; Mr. Joshua Barnum, for clothing; Mr. Robert Currier, for boots and shoes; Mr. D. D. Ives, for hats and caps; Mr. E. R. Livermore, for flour; Mr. E. R. Kilburn, for groceries; Mr. J. A. Dreyfus, for coffee and sugar; Mr. Alexander Forman, for tobacco; Mr. John DeWild, for harness; Mr. E. L. Cooper, for agricultural implements, stoves, hardware, &c.; Mr. J. M. Osborn, for wagons; Mr. John R. Willis, for hardware delivery in New York; Mr. Phineas Ayres, for paints, oil, and glass; Prof. E. G. Love, chemist.

The thorough inspection of goods when delivered for several years past has shown to contractors that it was useless to deliver any goods not fully up in quality to the samples from which they received their awards. The inspectors report a great improvement on the part of the contractors in this respect, as a much less quantity of goods were rejected on account of not being up to samples than in any previous year.

Your committee are pleased to report that after persistently urging for several years past, a change in the material for clothing, from worthless satinnet and shoddy to heavy brown duck and Kentucky jeans, has to a great extent been made. They think they are safe in saying that it will be of at least ten times the service to the Indians. They also take great pleasure in calling special attention to the increased quantity of agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, household furniture, cooking utensils, &c., which have been purchased and sent to the Indians during the past year. In their judgment these articles, with proper instructions in their use, will do more to civilize and assist the Indians to become self-supporting than all other purchases combined. Many of these articles being very bulky were delivered at the place of manufacture, and were inspected and shipped by Mr. E. L. Cooper, who reports that he visited Iliou, Auburn, Seneca Falls, Geneva, and Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, Ohio, Chicago and Quincy, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo., and at these places inspected and shipped 16,534 packages of various sizes, weighing nearly 2,000,000 pounds. Full particulars will be found in the annexed abstract of awards, names of contractors, articles and quantity purchased, prices paid, and where delivered.

WILLIAM H. LYON,

Chairman of Purchasing Committee.

HON. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

Abstract of awards made in New York City under advertisement of April 25, 1882.

BACON.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per pound.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Amour, H. A.	239,000	\$0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
Merriam, W. R.	617,000	13 $\frac{1}{10}$	Sioux City.
Spiegelberg, L.	2,000	18	Mescalero Agency.
Do	3,500	18 $\frac{1}{10}$	Navajo Agency.
Zeckendorf, L.	1,560	20	Colorado River Agency.
Do	4,150	20	Pima Agency.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. 13

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

BARLEY.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Dannheim R.	10,000	\$3 25	Pima Agency, Ariz.
Zeckendorf, L.	5,000	4 50	Colorado River Agency.
Do	66,000	3 75	San Carlos Agency.

BEEF.

Baker, I. G.	400,000	4 20	Fort Peck, Mont.
Denman, H. B.	3,000,000	3 66	San Carlos, Ariz.
Duncan, H. W.	42,800	5 95	Quapaw (school), Ind. Ter.
Felter, S. W.	75,000	4 20	Utah Valley, Utah.
Fenlon, E.	75,000	3 54	Kaw, Ind. Ter.
Do	2,800,000	3 54	Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Ind. Ter.
Do	35,000	3 54	Pawnee (school), Ind., Ter.
Do	400,000	3 54	Ponca, Ind. Ter.
Do	55,200	3 54	Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter.
Hunter, D.	2,300,000	4 15	Cheyenne River, Dak.
Do	1,750,000	4 30	Crow Creek, Dak.
Merriam, W. R.	1,200,000	4 15	Lower Brulé, Dak.
Do	6,500,000	4 09	Rosebud, Dak.
Merriam, W. R.	374,800	4 25	Santee, Nebr.
Morrison & Hatzell.	60,000	7 70	Carlisle, Pa.
Murphy, J. T.	200,000	3 42	Blackfeet, Mont.
Naylor, J. C.	61,570	3 00	Quapaw, Ind. Ter.
Newman, E. S.	6,500,000	3 84	Pine Ridge, Dak.
Do	900,000	4 35	Yankton, Dak.
Oburn, W. C.	4,200,000	3 64	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter.
Do	200,000	3 50	Oakland, Ind. Ter.
Power, T. C.	225,000	4 04	Fort Berthold, Dak.
Do	2,000,000	4 09	Standing Rock, Dak.
Do	800,000	3 85	Crow, Mont.
Do	200,000	4 09	Fort Belknap, Mont.
Shields, W. P.	500,009	3 43	Mescalero, N. Mex.
Slavens, J. W. L.	800,000	3 87	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Do	300,000	3 87	Jicarilla, N. Mex.
Do	820,000	3 87	Ouray, Utah.
Do	900,000	3 87	Shoshone, Wyo.
Do	400,000	3 87	Southern Ute, Colo.
Weare, P. B.	25,000	5 25	Devil's Lake, Dak.
Do	40,000	5 25	Sisseton, Dak.
Whyland, A. E.	100,000	5 25	Colorado River, Ariz.

MESS BEEF.

Oburn, W. C.	<i>Barrels.</i> 100	\$11 47	Kansas City.
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BEANS.

	<i>Pounds.</i>		
McAllister, F. E.	40,000	\$3 89	New York.
Raymond, A. B.	100,000	4 25	Chicago.
Staab, Z.	4,300	8 45	Mescalero, N. Mex.
Do	850	8 75	Navajo, N. Mex.
Whyland, A. E.	350,000	7 75	San Carlos, Ariz.

COFFEE.

.....	605,000	\$10 05	New York.
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Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

CORN.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Barclay, A	600	\$2 25	Bayfield.
Do	25,000	2 00	Brown's Valley.
Do	600	2 15	Duluth.
Candee, L	200,000	94	Caldwell.
Davis, A. C	750,000	1 95	Terminus of F. E. and M. V. Railroad.
Felt, G. W	20,000	2 00	Santee.
Haywood, R. C	20,000	1 28	Quapaw.
Kountz, W. J	163,000	2 08	Cheyenne River.
Do	50,000	2 08	Crow Creek.
Do	75,000	2 00	Lower Brulé.
Popper, C	5,000	6 00	Uintah.
Power, T. C	5,000	5 95	Fort Belknap.
Do	20,000	3 28	Fort Peck.
Raymond, N	15,000	2 95	Mescalero.
Spiegelberg, L	4,380	2 95	Pueblo.
Staab, Z	25,000	3 15	Southern Ute.
Do	40,000	2 65	Jicarilla.

CORN MEAL.

Davis, A. C	6,000	\$1 65	Sioux City.
Naylor, J. C	18,300	1 62½	Quapaw, Ind. Ter.
Newman, A. A	27,000	1 65	Arkansas City.
Power, T. C	2,000	6 50	

FEED.

Barclay, A	15,200	\$2 35	Bayfield.
Do	10,000	2 25	Detroit.
Davis, A. C	44,000	1 75	Sioux City.
Popper, C	9,000	6 00	Uintah Valley.

FLOUR.

Barclay, A	48,500	\$3 50	Bayfield.
Do	32,000	3 25	Brainerd.
Do	22,500	3 40	Duluth.
Do	100,000	3 60	Larimore.
Davis, A. C	500,000	3 40	Long Pine.
Do	183,000	3 10	Sioux City.
Do	360,000	3 30	Do.
Duncan, H. W	52,600	2 47½	Quapaw, Ind. Ter.
Goldman & Co	900,000	5 45	San Carlos, Ariz.
Do	41,220	4 00	Pima, Ariz.
Do	10,000	3 64	Netawaka.
Haywood, R. C	10,000	3 64	Saint Mary's.
Do	10,000	4 00	Detroit.
Johnson, G. H	85,000	2 89	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Kiesel, F. J	120,000	3 45	Rawlins.
Do	151,000	3 79	Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter.
Newmann, A. A	60,330	6 00	Uintah Valley.
Popper, C	9,000	6 15	Ouray, Utah.
Do	120,000	6 15	Uintah Valley, Utah.
Do	80,000	6 19	Blackfeet, Mont.
Power, T. C	150,000	4 92	Crow, Mont.
Do	200,000	6 24	Fort Belknap, Mont.
Do	100,000	4 89	Fort Peck, Mont.
Do	350,000	4 73	Mescalero, N. Mex.
Raymond, N	120,000	3 07	Chamberlain.
Sheafe, M. W	100,000	3 19	Do.
Do	100,000	3 33	Do.
Do	50,000	3 48	Do.
Do	100,000	2 97	Sioux City.
Do	100,000	3 09	Do.
Do	200,000	3 23	Do.
Do	100,000	2 99	Yankton.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. 15

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

FLOUR—Continued.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Sheafe, M. W.	100,000	\$3 11	Yankton.
Do	150,000	3 25	Do.
Slavens, H. C.	1,350,000	2 77	Arkansas City.
Staab, Z.	115,000	5 35	Southern Ute. Colo.
Do	125,000	4 90	Jicarilla, N. Mex.
Do	18,000	6 19	Navajo, N. Mex.
Wells, N. W.	1,200,000	3 60	Long Pine.
Do	30,000	5 60	Wadsworth.
Whyland, A. E.	50,000	6 92	New York.
Zeckendorf, L.	42,000	7 15	San Carlos, Ariz.

HARD BREAD.

Weyl, A.	825,000	\$3 90	Saint Louis.
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HOMINY.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per pound.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Acklin, G. M.	29,100	\$0 2 ³ / ₆	Chicago.
Staab, Z.	2,200	8 ³ / ₄	Mescalero.
Do	850	9	Navajo (school).
Whyland, A. E.	1,800	2 ²³ / ₁₀₀	New York.

LARD.

Armour, H. O.	10,200	\$0 12 ¹ / ₂	Chicago.
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OATS.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Barclay, A.	8,000	\$2 75	Bayfield.
Do	35,000	2 75	Brown's Valley.
Felt, G. W.	60,000	2 36	Terminus of F. E. and M. V. Railroad.
Haywood, R. C.	20,000	3 92	Southern Ute.
Kountz, W. J.	80,000	2 00	Cheyenne River.
Do	25,000	2 00	Crow Creek.
McGannon, J. G.	20,000	1 55	Seneca, Mo.
Popper, C.	20,000	5 50	Ouray.
Power, T. C.	10,000	3 97	Blackfeet Agency.
Do	25,000	3 90	Crow Agency.
Do	10,000	3 40	Flathead Agency.
Do	10,000	4 24	Fort Belknap Agency.
Raymond, N.	5,000	5 24	Mescalero Agency.
Spiegelberg, L.	4,380	3 45	Pueblo Agency.

OAT MEAL.

Acklin, G. M.	4,600	\$3 75	Chicago.
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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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

PORK.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per barrel.	Where delivered.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		
Armour, H. O	990	\$20 50	Chicago.
Davis, A. C	258	21 75	Sioux City.

RICE.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per pound.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
John, G. A	49,000	\$0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.

SALT.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Barclay, A	3,520	\$2 40	Bayfield.
Do	300	3 50	Brainerd.
Do	4,830	3 50	Detroit.
Do	840	1 75	Duluth.
Fenlon, E	4,420	1 58	Muskogee.
Do	6,000	1 58	Otoe.
Haywood, R. C	3,500	1 28	Arkansas City.
Do	44,070	1 33	Caldwell.
Do	1,000	1 75	Netawaka.
Do	1,000	1 75	Saint Mary's.
Do	30,120	2 04	Wilcox, Ariz.
Do	990	1 75	White Cloud.
Do	4,600	3 96	Southern Ute.
Kountz, W. J	7,300	1 17	Crow Creek.
Do	2,600	1 10	Lower Brule.
Do	9,100	90	Yankton, Dak.
McGannon, J. G	3,880	1 10	Seneca, Mo.
Miller, William A	12,000	80	Bismarck, Dak.
Do	78,700	70	Sioux City.
Popper, C	2,000	3 50	Fort Hall.
Do	7,000	5 25	Ouray.
Do	6,500	5 25	Tintah Valley.
Power, T. C	15,400	1 24	Cheyenne River Agency.
Do	3,500	2 00	Fort Berthold.
Do	2,000	4 50	Blackfeet.
Do	1,500	7 85	Flathead.
Do	5,000	1 60	Fort Peck.
Raymond, N	4,000	5 24	Mescalero.
Staab, Z	1,300	7 50	Navajo (school).

SUGAR.

Whyland, A. E	1,100,000	\$10 49	New York.
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TEA.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per pound.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Dorman, R. A	3,000	\$0 23	New York.
Do	4,780	22	Do.
Montgomery, R. M	1,225	23	Do.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. 17

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

TOBACCO.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per pound.	Where delivered.
Inge, L. D.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 48,000	\$0 37½	New York.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Ax, C.....	2,815	\$0 38	New York.
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WHEAT.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per bushel.	Where delivered.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		
Cramer, N. J.....	100,000	\$2 68	Yankton, Dak.
Do.....	100,000	2 68	Santee, Nebr.
Popper, C.....	6,000	5 75	Uintah, Utah.
Power, T. C.....	18,000	3 40	Flathead, Mont.

CLASS No. 1.—MACKINAC BLANKETS.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Dobson, John.....	2½-point gentian, 54 by 56 inches, 6 pounds.....pairs..	605	New York.....	\$4 38
Do.....	3-point gentian, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds.....pairs..	1,514	do.....	5 84
Do.....	3½-point gentian, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds.....pairs..	1,000	do.....	7 30
Do.....	2-point green, 42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds, pairs.....	25	do.....	3 83½
Do.....	2½-point green, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds, pairs.....	256	do.....	4 38
Do.....	3-point green, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, pairs.....	725	do.....	5 84
Do.....	3½-point green, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds.....pairs..	315	do.....	7 30
Do.....	2-point indigo blue, 42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds.....pairs..	981	do.....	3 36
Do.....	2½-point indigo blue, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds.....pairs..	2,631	do.....	3 84
Do.....	3-point indigo blue, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds.....pairs..	5,270	do.....	5 12
Do.....	3½-point indigo blue, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds.....pairs..	3,179	do.....	6 40
Do.....	2-point scarlet, 42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds.....pairs..	310	do.....	3 93½
Do.....	2½-point scarlet, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds.....pairs..	1,052	do.....	4 50
Do.....	3-point scarlet, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds.....pairs..	1,673	do.....	6 00
Do.....	3½-point scarlet, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds.....pairs..	753	do.....	7 50

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

CLASS No. 2.—WOOLEN GOODS.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Allen, J. & B.	Scarfs.....doz.	990	New York.....	\$2 70
Ashburner, T. A.	Shawls, ½.....doz.	11,122	do.....	1 49
Buckley, W. T.	Skirts.....doz.	6,944	do.....	62½
Carruth, J. G.	Linsey, plaid.....yds.	69,487	do.....	14½
Chaffee, E. J.	Hose, women's woolen.....doz.	2,062	do.....	2 65
Do.....	Socks, men's, cotton.....doz.	535	do.....	1 08
Do.....	Socks, men's, woolen.....doz.	1,822	do.....	2 40
Do.....	Socks, boys', cotton, sizes 8 to 10½.....doz.	100	do.....	1 10
Dobson, John	Cloth, saved list, blue.....yds.	5,650	do.....	1 27½
Do.....	Cloth, saved list, scarlet.....yds.	2,950	do.....	1 27½
Hood, Bonbright & Co.	Flannel, blue twilled.....yds.	41,940	do.....	34½
Do.....	Mittens, woolen.....doz.	666	do.....	2 65
Do.....	Socks, boys' woolen.....doz.	1,403	do.....	2 00
Jaffray, E. S.	Flannel, red twilled.....yds.	25,165	do.....	32½
Thomas, A.	Sky blue kersey, 22 ounces.....yds.	700	do.....	1 85
Woolworth, E. B.	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply.....lbs.	1,211	do.....	90
Do.....	Yarn, gray, 3-ply.....lbs.	298	do.....	65

CLASS NO. 3.—COTTON GOODS.

Buckley, W. T.	Calico, standard prints, 64 by 64.....yds.	28,000	New York.....	\$0 05½
Do.....	do.....yds.	28,000	do.....	6½
Do.....	Sheeting, ¾ brown, heavy.....yds.	225,025	do.....	7½
Do.....	Canton-flannel, brown, heavy.....yds.	1,009	do.....	14½
Clafin, H. B.	Calico, standard prints, 64 by 64.....yds.	88,000	do.....	5½
Do.....	Cotton, knitting, white.....lbs.	173	do.....	29
Do.....	Cotton-bars, full net weight.....lbs.	1,900	do.....	10
Do.....	Handkerchiefs, large size.....doz.	1,682	do.....	85½
Do.....	Shirting, calico.....yds.	6,850	do.....	4½
Do.....	Sheeting, ¾ brown, heavy.....yds.	1,000	do.....	20½
Do.....	Wadding, ¾ brown.....doz.	10	do.....	21
Do.....	do.....doz.	15	do.....	28½
Do.....	Canvas, for tailor's use.....doz.	400	do.....	10½
Hobart, F. B.	Wicking, candle.....lbs.	145	do.....	20
Hood, Bonbright & Co.	Calico, standard prints, 64 by 64.....yds.	40,000	do.....	6½
Do.....	Denims, blue.....yds.	17,715	do.....	14½
Do.....	Drilling, indigo, blue.....yds.	17,200	do.....	10½
Do.....	Drilling, slate.....yds.	4,185	do.....	07½
Do.....	Kentucky jeans.....do	30,430	do.....	21½
Do.....	Shirting, hickory.....do	5,240	do.....	10½
Jaffray, E. S.	Packing, yarn (cotton waste).....lbs.	140	do.....	08½
Do.....	Shirting, hickory.....yds.	5,000	do.....	08½
Langford, T. H.	Cheviot.....yds.	7,395	do.....	09½
Limas, C. C.	Winseys.....yds.	3,550	do.....	10½
Mandel, C.	Bed ticking.....yds.	5,012	do.....	12
Do.....	Crash, linen.....yds.	9,350	do.....	08½
Do.....	Gingham.....yds.	27,215	do.....	08½
Milliken, S. M.	Bed quilts.....doz.	9,831	do.....	1 48
Robbins, R. A.	Calico, standard prints, 64 by 64.....yds.	28,000	do.....	02½
Do.....	Packing, hemp.....lbs.	215	do.....	16
Do.....	Packing, yarn (cotton waste).....lbs.	140	do.....	12½
Do.....	Warp, cotton, loom, blue.....lbs.	150	do.....	26
Do.....	Warp, cotton, loom, white.....lbs.	100	do.....	24
Do.....	Handkerchiefs, large, white linen.....doz.	100	do.....	1 35
Do.....	Cotton hose, ladie's, scarlet, sizes 8 to 9½, doz.....doz.	50	do.....	3 85
Do.....	Silesia.....yds.	600	do.....	11½
Shedd, W. T.	Cotton, standard prints, 64 by 64.....yds.	68,000	do.....	05½
Taft, W. E.	do.....yds.	8,000	do.....	05½
Do.....	Gingbau.....yds.	27,215	do.....	08½

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

CLASS No. 4.—CLOTHING.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
King, A.	Coats, sack, 38 to 46, satinet or Kentucky jeans	5,922	New York.	\$3 59
King, H. W.	Coats, men's brown duck, unlined, 38 to 46	244	do	1 30
Do	Pants, men's brown duck, unlined	1,000	do	71
Numberg, E.	Blouses, lined, heavy, dark colors	2,536	do	2 67
Do	Coats, sack, blue, men's, for police officers	97	do	8 43
Do	Coats, sack, sky-blue kersey, for officers	814	do	6 33
Do	Overcoats, boys', satinet or Kentucky jean	721	do	3 54
Do	Pants, men's blue, for police uniforms	107	do	5 09
Do	Pants, men's sky-blue kersey, for police privates	954	do	3 88
Seasongood, L.	Overcoats, men's sack	3,715	do	4 97½
Do	Pants, men's satinet or Kentucky jeans	8,060	do	1 80
Simons, L. B.	Shirts, calico	10,030	do	24½
Wallach, H. W.	Blouses, brown duck, lined, 32 to 46	1,971	do	2 30
Wallach, Henry	Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 32 by 46	310	do	1 12
Do	Coats, men's sack, brown duck, lined, 38 to 46	250	do	3 00
Do	Overalls, brown duck	7,923	do	47½
Do	Overcoats, boys' brown duck, unlined	50	do	1 68
Do	Overcoats, boys' brown duck, lined	386	do	2 55
Do	Overcoats, men's sack, brown duck, lined	1,070	do	4 25
Do	Overcoats, men's sack, brown duck	274	do	2 34
Do	Pants, men's brown duck, lined	3,570	do	1 69
Do	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys	1,094	do	3 50
Do	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, lined, boys	977	do	2 00
Do	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys	311	do	1 36½
Do	Shirts, gray flannel	15,473	do	78½
Do	Shirts, red flannel	8,198	do	1 12½
Do	Vests, men's brown duck, lined	2,955	do	1 12½
Do	Vests, men's brown duck, unlined	512	do	. 75
Do	Pants, men's blue mackinac	214	do	2 50
Do	Shirts, men's blue mackinac	214	do	2 50

CLASS No. 5.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Claffin, H. B.	Shoe laces, leather	gross 240	New York	\$0 50
Do	Shoe laces, linen	gross 301	do	25
Mills, W. B.	Shoes, children's Nos. 11 to 13	gross 2,956	do	80
Do	Shoes, misses', assorted sizes	gross 4,853	do	70
Robbins, R. A.	Shoe lasts, assorted sizes	doz 6	do	6 00
Do	Shoe pegs, assorted sizes	galls 24	do	50
Do	Shoe web, for lining shoes	yds 40	do	18
Do	Sandstones	doz 1	do	1 12
Do	Boot-trees	set 1	do	3 50
Do	Shoe-clamps	pairs 3	do	50
Do	Bristles, shoe	lbs ½	do	5 50
Do	Shoe nails, brass	lbs 50	do	45
Do	Heel balls	doz 4	do	20
Do	Shoe eyelets	boxes 24	do	15
Do	Zinc heel nails	lbs 90	do	12
St. John, J.	Boots, boys' sizes, 4, 5, and 6	pairs 118	do	1 90
Do	Boots, men's, Nos. 6 to 9	pairs 3,181	do	2 30
Do	Boots, men's rubber, Nos. 6 to 9	pairs 139	do	2 85
Do	Shoes, boys', Nos. 1 to 6	pairs 5,647	do	1 00
Do	Shoes, men's, Nos. 6 to 9	pairs 7,000	do	1 20
Wills, W. B.	Shoes, women's, Nos. 3 to 5	pairs 9,817	do	80

CLASS No. 6.—HATS AND CAPS.

Corn, S.	Caps, boys' cassimere, black	3,617	New York	\$0 29
Do	Caps, men's cassimere	5,060	do	37½
Foster, J.	Hats, boys' wool, black	6,147	do	37½
Hurlburt, W. H.	Hats, men's police, black	1,156	do	65½
Do	Hats, men's wool, black	12,557	do	44½

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

CLASS No. 7.—NOTIONS.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Claffin, H. B.	Buttons, shirt, agate.....	gross 1, 011	New York	\$0 02½
Do.	Buttons, vest, horn.....	do 284	do	21
Do.	Cotton, maitre.....	lbs 719	do	28
Do.	Hooks and eyes, white.....	gross 131	do	6½
Do.	Needles, darning.....	gross 71	do	90
Do.	Needles, knitting.....	gross 21	do	32
Do.	Needles, saddlers.....	doz 70	do	2½
Do.	Spool cotton, Nos. 20 to 50.....	doz 4, 496	do	40.50
Do.	Tape measures.....	doz 8½	do	18½
Do.	Thimbles, closed.....	doz 472	do	8½
Do.	Thimbles, open.....	doz 159	do	8½
Do.	Thread, linen, No. 30.....	lbs 2, 332	do	75
Do.	Thread, linen, No. 35.....	lbs 2, 332	do	85
Do.	Thread, linen, No. 40.....	lbs 2, 332	do	97
Do.	Thread, shoe.....	lbs 140½	do	49
Hobart, F. B.	Twine, sack.....	lbs 211	do	21
Do.	Twine, wrapping.....	lbs 178	do	19
Hood, Bonbright & Co.	Pins, brass, No. 2.....	packs 411	do	37
Do.	Pins, brass, No. 3.....	packs 411	do	47
Do.	Pins, brass, No. 4.....	packs 411	do	42
Do.	Suspenders.....	pairs 6, 414	do	18½
Robbins, R. A.	Buttons, coat, horn.....	gross 185	do	36
Do.	Buttons, pants, metal.....	gross 515	do	12
Do.	Buttons, youths', agate.....	gross 485	do	9
Do.	Combs, fine, R. H. dressing.....	doz 1, 381	do	31
Do.	Gilling twine, No. 30.....	lbs 1, 525	do	70
Do.	Gilling twine, No. 35.....	lbs 413	do	77
Do.	Gilling twine, No. 40.....	lbs 339	do	85
Do.	Mirrors, 8 by 10, German plate.....	doz 160½	do	3 00
Do.	Tape, white, cotton.....	pieces 2, 732	do	1½
Do.	Buckles, pants.....	gross 4	do	18
Do.	Buttons, uniform, brass.....	gross 12	do	5 00
Do.	Buttons, uniform, brass, small.....	gross 6	do	2 50
Do.	Combs, round, rubber.....	doz 10	do	65
Do.	Needles, sewing-machine.....	doz 38	do	18
Do.	Twine (seaming-cord).....	lbs 4	do	18
Shmway, F. P.	Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing.....	doz 1, 361	do	33
Strasburger, A.	Beads, glass.....	bunches 2, 130	do	6
Do.	Needles, sharps.....	M 276½	do	1 10
Do.	Needles, gloves.....	M 69½	do	2 40
Do.	Needles, sack.....	doz 61	do	11
Do.	Needles, harness.....	papers 36	do	4
Taylor M. S.	Gloves, buck, men's No. 1.....	pairs 1, 393	do	1 16

CLASS No. 8.—GROCERIES.

Acklin, G. M.	Allspice, ground.....	lbs 136	New York	\$0 21
Do.	Cassia, ground.....	lbs 64	do	27
Do.	Cloves, ground.....	lbs 74	do	33
Do.	Cream tartar.....	lbs 125	do	25
Do.	Ginger, ground.....	lbs 186	do	11
Do.	Indigo.....	lbs 158	do	58
Do.	Mustard, ground.....	lbs 173	do	13
Do.	Pepper, ground, black.....	lbs 359	do	15
Do.	Soap, toilet for (Carlisle school).....	lbs 25	do	45
Hecker, G. V., & Co	Baking powder in tins.....	lbs 67, 812	do	25
Oakley, J. A.	Soap.....	lbs 239, 800	do	04.45
Robbins, R. A.	Bluing.....	doz. boxes 101	do	17
Smith, W. H.	Apples, dried.....	lbs 31, 990	Saint Louis	06½
Whyland, A. E.	Candles, adamantine.....	lbs 8, 450	New York	14.33
Do.	Corn starch.....	lbs 1, 382	do	05½
Do.	Peaches, dried.....	lbs 14, 250	do	05½
Do.	Sirup in barrels.....	galls 4, 382	do	49
Do.	Sirup in kegs.....	galls 510	do	59
Do.	Starch.....	lbs 2, 296	do	04½

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Claffin, H. B.	Lamp-wicks, No. 0.....	doz 128	New York	\$0 01½
Do.	Lamp-wicks, No. 1.....	doz 287	do	02½
Do.	Lamp-wicks, students, No. 1.....	doz 120	do	05½
Davenport, W. W.	Casters, dinner.....	doz 3	do	11 90

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. 21

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

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Davenport, W. W.	Crocks, 2 gallon..... doz.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.....	\$3 50
Do	Crocks, 1 gallon..... doz.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	2 25
Do	Crocks, 3-gallon..... doz.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	4 75
Do	Cups and saucers, coffee..... doz.	270 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	92
Do	Cups and saucers, tea..... doz.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	77
Do	Lamps, glass, burner, and chimney..... doz.	12	do.....	2 25
Do	Lamp-chimneys, burner No. 0..... doz.	39	do.....	30
Do	Lamp-chimneys, burner No. 1..... doz.	117	do.....	32
Do	Lamp-chimneys, burner No. 2..... doz.	69	do.....	42
Do	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge No. 0..... doz.	2	do.....	31
Do	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge No. 1..... doz.	21	do.....	33
Do	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge No. 2..... doz.	25	do.....	43
Do	Lamp-chimneys for student lamp..... doz.	54	do.....	35
Do	Lanterns, tin-globe..... doz.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	4 25
Do	Pitchers, pint, ironstone..... doz.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1 34
Do	Pitchers, quart, ironstone..... doz.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1 54
Do	Pitchers, water, ironstone..... doz.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	4 49
Do	Plates, dinner, ironstone..... doz.	248	do.....	82
Do	Plates, pie, ironstone..... doz.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	48
Do	Plates, sauce, ironstone..... doz.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	32
Do	Plates, tea, ironstone..... doz.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	57
Do	Reflectors, lamp..... doz.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	2 75
Do	Tumblers..... doz.	108	do.....	27
Do	Washbowls and pitchers..... doz.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	9 02
Robbins, R. A.	Bowls, gallon, ironstone..... doz.	4	do.....	3 45
Shaw, J. M.	Bowls, pint, ironstone..... doz.	120	do.....	69
Do	Bowls, quart, ironstone..... doz.	98	do.....	83
Do	Lamps, glass, with bracket..... doz.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	7 00
Do	Lamps, tin, with burners..... doz.	17	do.....	2 70
Do	Salt sprinklers..... doz.	23	do.....	50
Do	Pitchers, molasses..... doz.	4	do.....	3 75
Do	Platters, meat, 13 by 20 inches..... doz.	4	do.....	7 82
Woodhouse, J. H.	Lamps, students, No. 1..... doz.	50	do.....	3 04

CLASS No. 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Acklin, G. M.	Brooms..... doz.	200	Chicago.....	\$2 75
Composite Iron Works.	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, 6 feet long 4 feet wide.....	45	New York.....	8 50
Do	Bedsteads, iron frame, 6 feet long 6 feet wide.....	118	do.....	7 80
Convant, W. N.	Desks, office..... each.	19	Chicago.....	14 25
Comover, C. H.	Handles, pick..... doz.	49	do.....	1 10
Crane, L. H.	Baskets, clothes, large..... doz.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	7 00
Do	Baskets, measuring one-half bushel..... doz.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	3 00
Do	Baskets, one bushel..... doz.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	4 50
Do	Bowls, wooden, chopping..... doz.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1 50
Do	Chairs, reed-seat..... doz.	13	do.....	7 20
Do	Chairs, wood, solid seat, low back..... doz.	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	5 00
Do	Chairs, wood, office, solid seats, arms..... doz.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	13 88
Do	Desks, school, seats double..... each.	188	do.....	3 75
Do	Desks, school, with seats, single..... each.	93	do.....	2 75
Do	Handles, hoe..... doz.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1 03
Do	Handles, plow, left-hand..... doz.	231	do.....	1 75
Do	Handles, plow, right-hand..... doz.	36	do.....	1 75
Do	Measures, peck, wood..... doz.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	2 35
Do	Measures, one-half bushel, wood..... doz.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	2 75
Do	Wringers, cloths..... each.	23	do.....	3 00
Howell, G. H.	Bedsteads, wood, 6 by 4..... each.	702	do.....	2 35
Do	Bedsteads, wood, single, 6 by 3..... each.	121	do.....	2 35
Hundley, V. G.	Handles, ax, hickory..... doz.	1,561 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1 40
Robbin, R. A.	Brooms..... doz.	219	New York.....	3 25
Do	Clothes-pins..... gross.	51	do.....	25
Do	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops..... doz.	216	do.....	2 29
Do	Rolling-pins, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches..... doz.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	85
Do	Washboards..... doz.	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1 20
Do	Washing-machines..... each.	25	do.....	8 90
Do	Wash tubs, cedar, No. 2..... doz.	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	13 40
Woodhouse, J. H.	Bureaus, three drawers..... each.	183	do.....	3 01
Do	Handles, hay fork..... doz.	65	do.....	77
Do	Handles, spade..... doz.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1 84
Do	Washstands, wood..... each.	141	do.....	90

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

CLASS No. 11.—HARNESSES, SADDLES, LEATHER, &c.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Hansell, S. F.	Chains, halter, with snap, No. 0	doz. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York	\$2 09
Do.	Hames, Concord	pairs 105	do	74
Do.	Rings, halter	gross 10	do	1 50
Do.	Wax, saddlers'	lbs. 54	do	40
Do.	Wax, shoemakers'	lbs. 18	do	15
Do.	Bridle-bits, x. c. ring	doz. 40	do	80
Do.	Buckles, collar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	pairs 72	do	12
Do.	Leather, calfskins	lbs. 500	do	90
Do.	Leather, kip	lbs. 500	do	74
Do.	Wax, saddlers'	lbs. 40	do	15
Do.	Wax, shoemakers'	lbs. 13	do	15
Do.	Inks, pints for leather	doz. 8	do	1 25
Do.	Sheep skins	doz. 4	do	7 50
Peters, George	Bags, nose	doz. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 50
Do.	Bridle bits, tinned	doz. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	90
Do.	Cinchas, hair	doz. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	6 50
Do.	Collars, horse, large	doz. 12	do	13 50
Do.	Collars, horse, medium	doz. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	13 50
Do.	Collars, mule	doz. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	13 50
Do.	Harness, double, with breeching	sets. 243	do	18 76
Do.	Harness, double, without breeching	sets. 189	do	15 87
Do.	Harness, plow, double	sets. 44	do	11 22
Do.	Leather, harness	lbs. 12,486	do	33
Do.	Leather, lace	sides. 101	do	55
Do.	Saddles	38	do	9 25
Do.	Surcingles	doz. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 88
Robins, R. A.	Brushes, horse	doz. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	5 60
Do.	Leather, sole, hemlock	lbs. 1,620	do	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Leather, sole, oak	lbs. 1,880	do	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Buckles, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	gross. 30	do	75
Do.	Buckles, harness, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	gross. 18	do	1 00
Do.	Buckles, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	gross. 6	do	88
Do.	Cockeyes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	doz. 1	do	80
Do.	Rings, harness	gross. 12	do	15
Woodhouse, J. H.	Buckles, roller, harness $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	gross. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	48
Do.	Buckles, roller, harness $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	gross. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch	gross. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	86
Do.	Buckles, roller, harness, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	gross. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 16
Do.	Buckles, trace, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	pairs 104	do	7
Do.	Buckles, trace, 2-inch	pairs 73	do	12
Do.	Rings, harness	gross. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	29
Do.	do	pairs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	32
Do.	Clips, trace	pairs 300	do	4
Do.	Rings, breeching	gross. 7	do	1 86
Do.	Rivets, hame, No. 7	lbs. 10	do	10

CLASS No. 12.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Cowles, A. A.	Clocks, 8-day	27	New York	\$2 30
Crane, S. H.	Axle grease, cases; 2 dozen boxes each, doz	622	do	85
Do.	Bath-brick	doz. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	50
Howard, E. T.	Machines, sewing, domestic cover, &c.	7	do	29 50
Robbins, R. A.	Bags, grain, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	doz. 222	do	2 00
Do.	Bags, manila paper	M. 3,000	do	1 20
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 2-pound	M. 15,000	do	1 50
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 3-pound	M. 17,000	do	1 87
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 4-pound	M. 15,000	do	2 18
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 5-pound	M. 11,500	do	2 55
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 6-pound	M. 7,000	do	3 00
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 7-pound	M. 500	do	3 30
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 8-pound	M. 1,000	do	3 60
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 10-pound	M. 2,500	do	3 90
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 12-pound	M. 500	do	5 75
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 14-pound	M. 500	do	6 23
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 16-pound	M. 500	do	6 75
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 20-pound	M. 1,000	do	7 50
Do.	Bags, manila paper, 25-pound	M. 5,500	do	8 25
Do.	Beeswax	lbs. 110	do	39
Do.	Blacking, shoe	boxes. 1,329	do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Churns, 10-gallon	54	do	1 80
Do.	Brushes, shoe	doz. 12	do	2 20
Wakeman, H. T.	Machines, sewing, Singer, cover, &c.	11	do	21 00

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

CLASS No 14.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Allen, R. H.	Seeders, broadcast, hand	12	New York	\$4 50
Cohn, A. B.	Corn-shellers	15	do	5 50
Conover, C. H.	Pumps, iron, open top, 3-inch cylinder	18	Chicago	2 10
Crane, S. H.	Ox-bows, 2-inch	91½	do	2 85
Do	Rakes, garden, cast-steel, 12 teeth, handled	29½	do	4 00
Do	do	81	do	1 75
Do	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows, doz	98½	do	4 75
Do	Scythe-snaths	do	do	47 00
Do	Seed drills	8	do	22 00
Do	Seeders, broadcast, 1-horse	11	do	2 90
Do	Wheelbarrows, garden	85	do	3 75
Do	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted	328	do	3 25
Do	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted	58	do	50
Do	Plow-beams for 11-inch plow	6	do	50
Do	Plow-beams for 12-inch plow	6	do	58
Do	Plow-beams for 14-inch plow	20	do	58
Do	Plow-beams for 12-inch breakers	3	do	65
Do	Plow-beams for 14-inch breakers	20	do	860 00
Do	Machines, thrashing, 6-horse power	4	do	1 00
Deere, C. H.	Corn-planters, hand	96	Chicago, Kansas City, or Saint Louis	
Do	Corn-planters, 1-horse	1	do	15 00
Do	Corn-planters, 2-horse	8	do	33 00
Do	Cultivators, 2-horse	55	do	15 00
Do	Fanning-mills	16	do	13 00
Do	Plows, breaking, 12-inch	99	do	12 50
Do	Plows, breaking, 14-inch	126	do	13 50
Do	Plows, shovel, double	158	do	2 75
Do	Plows, shovel, single	16	do	2 00
Do	Plows, 7-inch, cast-steel, 1-horse	8	do	3 90
Do	Plows, 8-inch, cast-steel, 1-horse	71	do	4 25
Do	Plows, 9-inch, cast-steel, 1-horse	13	do	4 50
Do	Plows, 10-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	27	do	6 50
Do	Plows, 11-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	25	do	6 50
Do	Plows, 12-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	253	do	8 00
Do	Plows, 14-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	139	do	9 00
Do	Rakes, hay, sulky	85	do	17 00
French	Machines, threshing, 10-horse power	2	Chicago	427 00
Herendeen, E. W.	Harrow, 40 teeth	60	do	8 50
King, H.	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inches	110½	do	6 43
Lamson, A. G.	Cradles, grain, 5-finger, with scythes	10	New York	18 25
Pearey, J. S.	Machines, mowing, 2 dozen knives	76	Chicago	44 00
Do	Machines, mowing, 2 dozen knives	76	Kansas City, Sioux City, Saint Paul and Omaha	46 25
Do	Machines, mowing, with all fixtures and 1 dozen extra knives	3	Chicago	44 00
Do	Machines, reaping, 2 dozen extra knives	21	do	68 00
Robbins, R. A.	Feed cutters	8	New York	6 29
Sise, H. F.	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12-teeth	do	do	2 23
Wakeman, H. T.	Cultivators, 2-horse	50	do	6 50
Do	Pumps, wood	39	do	2 50
Do	Pump tubing, wood, 18 feet sections, per foot	73	do	07½
Do	Sickles, No. 3, grain	34	do	2 85
Do	Wheelbarrows, all iron	33	do	8 20

CLASS No. 15.—WAGONS.

Hamby, W. R.	Wagons, size 2½ by 8½	17	Kansas City	\$40 00
Do	Wagons, size 3	37	do	42 50
Do	Wagons, size 3½ by 10½	6	do	47 50
Rosenfield, M.	Wagons, size 3	120	Sioux City	42 00
Do	Wagons, size 3½	3	do	44 00
Do	Wagons, size 3½	60	do	45 00
Studebaker Bros.	Wagons	7	San Francisco	70 50
Do	Wagons, narrow track	6	do	73 50
Do	Wagons, size 3½, narrow track	6	do	77 00
Do	Wagons, size 3½, wide track	23	do	77 50
Do	Wagons, size 3½, narrow track	3	do	84 00
Do	Wagons, size 3½, wide track	27	do	85 00

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

CLASS No. 15.—WAGONS—Continued.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Studebaker Bros.	Wagons, size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, narrow track	6	Sioux City	\$49 00
Do.	Wagons, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, wide track	28	do	49 50
Do.	Wagons, log	6	Chicago	87 50
Do.	do	6	Kansas City	91 25
Webster, E. A.	Wagons, size 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	Chicago	38 00
Do.	Wagons, size 3	16	do	39 00
Do.	Wagons, size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	do	40 00
Do.	Wagons, size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	do	42 00
Do.	Wagons, size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	Sioux City	44 00

CLASS No. 16.—PAINTS AND OILS.

Cohn, A. B.	Varnish, copal	galls. 126	New York	\$1 15
Lawrence, J. J.	Lead, white, pure, best	lbs. 14,525	Chicago	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michael, J. R.	Paper, building	lbs. 12,900	New York	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Page, J. S.	Japan	lbs. 40	do	64
Do.	Lampblack, in papers	lbs. 150	do	08
Do.	Lead, red, standard, dry	lbs. 1,300	do	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil	lbs. 395	do	07
Page, J. S.	Paint, roof	gallons. 935	New York	\$0 73
Do.	Turpentine in cans, cased	do 529	do	75
Do.	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground	pounds. 343	do	10
Do.	Whiting	do 2,105	do	01
Do.	Chinese vermilion	do 1-4	do	90
Robbins, R. A.	Chrome, yellow, in oil	do 273	do	15
Do.	Coal tar	gallons. 106	do	25
Do.	Oil, kerosene, 150 fire test	do 6,475	do	24
Do.	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans	do 402	do	68
Do.	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans	do 1,477	do	71
Do.	Oil, harness, in cans	do 96	do	75
Do.	Paper, tarred	lbs. 15,100	do	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Chinese scarlet, dry	lbs. 50	Carlisle, Pa.	19
Do.	Drop, black, Japan	lbs. 25	do	22
Do.	French green	lbs. 10	do	22
Do.	Varnish, coach	galls. 10	do	2 00
Do.	Headlight oil, in barrels	galls. 1,200	do	14
Woodhouse, J. H.	Oil, lard, good, in cans	galls. 1,003	do	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Oil, lubricating, mineral, in cans	galls. 962	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Oil, sewing machine	bot. 36	do	05

CLASS No. 17.—TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

Conover, C. H.	Candle molds, stand of 8 molds	doz. 5	Chicago	\$2 85
Do.	Candlesticks, planished tin, 8-inch	doz. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	45
Do.	Graters, nutmeg	doz. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	20
Do.	Match safes, japanned iron	doz. 6	do	1 55
Do.	Punches, tinners hollow $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	doz. 1	do	4 20
Do.	Punches, tinners, hollow $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	doz. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago	3 00
Do.	Teapots, planished tin 4-pint	doz. 20	do	2 25
Crane, S. H.	Boilers, wash ix, tin copper-bottomed	doz. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	14 40
Do.	Coffee boilers, 4 quart, plain tin	doz. 15	do	2 25
Do.	Coffee mills, side No. 1	doz. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 40
Do.	Dippers, 1 quart, long iron handle	doz. 316 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	75
Do.	Dippers, 2 quart, long iron handle	doz. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	85
Do.	Pans, dust, Japan	doz. 14	do	80
Do.	Pans, fry, No. 4, wrought iron	doz. 468 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 55
Do.	Scoops, grocer's hand, No. 20	doz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 91
Do.	Scoops, grocer's hand, No. 40	doz. 3	do	2 83
Do.	Shears, tinner's bench, No. 4	doz. 3	do	4 20
Do.	Shears, tinner's hand, No. 7	doz. 6	do	2 15
Do.	Shears, tinner's hand, No. 9	doz. 8	do	1 25
Do.	Solder	lbs. 407	do	14
Ingersoll, J. E.	Cups, pint, stamped tin	doz. 200	New York	40
Do.	Cups, quart, stamped tin	doz. 250	do	49
Do.	Pans, 4 quart, tin stamped	doz. 100	do	1 89
Do.	Pans, 6 quart, tin stamped	doz. 200	do	1 10
Do.	Wash basins, stamped tin, 11-inch	doz. 164	do	4 90
Martin, E. W.	Buckets, galvanized iron, 2 gallon	doz. 75	do	4 00
Robbins, R. A.	Coffee mills, iron hopper, box No. 3	doz. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago	2 85
Do.	Pans, 1 quart, pudding, stamped	doz. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	68
Do.	Pans, 2 quart, pudding, stamped	doz. 239 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	40
Do.	Pans, dish, 17 quart, stamped	doz. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 15
Do.	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch	doz. 136	do	35

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

CLASS No. 17.—TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.

Name.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Roberts, R. A.	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch dinner	doz. 838	New York	\$0 24
Do.	Plates, stamped tin 9-inch pic.	doz. 75	do	24
Shepard, H. W.	Kettles, galvanized iron, stamped	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts doz. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 57
Do.	Kettles, plain iron stamped, 14 qts	doz. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 75
Do.	Kettles, camp (nest of three 7, 14, 11, qts) iron nest	doz. 896	do	1 60
Do.	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 qts) plain iron nest	doz. 756	do	1 30
Do.	Kettles, galvanized iron stamped, 11 qts	doz. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 13
Do.	Kettles, galvanized iron stamped 14 qts	doz. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 69
Do.	Kettles, plain iron, stamped 7 qts	doz. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 35
Do.	Kettles, plain iron, stamped 11 qts	doz. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 25
Strasburger, A.	Spoons, table, tinned iron	doz. 1, 098	do	20
Do.	Spoons, tea, tinned iron	doz. 859	do	10

CLASS No. 18.—STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN, &c.

Coln, A. B.	Caldrons, iron, plain kettle, 20 gallons	1	New York	\$2 75
Do.	Caldrons, iron, portable, furnace, 20 gallons	3	do	10 00
Do.	Caldrons, iron, portable furnace, 40 gal	8	do	20 00
Crane, S. H.	Elbows, stove-pipe, 5 inch, No. 26 iron each	23	Chicago	10
Do.	Elbows, stove-pipe, 6-inch, No. 26 iron each	1, 223	do	10
Do.	Elbows, stove-pipe, 7-inch, No. 26 iron each	161	do	10
Conover, C. H.	Polish stove	gross. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 50
Do.	Tin, sheet, 10 by 14, IC	boxes. 30	do	6 50
Do.	Tin, sheet, 14 by 20, IC	boxes. 24	do	6 50
Do.	Tin, sheet, 10 by 14, IX	boxes. 37	do	8 50
Do.	Tin, sheet, 14 by 20, IX	boxes. 53	do	8 50
Do.	Tin, sheet, 14 by 60 boiler, IX	boxes. 5	do	2, 5 50
Do.	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 No. 9	lbs. 3, 415	do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle, C. H.	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, 10-inch inside	734	Sioux City	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, 12-inch inside	568	do	78
Do.	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron	joints. 5, 530	do	15
Do.	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron	joints. 6, 060	do	18
Do.	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron	joints. 913	do	20
Do.	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 26 inches long	68	do	4 25
Do.	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long	55	do	6 00
Do.	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long	173	do	6 90
Do.	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long	42	do	9 15
Do.	Stoves, cooking, wood, 6 inch, furniture complete	46	do	13 00
Do.	Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, furniture complete	57	do	15 75
Do.	Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, furniture complete	402	do	19 75
Do.	Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, furniture complete	56	do	22 25
Do.	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32 inches	13	do	13 00
Kahn, L.	Stoves, cooking, coal, 8 inch, furniture complete	1	Chicago	20 00
Do.	Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, furniture complete	2	do	23 00
Do.	Stoves, heating coal, 14-inch	2	do	8 50
Do.	Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch	4	do	12 00
Robbins, R. A.	Tin, sheet, IX, 12 by 24 inches, boiler, boxes	3	New York	9 75
Do.	Bucket ears, No. 2	gross. 2	do	30
Do.	Bucket ears, No. 3	gross. 4	do	45
Do.	Bucket ears, No. 4	gross. 12	do	55
Do.	Bucket ears, No. 5	gross. 12	do	70
Do.	Bucket ears, No. 6	gross. 6	do	85
Do.	Bucket, wood	gross. 20	do	50

In addition to the above a large number of awards was made for hardware, mechanics' tools, medical supplies, and transportation.

C.

REPORT OF E. WHITTLESEY ON THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1882.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I left this city October 21, and at 4 p. m. reached Carlisle, Pa., where I remained two days. Captain Pratt had just arrived from New Mexico with seventeen raw recruits from the Navajo Reservation. The contrast between them in blankets and paint and the clean, well-dressed, bright young men who have been in the school a year or two is very striking. In the evening, Saturday, the whole school assembled in the chapel for singing and recitations in English, and to hear from Captain Pratt an account of his trip to New Mexico and back. The scholars were orderly and attentive, and presented as fine an appearance as any large company of children. The number present was nearly 300. Since that time the school has increased to 380. Sunday morning, October 22, in company with Captain Pratt, I inspected every room, looking at every boy and girl to see that face and hands were clean, the dress neat, and shoes blacked; that the beds were properly made up, and all articles in their proper places. Then came Sunday-school for the young boys and the girls, which was opened in the chapel with the usual service, and then the classes taken to several recitation rooms by the teachers. The larger boys attend any Sunday-school in town that they prefer. Sunday afternoon Professor Lippincott, of Dickinson College, preached a simple sermon to the school in the chapel, and after supper a social meeting was held, in which several of the older scholars took an active part. This, I was told, is the usual method of spending Sunday at the Carlisle school. By such instructions and services moral education keeps pace with intellectual.

On Monday, the 23d, Captain Pratt took 150 of his students, with several teachers, to the bi-centennial at Philadelphia, so that I did not see the full school in their regular week-day exercises, but I spent the morning examining the workshops and farm and their products. I found young men at work, under the direction of teachers, making wagons, harness, tin-ware, shoes, and clothing. They handled their tools with skill, and seemed ambitious to do good work. The articles made, except those needed in the school, are all purchased by the government for use at the Indian agencies. During the last year the goods shipped were 13 spring-wagons, 1 buggy, 177 sets of double harness, 160 pairs of shoes, 6,744 articles of tinware, whose value at government contract price is \$5,713.84.

Many of the scholars who had spent the summer in private families had recently returned, bringing letters from their employers, which, with but few exceptions, reported well of their good conduct and industry. Some brought in the money they had earned, and had it deposited to their credit.

The industrial Indian school is no longer an experiment. It is a proved success. One hundred such schools as this, planted in all the States and Territories, would in a few years supplant the indolent dependent tribes with an intelligent self-supporting people. But a hundred such schools would cost \$6,000,000 per annum! Yes, and it would be wise economy to expend \$6,000,000 per annum for such a result.

From Carlisle I went to Cleveland, Ohio, by the night train, arriving Tuesday, October 24, where I remained three days to attend the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association. I served on the committee to which was referred the Indian school and mission work of the association, and we reported a resolution, which was adopted, recommending an enlargement of that work amounting to an increase of expenditure of about \$20,000 per annum. That end attained, I went on to Chicago, where I delayed one day to see Commissioner Johnson and invite him to go with me to the Indian Territory. His public duties forbade his joining me, and I proceeded via Saint Louis, where I rested Sunday, October 29, and the next day went to Muskogee, Indian Territory, arriving at 6 a. m. Tuesday, October 31. Muskogee, destined to be the capital of a new State, has a population of about 500, nearly all white people and negroes. The office of the Union Agency is here in a small building rented for that purpose, it being more convenient and economical to transact the business in town than at the government buildings, three or four miles distant. At this agency no supplies of any kind are issued, but some annuities are paid in money. The principal work of the office seems to be hearing and settling controversies and difficulties. Though the agent has no judicial authority, he acts as arbitrator, and in reality is sheriff and judge and jury all combined. Agent Tufts, who has held his position four years, has gained the confidence of all parties, and very many cases are referred to him which might be brought before the tribal or "national" courts. But there is great need of a United States court in the Territory with jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases between Indians and whites. Now such cases must be tried in Arkansas, and it is a great hardship to compel witnesses and accusers to travel a long distance by stage at great expense of time and money. The result is that many are not tried, and crime goes unpunished. The agent being absent on official business when I arrived, I spent

the day visiting the schools. In the town I found three, all private schools. The Harrell International Institute is the largest, and is under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It is kept in the Methodist church, with a small annex for the primary department, and has 70 scholars, I was told, though I could see only 49 present. Nearly all the children are white, but nearly all are Creeks and Cherokees. The Methodist minister, Mr. Brewer, is the principal teacher, and he has one lady assistant. I heard some recitations, the most advanced being in physiology. The school has been in operation only one year and has no facilities for very effective work. But the mission board or conference propose to build suitable buildings as soon as they can raise the requisite funds. The charge for tuition is \$2 per month, and by this the school is supported. I next visited the colored school, taught by Mr. Gregory, who received his education at Straight University, New Orleans. He had just opened the school and had 16 scholars, all in primary studies. The order and the teaching were good. Mr. Gregory will build up a good school if he can be supported. He is paid \$1 per month for each scholar and has no aid from the public funds.

The third school in the town is a white school taught by Miss Fulton, and supported by tuition like the others, the charge being \$3 per month. I heard several recitations, one in algebra, which were well conducted. This school is under the care of the Presbyterian Church, and it is proposed to build up a boarding and day school and open it to Indian as well as to white children.

After dinner I drove 7 miles northwest across the Arkansas River to the Tallahassee Mission, where I met Mrs. Robertson, who has spent her life in teaching the Creeks. The mission building was burned about two years ago; since that a small boarding school has been maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, but they propose to abandon the place and establish a new mission school among the uncivilized Creeks about 40 miles west.

Wednesday morning, November 1, I took the stage to Fort Gibson, 8 miles northeast, in the Cherokee country. The road ran over prairie land several miles; then across the Arkansas River near the mouth of the Grand or Neosho. Along the river bottom the lands are very rich, but only here and there a cultivated field. Fort Gibson is on the Grand River; the military post is on a hill near the village, and has buildings which would well accommodate an industrial school as large as that at Carlisle. It has been once or twice abandoned, but just now is occupied by two companies of United States infantry. Should they be ordered away and the post again abandoned, the site and buildings could be put to good use by the Interior Department.

I called on Chief Bushyhead, a strong, well-educated Cherokee, who spent eighteen years in California, and of course learned some lessons of industry and thrift. He has a comfortable house, a farm of 200 acres, and raises stock. In the town I found one public school, with 50 names upon the roll and 26 scholars present. The teacher, Mr. Gibson, from Kansas, seemed well qualified for his work. Nearly all the scholars are white, though all are Cherokees. All speak English. I asked those who could speak Cherokee to raise their hands; none were raised. The most advanced class had reached division of decimals and could read in the fifth reader. They recited promptly and well. On the whole, this is a fair common school with a poor house, and very few of the modern facilities for teaching. The salary of the teacher is \$40 per month, paid from the Cherokee public fund.

After dinner I went on 20 miles east over a very rough road, or trail, to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee "Nation." (I observed that all citizens emphasized the word "Nation.") The country is part prairie, part oak timber, and part rocky hills. On the way I counted 25 houses, nearly all one-room log-huts, some with stone chimneys, more with chimneys of sticks and wood. About these houses small fields were fenced, averaging, perhaps, 15 acres to each. A few larger houses and farms were occupied by white men, adopted citizens with Cherokee wives, or "renters." I saw two small fields of wheat, some patches of cotton and corn, very badly worked, the weeds and grass being as high as the cotton. There was no appearance of good farming, except where white men lived.

At Tahlequah, a village of about 500 people, is the capital, a brick building with the various offices of the government, one comfortable hotel kept by an Indian, and several large stores. On the evening of my arrival I was fortunate in meeting Mr. R. L. Owen, a bright young man educated at the University of Virginia, and now secretary of the board of education in the Cherokee "Nation." He informed me that the Cherokee school fund, amounting to about \$80,000 per annum, provides instruction for all the Cherokee children (white and colored children are not admitted to the public schools). They have one male and one female seminary, both boarding schools, free to the younger scholars, and open to all older pupils who pass the examination and pay \$5 per month for board and tuition. They have also an orphan asylum with 150 children, and 100 common schools with nearly 4,000 pupils. The common school buildings are furnished by the people, and many of them are rude log huts without windows, without desks, and having only puncheons, or split logs, for seats. The teachers are paid from the public fund from \$30 to \$40 per month. Teachers are ap-

pointed by the board of education for a period of one term of five months. Natives have the preference, and through political influence frequent changes are made and much favoritism shown. The result is many very poor teachers, and often bitter controversies between parties in the school districts.

On Thursday, November 2, in company with Mr. Owen, I visited the male seminary. The building, situated on a hill a mile and a half from the town, is a large, plain, brick edifice, with room for 120 scholars. It is much out of repair, and by no means clean. The dormitory rooms are large, with beds for four or six boys in each. A little Hampton or Carlisle discipline would greatly improve the appearance of these rooms. The principal teacher, Mr. English, a graduate of Oxford, Eng., had only just begun his work here, but expressed confidence that he would soon have a good high school. I found 90 boys present. The advanced "form" were studying Latin, algebra, and geometry. Mr. English said he had 61 in Latin, 45 in algebra, and 18 in Euclid. He "could coach some of them for college in one year." The day being devoted to written examinations, I heard no classes recite.

We then drove 4 miles to the female seminary. The building is precisely like the male seminary, but in better condition, and the grounds about it better improved. Miss Wilson, the principal, is a competent teacher, and maintains very good order. She had ninety-two names on her roll; I saw eighty-nine present. They are bright-looking girls, well dressed, nearly all white, though all Cherokees. I heard a class in arithmetic, and four young ladies in algebra; both recited well. These schools, taken out of political control and endowed with the funds now used for their support, the income of which is \$23,000 per annum, and placed in charge of some permanent board, on condition of supplying additional funds and organizing for each an industrial department, might be made much more useful and efficient.

Returning to Tahlequah, I visited the town public school, taught by Mr. Dobson, with Miss Butler as assistant. On the roll were 100 names; 41 were present. I heard several classes, the most advanced in grammar. The scholars seemed to understand well what they were reciting. The teacher is competent to teach, but gives no attention to order and discipline. Scholars were moving about the room, playing, going out and in at will.

I next went to the Baptist mission school, in a private dwelling, with small, unsuitable rooms. It has 60 scholars, some in advanced studies, Latin and geometry. The principal, Mr. Bacone, is a vigorous, clear-headed man, and when convenient buildings are built he will make this a good school.

I returned November 3 to Muskogee, stopping at Fort Gibson to call on Hon. William P. Ross, who has a comfortable home and a farm about one mile from the town. Colonel Ross is a graduate of Princeton College, a lawyer by profession, and a man of progressive spirit, too progressive to suit the majority of the people.

From interviews with many intelligent people, Indians, and others who have resided long in the country, I received the impression that the Cherokee school system is far from perfect. The money expended, more than \$20 per annum for each child of school age, ought, to support good schools for all. But the wretched buildings, the method of appointing teachers for short terms, resulting in frequent changes—for example, in the male seminary there have been seven principals in three years—and the political party influence that affects their management; all these things stand in the way of rapid progress. But in spite of all, the present secretary of the board of education, Mr. Owen, is hopeful of great improvement in the near future. And if the national council have the wisdom to keep him in the office which he now holds, I trust his hopes may be realized.

Saturday, November 4, I spent in the office of Agent Tufts, at Muskogee, examining the latest school reports, but they are too defective and meager to furnish any satisfactory information.

On Monday I rode with Major Tufts 7 miles to see some colored schools, but found them closed on account of small-pox in the neighborhood. We passed several small farms cultivated by colored people. They appear to be the industrious class of this region. The teams that bring in cotton and corn to market are nearly all driven and owned by colored people. The testimony of intelligent men here is that the negroes work while the Indians live by renting lands to white men.

On our return we stopped at the Union Agency buildings, on a hill $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Muskogee. One is a stone building of ten rooms, and one a frame building of six rooms. There is also a stable, good cisterns, a large garden fenced, and abundance of good land near by. All these are now unused, the agency office being now more conveniently located in town, and they would furnish admirable accommodations for an industrial school for the girls of colored people, of whom about four thousand live in the Creek country. I at once wrote to the Baptist mission board, and urged them to open and maintain a first-class school here.

November 7 I left Muskogee, at 7 a. m., for McAlister, 61 miles south. The railroad runs through a wide prairie, all unbroken. In the 61 miles I counted 22 small houses besides those at the railroad station, a few patches of corn and cotton, and some small

herds of cattle, not more than 150 head in all. No other use is made of a fertile country 60 by 20 miles in extent.

At McAlister I visited the Choctaw school, taught by Mr. Ross, a Baptist preacher. The church is the school-house. It was very dirty and the school in disorder. But the teacher is an intelligent white Choctaw from Mississippi, and his classes recited well. He has on his roll 35 names, with an average attendance of 25. I saw 21 present, a majority as white as boys and girls in a northern school. The teacher is paid out of the Choctaw school fund \$2 per month for each scholar who attends not less than fifteen days. Mr. Ross informed me that a teachers' institute had just been formed from which he hoped great good.

I next visited a colored contract school under the Baptist Home Missionary Society, about 1 mile from town. This is taught by Mr. Banks, who was educated at Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C., a bright man who knows how to teach. His classes recited well, and by well-put questions he drew out what they understood of each lesson. The school-house is a neat church painted white, with green window shutters, a cupola and bell; all furnished by a colored man, "Uncle Billy Yates," who keeps a restaurant at McAlister. The teacher is paid for teaching and preaching a salary of \$550 per annum.

Purchasing a horse, I rode 3 miles to a coal-mining village of about 1,000 people, many from Pennsylvania, some from England, Scotland, and Wales. A private school of 100 scholars is maintained here by tuition and by a tax imposed by the mining company. It is taught by Mr. Lyter, from Pennsylvania, in a new, comfortable school-house with modern desks and seats. The school was under good discipline, and would rank as a fair primary and grammar school.

I then rode on 2 miles farther to see a colored contract school under the African Methodist Church. I found the house, a rough board structure, but no school. I was told that the conference had ordered the teacher to another station. The coal mines at this place are worked by the Osage Company, which pays a royalty to the Choctaw Nation amounting to about \$75 per day. They take out and ship 60 car-loads of excellent coal per day. I saw at the depot three Indians at work handling freight.

At 8 p. m. I went on to Savannah, 20 miles south, and the next morning, November 8, visited a Choctaw school taught by Mr. Kilgore from Iowa. He has 47 names on his roll, 33 Choctaws, the rest whites. For the Choctaw children he is paid \$2 for each scholar, and for the whites he charges tuition \$1.50 per month. Mr. Kilgore has built the school-house of rough boards and furnished it with the best kind of desks from Chicago at his own expense. The school was opened with Bible reading, 31 scholars being present. I heard classes in reading, spelling, and geography. The children appeared bright, and recited well. The class in geography were very prompt in pointing out localities on outline maps. Mr. Kilgore is a competent teacher, and maintains good order; but the appearance of his school-room would be much improved by the occasional use of a broom which I saw in the corner.

I went on by rail the same day to Atoka, 35 miles south, and found there a Choctaw school taught by Miss Patterson from Washington, D. C. She has 40 names on her roll, 23 of them Choctaws, and is paid, as in other cases, \$2 per month for each scholar who attends fifteen days. I heard classes in reading, grammar, geography, and history. The recitations were prompt and correct. Miss Patterson is a good teacher and works very hard to improve her school. But the system of supporting the Choctaw schools is every way bad. It destroys discipline; for if a scholar is re-proved or punished he leaves, and the teacher loses her pay. Then the local board of directors who appoint the teachers are elected for political party purposes, and they take very little interest in the school. The building is very poor and shabbily furnished, not even a chair being provided for the teacher. Nothing else than a missionary spirit can keep a refined, educated lady in such a position. My visit, Miss Patterson said, was the first indication of interest or encouragement she had received.

I next visited the colored contract school under the African Methodist Church. The building is made of rough boards with no desks. The presiding elder, Mr. A. J. Miller, told me that he sometimes had 80 scholars, but they were very irregular, the parents feeling no interest in education. I found 11 scholars present, all primary, just beginning to read. The teacher had just been ordered to a new station, and the school was not fully organized.

At Atoka and Savannah coal mines have recently been opened, and are worked by the Atoka Company.

I reached Caddo, 10 miles south, the same evening, and November 9th proceeded by stage, that is, buckboard, to Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw Nation, 35 miles west of Caddo. The road or trail was over a prairie, bounded only by the horizon, a silent, waste country, with only two houses in all that distance. The next morning, November 10, I visited the Methodist contract school, 2 miles from Tishomingo, to which I walked, as I could find no conveyance. I found a small log house in the woods, lighted and ventilated by the cracks between the logs, with no desks, the seats rough boards, 6 inches wide. The teacher is Mr. Talbot, from South Carolina,

a well-educated, gentlemanly young preacher. He has 15 scholars on his roll; 13 were present. He has no books nor other facilities for making a good school. It is wrong to put such a man in such a position. It may be a good missionary field, but not a hopeful field for a government school.

I borrowed the teacher's pony, and rode 2 miles to the male academy, supported by the Chickasaw Nation at a cost of \$9,000 per annum. The council let it out on contract to a native. He agrees to furnish board and tuition to 60 boys. The building is of brick in front, with a long frame extension, the whole much out of repair. The dormitories are taken care of by the boys (or supposed to be), and all were very untidy. The school, now numbering 54, is taught by Mr. Perry, from Georgia, with Mr. Conner, from Illinois, as assistant and music teacher. Mr. Carter, the contractor, told me I would find his school equal to any high school in the States. I found a fair common school in a poorly furnished room. I heard several classes, one in arithmetic and one in Appleton's Fifth Reader recited well. A class just beginning Latin declined correctly nouns of the first and second declensions. Considering the means furnished, I think Mr. Perry is doing quite good work. But the general appearance of the establishment does not commend the plan of conducting boarding-schools by contract.

Returning by stage to Caddo the same evening, as I rode over the lonely, uninhabited prairie, it was hard to realize that I was near the center of a populous band. A part of the way I had the company of an intelligent Chickasaw farmer. He said he "had selected good places for himself and for his children, knowing that a change must come before long." Other intelligent men, both Indians and whites, expressed to me the same expectation. Many thinking citizens hope for a change, and are ready and anxious for the organization of a State government. It will be weak and cowardly statesmanship to put off much longer the Indian Territory problem.

On Saturday, the 11th, we had an experience of a genuine "norther," the mercury falling from 80° at noon to 30° at night.

On Sunday I had an opportunity to see and to address a well-organized Sunday school at the Congregational Church, where I found the best church edifice that I have seen in the Territory.

November 13, remaining at Caddo, I visited four schools: the first, taught by Mrs. Hotchkin, has 40 scholars on the roll, with an average attendance of 35. I saw 28 present, the severe cold weather keeping some absent. The school-house is of rough boards, with two old-fashioned long desks, three rude tables, and one wide board supported by old shoe boxes. The local directors take no interest in the school, leaving the teacher to provide fuel and take care of the room. After the opening exercises of Bible and catechism lessons, I heard classes in reading, spelling, and geography. The last class was quite familiar with the geography of the United States. On the whole, though the order was not perfect, the school is a fair primary school, and Mrs. Hotchkin is an earnest and faithful teacher.

Another school in Caddo is taught by Mr. Faulkner, who has 28 on his roll, 14 being present. The house is much like that of Mrs. Hotchkin, and the teacher takes care of it and furnishes the fuel. The school was in good order, and the recitations in reading, spelling, and mental arithmetic fair for beginners.

After some inquiry, I found the African Methodist colored contract school; that is, I found the building, but no teacher or scholars. The building is a wretched room, with no desks, with rough board seats without backs, and abundance of dirt. The colored population of Caddo is large, and a good school should be organized there.

I next visited a third Choctaw school, taught by Miss Shoop, who has built her own school-house, a rough board building, with some long plain desks. The floor was covered with mud, and the desks besmeared with tallow, the remains of an evening writing school. Miss Shoop has 29 on her roll; 19 were present. She, like the other teachers of Choctaw schools, is paid from the public funds, \$2 per month for each scholar, and collects what she can for white children. The whole system, I repeat, is loose and bad. Any one who will find or build a room can get a permit from the local board to open a school. Thus there are three Choctaw schools in this little town, where there should be one good graded school.

The next day, November 14, I went on by rail to Colbert, 25 miles south, near the border of Texas. After a walk of 3 miles into the woods I found a Methodist Episcopal colored contract school, in a log house, 14 by 16 feet. Some cracks were covered by shooks. It had no window; but the teacher, Miss Sweeny, said the people had promised to make one. Miss Sweeny is from Kentucky, a well-educated, genteel young lady, competent to teach. She had 24 on her roll, with an average attendance of 20. I saw 19 present, all primary scholars, just beginning to read. With a suitable building, Miss Sweeny would have a good school.

I next visited a Chickasaw school, taught by Miss Thornton, in the Baptist Church, a clean, comfortable house, though not provided with desks. Miss Thornton has a fair primary school, but maintains no discipline or order.

The same evening I returned to Muskogee, where I met Major Haworth, the United States inspector of schools, with whom, and Agent Tufts, I spent the next day.

On Thursday, November 16, in company with Major Haworth, I left Muskogee, and drove 40 miles west to Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation. On the way we saw a few small farms cultivated by colored men. At Okmulgee we met Mr. Perryman, the treasurer of the Creek Nation, Mr. Porter, the governor's private secretary, and Mr. Kramer, the United States postmaster. From them we learned that there are now 30 public schools among the Creeks; 8 of these for colored children. The teachers are paid \$400 per annum. There is also one Presbyterian and one Methodist mission school, with about 120 boarding scholars each. For the support of each the Creek council appropriate \$5,600 per annum. There is also a Baptist mission school of 80 scholars. In all these the mission boards appoint and pay the superintendents, matrons, and teachers.

The next day, November 17, we drove on 50 miles to the Sac and Fox agency. The road ran through an uninhabited country, except a small house here and there, occupied by Indians, with a few acres of corn, which our Indian guide said were cultivated by Creeks; the cultivation seeming to have been confined to planting the corn, and letting it alone to struggle for life with weeds and grass. The Sac and Fox Indians are nearly all uncivilized in dress and mode of life. Agent Carter was busy the next day paying annuities. Every Indian, young and old, received \$42.60 interest on funds in the United States Treasury. This gives to a family of five \$213, and about six months ago they received \$53 each, or \$265 to a family, making \$478 during the year; enough to support them in idleness. They do no work, wear blankets and trinkets, keep no stock, except ponies, though they have a splendid grazing country all about them. A few noble exceptions to this statement can be found. Keokuk, one of the chiefs, an intelligent and good man, dresses like a man, lives in a comfortable two-story house, works his own farm, and has a herd of about 700 cattle. Some others are following his example, but nearly all prefer their old style of living in tents of bark or mats. Their money in the treasury is their greatest curse, and will be until they are educated to make a better use of it.

On Sunday, the 19th, a snow-storm caused a small attendance at Sunday school and service in the chapel built here by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, which supports the missionary, Rev. Wm. Hurd, an Ottawa Indian. The Sunday-school superintendent is Mr. Pickett, one of the traders, who exerts a good influence over the Indians at this post. At the evening service Keokuk made an earnest address in his own language. He has taken a bold stand, far in advance of his people, and sets them a good example of enterprise and right living.

We spent the whole of Monday in the boarding-school. The principal teacher is Miss Carter, the agent's daughter; the assistant teacher is Miss Beals, from Kansas. They have 37 names on the roll—29 boarders and 8 day scholars; 33 were present. The school is well governed, and the teaching well done. We heard all the classes. All the scholars are quite young and all are in primary studies. The chart exercises and object lessons for beginners were specially interesting. This school is supported by an appropriation of \$5,000 per annum out of the Indian funds. An industrial teacher and farmer, a matron, a seamstress, and a cook are employed. The boarding-house will not accommodate decently more than 30 children. The main building is of soft brick, 48 by 27 feet, with a very poor back building. The kitchen, dining-room, laundry, and store-room are in the basement. The first floor has rooms for the employés and a sewing room. On the second floor are dormitories for the children. Twelve boys sleep in one room, 24 by 14 feet. To make a good industrial school, the house should be repaired and enlarged so as to accommodate at least 75 scholars. Then the school-house, which is a good brick building, would need the addition of a recitation room. The Sacs have money enough, if they can be persuaded to use it, to build up a first-class school large enough to educate all their children.

November 21, John Early, Wm. Hurd, and Joseph Wind, Ottawas, consulted me about the allotment and patenting of their lands in severalty, saying that all the Ottawas desire it except, perhaps, three or four. They number 122, and have 14,860 acres, which they bought in 1868 at \$1 per acre. I advised them to send a petition to Congress, and at their request I drew up the following:

"To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"We, the undersigned members of the Ottawa tribe of Indians residing upon lands in the Indian Territory sold to the said Ottawas by the United States by treaty proclaimed October 14, 1868, do hereby respectfully and humbly petition that our lands may be surveyed, and allotted and patented to the members of our tribe in severalty, with such restrictions as to alienation as may be deemed wise. We were made citizens of the United States by the treaty of July 28, 1862, and have ever remained loyal to the Government of the United States. Since our removal to our present home in the Indian Territory, we have improved our lands and have built houses. But inasmuch as we have no funds or annuities, we are unable to pay the expenses of survey-

ing and allotting our lands. We therefore, humbly pray that this work may be done at the expense of the United States Government, and by such agents or commissioners as your honorable body may appoint."

This petition has been signed by 81 of the 122 Ottawas, and forwarded to my care to be presented to Congress.

At 2 p. m. the same day the Indians desired us to meet them in council. We met first the Iowas, of whom 89 are living here on the Sac and Fox Reservation. They came from the Great Nemaha Reservation in Nebraska. They complained that for three years they were paid no part of the annuities due them, but this year they have been paid and are content. They want a home in this Territory, and have selected a tract of land northwest of this place. They say that all the full-blood Iowas in Nebraska will join them here, but the half-breeds and white men oppose the removal. We promised to report their wishes, but did not approve their leaving a good home in Nebraska to encounter the hardships and the unhealthy climate of the Indian Territory.

Then the Sac and Fox chiefs came in and we talked much to them about the necessity of work for their living so as to save their annuities to buy stock and build houses. We also advised them to give more of their money to enlarge their boarding-school and to educate all their children. One old chief, Chickaknk, replied, "You tell us that the game will soon be gone, and advise us to work. Now, in order that we may get to work soon it would be a good plan to kill all the game. So we want you to tell our agents to get us plenty of guns to shoot the game." Then the old fellow looked around and winked; as much as to say, "I made a good point then." The talk continued till 10 o'clock p. m.

November 22 we rode with Agent Carter to Shawneetown, about forty miles south. On the way nothing of interest occurred except one upset, which did no serious damage. Going a little out of our direct course, we visited the Kickapoo station, where there is a good school-house, a blacksmith's shop, and a commissary building, but no Indians. They have moved away, and are living in camps some five to nine miles distant.

After careful inquiry and consultation with Agent Carter, we decided to recommend the abandonment of this station by transferring the blacksmith to Shawneetown, the commissary stores to the Sac and Fox agency, where they can be issued by the agent, and the discharge of the superintendent of Kickapoo station. We wrote to that effect to the department, and the change has been ordered, making a large reduction of expenses.

We reached Shawneetown at 6 p. m., and devoted the next day, November 23, to examining the boarding-school. The boarding-house is overcrowded, and many applicants have been refused. The building is too small; the new part, is in good condition, but the old frame part is very rotten and not worth saving. There are 11 beds for 27 boys in a room where the plastering is off and the roof leaking badly. The girls sleep in the new and better building, but for 25 girls there are only 9 beds. The school is taught by Mrs. Wells and her sister, Miss Davis. They have 59 names on their roll; 52 were present. The children are all young and in primary studies. The teachers are competent and zealous, patient and kind, yet firm in discipline, preserving good order. They ought to have a better school-house. It is old and rotten, and, like the boys' dormitory, not worth saving. There is good nucleus here for a large industrial school. The land near by is fertile, and a few of the larger boys now work on the farm and some of the girls assist in housekeeping. The superintendent, Mr. Cox, and his wife, the matron, and all the employes are well fitted for their positions. The whole establishment is clean, and as comfortable as possible, considering the limited accommodations. We agreed to recommend to the department larger buildings, with room for at least 125 children. The Shawnees and Pottawatomies will fill it at once. They are a working people, self-supporting, and doing far better with no annuities than the Sacs with all their money. Several chiefs called on us for a "talk." We advised them about their schools and their work. Among them was Peter the Great, chief of the Pottawatomies, who lives in the south part of the reservation. He said they had 100 children there and want a school. There is a boarding-school, "The Sacred Heart Mission," but the charge in that is \$160 per annum, and no Pottawatomies are able to send their children there. Two young men and one young lady applied to us for admission to Hampton or Carlisle, offering to pay their own traveling expenses. But those schools are full, and we advised them to wait till the new school near Arkansas City is organized next spring.

On our return, November 24, to the Sac and Fox agency we gave our attention to some troubles which had arisen in connection with the school, and recommended some changes to settle the difficulties and reduce expenses. These changes have been approved and adopted by the Commissioner.

November 25 we left Sac and Fox agency for the Pawnee agency, 60 miles northwest. Owing to heavy roads caused by rain we were obliged to spend the night at

Whistler's Ranch, but we reached the agency on the 26th, in time to attend a service at the boarding-school conducted by Mr. Wilson, the assistant teacher.

We spent the 27th at the school, which has 74 scholars, taught by Mr. Davis, the superintendent, and by Mr. Wilson. Sixty-two of the scholars are boys, some of them grown young men; only 12 are girls, all quite young. The school was opened promptly at 9 a. m. with singing, Scripture reading, and prayer. Half an hour was then given to silent study, after which recitations were heard in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. The classes appeared well, those under Mr. Davis's instruction especially well. All are in primary studies, the most advanced class just beginning simple division and geography. The order was good and the school-rooms clean and comfortable. We saw the scholars at dinner, which consisted of soup and bread. The afternoon school was a repetition of the morning exercises. The Pawnee children do not appear as bright as some we have seen. They need more simple object lessons. The school building is a substantial stone edifice. The main school-room is 42 by 30 feet, and has two recitation rooms adjoining. The dining-room is 36 by 30 feet, with cooking stove and cauldron at one end. Meat and vegetables are all cooked together in the cauldron, the soup being served for dinner and the meat cold for supper and breakfast. In the rear is a store-room and bakery. Bread is baked twice a week. On the second floor, besides rooms for the superintendent and other employes, there is a store-room for clothing, a sewing-room, and one dormitory for boys, 36 by 40 feet, in which are 22 beds on old broken iron bedsteads for 62 boys, and a dormitory for girls, with 9 beds. We have advised some changes by which the girls may be put into three small rooms and both dormitories given to the boys. The school is supported by tribal funds at a cost of about \$3,000 per annum. It has a farm of 80 acres, managed by Mr. Coberlick, an industrious, enterprising man, who has a daily detail of the larger boys to assist him in the work. This year they have cultivated 60 acres, raising 300 bushels of corn, making 300 gallons of sorghum syrup. Half of this should be sold and the proceeds divided among the boys who work, for their encouragement. If seed wheat were furnished they would raise all the wheat needed in the school, the agency having now a good flour-mill. The school has also 15 cows, which are milked by the boys, who also cut the wood. The girls do some sewing and assist in housekeeping, but none are taught to cook. This agency is now in charge of a competent clerk, Captain Pickering, but he should have the power and authority of an agent. The consolidation of several agencies far apart under one agent is a mistake.

The Pawnees appear to have made no progress since their removal from Nebraska. The climate has been fatal to them. They numbered about 2,300 when they left Nebraska. By the census just taken the number is now 1,160. They seem discouraged. They do but little work. They cling to their old superstitions. They send their boys to the boarding-school, but the girls are too valuable as beasts of burden and articles of merchandise. If the stipulations of our treaty with them were rigidly executed, that is, if school accommodations were provided for all the children and then all compelled to attend, a change for the better might, in a few years, be effected.

On the 28th we went on to the Otoe Agency; arriving there at 2 p. m., we visited at once the boarding-school taught by Miss Fanny Skinner. She has 53 scholars, all the Otoe children of school age, 22 boys and 31 girls, but very few of them full-blood Indians. All are quite young and bright-looking children. The school house is very neat and comfortable, 30 by 24 feet. The order is excellent, the singing and recitations good. The primary reading classes were taught from charts (made by the teacher), each child being called up to point out words, then to read simple sentences. A large class is thus taught together, and by varying the exercises interest and attention are kept alive. The most advanced class had reached the fourth reader. Miss Skinner shows good training in modern methods of teaching, and her school will not suffer in comparison with good primary schools in the States.

The boarding house is a cheap frame building, comfortable but too small and crowded. At supper there was not room for all to sit at the tables. The dormitories are too small; one room 30 by 24 feet has 8 beds for 24 girls; another the same size, has 7 beds for 22 boys. The house is badly planned. The only room where the children can sit morning and evening, is the dining-room, there being no play or study room. The only white person in the house at night is the matron, an excellent woman, whose room is on the lower floor, while all the scholars sleep above with no one to look after them. We agreed to recommend: First, that an addition be made to the building for a large dining-room and kitchen on the lower floor, and a separate dormitory for boys on the second floor, or that the house now occupied by the clerk in charge be used as a boys' boarding-house; second, that the industrial teacher, who is not the right man for that position, be discharged and a superintendent be appointed and required to room in the boarding-house and have charge of the boys at night; third, that the matron have a room on the same floor with the girls, and near enough to have constant oversight of them. These changes will much improve the boarding establishment.

The Otoes, like the Pawnees, have a poor, unhealthy country. No family has escaped chills this season, and during the year the deaths have exceeded the births.

We spent the morning of November 29 in the school, and after dinner drove 15 miles to the Ponca Agency, the headquarters of Agent Woodin, who has charge now of the Pawnees, Otoes, Poncas, and Nez Percés. This agency is well located on the north bank of Salt Fork, with a reservation of the best land which I saw in the Territory. The Indians have comfortable houses, and are making good progress in farming. They have raised this year 1,954 bushels of wheat besides large quantities of corn and vegetables. They seem to be contented in their present home.

We examined the next day, November 30, the new Ponca school building, a brick edifice 80 feet square. On the lower floor are large school and dining rooms, besides recitation and reception rooms. On the second floor are dormitories sufficient for 70 scholars and for the teachers. The accommodations will be sufficient for all the Ponca children; and Mr. Standing, who has had much experience in teaching, is on the ground to superintend the furnishing, and to organize the school on the 1st of January, 1883.

The same evening we drove to the Nez Percés Agency, 12 miles north, and met Archer Sawyer, the Presbyterian preacher; James Reuben, the teacher, and Kus-skiet (Bald-head), one of the chiefs. The latter was the first of Joseph's band to throw off the blanket. He said his past life was bad, but he had learned the better way. He had worked and raised a crop, and saw that Indians could live like white men. But the Nez Percés are not happy in the Indian Territory. They suffer much from the unhealthy climate. Many have died, and some are now sick. They complained of their physician as ignorant and inefficient. They long to get back to their mountain home. I reported their condition and wishes to the Senate committee, and Senator Dawes offered an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing for their return, but it was defeated. Therefore, they must remain another year and be supported by the government, while in Idaho they would be kindly received by their people and support themselves.

December 1, after looking at the saw-mill, storehouse, and stable, we visited the school taught by James Reuben. He has 33 names on his roll, and 33 were present, all Indians. We heard classes in reading, arithmetic, and history. The lessons were well recited, and the work on the blackboard was quick and accurate. The children are bright, and have made rapid progress. Two years ago they could not speak a word of English; now they read and speak and sing well. The school-house, built in part by the employes, is a plain frame building, 36 by 24 feet, unceiled, and cold. There are 70 children on the reservation, and more would attend school but for sickness and want of clothing, the annuity goods not having been received.

The same day we left for Arkansas City, 35 miles north. On the way we visited the site chosen by Major Haworth for the new industrial school at Chilocco Creek. Twelve hundred acres of rolling prairie, bordering upon Kansas, have been set apart for this purpose. The land is fertile, good for corn and wheat, and all kinds of produce. Several springs of clear water flow into the creek about 1,000 feet from the site of the school building. The location is excellent. Supplies can easily be procured at Arkansas City, five miles distant, and the farms in Southern Kansas will afford places for vacation work to some of the older students.

On Saturday, December 2, I left Arkansas City at 5 a. m., and after many delays by failure of trains to connect, I reached Vinita on a freight train at midnight. Sunday, the 3d, I attended two Sunday-schools, Methodist and Congregational; the scholars and some of the teachers being Cherokees. The next day, December 4, I visited the Worcester Academy, just opened under the care of the American Home Missionary Society. It is superintended by Mr. Scroggs, the Congregational missionary, and taught by Misses Durham, Webb, and McNair. They have already 43 pupils and expect a large increase after Christmas. Tuition is charged at the rate of \$5 per term of three months. The school building is a handsome frame house, 40 by 32 feet, with three rooms on each floor. The citizens of Vinita have given \$1,000 towards its cost. I heard good recitations in reading, arithmetic, and algebra. When fully organized this promise to be an excellent academy. The principal teacher, Miss Durham, is admirably qualified for her position. I also visited the Cherokee public school, taught by Mr. Adair, with Mrs. Stephens as assistant, both Cherokees. They have 50 names on their roll, 43 were present, nearly all in primary studies; but one class had advanced to fractions in arithmetic. The school is a fair common school, but the building, like other Indian school buildings, is very poor.

At 10 p. m. I took the train for Kansas City; but owing to delays and failures to connect did not arrive till 10 p. m. December 5. The next morning, December 6, I proceeded to Lawrence to make some inquiries respecting a proposed industrial school near that city. The citizens of Lawrence and vicinity have offered to purchase a tract of land for such a school. I found on consultation with Mayor Bowersock, Judge Thatcher, and President Marvin of the State University, that the site has not yet been chosen, nor have the funds for its purchase all been raised. But they are confident of success.

I returned to Kansas City the same evening, saw Rev. Timothy Hill, D. D., district secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, in relation to a missionary much needed among the Otoe and Ponca Indians, and the next morning, December 7, started for Washington, and arrived December 9, having been absent fifty days.

With some general remarks respecting the condition and prospects of the Indian Territory I will bring my report to a close.

The question most frequently asked was, "What do you think of our country?" And I learned very soon to reply, "I think your country has vast room and vast possibilities." Its prairies, its forests, its rivers, its coal fields are vast, and these are deposits for a great future. When the rich river bottoms produce their maximum of cotton and corn, when the upland prairies feed herds of cattle instead of devouring fires, when the forests and swift running streams become power in the hands of skillful artisans, then the Territory will be one of the prosperous and wealthy States of the Union. It is making some progress towards that condition. Some of the people, whites, who have become citizens by marrying Indian wives, half-breeds, and a few full-blood Indians, are cultivating farms or raising stock and enjoying the comforts and refinements of civilized life. But many still cling to their old idea that it is unmanly to work, and live by renting their lands to white men. The laws of the several nations, however, forbid leases for a longer period than one year, and the result is that no permanent improvements are made, and enterprising, skillful farmers find but little encouragement to remain in the country. The grazing lands, of vast extent, are made a source of profit to a few half-breeds or white adopted citizens. They select a "ranch," and then contract with cattle men to fence and use the surrounding range. In this way several large tracts have already been inclosed, and projects are now on foot by Texas and Northern companies to fence many thousand square miles. If this process goes on it is evident that in a short time the whole Territory, except the small part actually occupied by Indians, will be virtually in the possession of great monopolies. It is not strange that such a prospect should excite alarm. At the last session of the Cherokee council, in November, the subject received earnest attention, and it was enacted "that all fencing of whatever character, done or that may be done on the Cherokee domain, west of the ninety-sixth meridian, for the purpose of pasturage by the citizens of the Cherokee Nation or persons claiming to be citizens of the same, or in the names and on account of such persons by citizens of the United States, under whatever pretense, are hereby declared to be illegal and unauthorized." The act further provides for the confiscation and sale of such fences if not removed by the owners within six months, and for the absolute confiscation of such materials for fencing as have been taken from lands of the Cherokee Nation. The law also subjects to taxes all stock grazed on the said lands. The purpose of the law to break up the monopoly of the public domain is good, but its terms are so rigid and sweeping as to arouse hostility, and there is no power in the "Nation" to execute it. It will be necessary to appeal to the United States for a military force to expel the "intruders," or let the law lie dead upon the statute book. The discussion of the subject may be one of the causes that will lead to the change that must come sooner or later in the government of the Indian Territory.

A vague expectation of a coming change seems to prevail to a considerable extent in all parts of the Territory. One party fears it, preferring to let things remain as they are. Another party hopes for it, being discontented with their present condition. This progressive party lacks leaders strong and wise enough to devise and formulate a plan that shall meet the wants and promote the best interests of all. One thing is clear: the new order of things must include the abandonment of communism and seclusion. Great progress and improvement cannot be expected without individual ownership of the soil. A permanent home, and a right to all the value that labor may give to it, form the great incentive to effort and enterprise. The Indian needs that incentive as much as the white man. The citizens of the Indian Territory need it now to lift them to a higher plane of civilization. When every head of a family and every adult Indian shall have received a title to all the land he can use for cultivation or pasturage, there will be left a vast domain, the avails of which can be expended for public improvements, for the construction of roads and bridges, and for education. But this public domain has no real value so long as the policy of seclusion is maintained. It offers a tempting field for the operations of timber thieves and cattle men on its borders, and many thousands of white men, some of the worst class, criminals and refugees from justice, have already crept into the Territory. What is needed is a government strong enough to protect the public property from depredation as well as to secure the personal rights of the citizens; a government extending over the whole Territory in place of several national councils, each too weak to enforce its laws, and having no common bond of union. The organization of such a government, which might be initiated by an enabling act of Congress in strict accordance with the treaties of 1866, would contemplate and lead early to the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. Its unoccupied lands would be offered for sale to hardy, industrious settlers, who would improve the

soil and develop the resources, and make the now unproductive waste the home of a wealthy, prosperous people. Such a people mingling with the Indians would teach by example lessons of thrift and industry and enterprise. They would improve the system of public education, and the children of all classes, growing up together and taught in the same schools, would in the end become one people.

The Indian Territory cannot always remain in seclusion, impeding commerce from ocean to ocean. The rapid growth of the country will ere long demand that it fall into line and join in the march of human progress.

Respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

D.—REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The amounts expended during the last year by the several religious societies for education and missions, so far as reported, are as follows:

Baptist Home Missionary Society.....	\$2,551 96
Congregational Foreign Mission Board	20,596 59
Congregational American Missionary Association.....	2,020 00
Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society	41,666 44
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board	23,786 70
Presbyterian Home Mission Board	51,540 00
Friends, Orthodox	8,025 37

Several societies have not reported.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

INDIANS.

In the Indian Territory 12 missionaries have been under appointment, 9 of whom are natives. They report 58 baptisms, and an attendance of 896 members in their churches, and also 1,148 attending the Sunday-schools under their care. Over 100 have been gathered into the churches, about two-thirds by baptism. The board has aimed to develop the contributions of the churches toward the support of their pastors by the proffer of a small amount on condition that they raise a given sum for the same purpose.

Through the generosity of a lady, whose gift secured the erection of a chapel at Tablequah a year ago, another chapel like it is in process of erection, and another soon to be begun.

The "Indian University" at Tahlequah reports an attendance of 69, among whom are four students for the ministry. A change of location has been deemed desirable, in order that the institution may be more easily accessible to students from all sections of the Territory. This is the more important, as this school for higher Christian education is established, not for one nation, but for all the Indian nations and tribes. Last fall the Creek council passed an act granting permission to this society, through trustees appointed, to found "an Indian university which shall be to the Indian Territory, as nearly as practicable, all that State universities are to the several States in which they are located, and shall be open to the reception of students from the Creek Nation, and other Indian tribes or nations." A board of trustees is named and their powers defined with this special provision: "All the acts being subject to the approval of the executive board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, so long as the said university derives any of its support from said society." Theological instruction may be given to those desiring it. The use of sufficient land for industrial purposes is granted. A beautiful site has been selected about midway between Muskogee and Fort Gibson. The enterprise now awaits a generous patron who will erect suitable buildings for instruction and the reception of students. Properly conducted this school will mark the beginning of better things for the Indians of the Territory and of the country at large. It is expected that the aid of other nations will be given towards its support and success. The latest statistics (somewhat imperfect) give 100 Baptist churches, 92 ordained ministers, and 6,100 members in the Territory.

Rev. Wm. Hurd has labored with acceptance at the Sac and Fox Agency, where a parsonage has been erected for his use.

A missionary has been appointed to Wadsworth, Nev., to devote a part of his time to religious work among the Indians on the reservations in that vicinity. At Pyramid Lake, the Indians, according to their promise, if the remains of the beloved agent Spencer were buried there, have adopted the civilized mode of burial at the agency.

The attention of the government has been called to the long-neglected but noble and peaceable tribe of Yuma Indians in Arizona, for whom it is hoped something may soon be done.

The board of the North Pacific coast have requested the board of this society to engage in missionary work in Alaska, where an Indian population of 60,000 have been neglected by the government and by most of the missionary societies of the country since the purchase of that country from Russia. To this appeal the board could not make a favorable response, but it is hoped that the day is not remote when this can be done. Special facilities for communication with Alaska are now afforded, and the Baptists of this country should not longer rest under the reproach of neglecting these pagans in our own borders.

The following report of the committee on Indian missions was read at the annual meeting by T. J. Morgan, D. D., New York:

"Your committee to whom was referred the subject of our mission-work among the Indians, beg leave to report as follows:

"1. The so-called 'Indian problem,' that is, the question of what shall be done with the red man, involving as it does the welfare, if not the very existence, of over three hundred thousand of the descendants of those who once held undisputed sway over this whole vast continent, and involving likewise the peace and prosperity of our Western borders and the honor of our national name, is one that calls upon statesmen and philanthropists alike for a speedy and wise solution.

"2. The vast influx of foreign immigration, and the steady progress of this great tide into the Western wilds, narrowing more and more the realms of the savage, forces upon us as a nation the necessity of either destroying the Indian or of incorporating him into our national life.

"3. It is a matter of congratulation that the public sentiment of the country has steadily resisted and thwarted the efforts so persistently made to subject the Indians to the entire control of the War Department, and has so cordially favored the so-called peace policy, which looks to the ultimate civilizing and christianizing of these wards of the nation.

"4. That there is a growing conviction of the feasibility of accomplishing this great end is evidenced by the widespread public interest in the matter, by the enlarged contributions for schools and missions among them from the various religious denominations throughout the country, and by the increased facilities for training the younger Indians in the knowledge of books and the arts of civilized life, which are now afforded by the general government.

"5. That it is possible to civilize and christianize the Indian is shown beyond all cavil by what has already been accomplished among the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, by the schools at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove, and by the success of the various teachers and missionaries at work among them.

"If it should be said that this work is slow, painful, costly, and discouraging, it should be remembered that it took a thousand years to convert and civilize the savages of Northern Europe.

"6. Your committee would therefore urge upon this Society, which has already borne an honorable part in this great work, and whose missions to-day are so full of promise, that they take no steps backward. We earnestly recommend: 1. The enlargement and more thorough equipment of our Indian school at Tablequah. 2. The sending of missionaries as soon as practicable to labor among the Indians of Alaska.

"7. Your committee would respectfully invite attention to the able report on this subject presented and adopted at Indianapolis, and published in the proceedings of this society for 1881."

Dr. H. L. Wayland, Philadelphia, presented the following address to the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

"To the President, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"The American Baptist Home Mission Society begs leave respectfully and most earnestly to represent as follows:

"That the conduct of the American nation toward the Indians has been marked by a series of broken treaties, of wrongs inflicted, leading to needless and wicked wars, in which our success has brought only shame and guilt. That at the present moment thousands of Indians are in danger of starving because of the failure of Congress to make appropriations for the supplies which have been promised to the In-

dians, and which formed part of the consideration for which they ceded their lands; and the officials of the United States are calling for troops to prevent the Indians from leaving their reservations in quest of food and to compel them to starve quietly; and this situation is the forerunner of massacres, the guilt of which will be upon the nation.

"We therefore most earnestly request your bodies promptly to make the appropriations demanded by justice, by humanity, and by the national honor. We also represent that the Indians ought not longer to be kept in a position of dependence and tutelage, and that it is time that the wards of the nation became of age. We therefore urge that they be no longer pauperized, but be enabled and encouraged to be self-supporting; that they be supplied with the implements of labor and with cattle; that their lands be given to them in severalty and be made inalienable for twenty years; that they be made citizens of the United States, and that the Indian Territory be constituted a State."

The address was adopted, and the chairman was requested to send it, duly signed, to the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and also to the Secretary of the Interior.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[Tenth annual report of the missionary bishop of Niobrara.]

STATE OF THE MISSION.

I will not report in detail of the different parts of the field, for the work has been the past year substantially the same in character as in former years. It has gone on with unabated usefulness, and there has been decided progress; and yet at most of the stations it has not been marked by any event of especial note.

SISSETON MISSION.

At one of our convocations, that held in 1877, we were all touched by the appearance of a travel-worn band of deputies, who had come some ten day's journey to urge the claims of their people upon the church. They had heard of its work. They knew something of its ways, and, with a persistency which could hardly be resisted, they urged their plea that they no longer be neglected. The government was at that time, however, holding the several missionary societies to the tacit bargain that they would not undertake work on reserves which had been committed to the special care of another religious body, and for this reason, as well as others, among them the want of funds, a favorable reply could not be given the petitioners. In the spring of 1881, however, in answer to repeated messages from the Indians, I had an interview with the agent, who expressed the opinion that the establishment of our mission among the people who had not been reached as yet by the gospel was much to be desired; the authorities of the Congregationalist mission raised no objection, and the government authorized the inception of our work, and gave the agent authority to set aside a piece of land for the use of the mission.

A memorial gift of \$500 from a lady in Lowell, Mass., afforded me a basis on which to appeal to others. Answers came from the Woman's Auxiliary of Rhode Island, from a lady of Saint James' church, Philadelphia, from a lady in Washington, and from others. And on my visit to the field, ten months after the missionary's settlement there, I had the happiness of finding house and church erected and in use, every vestige of building material cleaned up by the indefatigable industry of the missionary, and planted on a gentle slope carpeted by the greenest grass of June, and looking for miles and miles over a beautiful valley, two as neat and tasteful structures as one could wish to see, and all within the sum of \$2,200.

The congregations are good, the missionary has baptized 3 adults and 21 infants, presented 6 persons for confirmation, and has found it necessary to begin work at two out-stations to meet the needs of the people.

SITTING BULL'S BAND.

The celebrated war-chief Sitting Bull, and some fifty of the leading spirits of his party, 150 souls in all, were brought down to Fort Randall last August, as prisoners of war, and encamped under military custody near the post, and within 15 miles of Saint Paul's school. After some delay I succeeded in gaining permission from the proper authorities to receive 5 of the children (3 boys, 1 of them Sitting Bull's own son, and 2 girls) into our schools. They fell into the ways of the schools with wonderful alacrity, and made decided progress. One of the girls had been injured by a fall,

as was afterward discovered; the malady made rapid progress, and, though she was most tenderly nursed and, notwithstanding her sufferings, was singularly happy and content; she died about the last of June. The other four went to their people to spend their vacation, and, as we have learned, have had much that was pleasant to tell them of school life.

The people have been in monthly expectation of removal to some permanent location, but such services as it has been possible to give them have been held among them by a catechist under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Cook.

Our boarding-schools have met the past year with an unusual measure of success. The average number at Saint Paul's has been 40, the average number at Saint Mary's has been 35, the average number at Saint John's has been 30, the average number at Hope school has been 25, the average number at Mr. Fowler's has been 6.

Although quite a number of applicants for admission were refused, all the schools have been overcrowded, and had serious general illness broken out in any one of them, the officers would have been embarrassed, perhaps, to have dealt with the evil, but it was impossible to reject some of those who put in a plea for admission after the schools were comfortably filled, so peculiar in certain cases seemed their claims, or so earnest their plea.

The scholars have conducted themselves with commendable propriety, and have manifested on the whole a desire to learn, which has made it a pleasure to teach them.

In the three elements which ought to rank of the very first importance in boarding-schools for the Indian population, viz, moral and religious tone, conversational use of the English language, and the practical knowledge of the useful industries of the house and farm, these schools are worthy of warmest commendation. The measure of success which they have reached in these things could not have been achieved but for the unwearied patience, desire to excel, and love of the work which have marked their respective officers and teachers. May their labors be graciously accepted and rewarded by Him from love of whom they sprang.

FRIENDS, OTHORDOX.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

The Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs report:

There have been three agents in office the past year who were nominated by this committee, viz, John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency; L. J. Miles, of the Osage Agency; and Jacob V. Carter, of the Sac and Fox Agency. Superintendents have been supplied, and also the teachers, wholly or in part, to six government boarding-schools and to two day-schools, also to another day-school, partly sustained by funds from the Indians, partly by those of the committee.

A building has just been erected in connection with White's Manual Labor Institute, of Wabash Indians, to accommodate 20 Indian youths. To these a training in farming and stock raising, and household work for the girls will be given, besides school and religious instruction. The cost of the building and furnishing it was \$3,350.

Friends of Philadelphia sustain an excellent boarding-school at Tunesassa, Cattaraugus County, New York, for Seneca Indians, at which 23 pupils (23 girls and 5 boys) have had a good training in industry and school knowledge. The expense for the fiscal year was \$2,775.37.

Five missionaries have been engaged within four agencies, and there are 150 members of the congregations under their care, an increase of 42 over last year's report.

Quapaw Agency.—The health of the Modocs has continued to be better than for some years after their removal to the Indian Territory; they number 96. Their day-school has been under good teachers; enrollment, 18. One Modoc is at Carlisle. A night-school has been kept open for adults with very good results. The Modocs improve in the farming of their fields or patches; they have had 300 acres in corn, besides some potatoes, vegetables, &c. They now occupy small houses.

The Wyandotte, Seneca, and Shawnee boarding-school has had 126 pupils enrolled; average attendance, 86. The management of the school has been excellent and progress of the pupils good. Supplies sent to the school and to aged Indians; support of missionary, \$950.

Mission stations and schools have been kept up at Blue Jacket station and at two other points in the Cherokee country for Shawnees. The schools have been partly sustained by Cherokee funds.

Sac and Fox Agency.—Two government boarding-schools, one for Sac and Fox Indians, the other for absentee Shawnees, and a day-school for Pottawatomies have been supplied with efficient teachers. A missionary has a congregation of 23 members among the Pottawatomies. Aid sent, \$950. The Indians of this agency steadily increase in their farming and stock raising, although the progress is slow.

Osage Agency.—An epidemic of measles, followed by one of small-pox, occurred during

the past year among the Osages, and they have not only lost many members of the tribe thereby, but it has interfered with their industries. The attendance at their boarding-school has also been much reduced by these causes. Yet, over 90 houses have been built since last report, and all but a few, who decline to settle down in houses, would have been supplied with them but for the sickness. Nearly every family now has a field and they raise sufficient corn and vegetables for the winter. They have taken better care of their cattle than formerly, have had more stock cattle issued to them from their own funds, have hauled all their government supplies, and have had no rations issued since the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1882. Lately they have built corn-cribs and stables, and have whitewashed many of their houses. Arrangements have been made to set out peach and other fruit trees for them this spring, and hope springs up that a brighter year is before them.

The Kaws.—Are steadily decreasing from constitutional diseases. Their boarding school has had 81 enrolled and an average attendance of 57. In some respects the Kaws are doing better than a few years since. A missionary has labored among the Osages the past year.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.—John D. Miles, agent. There are 3,940 Cheyennes and 2,098 Arapahoos. The band of Northern Cheyennes are likely to be returned, at their earnest request, to their former home in Dakota. This will be doing them justice, and a constant cause of unsettlement among the Indians of the agency will be removed.

During the past year the Cheyennes and Arapahoos have transported in wagons of their own 2,000,000 pounds of freight for themselves and the agency, and about 400,000 pounds for traders and other parties, and have hauled and chopped 500 cords of wood. They constantly ask for more work of like kind.

Their crops last year were a total failure from drought, and as this has been the almost constant experience for ten years past, it is evident that herding must be their chief resource.

Agent Miles recommended that for them; he government should expend \$60,000 in stock cattle, to be put in charge of an experienced cattle man, who should employ the young men trained at the reservation schools and at Carlisle as herders; that meanwhile, as the game is nearly all gone, the families of the tribes should be settled in houses near the rivers, so that they can raise a little corn and vegetables; that when the herd shall have become sufficiently large, and a number of Indians have become expert as herders, a portion of it should be issued to those Indians who have proved themselves trustworthy, and they required to subsist themselves from its increase.

But this proposal was not acceptable to the department, and a contract has recently been made with certain white men, who lease 3,000,000 acres of the reserve at 2 cents per annum per acre, one-half to be paid in money and one-half in stock. The contractors are to employ Indians, and expect to surround their territory by a wire fence, which, with any other improvements, is to revert to the Indians at the expiration of the lease.

The reservations occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoos have only been assigned by Executive orders which have not been confirmed by Congress, and this is a source of uncertainty as to their future.

There are two boarding schools. The Cheyenne boarding school has been well managed. There have been 134 pupils enrolled during the year, 80 males and 54 females. Average attendance, 114; 83 read and write English intelligibly; 58 studied geography; 60 were in the first four rules of arithmetic and 14 beyond them. There are 25 girls and 40 boys who can form short, easy sentences in English, so as to be understood by any one. Their behavior has been good. The boys cut and drew all the wood for the school, and farmed 20 acres of ground, in corn, sorghum, millet, potatoes, and vegetables. The corn, owing to drought, produced only fodder, which was properly cut by the boys and fed to 10 cows, the property of the school, and which were also milked and tended by them.

The girls have done housework of all kinds, cut and sewed the rags for 60 yards of carpet, &c.

The pupils have been carefully taught in the Bible daily, and at the Bible school on Firstdays, where about 50 camp Indians also attend. W. J. Hadley writes: "I confidently believe that a number of our children have accepted Christ as their Savior, and are willing to follow him to the best of their knowledge."

The Arapahoe school has had 122 pupils enrolled. As the Arapahoos have a Mennonite missionary stationed among them, the superintendent now in charge of the school is of that denomination; 73 children are at Carlisle, and 2 at Lawrence, being educated. Some children have been put out among good Christian families in Kansas.

Ervin S. Taber acted as a missionary among the Cheyennes for a part of the past year, and is now superintendent of the Cheyenne boarding school.

On behalf of the committee.

JAMES E. RHOADS, *Clerk.*

FRIENDS.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington City:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: The Society of Friends have to report of their labors in behalf of the Indians for the past year, as follows:

During the early spring the Great Nemaha Agency in Nebraska, and the Pottawatomie agency in Kansas, were consolidated, and H. C. Linn, former agent of the Pottawatomies, was appointed agent of the combined agency, thus relieving the Friends of the care of the Great Nemaha Agency and its Indians.

The only Indians now under the care of the Society of Friends are those of the combined Santee and Flandreau Indians, and a band of about 160 Poncas in Dakota, who have been placed under the care of the agent at Santee.

Levi K. Brown, a member of our committee on Indian affairs, visited the Santee agency, also the Poncas in Dakota, during the past summer. He spent some days with those engaged in agriculture, and made a very satisfactory report of the condition and progress of these tribes in civilization.

Isaiah Lightner, agent at Santee, also gives us an encouraging report. He states the Indians have cultivated this year 647 acres to wheat, 222 acres to oats, 1,536 to corn, 212 to flax, and 78 to potatoes. The season has been favorable and their crops are all good, and all are greatly encouraged. He gives us data to show the great improvement made by these Indians in agriculture during the past ten years, which is truly encouraging.

At a convention of delegates representing our Society, recently held in Baltimore, the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that under existing circumstances, Friends could best aid the Indians by the establishment of a manual labor school for the education of their children at some point in one of the Western States. A committee was also continued to endeavor to procure the passage of an act, allotting lands in severalty to Indians and securing them permanent titles to the same, inalienable for a term of years.

On behalf of the executive committee on Indian affairs.

RICHARD T. BENTLEY.
LEVI K. BROWN.
CYRUS BLACKBURN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Firstmonth* 16, 1883.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION:

THE INDIANS.

Though the Indian once had the continent to himself, he yet seems to be "the man without a country." And the Christian missions which have sought to identify him with his native land have with him been driven along before the advancing tide of the white man's migration. So has it been from the days of Jonathan Edwards, John Eliot, and David Brainard down to these times of the Riggses and Williamsons. The Indian missions of this association have fared in the same way, those at Northfield, Mich., and those at Cass Lake and Red Lake, Minn., which were served by some fifteen missionaries, among them Revs. S. G. Right, J. B. Bardwell, and A. Barnard. Of these the venerable Mr. Wright still abides in the service, being now at Leech Lake. Returning this year to his field, he writes: "We were very happy to find the little company of earnest, devoted Christians, whom we left two years before, still faithfully pursuing their work for God. They are truly the salt of the earth, burning lights in this great darkness, the spiritual power in the place." Again he says: "I wish I could attend the annual meeting. I should love to give the friends a short history of the conversion and rich Christian experience of numbers of those around us." Our church at S'Kokomish, Washington Territory, Rev. Myron Eells, pastor, during the year has swarmed, seven of its members having taken letters to unite with four other Christians of the Clallam Indians to form a Congregational Church at Jamestown. One infant was baptized. A half-dozen white neighbors came in and communed with them. Mr. Eells says that the services were held in Chinook, Clallam, English, Chinook translated into Clallam, and English translated into Clallam, a Pentecostal gift of tongues. The work of the mother church has been more encouraging this year than the last. Five have united with the church on profession of faith. The service of the agents at the S'Kokomish, Fort Berthold, and Sisseton agencies has been about as usual in routine and in outcome. The work that is now going on at the Hampton Institute in the educational and industrial training of 89 young Indians of both sexes is truly encouraging; not only as to its immediate accomplishment, but as

to its future bearings upon the welfare of the Indians, and upon the Indian question itself. At the last commencement, the Indian classes claimed their full share of attention, and showed an improvement in the general character of the pupils over last year. One noted speech was made by an Indian youth. Rev. Bartend, referring to that speech in his address, said: "Two hundred and fifty years ago there came floating into this beautiful harbor vessels from the old country. What was their object? What was their hope? The prayer that arose from their decks was this: 'God give us strength that we may educate and Christianize the Indian.' William and Mary College, now almost ready to perish, is the monument of their endeavor. They did not see the answer to their prayer. God works in His own way, in His own time, with His own men. Could they see what we to-day behold, they would say, as do we, speed on. God speed this glorious school." Although the association, which founded and developed the Hampton, has surrendered its control to a board, yet besides aiding in the support of the pastor, who cares for the three races, associated in the one church of the place, it also makes a special appropriation toward the Indian department of the Institute. The association will be ready to co-operate with the government under its new appropriation, using some of its own institutions for the instruction and training of Indian youth. It has been proposed that the association take up a new mission among a neglected tribe in the deep Northwest. General Armstrong, by his recent tour among the several Indian tribes of that region, has been able to make judicious suggestions which will be duly considered.

We make the following brief extract from the report of Indian education at Hampton, Va.:

"There are at present 81 Indians in the school—27 girls and 54 boys; 7 have been returned during the year to their homes for ill-health, 1 has died, and 2 have left for other reasons; 47, more than half of the number at the school, are Sioux, from Dakota Territory, the tribe for whom Hampton's previous work has chiefly been done. Five more Indian students are expected soon.

"The distinguishing feature of this year has been the return to their homes in the fall of a party of 30—25 boys and 5 girls—after three years' training, and the reception of a new party of 45—31 boys and 14 girls—gathered from the same agencies.

"The effect upon the school of the return of these scholars to Dakota has been of great value. The remaining scholars have faced the fact of their own return. They watch the reports from Dakota with interest, and seem to be stimulated by the failures, as well as by the successes, of their former comrades.

"The more accurate knowledge of Indian life, gained by those who took the party back, has been valuable, from the light thrown on the work to be done, and the moral effect produced upon the scholars, who are now certain that the conditions of their old life are known.

"The new party was carefully selected, and has proved of excellent material. Its members are, for the most part, physically strong. There are many minds among them surprisingly quick and retentive, and, in general, a determined, patient, and earnest spirit characterizes both their work and their study. They have made better progress in the school-room than any previous party."

Mr. Frissell, the pastor, adds:

"We have kept up two Indian meetings during the week, in which a verse of the Bible is read in English by one of the students, then by all who can read English in concert, then by one in Dakota. Then it is explained. After trying several ways, this seemed to be the most satisfactory. Prayers are offered in Dakota, in Arizona, and in English by students.

"A meeting is kept up by the English-speaking students among themselves in order to fit them to take part when they go back to their homes.

"Our communion on Sunday was very interesting. There were added to the church four colored students and three Indian boys. These three are representatives of three different tribes. One of them was an Apache. He came to us sixteen months ago with no knowledge of Christ, and none of God, with the exception of what he had gained from an old medicine man. He told me that God was like the wind that came in at one window and went out at the other. He has been very earnest in his study of the Bible and has come to my study night after night when he had had a hard day's work, and an evening study hour that he might read the Bible with me. Not long ago he told me he wished to pray in meeting, and asked me if I would write out what he wanted to say. So I took my pen, and after long pauses he told me what he wanted to say to God. I wrote it down just as he gave it to me. He has carried it away to learn so that he may take part in our weekly meeting in English. The other two boys have come to me twice before and asked to join the church, but I have told them to wait. But now it seemed as though they could wait no longer, and they were glad to profess their faith in Christ."

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY.

On the 1st of July, 1881, all the workmen employed at this agency for the last fifteen or twenty years were dismissed by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

and their places filled by Indians; young men who had grown up at the agency, attended its schools, worked in its shops as apprentices, and were thus prepared to take the white men's places. The agent writes: "The experiment, for such it may be considered, has proved measurably successful. The young men have performed their duties with fair success. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, they have done as well as the same number of white boys would have done of similar age, education, and surroundings." This indicates the advance which these Indians have made in the past ten or twelve years.

The church at S'Kokomish numbers 31. The average attendance at Sabbath school is 47, on church prayer meetings 30, on other prayer meetings among the Indians, 36; on public worship, 67. Families under pastoral care, 52. Total contributions for benevolence \$451.05. A church of eleven members was organized at Jamestown, April 30. Here the average attendance on Sabbath school is 35; on public worship, 50; on prayer meetings, 25; families under pastoral care, 40. There has been considerable religious interest among the Indians. The Indians on other reservations have been more interested than usual, and intercourse with these has caused a similar interest here. Then the most severe sickness which has visited the reservation since my residence here came upon us last winter, and awakened serious attention in the minds of many. This additional interest has caused increased work, so that I now hold prayer meetings at two logging camps regularly. Some of our young people are taking hold of the work, and at times conduct meetings with the Indians during my necessary absence.

New hymns have been made in the Twana and Clallam languages, the native languages of the Indians. Hitherto, we have used hymns in the Chinook language, which is generally understood by most of the Indians, yet it is by no means so good a language to convey religious truth as the native languages.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

[From the agent's report.]

The number of Indians engaged in doing farm work is constantly increasing. In issuing wagons last fall, I required that each man receiving a wagon should farm five acres of land for himself or forfeit his wagon. All, with one exception, complied with this condition. Agency Indians farmed this year 832 acres; they prepared the ground in the spring under the direction of my farmer in excellent manner, and sowed 146 acres of wheat, from which I estimate a yield, from two days' threshing now in progress, of 2,600 bushels of very good quality. This is the first effort of my Indians in raising wheat, and they are greatly elated with their success, and many are already asking for more land for next spring sowing. This improvement in farming by the Indians is gratifying to myself, as two years ago an Indian rarely cultivated to exceed from one-half to three-quarters of an acre; now some have cultivated this year 20 acres, others from 4 to 12, and ask for more land for next year. Twenty Indian men, heads of families, have consented to go this fall 22 miles west of the agency, build houses, and remain to farm 133 acres of land which I have had broken this summer.

These Indians are peaceable and friendly; many would assume the position of citizens and compare favorably with the average white man if they could have lands in severalty and the protection of law. During May and June last I had flouring gearing put in position in the agency mill for grinding wheat raised at this agency last year, and manufactured 44,000 pounds of flour of good quality; there were also sawn during the year at the agency saw-mill 20,812 feet of lumber.

SISETON AGENCY.

[From the agent's report.]

The changes most noted here are in the mode of dress, the work performed, the treatment by the men of their wives and children. The estimated amount of wheat raised in 1878 was 12,000 bushels. In 1869 I put forth all the efforts I could, and it resulted in 17,000 bushels; in 1880 it was 25,000 bushels; last year 40,000, and this year it will reach 50,000. When I came here to take charge of this people they had issued to them 25 or 30 per cent. of all the food they needed from the warehouse. Now nothing is issued in this way except to the schools and the apprentices. The number of machines the Indians have bought for themselves is large; reapers and mower combined in the last four years, about 60; sulky plows, 2; fanning mills, 20; horse-rakes, 6; and one man has a twin binder-reaper, and this year he cut grain for whites, just off the reserve. At least ten of our young men have purchased a part of the material to build themselves houses, and one or two have furnished all the material.

LEECH LAKE, MINNESOTA.

[From report of Rev. S. G. Wright.]

Twenty-seven children were boarded and clothed about eight months of the year, and 15 attended very regularly as day scholars. The text books used were elemen-

tary speller, model reader, first, second and third readers, mental arithmetic. Several of the most advanced pupils are also familiar with the four ground principles of written arithmetic. Nearly all made good progress in their studies. There is no lack of ability in the Indian child to comprehend any branch of learning. The only obstacle in his way is that all his knowledge of books must be acquired through a strange language. The lessons must be explained all through the second and third years of his schooling in his own tongue; otherwise he gets no new ideas from his books, though he may read and spell and write ever so well. I explain the meaning of the words they spell, and translate the lessons read in the different readers. Much religious instruction is given in the school-room and in the morning and evening worship. I returned to this place a year ago, after being absent about two years, and was very happy to find the little company of earnest, devoted Christians whom we left still faithfully pursuing their work for God.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

[From report of Rev. H. T. Cowley.]

With but few exceptions I have held services twice every Sabbath for worship and scriptural instruction, and on Thursdays and Saturdays are the regular prayer and conference meetings. In the day school, I teach the scholars, of whom there are 16, singing and Biblical history. The celebration of the Lord's Supper is greatly honored among these people, and, as I find it to be a means of spiritual help to all the tribe, the occasions are monthly and diligently attended. The number ordinarily present at religious services is from 25 to 40, but on communion seasons from 75 to 150.

The committee on Indian missions would report:

"First. That the work of this association among the Indians—a work so small that the expenditure for it is only about one fifth that for the Chinese in America—has been prospered during the past year. The blessing of the Master rests upon it, and our thanksgiving and prayers should be stimulated thereby.

"Second. We heartily approve of its plan to combine an industrial with a literary education, that the boys and girls may take the lead in Christian arts as in Christian culture. Yet the experiment of training them in schools far from home should be carefully watched, lest there be formed a gulf of separation between the tribe and its educated youth, a gulf so deep that those returning from Hampton shall, through social longings, lapse into the customs of their fathers, or else shall stand aloof from their people in cultured isolation. We should subordinate individual advancement to tribal advantage; the benefit of the few to that of the many; and for this purpose schools are being established nearer home. Hence we recommend the careful study of the results of the experiment.

"Third. We would earnestly press the evangelistic work among the Indians. They are to stay with us. They are soon to be of us, citizens with us of this Republic. So much is written in the providence of God. To educate them is not enough. The Federal Government is increasingly engaged in this. But its Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Hon. H. Price, in his forthcoming report, says: 'Civilization is a plant of exceeding slow growth unless supplemented by Christian teaching and influence.' 'In no other manner and by no other means, in my judgment, can our Indian population be so speedily and permanently reclaimed from barbarism, idolatry, and savage life as by the educational and missionary operations of the Christian people of our country.' Christianized education is the watchword, the vitalizing of all the truth of God with the love and spirit of God. This means more than schools; it means Christian schools and Christian churches. For this very work this association has been ordained of God, and it should enlarge its work to the demands of the hour. The proposed exchange with the American Board means, for this society, enlargement. The rapid progress of the Indian towards citizenship demands enlargement. God calls this association to enlarge its Indian missions that it may prepare both the negro and the Indian for citizenship and God.

"Fourth. We believe that the welfare of the Indian demands the abolition of both tribal and reservation relations, the allotment of their lands in severalty, their amenability to State and Federal laws and courts. And while we recognize with gratitude the past attempts of our national government in these directions, we need to press upon Congress the duty of renewing its endeavors and enlarging its appropriations for schools, that it may speedily turn these wards into industrious citizens. And for this end we would recommend that a committee of nine be appointed by this association to memorialize Congress to place the Indian by the side of the negro and other citizens in the right to buy, own, and sell property, real and personal, to work at what he pleases, and live where he pleases, to have the same standing before the law, to vote and hold office, in short to possess all the rights and obligations of citizens of the Republic."

On motion, the report was adopted.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The condition of the Dakota Mission, as a whole during the year, has been favorable to active effort in the fields occupied. Our opportunities never have been better than now; while as missionary fields the older stations are coming to be able to go somewhat alone, they are furnishing Christian workers for the newer fields. The recent gathering in of Sitting Bull's people opens a wide field. At Standing Rock we should be ready to preach and teach salvation; not only ready afar off, but ready on the ground, and doing our Lord's work. Then with the increased number of Indians at Cheyenne River Agency comes larger opportunity than heretofore.

FORT BERTHOLD STATION.

"July 1, 1881, found us," writes Mr. Hall, "with a new chapel and a bell, the gift of the Broadway Tabernacle Church of New York City, and with an increased gathering on the Sabbath. Six of our Indian youth who had been under religious instruction here, united with the church at Hampton, where they were attending school. During my absence of three months at Devil's Lake, Miss Pike and Miss Ward kept up Sabbath meetings, with the assistance of Major Kaufman, the United States agent at Fort Berthold. At Devil's Lake I succeeded in getting the church members together, and in putting up a log chapel. October 7, Captain Browne brought back from Hampton seven children, who had spent three years there, and took with him on returning six other children, making nineteen in all who have gone there. Nine children have been sent to the school at Santee, to stay three years from November 8, 1881. The return of the seven youths from Hampton had a marked effect upon the Indians in making them feel the advantages of an English education and the benevolent intentions of our people.

"From October to May the attendance at our Sabbath services averaged forty-two. Three languages are used more or less in giving Bible lessons and explaining the hymns, which were mainly in the English language. There were three meetings Sunday, and one other during the week. A day school was kept up from September to May, and an evening school from November to April. The scholars were nearly all Mandans and Gros Ventres, only a few Rees attending either our school or that of the government. The average for the nine months was twenty; children attending a few days at a time made the total number enrolled sixty. Better work was done than the year before, when the number of scholars and the teaching force were greater.

"In addition, the ladies had a sewing school once a week or oftener, visited the sick, and aided those who came to the house for help and advice. I kept up my work of putting portions of the gospel into the native language, and believe much seed was sown. We have evidence of a greater interest in our work, and of a kindlier feeling towards us on the part of the people. We hoped to organize a church with four of the Christian Indians who had returned from Hampton, but were prevented, because three of them fell back into the prevailing sin of these Indians, and the fourth went 70 miles away to live. Two very promising Christian girls still remain at Hampton, and we hope after a few years they will do efficient missionary work among their people. We have like hope of some who have gone to our Santee school."

FORT SULLY STATION.

Rev. Thomas L. Riggs reports the general progress of the work good. The Indians now classed at Cheyenne River Agency he says, number about 4,000, about 1,300 of them are of the late *hostiles*. "Our people are widely scattered and are becoming more so each year. Their farms extend along the Missouri, 50 miles down and 60 miles up the river, and also out on the Bad River; while on the Cheyenne River settlements have been made 75 miles distant from the agency. The present tendency, especially on the part of the wild element, is away from the Missouri, out on the Cheyenne River.

"Constant changes in population make steady effort among the people very difficult. The station at Chantier Bottom, for instance, fairly well equipped, is likely to be useless, as the people have gone away.

"What we have attempted to do has been twofold: (1.) To reach new points for work. (2.) To develop the ground already occupied. The schools have been moderately attended, in some cases giving a good deal of encouragement. The January enrollment was 102 pupils, with an average attendance of 45; February gave us 134, and an average of 64; March, 162, and an average of 86. Previous to January the schools were smaller, and from March to the middle of May, when they closed, there was a steady decrease. Four schools have been in operation all winter: one on the Cheyenne River, one at Chantier Bottom, and two at Peoria Bottom. During the latter part of the winter there has been an additional school on the Cheyenne River.

Most gratifying of all, perhaps, has been the school for grown women, a few children also attending on Peoria Bottom.

"The development of *Christian character* in the church has had steady growth, and there has appeared a pleasing readiness to assume the duties and responsibilities of Christian life on the part of our church members. The Shiloh Church has now, June 30, 1882, a membership of 24, 12 males and 12 women. Two have been added during the year on professing faith in the Saviour; two have died. Four infant children of the church have also died. There have been six baptisms, two of adults and four of infants. Growth in giving for the support of the gospel has greatly pleased us. Together with the funds raised by the Woman's Missionary Society, an aggregate of \$165.56 has been collected and used as directed by the church; of this \$60 have been given to the native missionary society. Since January 1, 1882, \$33 50 have been collected and paid to a native pastor. Stephen Yellow Hawk was elected by the church to preach the first three months, and David Lee for the second, both men doing their work well and giving proof of earnest study and thought. For the half year remaining the church has elected Stephen Yellow Hawk to supply the pulpit, and an effort is to be made to raise \$50 for such service. In the main the working of this movement has been in the hands of the church members. There has been some steady opposition to it; however, I think a good start is made. In addition, voluntary contributions were made during the winter of wood for heating the chapel.

"Besides holding and developing the work already in hand, we have endeavored to reach out more effectively to the more heathen element. Pastors Renville and Hopkins have had occasional preaching services away from their stations. Misses Collins and Irvine have spent a portion of the winter at the station on the Cheyenne River. A new station for school and preaching has been started on the Cheyenne above the other station. At least four more such stations should be established. The Standing Rock enterprise suffered by not being begun earlier in the winter. As it was, a missionary teacher, a good man, with his wife, spent three months in the Hunkpapa camp. Spending the greater part of these three months with them, I could see a great opportunity for earnest, continued work. A missionary family should be put there at the earliest opportunity. There is great need, and there is great hope in such a movement. We cannot expect a native helper to do his best work alone.

"To us of the Fort Sully station the coming of the visiting committee of the board was a most pleasing experience. That this visit may prove to be but the beginning of a revolution in our Dakota work, a revolution which shall stir up men's souls everywhere for Christ and bring these Indians into His kingdom speedily, is my desire and prayer."

SANTEE AGENCY STATION.

The church numbers the same as last year; though there have been several additions, other names disappear from the rolls. There has been a gratifying increase in contributions, the total being \$292.87, which is nearly \$2.25 for each resident member. The amount secured for pastor's salary was \$100; for missions, \$101.57; for relief of the sick and other purposes, \$91.30. The missionaries who are connected with the church of course assisted in these contributions. The pastors and elders made a thorough visitation of the congregation, during the winter, and looked up the scattered members. Regular services have been held at Bazil Creek every Sunday, and the communion has been administered there at the same time as at the home church. The young men of that out-station started a Sabbath evening prayer-meeting, and kept it up until summer.

Rev. A. L. Riggs reports the number of boarding scholars in attendance in the Normal Training School as 87, and of day scholars 11, making a total of 98; advanced scholars sent away, 7; in the Theological Institute, held during the week of the annual mission meeting, 34. "Of the 98 students reported, 43 are from other agencies." "The grade of scholarship," says Mr. Riggs, "steadily improves. In much it is, of course, far behind that of the schools of old settled communities with white scholars. But measuring from their own stand-point, these scholars have made remarkable progress. The *industrial instruction* in the four "homes" and in shop and field has been carried on satisfactorily. The shoe-shop has more than fulfilled our expectations. The *religious training* of our scholars is the controlling idea. The idea of each of these separate "homes" is to have in them so many Christian homes where the law and love of God shall be an atmosphere favoring their inmates' growth as children of Christ, and leading them to know Him, and the Lord has blessed these efforts and given results far beyond our imperfect labors."

SISSETON AGENCY STATION.

The special report from this station has not yet come to hand. The number received to the churches exceeds by one-third the number received the year before, which is one indication of prosperity. Some of the pastors have been doing mission-

ary work outside of their congregations, and while these labors have been greatly blessed, there have been conversions also in their congregations during their absence. The contributions for various purposes, especially for the native Indian Missionary Society, have been very gratifying. The Goodwill congregation have completed a new and commodious meeting-house. The number of scholars in the mission boarding-school has been larger than during the previous year.

From its organization, the American Board of Foreign Missions planned for work among the North American Indians, and has continued it to this day. Within two and seventy years more than twenty tribes have shared its labors: Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Osages, Chippewas or Ojibways, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Munsees, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Onondagas, Stockbridges, Pawnees, Sioux, Nez Percés, Flatheads, Kayuses, Cahnewagas or Iroquois, and Abenakis. From first to last, up to 1877, the board had expended on the heathen at home more than a million and a quarter of dollars, supported among them more than a thousand missionaries and teachers, and organized more than fifty Christian churches, into which had been gathered between four and five thousand communicants. The first great successes of the board, in the establishment of schools and churches and conversions of souls, were in our Indian missions. While the work dragged slowly in the East, and it was doubtful whether our missionaries could gain foothold in Asia, the deepest interest of the Christian public in the new Board of Missions was awakened and sustained by thrilling narratives of heroic sacrifices of Indian missionaries, and wonderful movements of divine grace in Indian converts. Samuel Worcester, the first secretary of the American Board, made his grave in the Indian country. Jeremiah Evarts, the second secretary, displayed his marvelous abilities in pleading for Indian rights and managing Indian missions. Elias Cornelius, the third secretary, poured out his soul in the most tender strains of his eloquence when preaching to the Indians sermons which were blessed to the conversion of many. The first converts gathered into churches in the history of the board, and the largest number for a long period, were Indian converts. The interest now manifested by men in high places in Indian industrial education bears no comparison in proportion to the enthusiasm of that early period, when men traveled hundreds of miles through the wilderness to visit the grand missionary stations of the American Board in Northern Georgia, where the Indians were taught farming, blacksmithing, and wagon-making, and where Southern rivers were first dammed and water-power was utilized for grist-mills and saw-mills. The Secretary of War of the United States placed funds at the disposal of the board. General Andrew Jackson, in command of the United States troops, visited the Indians and urged them to support the Mission School. President Monroe, in his tour through the South, pushed through the woods and appeared suddenly one morning among the toiling missionaries, to their amazement, for everything was in undress; he inspected their schools and asked about their work, and when they showed a plan for a modest inexpensive new building, he told them to put up a finer structure, of brick, and in the most substantial manner, and he would see that it was paid for.

Despite all disappointments, and notwithstanding the fading away of ancient tribes, that is a bright page of history on which is recorded what the Holy Spirit of God has done for the Indians of this country through the American Board of Foreign Missions.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE INDIANS.

Special interest has also been awakened in the condition and wants of the Indian tribes. The labors of the General Assembly's Commission have undoubtedly done much in giving form to public opinion by having obtained a clear conception of what it was necessary to do, and then by distinctly making known their views to the President and both houses of Congress, and thereafter to the people at large.

The government seems determined to give better opportunities and furnish better facilities for the education of the Indian children, and a better chance for Indians to learn the white man's ways and how to earn their daily bread. Our work among the Indians has been continued and enlarged during the year, but we have not been able to do all we intended, because we have found it impossible to find suitable teachers and superintendents for the schools.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory constitutes a most important, most difficult, but most interesting mission field. The difficulties are many, but will be readily understood when the statement is made that about thirty different languages are spoken; that the

greater part of the population is Indian, with white men and negroes living among them, and frequently intermarrying with them; that society ranges all the way from the savage Indian, with a blanket for his dress and paganism for his religion, to men of culture and collegiate education, and earnest Christianity for their religion.

In this Territory are five regularly organized Indian governments, entirely independent of each other, and within certain limits independent of the United States Government. It will be necessary, for a good understanding of this work, to look at each of these and some others separately.

The Cherokees have been under direct Christian influence for more than fifty years, and are probably at the head of all the Indians of the continent in civilization. We have now three organized churches among them, with two missionaries; it would be well to add one more.

The Creeks have within their territory three churches, but one of them, that of Muscogee, is mainly a white man's church. They have two missionaries and one ordained native minister.

The Seminoles are but a small tribe, and closely related to the Creeks in language and character. With them is a church, a missionary, and one ordained native. Both the Creeks and the Seminoles are under the care of the Foreign Board, with the exception of the missionary at Muscogee.

The Choctaws were once sufficiently under the care of the Presbyterian Church to have a Presbytery and some sixteen churches. This Presbytery and its churches are now a part of the Southern Church, but they are greatly neglected and run down, and the Southern Church is doing nothing whatever for them. There are indications which show that many of the former missionaries are ready to return, and the Choctaws are anxious to place their highest educational institution under the care of the Presbyterian Church. Some three or four men should be sent into that country at once.

The Chickasaws are well advanced in civilization. A large number of white people are residing among them, and they are now left nearly destitute of all religious instruction; one man should be sent them at once.

From these civilized Indians we turn to smaller and less important tribes. The Kaws are a remnant fast fading away; the full bloods will all soon be gone. But we have a church of some twenty members among them which needs care, and may thus live and grow for the half-breeds and white men who will occupy that country.

The Poncas have had a large share of public attention. They are a pagan people, but we have a good missionary among them who is devoting his time to them and the Kaws.

The Nez Percés are a most deeply interesting people. Prisoners, and homesick often unto death, they have listened to the Gospel as no other Indians in the Territory have ever done. A church of ninety-three members, full-blood Indians, has been recently formed, and is now under the care of an ordained native minister. South of the Poncas are the Pawnees, a pagan tribe, with no missionary of any name among them. A few sermons have been preached to them by our men, and they have appealed to us to care for them.

It is now probable that the Otoes residing in Nebraska will soon be removed and located between the Poncas and the Pawnees. They are a semi-civilized people, with some men of education and wealth among them, and some who are Presbyterians who have been educated in Highland University. It would seem quite important that they be taken under the care of the Presbyterian Church. The present indications are that we shall have access to all that Indian population, and the prospect for doing good is very fair.

An important question arises here in connection with this mission work, which is the question of schools. In the past history of mission work there nearly all the success has been in some way connected with the work in the schools, and to-day these people are more anxious for schools under the care of the church than for preaching. The Choctaws offer to place their largest school, the Spencer Academy, under the care of the Foreign Board. The Tallahassee school building was burned last winter, and will be rebuilt some distance back in the interior.

Many of the warmest friends of Indian education and advancement think it very desirable to build a school-house and establish a school of high order for Indian girls, near Muscogee, and have it under the direct control of the Presbyterian Church.

The government is now building a large school-house among the Poncas, and it is hoped that the school may be placed under the care of one of our men.

The Nez Percés also greatly desire and greatly need a school, and nothing could be done that would benefit them more.

The other scattered tribes do not directly appeal to us, but would be open to us if we had men to send among them. This is especially true of the Sac and Fox and Pottawatomie tribes.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.

The general outline of missionary work in these missions continues as heretofore, consisting mainly of preaching and teaching.

In the case of the mission to the Senecas, the oldest of our Indian missions, the time must be near at hand when whatever is done for them by the church at large should be done on the usual basis of Presbyterian action, and the agency of the Board for them be happily ended. This result must be kept in view; probably it might soon take place. They are now a Christianized people for the most part, and so far advanced in civilization, at least many of them, as to compare favorably with many of the white people in their neighborhood. Could they but own their land in severalty by permanent tenure, instead of occupying it in common by a title not perfected, their condition would be much better; indeed, this is the urgent thing in their condition. The Board earnestly wishes that the friends of these Indians in Western New York may soon adopt such measures, through the legislature and the courts, if practicable, as will secure to them the undisturbed possession of their land by a title in fee. Thus the risk of their relapsing from their present condition and becoming a burden to the commonwealth would be removed, and they would stand on the same footing with other citizens in all respects.

The Chippewa boarding-school has but a nominal existence, for the reason given in the last report. It will be discontinued if scholars cannot be obtained from other reservations. The Omaha boarding-school is prospering, and an evening school has been opened with much encouragement. Among the Winnebagoes, Mr. Martin was persuaded by the Indian agent, with the consent of the Board, to take charge of the government school for a time; but his connection with it ended April 1, and his time will all be given to the work of the mission. The Creeks are rebuilding the boarding-school, so long under the Board's charge, at Tallahassee, placing the new building at Wealaka, where they are erecting a large and handsome school-house. It will cost over \$20,000, and will be ready for its scholars in a few months. In the mean time, 25 boys are taught at Tallahassee, in the outbuildings that escaped the fire, which were made available for school use. Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Craig, and Miss Green will be welcomed at Wealaka when the school is reopened there, under the superintendence of Mr. Longhridge. The Seminole school has enjoyed unusual favor among the Indians, and every vacant place in it is now filled; more would gladly enter if there were room. Deep religious interest was evident among the scholars, and several are rejoicing in hope. The Choctaw boarding-school for boys and young men under eighteen, known as Spencer Academy, and formerly under the care of the Board, has been again taken under its charge, and the Rev. O. P. Stark appointed as its superintendent. It had been conducted for several years by the Southern Presbyterian Board, but relinquished by it some time previously. As a new building in a different location was considered highly desirable, measures were taken for its erection by the Choctaw trustees. The school will be reopened in a few months when this building is completed. In the mean time Mr. Stark finds much good work waiting for him in preaching the Gospel at neighboring places. The Omaha school is in part supported by the government. In both the Creek and the Choctaw schools the expense for the board of the scholars is defrayed by the Indian councils, and also the Seminole school in a great degree. The government and the council funds thus used are reported to the proper officials with vouchers, and are not brought into the accounts of the treasurer of the Board. The Dakota schools of the older part of the mission make very satisfactory reports. At Poplar Creek peculiar difficulties stand in the way, owing to the wild condition of most of the Indians; but a beginning has been made which gives hopes of progress. The Nez Percé schools, under the instruction of the Misses McBeth, are both doing a noble work for that tribe of Indians; for particulars reference is made to the missionary periodicals.

In the Seneca schools, which are connected with the common-school system of the State of New York, complaint is made that teachers are sometimes appointed through the influence of politicians—a danger to which State schools are too often liable. In no mission have better results been gained than in the men's and women's schools for the Nez Percés at Kamiah—as witness the ordained minister and licentiate preachers, all of whom were educated largely by Miss S. L. McBeth, so that they passed satisfactory examinations in the presbytery, and are now men of useful promise, not merely in their own tribe, but likely to carry the Gospel to other tribes. The women under Miss K. C. McBeth's instruction are likely to be fully equal if not superior to the men in their own sphere.

These brief notices of the educational work of the missions, imperfect as they are, will show that a good, even a great work is quietly going forward. Its happy results will be abundantly manifest in after years.

E.

JOURNAL OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1882.

The conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners with the representatives of religious societies engaged in missionary work among Indians convened at 10 a. m. in the office of the Board of Indian Commissioners. There were present Commissioners Clinton B. Fisk, William H. Lyon, John K. Boies, William McMichael, Albert K. Smiley, and E. Whittlesey; Rev. Henry Kendall, D.D., secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D.D., secretary of the American Missionary Association; Richard T. Bently, of the Society of Friends; J. M. Gregory, LL D., superintendent of education for the Baptist Home Mission Society; Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education; Rev. J. C. Lowie, D.D., secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. C. C. Painter, Rev. Rush R. Shippen, J. T. Johnson, R. M. Wolf, R. B. Ross, Cherokee delegates; and J. M. Haworth, superintendent of Indian schools. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Board, Clinton B. Fisk, and opened with prayer by Rev. Henry Kendall.

General FISK. I believe most of those present are entirely familiar with the order of these meetings. We come to our fourteenth annual meeting of this Board, and it has been the custom to devote the morning session to receiving the reports of the religious bodies who are doing work among the different Indian tribes, and confer with each other respecting the work done during the past year. We will give this first hour to the friends here representing different denominations. Mr. Johnson comes to us, for the first time, from the Indian Rights Association, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia; and I understand that organization is doing a good work, and extending such information as may be useful among the people at large. We will follow the usual custom and hear what our friends have to say.

Dr. STRIEBY. The American Missionary Association has heretofore had a small operation of the work among the Indians, but we have arranged to greatly enlarge our work the next year. I have no specific report to make, because there are matters of detail which have not yet been entirely settled, and, besides the information we have given in our published annual report, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. BENTLY. I am exceedingly glad to meet you all again. I was appointed in 1869, from our society, with some ten or twelve others, to this Indian work, and I now stand here the sole member left from those then appointed. We now have but few of the agencies we formerly had. I have a few statistics here; if you will allow me, I will read them. They are in comparison with our work of 1872 and that of 1882. Our Indians had under cultivation, in 1872, 450 acres of ground; in 1882 they had 2,506 acres. In 1872 they raised about 1,000 bushels of wheat; and in 1882 they raised 7,000 bushels. In 1872 they raised 3,000 bushels of corn; and in 1882 they had raised 30,000 bushels. In 1872 they had not raised any oats, but in 1882 they raised 2,800 bushels. In 1872 they raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes, and in 1882, 6,240 bushels, and a great many other products. This, I think, is certainly very encouraging.

General FISK. Now you have but one agency?

Mr. BENTLY. That is all.

General FISK. Had you other agencies formerly?

Mr. BENTLY. Yes, sir; but gradually they slipped away from us.

General FISK. Dr. Strieby, who are the agents now under your control?

Dr. STRIEBY. We have a few of the agents now that we formerly had.

General FISK. You have had no occasion during the year to nominate any agents?

Dr. STRIEBY. We have had no encouragement from the Secretary of the Interior to do anything of that sort, and we have taken no interest in the matter.

Dr. KENDALL. We have enlarged our work somewhat during the past year. We have set to work two married converts, a man and his wife, and another one has gone into one of the volunteer positions. Our expenses in the last year have been greatly increased, and we have gone into debt in putting up a new school. We have a missionary in Washington Territory; we have nothing to do with the schools there. In Nevada we had a school among the Western Shoshones; we have given that up because it seemed impossible to keep the children together. Mr. Price says the teacher has made about as good a record as any man in the country. We have abandoned the work among the Pueblo Indians, and transferred the teacher to the Navajo Agency; we were instructed to do this by Inspector Howard. I saw him afterwards and asked him if there was any improvement in the school, and he said, "I think there is no doubt but what it was a good thing to be done." We entered upon this school work about two years ago, and we rented the building for two years, and now we have rented it for a third year and have added to it very great improvements. We have about one hundred pupils and a most accomplished superintendent.

General WHITTLESEY. Where is this school?

Dr. KENDALL. At the Navajo Agency.

General FISK. What is the scope of that school?

Dr. KENDALL. It is to teach the plain industries of civilization. It is a little difficult there, as the plot of ground has been bought for the new building two miles away. But our superintendent hired a piece of land last year where the boys worked, and took some of the prizes at the Industrial Exposition for products which they themselves raised. In the Indian Territory we have somewhat increased our work. We have started a school at Muscogee; one among the Poncas. We have a preacher and teacher among the Nez Percés in Idaho, and we have done some work among the old tribes in Michigan. We have assisted in sending some children to the Carlisle School from the Navajo Agency. Captain Pratt wrote that he had no funds to pay the expenses of these children to the school, and our society paid for them.

General FISK. That was very good missionary work.

Dr. KENDALL. We have abandoned the school at the Uintah Valley Agency. We tried it two years without success, and had very great confidence in the agent, Mr. Critchlow. He is an excellent man. We sent him a man who had been among the Western Shoshones, but they had a quarrel among themselves and we told him that if he could not live with the agent without quarreling he must not stay at the agency. We have a successful school at Albuquerque, and hope to have an industrial school there for three hundred scholars. That is about all.

General FISK. Have you had occasion to have any correspondence with the Secretary of the Interior touching the nomination of agents?

Dr. KENDALL. I have not. A part of my business here is to talk with him about Thomas; should he be removed and a Roman Catholic appointed, then I do not think that we can maintain a school in New Mexico.

Dr. GREGORY. I am sorry to say that I am not prepared to make any statement to you. I have just reached this city from Chicago, and have not received from Dr. Morehouse any instructions. My work is a very recent one, and my time is very much occupied among the departments.

General FISK. Will Mr. Johnson give a few statements in regard to his work?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are a new organization. Our president is Hon. Wayne McVeagh; Hon. George M. Dallas, vice-president; Effingham B. Morris and Herbert Welsh, secretaries. Many prominent gentlemen in Philadelphia are members of the association. Our labors so far have been very small. We have had some meetings, and it is proposed to hold a public meeting the latter part of this month and have General Armstrong and Bishop Hare, from Nebraska, present to give us some remarks upon Indian education and the right policy to be pursued. Our idea is, of course, not to do anything out of harmony with the department, but to help in the work of civilization. We propose to urge the giving of lands in severalty to Indians, and to work for the advancement of education. We shall keep up correspondence with the agencies, and uphold the hands of good agents, who are often unjustly assailed. One of the first matters that attracts our attention is the commission to treat with the Sioux for the cession of a part of their lands. We wish to know what their present treaty rights are. In general our object is to raise the tone of public opinion and to excite public feeling on behalf of the Indians by means of public meetings and through the press. You may be interested to know that we had Captain Pratt with us at the bi-centennial with 150 children. It was my duty to make arrangements for the visit, and I must say that it was rather difficult to obtain quarters for so many at once, but I finally succeeded. They came on and made a very interesting spectacle. The contrast between the students and the newly-arrived Navajoes attracted much attention. One of these Navajoes was a son of a chief, and after being provided with supper, consisting of oyster soup, it was noticed that he had drunk the soup and left the oysters in his plate, and being asked why he did that he replied that he did not like to eat small animals. They were asked what they thought of the city, and said they never thought there were such houses all piled one upon the other, and so many white people on the face of the earth. The impression of the visit was good, and gave a new interest to the cause of education among the great multitude of strangers then in Philadelphia.

General FISK. Your association is endeavoring to do what this Board has been trying to do for the last ten years. Dr. Reid, of our Methodist Board, is now in India, and it was not possible for Dr. Fowler to leave home, and as a member of that society I may say that the object we had in view has been somewhat discouraged by the way in which matters have been done at the department. I learn the Secretary does not indorse the policy heretofore pursued, and will not in the future consult the religious bodies to fill any vacancy occurring, but if they have any advice to give he will be very glad to receive it. I will read you a letter from Dr. Reid, in which he expresses himself as being very much discouraged. The occasion of the letter was the resignation of Father Wilbur. The letter is as follows:

MISSION ROOMS, July 31, 1882.

SIR: My associate, Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., addressed you a letter on the 20th of June last, nominating, as was our custom under your predecessors in office, Rev. W. H. Brockway for the Indian agency in Michigan, made vacant by the death of Agent Lee. I have since seen in the newspapers the nomination of General Milroy for the agency at Yakama, and I suppose the Indian agency in Michigan to have been filled by some other person than Mr. Brockway.

Allow me, therefore, most respectfully to address you with a view to ascertaining precisely what the department may wish from this society. This is important for several reasons:

First. That Methodist applicants whose papers are here on file (they having understood that the initiative was always with the religious societies) might, if they pleased, transfer these papers to your department.

Second. That we might be relieved of the anxiety and correspondence entailed by our relations hitherto sustained to the department, if our nomination is to have no bearing on the question of appointment.

Third. That the public might be advertised that we are relieved of all responsibility in connection with the Indian agencies that have been supposed to be under our supervision.

There are other minor reasons which I need not mention here.

Suffer me most respectfully to state to you that it was at the earnest solicitation of the government that this society consented to have any part in what has been called the peace policy. Our work among the Indians has in former years been very extensive, and we had expended large sums of money in Indian work in various parts of the country, but the action of the government in repeated cases ruptured our work, scattered our schools and our churches, antagonized our ministers to each other on questions respecting the true policy of the tribe, &c. We are aware that no right to nominate could be conveyed to us; that the agent must be an officer of the government, and that our relation was somewhat anomalous, but we hesitated chiefly because we believed that the public would, in the end, expect more of us than we could possibly accomplish. Your records will show that we only yielded with extreme reluctance and in deference to the wishes of President Grant and the Department of the Interior.

We never have had a desire to supply any man with any place which the government has had to bestow, nor will the society express the slightest wish in this direction for any man as agent. The request of the government that we should nominate for vacancies occurring in certain agencies has never been withdrawn, and we have not supposed that the change of administration, without such withdrawal, relieved us of the responsibility. But if our nominations are not to be respected at all as nominations, we feel that the department ought to relieve us entirely of responsibility in the premises.

You will permit us to say that the progress in civilization and the diminution of Indian wars and ravages, and the smaller degree by far of dishonesties that have marked the peace policy as contrasted with that which preceded it, have made us glad to bear the burden which the department imposed upon us. Yakama Indian agency is a most illustrious example. Under the administration of an agent nominated by this society, deeply devoted to his work, often assailed and as often fully vindicated, these Indians have proceeded from their blanket condition to one of quite advanced civilization. An informal allotment of lands in severalty, the erection of homes, the raising of crops, the education of the children, the founding of schools, the building of churches, and the employment of several natives as preachers of the gospel, all attest the remarkable character of our successes at Yakama. The Methodist church has great interests there, and it seems to us that we could have been profitably consulted with respect to the agent to be appointed. All honor to the veteran soldier who now fills the place, but, from indications, I apprehend that much which has been done will be scattered to the winds by agitations that must unavoidably ensue, or, by the want of interest on the part of the agent in the great schemes that we had in progress, Yakama may enter into circumstances in which the policy of the government may be ruinous to the great civilizing and Christianizing work of the church.

We present these thoughts most respectfully, but most gravely, because the heart of the church is concerned in the matter. I write you thus after an informal consultation with a limited number of members of the board of managers, because the board has suspended its session for a month.

I shall await your response to this communication with great anxiety, and will communicate the same to the board, of which I am secretary.

I am, sir, most respectfully, yours,

J. M. REID,
Corresponding Secretary.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of the Interior made the following reply to Dr. Reid's letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 5, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 31st ultimo, concerning the policy of this department with reference to the appointment of Indian agents. On taking charge of the Department of the Interior, I announced that I should not consult the religious bodies who had heretofore been allowed to name the persons to be appointed Indian agents.

I have been for many years a careful, and, I think I may say, conscientious observer of the Indian policy of the government. It has been my fortune to live in a section of the country peopled largely by the so-called wards of the government. I have had many opportunities to observe the workings of what you are pleased to call the peace policy of the government, and the system of appointment of agents by the religious bodies of the land. I know no reason why government officials should be selected for one class of government employment by religious bodies and not for all. The Indian agent is the business manager of the Indians and the government, and while it is desirable that he should be a man of Christian character, it is also desirable that he should be a good business man, and he must have other qualities besides goodness of heart. Since the religious bodies have been allowed to select agents, some of the grossest frauds have been perpetrated on the Indians and the government known in the history of Indian Affairs. The frequent changes made in these appointments is sufficient evidence that mistakes were frequent, and my own observation has convinced me that no benefit accrued to the service by this method of selection. You say if your nominations are not respected the department ought to relieve you of responsibility. You are correct in that, and I do not think there is any disposition to hold the church organization to any degree responsible for the conduct of the Indian Office. You speak of the Yakama Indian agency. Father Wilbur resigned his office, and General Milroy, who is reported to have been a good soldier, and who is a good man, was appointed his successor. I think the appointment was a good one.

It is true that the Methodist Church has great interest in the care of Indian civilization and education, not only at Yakima, but at other points, and it is not impossible that it might have been profitable to have consulted your Board as well as other church bodies. But the Indian Office appeared to be well informed as to the character of General Milroy for the position, as he had been in the Indian service for some time, and as it is the policy of the department to make the selections for Indian agents in the same manner as the other officials are selected, I did not consider it necessary to make inquiries of your Board. I shall be pleased, however, at any time, to receive any suggestions from your Board concerning any questions upon which you may have information not possessed by this department.

I trust you will not think I am moved to take this course because of any hostility to your church or other religious bodies. I believe it to be the duty of the general government to provide the means and take the proper steps to secure as speedily as possible the civilization and the education of the Indians, and I do not believe that the government has discharge its duty when it shall have made its appropriations and then turned the matter over to the churches of the land to deal with as their different interests may dictate. The agent will be responsible in a great degree to the power that appoints him, and if in effect the religious bodies make the appointment, the agent will, in the nature of things, owe fealty to that body and not to the government, and in his efforts will be controlled, not by what is the policy of the government, but by the policy of the church organization. The civilization of the Indians is not a small work, and it is large enough for the government to take hold of it, and unity of action among its officials charged with the great undertaking is indispensable to success, which cannot, in my judgment, be had under the former system.

You mention the peace policy of the government as if it was connected with and dependent on the system of selecting agents. I do not think there is any connection between the two. I do not know what you mean by the peace policy of the government, and therefore I am unable to say whether I agree with you on that point or not. If, however, you mean that peace is better than war, and that civilization and labor are better for the Indian than his past and present condition, I agree with you. Still, we might differ as to the method to be pursued to accomplish the desirable object of civilizing the Indians. I believe in doing exact justice to the Indian and the white man alike; to punish with certainty and promptness all outrages committed on the Indian by the white man, and the keeping and maintaining on our part of all the treaties so far as the changed condition of affairs will allow. On the other hand, I would punish with equal certainty and promptness all outrages committed by the Indians on the white people of the border. I would disarm the Indian and compel him to abandon his nomadic habits, supplying him with means of subsistence until he shall be able to take care of himself, and in the meantime I would put as many of

the Indian children as possible under the influence of good men and women in labor schools. If this can be done, we may in a few years dispense with the large appropriations we are now making for the Indians, and avoid the repetition of the disgraceful scenes so recently enacted in the Territory of Arizona, which, if not speedily arrested, will result in the destruction of the Indians of that section of the country.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER.

Rev. Dr. J. M. REID,
*Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society
of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City.*

General FISK. After receiving this communication, we considered ourselves mustered out of service, and since this time we have had no correspondence with the Secretary.

Dr. KENDALL. I want to ask if the Methodist Church or any other church has any such arrangement as we have? We have schools partly supported by the government.

General FISK. I think nearly all of the denominations have.

Dr. KENDALL. Would not that necessitate correspondence with the department?

General FISK. I said we have had none touching agents.

Mr. BENTLY. I want to ask if the Commissioner and the Secretary are in accord in this matter?

General FISK. You notice in the Commissioner's last report he says: "One very important auxiliary in transforming men from savage to civilized life is the influence brought to bear upon them through the labors of Christian men and women as educators and missionaries. This, I think, has been forcibly illustrated and clearly demonstrated among the different Indian tribes by the missionary labors of the various religious societies in the last few years. Civilization is a plant of exceeding slow growth, unless supplemented by Christian teaching and influences. I am decidedly of the opinion that a liberal encouragement by the government to all religious denominations to extend their educational and missionary operations among the Indians would be of immense benefit. I find that during the year there has been expended in cash by the different religious societies for regular educational and missionary purposes among the Indians the sum of \$216,680, and doubtless much more which was not reported through the regular channels. This is just so much money saved to the government, which is an item of some importance, but insignificant in comparison with the healthy influences created by the men and women who have gone among the Indians, not for personal pecuniary benefit, but for the higher and nobler purpose of helping these untutored and uncivilized people to a higher plane of existence. In no other manner and by no other means, in my judgment, can our Indian population be so speedily and permanently reclaimed from barbarism, idolatry, and savage life as by the educational and missionary operations of the Christian people of our country. This kind of teaching will educate them to be sober, industrious, self-reliant, and to respect the rights of others; and my deliberate opinion is that it is not only the interest but the duty of the government to aid and encourage these efforts in the most liberal manner. No money spent for the civilization of the Indian will return a better dividend than that spent in this way. In urging this point I do not wish to be understood as claiming that all the good people are inside the churches and all the bad ones outside; but a little observation, I think, will convince any one that a very large proportion of those who sacrifice time and money for the good of others is found inside of some Christian organization. If we expect to stop sun dances, snake worship, and other debasing forms of superstition and idolatry among Indians, we must teach them some better way. This, with liberal appropriations by the government for the establishment of industrial schools, where the thousands of Indian children now roaming wild shall be taught to speak the English language and earn their own living, will accomplish what is so much desired, to wit, the conversion of the wild roving Indian into an industrious, peaceable, and law-abiding citizen."

This is very strongly in favor of the religious societies, and I think with Commissioner Price that no money spent for civilization will return a better dividend than among the Indians. Still the position taken by the Secretary is very strong. I do not know why we should nominate one class of government officers and have them appointed, rather than others.

Commissioner Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, who has all the tribes in his care, we are glad to welcome with us this morning.

Commissioner EATON. I did not come in to talk, but to listen. I have no responsibility or authority in this matter; but I have been in the way of collecting information, and my duties have very close relations to the movement in respect to the Indians. I have been listening with great interest to what has been said. You, of course, understand, after all your experience in this matter, that the movement has

been a compromise of average forces; that is about all we get in this life. Yours has been one useful force, and there has been a great variety of forces. Now, there seems to me a general agreement that out of this union of forces the result is vastly different from what it was when these organizations were instituted. Now, if I understand the question before you, I have very clear views with reference to the position of the Secretary. I have no special information to communicate, yet in my incidental relation to the department, and to the general subject of education, I have seen the Secretary in a position to be easily misrepresented. I have had occasion to speak with him directly in many ways upon Indian matters, and I can most emphatically state that I never saw any disinclination to treat respectfully your recommendations. His view of his own duty is clear, and yet he does not intend to ignore any facts that you may bring to his attention. And he is very anxious that all the great moral forces which have co-operated to this great change shall still be active, and he is very much displeased that his estimates for money with which to increase educational work have been materially cut down in Congress. While the early action of your forces was needed to overcome the corruption that existed in Indian affairs, now the special reason for consulting religious bodies has passed away, and largely by reason of your organized action. Then comes the question of denominations; conflicts have arisen between them.

General FRISK. There are some denominations here which we know have had no conflict with other denominations. There have been, ever since this policy was adopted, certain conflicts along the border, not very large, but still some between Catholicism and Protestantism.

Commissioner EATON. I am very glad there has been so little. It is, perhaps, surprising that there has not been more. The Secretary says that he is going to appoint agents without consulting any of the religious societies, but he does not want any slackening of your endeavors to make the service honest and efficient, only he wants to give the denominations a free opportunity to work in their own way. Now, I should regret, as I see the situation, to see any slackening of endeavor in this matter. Here are these people to be transferred from the life of savages to that of civilization. It seems to me that the government has commenced a noble work. Now, I want to say that all you have done as churches and as a moral influence in these various ways has been very much appreciated. I have had another aim in view, namely, that every local administration should take up the subject of education, and treat the Indian and provide for every Indian child as they would for others. Now, if by your continual movement of these forces you can accomplish this thing, you will have wellnigh realized the end. I say, and have said here before, that it has been my belief that you were producing this result, and I believe that by the visits you have paid here you have helped to bring it about. To-day or yesterday, the House, by a vote of 129 to 20, determined to consider a bill on national education. If it is successful it will place all the children of men living in these weak States that are applying in agony for education under instruction.

Dr. SHIPPEN. Mr. Chairman, I can only say that we have been in sympathy with your great interest. I wish it had been in my power to do as much as I have desired to do. I think the work that has been accomplished at Hampton has been a good work. There are Unitarian people who are very generous, and I think it the spirit of our people not to care so much for the sectarian work, but to do anything that results, in advancing a good cause. I have received a letter from the secretary of our society, Mr. Reynolds, who now holds the position I formerly held. It is a personal letter, but I do not think it any injustice to him to lay it before you. The letter is as follows:

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION,
7 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass., January 10, 1883.

MY DEAR MR. SHIPPEN: Will you attend the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners on the 16th? I cannot. As to doing anything, I see no prospect that the United States will ever build the school-houses which it was stipulated should be built when the Utes were stripped of Onray's fertile valley and sent to their place of exile. I add one extract from Mr. Price's letter and another from Mr. Minnis. It is hard to find a man to go, but would I have a right to spend money on such a prospect? Mr. Price says, November 3, 1882: "I am obliged to say that there is no room at the Ute agency for the accommodation of a teacher, and there cannot be until new buildings are erected. * * * There are so many agency buildings needed that I doubt if the school building will be finished until fall."

Let me remark, this school was due eighteen months ago. He adds, "If your missionary is depending on that for accommodations, it will not be worth while for him to go to the reservation until late in the summer. Will it not be better for your society to erect a small building for his use? You could arrange to have the work done early in the season. Such a building would furnish permanent headquarters for your missionary among the Utes, and it would be more advantageous to your mission to have-

because they cannot get work to do; but those educated will exert a good influence. An Indian is the most sensitive man in the world. I have never met any people so sensitive. I gave an Indian chief a suit of clothes costing \$50, and better than what I had on. He immediately put them on, but when he appeared before his people they all laughed at him, and he cut the sleeves out of the coat; but still they laughed at him, and then he returned and cut the legs out of the pants, and wore them in that way, saying that he could stand the rest. That is simply an illustration of their peculiarities.

General FISK. Mr. Haworth, have we not more to hope for from the establishment of boarding schools?

Inspector HAWORTH. I think they are the most important. You take the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—there are 1,900 school children in those tribes—and say you send 200 of the children away to boarding schools, and you have 1,700 children left to be educated at home. Persons who are familiar with the Indians know that there is nothing in their whole life so important as the moment they give up the children to go to school. I was the first one who gave the Kiowas and Comanches a school. They came just as though they were coming to a funeral, and they looked very sorrowful. Now every member of the tribe feels the influence of the school. I have recommended the establishing of a system of semi-boarding schools at the agencies; for instance, let it be conducted by two persons, a man and his wife; let the man be assistant farmer to the agency and look after the interest of the farms in that immediate neighborhood; let his wife act as matron, and let her go around among the homes of the Indians and teach them how to take care of themselves. I think that perhaps six or seven hundred dollars would build such a house as I would put up, and I would make a one-half day school, and have the dinner prepared by the girls of the schools. I think that something of that kind would be a great benefit.

Commissioner EATON. Here is one of the matters that I had in mind. I believe the churches made a very great mistake in sending out a single teacher who did not understand the industrial side of education, and that that policy is now coming into the administration of Indian affairs.

Dr. STRIEBY. What is the exact thing that should be done?

Commissioner EATON. My idea is this, as you ask me directly, that it is to co-operate in every way for the education of all the Indian children.

Dr. STRIEBY. I was going to ask if Inspector Haworth would state a little more plainly what his duty is.

Inspector HAWORTH. Well, my position at the present time is the inspector of schools. The position is rather a peculiar one. I was appointed an inspector, and the act creating the office requires the inspection of all the schools, and to report to the Secretary the most feasible methods of education. I have suggested some changes. I have visited, in company with General Whittlesey, most of the schools in the Indian Territory, and I believe our visit has done good.

Dr. KENDALL. Why are two industrial schools to be located so near each other as Lawrence and Arkansas City?

Inspector HAWORTH. Lawrence is a good point; very accessible. Many friends of Indians are there and the school will be under good influences.

Mr. SMILEY. Who makes your appointment?

Inspector HAWORTH. I believe the Secretary of the Interior and the President. I believe the position is one that would be a benefit to the schools, whether under my direction or one better qualified.

General FISK. Mr. Painter is in this city looking after the great national bill appropriating a large sum of money to the cause of education, and we will be glad of a few remarks from him.

Mr. PAINTER. One of the best bills that was ever introduced was introduced by Mr. Teller. It would probably be interesting to know that last year the Secretary went three different times to the Capitol to have the appropriations for this purpose increased. He is in entire sympathy with every effort you have at heart. A great many Congressmen are holding back, and desiring to see the drift of the tide. It was very interesting to see them standing, yesterday, to see which way the drift went. I saw two or three members of the House afterwards, and they said they thought that the measure would pass. But it is regarded as a new movement; that when the government takes this matter of general education in hand, it will be the beginning of a new era. On the whole, judging from what I have seen in both houses, the outlook is hopeful.

Mr. McMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, we have heard from Commissioner Eaton about what is called the peace policy and its result, and that the Secretary has taken his stand as it is recorded in that letter to Dr. Reid, and now are the Christian churches to discontinue their work? I think that the religious bodies should consider, in view of the change of affairs, how their work can be best accomplished. The interest taken by the churches is because of its practical charity. Now here is this Indian question, the great national question. As I understand it, certain churches have certain agencies, and the result has been great improvement under their care, so that while there have been differences of opinion among the various churches, yet they

have presented an entire harmony upon the general subject of Christian charity. I believe what Commissioner Eaton says, that because the churches are deprived of its nominations is no reason why they should cease in their great work. I would like to see it go on. The practical question is, in what way can it best be done? Are the churches to keep up the schools? Is each denomination to have certain agencies for missionary work?

Dr. KENDALL. If you will allow me, I will answer some of those questions. Suppose you go into New Mexico, where the whole population is one of the most bigoted people; you take away our agent who is in favor of the schools, and put in his place a Roman Catholic, I believe that our schools would die. But where there is as much independence among the people as there is in Utah, the Indians are more easily handled, and possibly we might manage to keep up our schools.

Mr. McMICHAEI. Doctor, suppose the specific work is taken away from you, how would you continue your schools?

Dr. KENDALL. We could continue our schools in New Mexico if we could get the children, but if we could not get them we would be compelled to give them up.

Commissioner EATON. You should not propose to withdraw your forces, but to improve every opportunity that opens. Although the Secretary may not agree with you as denominations or churches, he will hear you on any subject on which you have any information. If there is any agent trying to crush out a school, I believe he will hear you on the subject and give it his utmost attention. I believe as Mr. McMichael has said, that you, standing firm, are going to be the great co-operative force.

Mr. SMILEY. It looks to me that much progress is being made in the matter of education; we are having more liberal appropriations than we ever had before. I think there is a great movement in the right direction going on. If the government will keep on in this direction, furnish means, put moral men in as teachers, our aims are attained. I rejoice to hear that Secretary Teller is in earnest about this. I do not feel hurt at his taking away the nomination of agents; the way is still open for religious work.

Mr. McMICHAEI. Inspector Haworth, do you inspect church schools?

Inspector HAWORTH. All schools that are aided by the government are under my inspection, the Omaha school for instance. I think it would be a great calamity for the churches to withdraw from this field.

Dr. STRIEBY. Certainly there has been a great improvement in the last 15 years in the management of Indian affairs. If the bill now before Congress making provision for general education passes, it will give a great prospect for the future interest of the Indian. Now, suppose this Board drops out of existence, how are the united efforts of the Christian forces to be aggregated for future movement? How shall unity of action be preserved? Then each denomination will do the best it can; it will have its own intercourse with the department; there will be perhaps more or less of collision. Is there anything that can be done by us as a body? It is a question of very great interest. There seems to be a call for something. I am rather surprised that the Secretary does not know of the peace policy.

General FISK. I suppose it is not certain that this Board will drop out, but there is an indication in that direction. The Board has, as you are aware, had a large work to perform; they have been fought from time to time by people who want us out of the way. An immense amount of goods is purchased and consigned to the agencies, and heretofore we have assisted in accounting for these goods by examining the proper vouchers. The business department of the Indian service is conducted honestly. Mr. Lyon has given to it his forty years' experience. The present Congress has hardly given us money enough to pay office expenses. Speaking for one of the large denominations, I know that we shall do our utmost to keep the forces at the front in spite of any obstacle that may come across our pathway. We do believe that the Secretary should consult the denominations in reference to appointing agents. I should think it would be well for the representatives of the religious bodies to go by themselves and have a consultation with the Secretary and talk with him about it.

Commissioner EATON. If you let go there is danger of bad influences.

General FISK. Certainly, the tide of corruption that would come into the Indian service would be perfectly fearful. I believe to-day we have got a good class of contractors. It used to be the case that three or four men would sell you everything in New York, and, as Mr. Lyon says to-day, we have over three hundred different bidders for supplies, and the identical piece of Kentucky jeans that is purchased in New York is followed until it reaches the agency to see that they get what is bought for them. The religious bodies who have co-operated so faithfully with us in this work should have a talk with the Secretary.

Commissioner EATON. I think that is the best thing to be done.

Inspector HAWORTH. I want to say with reference to that conference with the Secretary, that I think it is a very important matter. I had the other day a conference with him in company with Dr. Rhoades. He gave us a free talk upon educational matters, and I came out quite fully impressed with his views on Indian affairs.

Dr. STRIEBY. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be a delicate matter for us to go

before the Secretary to say anything about the question of agencies at this time, but this question of the continuance of this Board, I think, should be laid before him. If he has not the facts as to the great importance of the Board, I think they should be laid before him, and that we should go together.

Commissioner EATON. I was feeling precisely as Dr. Strieby has expressed himself, and then, with reference to the appropriations for the Commission, I had thought that the Secretary should be informed of the great importance of retaining the Board in its existence. Now, if these representatives will formulate a resolution upon this matter, I have no doubt it may be respectfully referred to the conference committees of both houses.

Dr. GREGORY. It seems to me very important that the central power should be preserved.

General FISK. Gentlemen, what is your intention?

Dr. STRIEBY. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the religious denominations here represented and the Commissioners have an interview with Secretary Teller and see what can be done.

The motion was carried, and the assembly adjourned to meet at the Interior Department at 3 o'clock.

In accordance with this vote, the convention called upon the Secretary of the Interior, who explained fully his plan for the education of Indian youth, and expressed the hope that Congress would grant sufficient means for this purpose. In reply to a question by Dr. Kendall, he said that it would not be considered impertinent in any secretary of a mission board to recommend a suitable person for appointment as Indian agent. In reply to Dr. Strieby he expressed his earnest desire that the churches should continue their Indian mission and school work, and co-operate with the government in the education of Indian youth until Congress shall make sufficient appropriations to carry on that work efficiently. And as to the value of the Board of Indian Commissioners, he said he thought that Board had rendered good service. But he referred to Commissioner Price who had just come in as having had more experience in that matter. Mr. Price said that all who knew anything about the Board are in favor of its continuance, and that those who do not know anything about it are generally opposed to it. He added that when he was in Congress he made a little talk in favor of the Board. He believed in it then, and since he had become more familiar with the business of it he knew he was right, and knew that the Board was of immense benefit to the Indian service, not only in assisting in the letting of contracts, but in visiting agencies and acting in the capacity of inspectors without pay, except as their traveling expenses. Doubtless this Board have made some mistakes. So long as human nature remains as it is, men will continue to make mistakes. He was afraid of the man who says he never makes any. "My opinion is," he said in closing, "that Congress can make no greater mistake than to abolish this Board, and I have said to some of those gentlemen to-day that whether their expenses are paid or not, I hope they will continue to render their services in these matters for the good of the country."

The interview with the Secretary was continued about an hour, and all were pleased by his courteous reception and frank statements.

The convention reassembled at half past seven in the evening.

General FISK. We should like to hear a few words from Dr. Lowrie.

Dr. LOWRIE. In thinking this matter over last evening and to-day one subject seems to me important. You are all aware that you can obtain no title to land, and if buildings are erected by the missionary boards, as is necessary, otherwise the work could not go on, we have no secure possession. We have, in the branch that I am connected with, the foreign missionary department, spent money in two or more cases at a great loss in putting up buildings on ground where we could get no title, and I suppose there are a great many such cases in all the denominations. When money is expended in this way I think it would be practicable for the government to reimburse these societies for the money spent in putting up buildings from the money received from the sale of the land. An example happened last year among the Winnebagoes; there was no place where our teacher could live; we talked the matter up and agreed to put up a house, the Indian Bureau having no authority for building such houses. That reservation may in a few years cease to be a reservation, and then, unless some such rule is adopted, our expenditure will have been so much money lost. I suppose that is just the case of all our missionary boards. Our work has been subjected to a change in the Chippewa mission, owing to the fact that the Indians have advanced somewhat. They are beginning to learn the worth of a day. The result is we could not get any of them to stay with us; our boarding school was very much embarrassed. We applied to the Commissioner to send us some scholars from those outside of the reservations. We have two good teachers there, and they could be kept there at small expense; but he replied that he had no funds to pay for transporting scholars to school. Our building there would accommodate 70 or 80 scholars. Elsewhere our Indian work is doing well. The new building among the Creeks is under full way. The Seminole school is in a very prosperous condition, and, as far

as I can learn, everything is going on well. A very remarkable case happened near the Seminole school; two ladies, sisters, are carrying on a school for men and boys, and teaching them in the English text-books. Now, two or three of them are ordained ministers, and others are coming forward with rapid progress. One of them is in the service of the Home Mission Board down in Kansas.

General FISK. Doctor, don't you think the Spokanes ought to go back to the Nez Percés Reservation?

Dr. LOWRIE. I think they should.

Dr. STRIEBY. The condition of the Spokane Reservation is very bad; the title to land could not be had there, and they are a little bit of a remnant; they should be sent back with their kindred.

General FISK. Could not that consolidation now be brought about?

Dr. LOWRIE. I think it would be better for them.

Mr. McMICHAEL. Dr. Strieby, what is your experience about the consolidation of Indian agencies? I understand there are some sixty agencies.

Dr. STRIEBY. We have had less experience than some others.

Dr. LOWRIE. It would be expedient in some cases, but it would depend very much upon circumstances. That subject was up some years ago before this Board.

General FISK. The Indians, as a rule, are opposed to it.

Inspector HAWORTH. I believe the object of consolidating is to make the cost less. But take White Earth, Red Lake, and Leach Lake Agencies; they have been consolidated. They are 150 miles apart. The agent cannot visit his reservations more than once a year, and, of course, can exert no influence upon the Indians. Real consolidation would sooner be effected and at less expense by having an agent at each.

Dr. LOWRIE. I suppose it would be wise for the department to reconsider the question of consolidations.

Mr. SMILEY. Mr. Chairman, cannot this body, by some effort, secure a larger appropriation for education? It seems the Secretary has been trying to urge this matter, and it seems to me he needs help. Two millions of dollars per annum is none too large for this purpose. I suggest that we appoint a committee to meet the conference committee, and urge upon them a larger appropriation. The moral feeling of the country would sustain it.

Inspector HAWORTH. General Whittlesey and I went to see Senator Dawes upon this subject, and he said that he would stand by the sum specified.

Mr. SMILEY. My idea was not any particular sum. A year or two ago they thought \$200,000 an extravagant sum, and now they give \$400,000.

Dr. LOWRIE. Mr. Chairman, I do not feel quite prepared to concur with these views in all respects. I believe the boarding schools are the best schools. But we are overlooking too much the idea of common-school education. That feature of the plan has greatly fallen in the background. My fear is that we are overlooking the cardinal idea of common-school education, and aiming at an education which could not be sustained. Nobody would think of advocating that the school children of the States should all be educated in boarding schools. It is said that common schools are a failure, and it must be admitted that the common schools have not been quite so good as they should have been. The reason is that the teachers have not understood the Indian languages; of course the schools must teach English, but that can be done well only by teachers who know the Indian language. I know a case of a very conscientious and good woman, a capable teacher, who went among one of the tribes and carried on a school perhaps for a year, and the scholars could read and write very well, but they did not understand a word of what they had learned; it resulted from the fact that this lady had no knowledge whatever of the Indian language, and the Indian children had no knowledge of the English language. Now, suppose she had been acquainted with both languages, then she could have taught them much easier than with only one language. My experience has brought me to the conclusion that the day has come to change the character of the schools. Many Indian young men and women could now be employed as teachers and conduct common schools. This plan is much more simple and less expensive than boarding schools.

Mr. McMICHAEL. I should like to see Mr. Smiley's idea carried out. The results already accomplished have been largely through the influence of the churches. Last year an impression was made by the committee of the Presbyterian Church. Although we may differ with the Secretary in some things, yet his general efforts are the same as ours; he wants to see the young Indians educated. I second Mr. Smiley's motion that this body should go before the conference committee.

Dr. STRIEBY. The idea of Mr. Smiley as to the committee to be appointed is a good one. I think if there were four or five, and each have a distinct thing to say, it would be better than for all of us to go. I favor a committee of five to be appointed to urge upon the committee of conference a larger educational fund and the continuance of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The motion of Mr. Smiley was carried, and the chairman (Clinton B. Fisk), Dr. Strieby, Mr. Smiley, General Whittlesey, and Dr. Kendall were appointed the committee. The conference then, at 9.30 p. m., adjourned.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 15 Broad street, New York City.
E. Whittlesey, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington,
D. C.
Orange Judd, 751 Broadway, New York City.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.
George Stoneman, San Gabriel, Cal.
William McMichael, Philadelphia, Pa.
John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.
William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, in Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Barclay White, Mount Holly, N. J.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory, *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; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, No. 28 Astor House Offices, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre Street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; 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.*

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. A. T. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Jonathan Biggs	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo	Jesse H. Fleming	Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ariz., via Winslow on the A. & P. R. R., Ariz.	Moquis Pueblo Agency, via Winslow, on the A. & P. R. R., Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago.	A. H. Jackson	Pima and Maricopa Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Philip P. Wilcox	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission	S. S. Lawson	San Bernardino, Cal.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.	Visalia, Tulare County, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Warren Patten	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dak.	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.	Fort Totten, via Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jacob Kauffmann	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak.	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	W. H. Parkhurst	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Fort Hale.	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) ..	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Fort Robinson, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail) ..	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Thatcher, Nebr.
Sisseton	Charles Crissey	Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	William M. Ridpath	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.	Yankton Agency, via Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percés Agency, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho ..	John D. Miles	Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans.	Fort Reno, Ind. T., via Dodge City Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T.	Coffeyville, Kans.

Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe	Lewellyn E. Woodin	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw	D. B. Dyer	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Jacob V. Carter	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Museogee, Ind. T.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Museogee, Ind. T.	Do.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kans	Saint Mary's, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washteuaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Mont ..	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, Mont.	Stillwater, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, Mont.	Fort Missoula, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	N. S. Porter	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Mont.	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago ..	George W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau ..	Isalah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Joseph M. McMaster	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John S. Mayhugh	Mountain City, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero and Jicarilla ..	William H. H. Llewellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	South Fork, via San Marcial, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Navajo	D. M. EJordan	Navajo Agency, Manuelito, Valencia County, N. Mex	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Ben. M. Thomas	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Benjamin G. Casler	Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y	Randolph, N. Y.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee.....	S. B. Gibson.....	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.....	
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde.....	P. B. Sinnott.....	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.....	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath.....	L. M. Nickerson.....	Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg.....	Fort Klamath.
Siletz.....	Edmund A. Swan.....	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.....	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla.....	R. H. Fay.....	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.....	Pendleton.
Warm Springs.....	John Smith.....	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg.....	The Dalles, Oreg.
TEXAS.			
Tonkawa Special Agency	Lieut. Elias Chandler, U. S. A.	Fort Griffin, Tex.....	Albany, Tex.
UTAH.			
Ouray.....	J. F. Minnis.....	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	Green River City, Wyo. (thence by mail to agency).
Uintah Valley.....	J. J. Critchlow.....	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah.....	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville.....	Johu A. Simms.....	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash.....	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay and Quinalt	Oliver Wood.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.....	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and Tulalip.	Edwin Bells.....	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.....	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama.....	Robert H. Milroy.....	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.....	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay.....	E. Stephens.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.....	Clintonville, Wis. (thence by mail).
La Pointe.....	William R. Durfee.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone.....	James Irwin.....	Shoshone Agency, Sweetwater County, Wyo.....	Fort Washakie, via Rawlins, Wyo.
INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Carlisle Barracks.....	Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	S. C. Armstrong.....	Hampton, Va.....	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	J. H. Miuthorne.....	Forest Grove, Oreg.....	Cornelius, Oreg.

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